

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. 593(4)2007

M/s. Indcon Projects & Equipment Appellant
Through Sh.Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Vs.

RPFC, New ,Delhi(E) Respondent
Through Sh. Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

This order deals with the application filed by the Respondent of the appeal, praying vacation of the interim stay granted by this Tribunal on the execution of the order impugned in the appeal, the objection raised by the appellant to the said application, and the specific argument advanced by the learned counsel for the respective parties.

Perusal of the record shows that the Tribunal, at the time of admission of the appeal had passed a conditional order of interim stay on the execution of the order challenged pending disposal of the appeal. Since, the appeal is pending for a long period and more than six months have passed since the date of the above said interim stay order, the Respondent, by filing the present petition has prayed for vacation of the stay in view of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency Pvt Ltd & Another vs C B I.

Sh. Prem Prakash, the learned counsel for the respondent argued on the petition being assisted by Sh Rajesh Kumar, Mr Sidharth, Sh Sivnath Mahanta, Sh Rakesh Singh and others, who are the empaneled counsels of the Respondent department. On the other hand on behalf of the appellant Ms Akanksha Narang advanced her argument opposing the petition being assisted by advocates Sh Rajiv Arora, Sh S K Gupta, Sh Rajiv Shukla, Sh Manish Malhotra Sh Sailesh Kapoor and others who are the counsel in respect of other appeals in which similar petitions have been filed. The counsels, other than the advocate having power in a particular case were allowed to participate and assist since applications of similar nature have been filed in a number of cases involving similar question of fact and law. A common order can not be passed in respect of all the cases as the order to be passed is not likely to finally dispose off the litigation.

It has been stated in the petition that the Tribunal by order dt **17.09.2007** has directed that there would be an interim stay on execution of the impugned order on compliance of the condition set out in the order. More than six months have passed since the date of that order and the stay granted has not been extended for a further period by a specific speaking order. The Hon'ble SC in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency & Anr vs Central Bureau of Investigation(Crl Appeal No1375-1376/2013)have held that

Para 36- “ At times proceedings are adjourned sine die on account of stay. Even after stay is vacated intimations are not received and proceedings are not taken up. In an attempt to remedy the situation we consider it appropriate to direct that in all pending cases where stay in against the proceedings of a civil or criminal trial is operating , the same shall come to an end on expiry of six months from today unless in an exceptional case by a speaking order the stay is not extended. In cases where stay is granted in future, the same will end on expiry of six months from the date of such order unless similar extension is granted by a speaking order. The speaking order must show that the case was of such exceptional nature that continuing the stay is more important than having the trial finalized. The trial court where order of stay of civil or criminal proceeding is produced ,may fix a date not beyond six months of the order of stay so that non expiry of the period of stay, proceeding can commence unless order of extension of stay is produced.”

In view of the said order and since no extension of stay has been granted by the Tribunal by a speaking order, the stay stands vacated on expiry of six month. Hence an order to that effect need to be passed for clarity .

During course of argument, besides relying on the judgment of Asian Resurfacing referred supra, Sh Rajesh Kumar Advocate for the Respondent drew

the attention to the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh in the case of Rajmata Vijayraje Sciendia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya VS EPFO, wherein the Hon’ble court, in absence of a specific order extending stay, came to hold that the stay granted by the CGIT Lucknow stands vacated automatically in view of the judgment of Asian Resurfacing. The Respondent thereby insisted for vacation of the interim stay granted. On behalf the respondent the learned counsel also submitted that under Rule 21 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules the Tribunal may make such orders which is expedient to give effects to it’s orders or to prevent abuse of process and secure the ends of justice. Citing several other judgments of the Hon’ble SC , he submitted that EPF & MP Act being a social welfare legislation interpretation of the provision and decided principles of law should be made in a manner to extend the benefits of law to the weaker section of the society.

Argument on the petition was advanced by the counsel for the appellant who challenged the applicability of the order passed in Asian Resurfacing judgment to the appeals pending before the Tribunal. The main objection taken is that the order passed by the Hon’ble Appex Court ,on a plain reading clearly shows that the said order was with reference to the civil and criminal trial proceedings delayed and pending for long time on account of stay orders passed. The same has no applicability to the appeal pending before this Tribunal. Learned counsel Sh Rajib Arora citing the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial Services Software Ltd vs Dy Commissioner Income Tax, (WPC 542/2019 –order dt 23rd Feb 2019)submitted that the applicability of Asian Resurfacing Judgment passed in the context of civil and criminal proceedings pending before trial courts , can not be imported to the set of quasi judicial proceedings. He also placed reliance in the case of Commissioner of Central Goods & Services Tax vs Anmol Chlorochem (2019 (367) ELT 584 Guj) to submit that the Hon’ble High Court of Gujurat have held that the observation made by the Hon’ble SC can not be made applicable to a Tax Appeal as the said judgment was exclusively with reference to civil or criminal proceedings arising from a trial.

Sh S K Gupta the learned counsel, by referring to the observation made by the Hon'ble Bombay H C in the case of Oracle Financial services argued that when there is no allegation by the Respondent counsel that the delay in disposal of the appeal is attributable to the appellant, the prayer for vacation of stay is not maintainable. He also submitted that the factors causing delay in disposal of the appeal, which is the main grievance of the Respondent, be taken into consideration while passing order on the present petition.

The learned counsel Sh Sailesh Kapoor added that the appellants are ready to argue the appeals for final disposal and the stay granted was never un conditional. In such a situation any order vacating the stay , when the judgment of Asian Resurfacing is not applicable would be prejudicial to the appellants.

Learned counsel Sh Rajiv Shukla while drawing attention to the opinion expressed by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Dept. of Legal Affairs , on a query made by the Central Board of Indirect Tax& customs , submitted that the said department has issued a clear guideline to the effect that the Asian Resurfacing Judgment is with reference to civil and criminal Trial proceedings. He also submitted that the said judgment can be made applicable to an individual case and it has no general applicability.

Learned counsel Sh Manish Malhotra added that the judgment has been passed by the Hon'ble S C to remedy the position where a trial proceeding is stayed. The interim order passed y this tribunal since does not stay any trial proceeding and specific to the execution of the final order, the petition filed by the Respondent is on a misconception and mis interpretation of the said judgment.

In reply to the submissions made by the counsel for the appellants , the learned counsels Sh Rajesh Kumar and Sh S N Mahanta submitted that different High courts and other courts since interpreted the Judgment of Asian Resurfacing in different manner the Hon'ble SC in another order dt 15th October 2020 (Misc Application No 1577/2020 arising out of Crl Appeal no 1375-1376/2013)have clarified that the judgment of Asian Resurfacing applies to all courts and whatever stay has been granted by any court including the High Court shall automatically expire after six months. Hence the application filed by the respondent be allowed and the order of interim stay be vacated.

Having heard the argument and on a mindful reading of the order passed by the Hon'ble SC in March 2018 in the case of Asian Resurfacing it appears that the directions given in para 35 and 36 will apply when

- i. A civil or criminal case is pending in a court, meaning thereby a trial court or the High Court exercising original civil jurisdiction
- ii. The trial has commenced either by framing of issue in a civil trial and or on framing of charge in a criminal trial
- iii. When the High court or civil or criminal Appellate/Revisional court have granted stay on the said trial proceedings and more than six months have passed since the date of order and no extension of stay has been allowed by

a speaking order. The aforesaid directions will not apply to cases where a quasi judicial body or Tribunal grants stay.

Here is a situation, where the stay granted has not stayed the trial of any civil or criminal proceeding and the stay is specifically with regard to the recovery proceeding pursuant to a concluded inquiry and decision rendered by a quasi judicial authority, which is under challenge in the appeal.

It is true that the The Hon'ble SC , by their order dt 15th October 2020 passed in Asian Resurfacing case have reiterated that whatever stay granted by any court, including High Court, the same automatically expires after a period of six months , unless extension is granted for good reasons as per the judgment of March 2018. But this order can not be read in isolation. A conjunctive reading of para 35 and 36 the judgment of March 2018 and order dt 15th Oct 2020, leads to the only meaning that "A stay granted by any court" means and refers to a stay granted by the civil and criminal Appellate/ Revisional courts mentioned in para36 of the judgment and specifically with reference to a pending civil or criminal trial. It is not applicable to an appeal pending challenging the order passed in an already disposed of proceeding by a quasi judicial authority.

It will not be out of place to mention that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial referred supra have held in clear terms that there being no allegation that the petitioner is responsible for delay , merely relying on the judgment of the Hon'ble SC the stay can not be vacated in an appeal where the stay is in respect of the implementation of an already decided order by a quasi judicial Authority and challenged in the appeal.

In view of the aforesaid discussion, it is held that the petition filed by the Respondent for vacation of stay is without merit and rejected. As there is also one application for early hearing of the matter and this is one of the oldest pending case. List the matter on 05.05.2022 for final arguments.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. 1081(4)2014

M/s. Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd. Appellant
Through Sh.Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi Respondent
Through Sh. Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

This order deals with the application filed by the Respondent of the appeal, praying vacation of the interim stay granted by this Tribunal on the execution of the order impugned in the appeal, the objection raised by the appellant to the said application, and the specific argument advanced by the learned counsel for the respective parties.

Perusal of the record shows that the Tribunal, at the time of admission of the appeal had passed a conditional order of interim stay on the execution of the order challenged pending disposal of the appeal. Since, the appeal is pending for a long period and more than six months have passed since the date of the above said interim stay order, the Respondent, by filing the present petition has prayed for vacation of the stay in view of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency Pvt Ltd & Another vs C B I.

Sh. Prem Prakash, the learned counsel for the respondent argued on the petition being assisted by Sh Rajesh Kumar, Mr Sidharth, Sh Sivnath Mahanta, Sh Rakesh Singh and others, who are the empaneled counsels of the Respondent department. On the other hand on behalf of the appellant Ms Akanksha Narang advanced her argument opposing the petition being assisted by advocates Sh Rajiv Arora, Sh S K Gupta, Sh Rajiv Shukla, Sh Manish Malhotra Sh Sailesh Kapoor and others who are the counsel in respect of other appeals in which similar petitions have been filed. The counsels, other than the advocate having power in a particular case were allowed to participate and assist since applications of similar nature have been filed in a number of cases involving similar question of fact and law. A common order can not be passed in respect of all the cases as the order to be passed is not likely to finally dispose off the litigation.

It has been stated in the petition that the Tribunal by order dt **22.10.2014** has directed that there would be an interim stay on execution of the impugned order on compliance of the condition set out in the order. More than six months have passed since the date of that order and the stay granted has not been extended for a further period by a specific speaking order. The Hon'ble SC in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency & Anr vs Central Bureau of Investigation(Crl Appeal No1375-1376/2013)have held that

Para 36- “ At times proceedings are adjourned sine die on account of stay. Even after stay is vacated intimations are not received and proceedings are not taken up. In an attempt to remedy the situation we consider it appropriate to direct that in all pending cases where stay in against the proceedings of a civil or criminal trial is operating , the same shall come to an end on expiry of six months from today unless in an exceptional case by a speaking order the stay is not extended. In cases where stay is granted in future, the same will end on expiry of six months from the date of such order unless similar extension is granted by a speaking order. The speaking order must show that the case was of such exceptional nature that continuing the stay is more important than having the trial finalized. The trial court where order of stay of civil or criminal proceeding is produced ,may fix a date not beyond six months of the order of stay so that non expiry of the period of stay, proceeding can commence unless order of extension of stay is produced.”

In view of the said order and since no extension of stay has been granted by the Tribunal by a speaking order, the stay stands vacated on expiry of six month. Hence an order to that effect need to be passed for clarity .

During course of argument, besides relying on the judgment of Asian Resurfacing referred supra, Sh Rajesh Kumar Advocate for the Respondent drew

the attention to the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh in the case of Rajmata Vijayraje Sciendia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya VS EPFO, wherein the Hon’ble court, in absence of a specific order extending stay, came to hold that the stay granted by the CGIT Lucknow stands vacated automatically in view of the judgment of Asian Resurfacing. The Respondent thereby insisted for vacation of the interim stay granted. On behalf the respondent the learned counsel also submitted that under Rule 21 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules the Tribunal may make such orders which is expedient to give effects to it’s orders or to prevent abuse of process and secure the ends of justice. Citing several other judgments of the Hon’ble SC , he submitted that EPF & MP Act being a social welfare legislation interpretation of the provision and decided principles of law should be made in a manner to extend the benefits of law to the weaker section of the society.

Argument on the petition was advanced by the counsel for the appellant who challenged the applicability of the order passed in Asian Resurfacing judgment to the appeals pending before the Tribunal. The main objection taken is that the order passed by the Hon’ble Appex Court ,on a plain reading clearly shows that the said order was with reference to the civil and criminal trial proceedings delayed and pending for long time on account of stay orders passed. The same has no applicability to the appeal pending before this Tribunal. Learned counsel Sh Rajib Arora citing the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial Services Software Ltd vs Dy Commissioner Income Tax, (WPC 542/2019 –order dt 23rd Feb 2019)submitted that the applicability of Asian Resurfacing Judgment passed in the context of civil and criminal proceedings pending before trial courts , can not be imported to the set of quasi judicial proceedings. He also placed reliance in the case of Commissioner of Central Goods & Services Tax vs Anmol Chlorochem (2019 (367) ELT 584 Guj) to submit that the Hon’ble High Court of Gujurat have held that the observation made by the Hon’ble SC can not be made applicable to a Tax Appeal as the said judgment was exclusively with reference to civil or criminal proceedings arising from a trial.

Sh S K Gupta the learned counsel, by referring to the observation made by the Hon'ble Bombay H C in the case of Oracle Financial services argued that when there is no allegation by the Respondent counsel that the delay in disposal of the appeal is attributable to the appellant, the prayer for vacation of stay is not maintainable. He also submitted that the factors causing delay in disposal of the appeal, which is the main grievance of the Respondent, be taken into consideration while passing order on the present petition.

The learned counsel Sh Sailesh Kapoor added that the appellants are ready to argue the appeals for final disposal and the stay granted was never un conditional. In such a situation any order vacating the stay , when the judgment of Asian Resurfacing is not applicable would be prejudicial to the appellants.

Learned counsel Sh Rajiv Shukla while drawing attention to the opinion expressed by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Dept. of Legal Affairs , on a query made by the Central Board of Indirect Tax& customs , submitted that the said department has issued a clear guideline to the effect that the Asian Resurfacing Judgment is with reference to civil and criminal Trial proceedings. He also submitted that the said judgment can be made applicable to an individual case and it has no general applicability.

Learned counsel Sh Manish Malhotra added that the judgment has been passed by the Hon'ble S C to remedy the position where a trial proceeding is stayed. The interim order passed y this tribunal since does not stay any trial proceeding and specific to the execution of the final order, the petition filed by the Respondent is on a misconception and mis interpretation of the said judgment.

In reply to the submissions made by the counsel for the appellants , the learned counsels Sh Rajesh Kumar and Sh S N Mahanta submitted that different High courts and other courts since interpreted the Judgment of Asian Resurfacing in different manner the Hon'ble SC in another order dt 15th October 2020 (Misc Application No 1577/2020 arising out of Crl Appeal no 1375-1376/2013)have clarified that the judgment of Asian Resurfacing applies to all courts and whatever stay has been granted by any court including the High Court shall automatically expire after six months. Hence the application filed by the respondent be allowed and the order of interim stay be vacated.

Having heard the argument and on a mindful reading of the order passed by the Hon'ble SC in March 2018 in the case of Asian Resurfacing it appears that the directions given in para 35 and 36 will apply when

- i. A civil or criminal case is pending in a court, meaning thereby a trial court or the High Court exercising original civil jurisdiction
- ii. The trial has commenced either by framing of issue in a civil trial and or on framing of charge in a criminal trial
- iii. When the High court or civil or criminal Appellate/Revisional court have granted stay on the said trial proceedings and more than six months have passed since the date of order and no extension of stay has been allowed by

a speaking order. The aforesaid directions will not apply to cases where a quasi judicial body or Tribunal grants stay.

Here is a situation, where the stay granted has not stayed the trial of any civil or criminal proceeding and the stay is specifically with regard to the recovery proceeding pursuant to a concluded inquiry and decision rendered by a quasi judicial authority, which is under challenge in the appeal.

It is true that the The Hon'ble SC , by their order dt 15th October 2020 passed in Asian Resurfacing case have reiterated that whatever stay granted by any court, including High Court, the same automatically expires after a period of six months , unless extension is granted for good reasons as per the judgment of March 2018. But this order can not be read in isolation. A conjunctive reading of para 35 and 36 the judgment of March 2018 and order dt 15th Oct 2020, leads to the only meaning that "A stay granted by any court" means and refers to a stay granted by the civil and criminal Appellate/ Revisional courts mentioned in para36 of the judgment and specifically with reference to a pending civil or criminal trial. It is not applicable to an appeal pending challenging the order passed in an already disposed of proceeding by a quasi judicial authority.

It will not be out of place to mention that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial referred supra have held in clear terms that there being no allegation that the petitioner is responsible for delay , merely relying on the judgment of the Hon'ble SC the stay can not be vacated in an appeal where the stay is in respect of the implementation of an already decided order by a quasi judicial Authority and challenged in the appeal.

In view of the aforesaid discussion, it is held that the petition filed by the Respondent for vacation of stay is without merit and rejected. Further, there is also one application for early hearing of the matter filed on behalf of the Ld. Counsel for the Respondent .As the matter pertains to CGIT- I Delhi, which is lying vacant the early hearing in this matter is not possible. List the matter on the date already fixed i.e. 28.04.2022 for final arguments.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. 1077(4)2015

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

M/s. Jai Balaji Security Services Appellant
Through Sh. Manish Malhotra & Sh. Sandeep Kumar, Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi (N) Respondent
Through Sh. Prem Prakash, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

This order deals with the application filed by the Respondent of the appeal, praying vacation of the interim stay granted by this Tribunal on the execution of the order impugned in the appeal, the objection raised by the appellant to the said application, and the specific argument advanced by the learned counsel for the respective parties.

Perusal of the record shows that the Tribunal, at the time of admission of the appeal had passed a conditional order of interim stay on the execution of the order challenged pending disposal of the appeal. Since, the appeal is pending for a long period and more than six months have passed since the date of the above said interim stay order, the Respondent, by filing the present petition has prayed for vacation of the stay in view of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency Pvt Ltd & Another vs C B I.

Sh. Prem Prakash, the learned counsel for the respondent argued on the petition being assisted by Sh Rajesh Kumar, Mr Sidharth, Sh Sivnath Mahanta, Sh Rakesh Singh and others, who are the empaneled counsels of the Respondent department. On the other hand on behalf of the appellant Ms Akanksha Narang advanced her argument opposing the petition being assisted by advocates Sh Rajiv Arora, Sh S K Gupta, Sh Rajiv Shukla, Sh Manish Malhotra Sh Sailesh Kapoor and others who are the counsel in respect of other appeals in which similar petitions have been filed. The counsels, other than the advocate having power in a particular case were allowed to participate and assist since applications of similar nature have been filed in a number of cases involving similar question of fact and law. A common order can not be passed in respect of all the cases as the order to be passed is not likely to finally dispose off the litigation.

It has been stated in the petition that the Tribunal by order dt **21.09.2015** has directed that there would be an interim stay on execution of the impugned order on compliance of the condition set out in the order. More than six months have passed since the date of that order and the stay granted has not been extended for a further period by a specific speaking order. The Hon'ble SC in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency & Anr vs Central Bureau of Investigation(Crl Appeal No1375-1376/2013)have held that

Para 36- “ At times proceedings are adjourned sine die on account of stay. Even after stay is vacated intimations are not received and proceedings are not taken up. In an attempt to remedy the situation we consider it appropriate to direct that in all pending cases where stay in against the proceedings of a civil or criminal trial is operating , the same shall come to an end on expiry of six months from today unless in an exceptional case by a speaking order the stay is not extended. In cases where stay is granted in future, the same will end on expiry of six months from the date of such order unless similar extension is granted by a speaking order. The speaking order must show that the case was of such exceptional nature that continuing the stay is more important than having the trial finalized. The trial court where order of stay of civil or criminal proceeding is produced ,may fix a date not beyond six months of the order of stay so that non expiry of the period of stay, proceeding can commence unless order of extension of stay is produced.”

In view of the said order and since no extension of stay has been granted by the Tribunal by a speaking order, the stay stands vacated on expiry of six month. Hence an order to that effect need to be passed for clarity .

During course of argument, besides relying on the judgment of Asian Resurfacing referred supra, Sh Rajesh Kumar Advocate for the Respondent drew

the attention to the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh in the case of Rajmata Vijayraje Sciendia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya VS EPFO, wherein the Hon’ble court, in absence of a specific order extending stay, came to hold that the stay granted by the CGIT Lucknow stands vacated automatically in view of the judgment of Asian Resurfacing. The Respondent thereby insisted for vacation of the interim stay granted. On behalf the respondent the learned counsel also submitted that under Rule 21 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules the Tribunal may make such orders which is expedient to give effects to it’s orders or to prevent abuse of process and secure the ends of justice. Citing several other judgments of the Hon’ble SC , he submitted that EPF & MP Act being a social welfare legislation interpretation of the provision and decided principles of law should be made in a manner to extend the benefits of law to the weaker section of the society.

Argument on the petition was advanced by the counsel for the appellant who challenged the applicability of the order passed in Asian Resurfacing judgment to the appeals pending before the Tribunal. The main objection taken is that the order passed by the Hon’ble Appex Court ,on a plain reading clearly shows that the said order was with reference to the civil and criminal trial proceedings delayed and pending for long time on account of stay orders passed. The same has no applicability to the appeal pending before this Tribunal. Learned counsel Sh Rajib Arora citing the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial Services Software Ltd vs Dy Commissioner Income Tax, (WPC 542/2019 –order dt 23rd Feb 2019)submitted that the applicability of Asian Resurfacing Judgment passed in the context of civil and criminal proceedings pending before trial courts , can not be imported to the set of quasi judicial proceedings. He also placed reliance in the case of Commissioner of Central Goods & Services Tax vs Anmol Chlorochem (2019 (367) ELT 584 Guj) to submit that the Hon’ble High Court of Gujurat have held that the observation made by the Hon’ble SC can not be made applicable to a Tax Appeal as the said judgment was exclusively with reference to civil or criminal proceedings arising from a trial.

Sh S K Gupta the learned counsel, by referring to the observation made by the Hon'ble Bombay H C in the case of Oracle Financial services argued that when there is no allegation by the Respondent counsel that the delay in disposal of the appeal is attributable to the appellant, the prayer for vacation of stay is not maintainable. He also submitted that the factors causing delay in disposal of the appeal, which is the main grievance of the Respondent, be taken into consideration while passing order on the present petition.

The learned counsel Sh Sailesh Kapoor added that the appellants are ready to argue the appeals for final disposal and the stay granted was never un conditional. In such a situation any order vacating the stay , when the judgment of Asian Resurfacing is not applicable would be prejudicial to the appellants.

Learned counsel Sh Rajiv Shukla while drawing attention to the opinion expressed by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Dept. of Legal Affairs , on a query made by the Central Board of Indirect Tax& customs , submitted that the said department has issued a clear guideline to the effect that the Asian Resurfacing Judgment is with reference to civil and criminal Trial proceedings. He also submitted that the said judgment can be made applicable to an individual case and it has no general applicability.

Learned counsel Sh Manish Malhotra added that the judgment has been passed by the Hon'ble S C to remedy the position where a trial proceeding is stayed. The interim order passed y this tribunal since does not stay any trial proceeding and specific to the execution of the final order, the petition filed by the Respondent is on a misconception and mis interpretation of the said judgment.

In reply to the submissions made by the counsel for the appellants , the learned counsels Sh Rajesh Kumar and Sh S N Mahanta submitted that different High courts and other courts since interpreted the Judgment of Asian Resurfacing in different manner the Hon'ble SC in another order dt 15th October 2020 (Misc Application No 1577/2020 arising out of Crl Appeal no 1375-1376/2013)have clarified that the judgment of Asian Resurfacing applies to all courts and whatever stay has been granted by any court including the High Court shall automatically expire after six months. Hence the application filed by the respondent be allowed and the order of interim stay be vacated.

Having heard the argument and on a mindful reading of the order passed by the Hon'ble SC in March 2018 in the case of Asian Resurfacing it appears that the directions given in para 35 and 36 will apply when

- i. A civil or criminal case is pending in a court, meaning thereby a trial court or the High Court exercising original civil jurisdiction
- ii. The trial has commenced either by framing of issue in a civil trial and or on framing of charge in a criminal trial
- iii. When the High court or civil or criminal Appellate/Revisional court have granted stay on the said trial proceedings and more than six months have passed since the date of order and no extension of stay has been allowed by

a speaking order. The aforesaid directions will not apply to cases where a quasi judicial body or Tribunal grants stay.

Here is a situation, where the stay granted has not stayed the trial of any civil or criminal proceeding and the stay is specifically with regard to the recovery proceeding pursuant to a concluded inquiry and decision rendered by a quasi judicial authority, which is under challenge in the appeal.

It is true that the The Hon'ble SC , by their order dt 15th October 2020 passed in Asian Resurfacing case have reiterated that whatever stay granted by any court, including High Court, the same automatically expires after a period of six months , unless extension is granted for good reasons as per the judgment of March 2018. But this order can not be read in isolation. A conjunctive reading of para 35 and 36 the judgment of March 2018 and order dt 15th Oct 2020, leads to the only meaning that "A stay granted by any court" means and refers to a stay granted by the civil and criminal Appellate/ Revisional courts mentioned in para36 of the judgment and specifically with reference to a pending civil or criminal trial. It is not applicable to an appeal pending challenging the order passed in an already disposed of proceeding by a quasi judicial authority.

It will not be out of place to mention that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial referred supra have held in clear terms that there being no allegation that the petitioner is responsible for delay , merely relying on the judgment of the Hon'ble SC the stay can not be vacated in an appeal where the stay is in respect of the implementation of an already decided order by a quasi judicial Authority and challenged in the appeal.

In view of the aforesaid discussion, it is held that the petition filed by the Respondent for vacation of stay is without merit and rejected. Further, there is also one application for early hearing of the matter filed on behalf of the Ld. Counsel for the Respondent .Call on 18.04.2022.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. 1009(4)2016

M/s. R.D Public School
Through Sh.Manish Malhotra & Sandeep Kumar, Counsel for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi (N)
Through Sh. Prem Prakash, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

This order deals with the application filed by the Respondent of the appeal, praying vacation of the interim stay granted by this Tribunal on the execution of the order impugned in the appeal , the objection raised by the appellant to the said application, and the specific argument advanced by the learned counsel for the respective parties.

Perusal of the record shows that the Tribunal, at the time of admission of the appeal had passed a conditional order of interim stay on the execution of the order challenged pending disposal of the appeal. Since, the appeal is pending for a long period and more than six months have passed since the date of the above said interim stay order, the Respondent , by filing the present petition has prayed for vacation of the stay in view of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency Pvt Ltd & Another vs C B I.

Sh. Prem Prakash, the learned counsel for the respondent argued on the petition being assisted by Sh Rajesh Kumar, Mr Sidharth, Sh Sivnath Mahanta, Sh Rakesh Singh and others, who are the empaneled counsels of the Respondent department. On the other hand on behalf of the appellant Ms Akanksha Narang advanced her argument opposing the petition being assisted by advocates Sh Rajiv Arora, Sh S K Gupta, Sh Rajiv Shukla, Sh Manish Malhotra Sh Sailesh Kapoor and others who are the counsel in respect of other appeals in which similar petitions have been filed. The counsels , other than the advocate having power in a particular case were allowed to participate and assist since applications of similar nature have been filed in a number of cases involving similar question of fact and law. A common order can not be passed in respect of all the cases as the order to be passed is not likely to finally dispose off the litigation.

It has been stated in the petition that the Tribunal by order dt **16.12.2016** has directed that there would be an interim stay on execution of the impugned order on compliance of the condition set out in the order. More than six months have passed since the date of that order and the stay granted has not been extended for a further period by a specific speaking order. The Hon'ble SC in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency & Anr vs Central Bureau of Investigation(Crl Appeal No1375-1376/2013)have held that

Para 36- " At times proceedings are adjourned sine die on account of stay. Even after stay is vacated intimations are not received and proceedings are not taken up. In an attempt to remedy the situation we consider it appropriate to direct that in all pending cases where stay

in against the proceedings of a civil or criminal trial is operating , the same shall come to an end on expiry of six months from today unless in an exceptional case by a speaking order the stay is not extended. In cases where stay is granted in future, the same will end on expiry of six months from the date of such order unless similar extension is granted by a speaking order. The speaking order must show that the case was of such exceptional nature that continuing the stay is more important than having the trial finalized. The trial court where order of stay of civil or criminal proceeding is produced ,may fix a date not beyond six months of the order of stay so that non expiry of the period of stay, proceeding can commence unless order of extension of stay is produced.”

In view of the said order and since no extension of stay has been granted by the Tribunal by a speaking order, the stay stands vacated on expiry of six month. Hence an order to that effect need to be passed for clarity .

During course of argument, besides relying on the judgment of Asian Resurfacing referred supra, Sh Rajesh Kumar Advocate for the Respondent drew

the attention to the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh in the case of Rajmata Vijayraje Sciendia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya VS EPFO, wherein the Hon’ble court, in absence of a specific order extending stay, came to hold that the stay granted by the CGIT Lucknow stands vacated automatically in view of the judgment of Asian Resurfacing. The Respondent thereby insisted for vacation of the interim stay granted. On behalf the respondent the learned counsel also submitted that under Rule 21 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules the Tribunal may make such orders which is expedient to give effects to it’s orders or to prevent abuse of process and secure the ends of justice. Citing several other judgments of the Hon’ble SC , he submitted that EPF & MP Act being a social welfare legislation interpretation of the provision and decided principles of law should be made in a manner to extend the benefits of law to the weaker section of the society.

Argument on the petition was advanced by the counsel for the appellant who challenged the applicability of the order passed in Asian Resurfacing judgment to the appeals pending before the Tribunal. The main objection taken is that the order passed by the Hon’ble Appex Court ,on a plain reading clearly shows that the said order was with reference to the civil and criminal trial proceedings delayed and pending for long time on account of stay orders passed. The same has no applicability to the appeal pending before this Tribunal. Learned counsel Sh Rajib Arora citing the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial Services Software Ltd vs Dy Commissioner Income Tax, (WPC 542/2019 –order dt 23rd Feb 2019)submitted that the applicability of Asian Resurfacing Judgment passed in the context of civil and criminal proceedings pending before trial courts , can not be imported to the set of quasi judicial proceedings. He also placed reliance in the case of Commissioner of Central Goods & Services Tax vs Anmol Chlorochem (2019 (367) ELT 584 Guj) to submit that the Hon’ble High Court of Gujurat have held that the observation made by the Hon’ble SC can not be made applicable to a Tax Appeal as the said judgment was exclusively with reference to civil or criminal proceedings arising from a trial.

Sh S K Gupta the learned counsel, by referring to the observation made by the Hon’ble Bombay H C in the case of Oracle Financial services argued that when there is no allegation by the Respondent counsel that the delay in disposal of the appeal is attributable to the appellant,

the prayer for vacation of stay is not maintainable. He also submitted that the factors causing delay in disposal of the appeal, which is the main grievance of the Respondent, be taken into consideration while passing order on the present petition.

The learned counsel Sh Sailesh Kapoor added that the appellants are ready to argue the appeals for final disposal and the stay granted was never un conditional. In such a situation any order vacating the stay , when the judgment of Asian Resurfacing is not applicable would be prejudicial to the appellants.

Learned counsel Sh Rajiv Shukla while drawing attention to the opinion expressed by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Dept. of Legal Affairs , on a query made by the Central Board of Indirect Tax& customs , submitted that the said department has issued a clear guideline to the effect that the Asian Resurfacing Judgment is with reference to civil and criminal Trial proceedings. He also submitted that the said judgment can be made applicable to an individual case and it has no general applicability.

Learned counsel Sh Manish Malhotra added that the judgment has been passed by the Hon'ble S C to remedy the position where a trial proceeding is stayed. The interim order passed y this tribunal since does not stay any trial proceeding and specific to the execution of the final order, the petition filed by the Respondent is on a misconception and mis interpretation of the said judgment.

In reply to the submissions made by the counsel for the appellants , the learned counsels Sh Rajesh Kumar and Sh S N Mahanta submitted that different High courts and other courts since interpreted the Judgment of Asian Resurfacing in different manner the Hon'ble SC in another order dt 15th October 2020 (Misc Application No 1577/2020 arising out of Crl Appeal no 1375-1376/2013)have clarified that the judgment of Asian Resurfacing applies to all courts and whatever stay has been granted by any court including the High Court shall automatically expire after six months. Hence the application filed by the respondent be allowed and the order of interim stay be vacated.

Having heard the argument and on a mindful reading of the order passed by the Hon'ble SC in March 2018 in the case of Asian Resurfacing it appears that the directions given in para 35 and 36 will apply when

- i. A civil or criminal case is pending in a court, meaning thereby a trial court or the High Court exercising original civil jurisdiction
- ii. The trial has commenced either by framing of issue in a civil trial and or on framing of charge in a criminal trial
- iii. When the High court or civil or criminal Appellate/Revisional court have granted stay on the said trial proceedings and more than six months have passed since the date of order and no extension of stay has been allowed by a speaking order. The aforesaid directions will not apply to cases where a quasi judicial body or Tribunal grants stay.

Here is a situation, where the stay granted has not stayed the trial of any civil or criminal proceeding and the stay is specifically with regard to the recovery proceeding pursuant to a

concluded inquiry and decision rendered by a quasi judicial authority, which is under challenge in the appeal.

It is true that the The Hon'ble SC , by their order dt 15th October 2020 passed in Asian Resurfacing case have reiterated that whatever stay granted by any court, including High Court, the same automatically expires after a period of six months , unless extension is granted for good reasons as per the judgment of March 2018. But this order can not be read in isolation. A conjunctive reading of para 35 and 36 the judgment of March 2018 and order dt 15th Oct 2020, leads to the only meaning that "A stay granted by any court" means and refers to a stay granted by the civil and criminal Appellate/ Revisional courts mentioned in para36 of the judgment and specifically with reference to a pending civil or criminal trial. It is not applicable to an appeal pending challenging the order passed in an already disposed of proceeding by a quasi judicial authority.

It will not be out of place to mention that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial referred supra have held in clear terms that there being no allegation that the petitioner is responsible for delay , merely relying on the judgment of the Hon'ble SC the stay can not be vacated in an appeal where the stay is in respect of the implementation of an already decided order by a quasi judicial Authority and challenged in the appeal.

In view of the aforesaid discussion, it is held that the petition filed by the Respondent for vacation of stay is without merit and rejected. Further, there is also one application for early hearing of the matter filed on behalf of the Ld. Counsel for the Respondent . Call on 01.08.2022.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. 949(4)2016

M/s. G & G Services Pvt. Ltd.
Through None for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi (E)
Through Sh. Prem Prakash, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

This order deals with the application filed by the Respondent of the appeal, praying vacation of the interim stay granted by this Tribunal on the execution of the order impugned in the appeal, the objection raised by the appellant to the said application, and the specific argument advanced by the learned counsel for the respective parties.

Perusal of the record shows that the Tribunal, at the time of admission of the appeal had passed a conditional order of interim stay on the execution of the order challenged pending disposal of the appeal. Since, the appeal is pending for a long period and more than six months have passed since the date of the above said interim stay order, the Respondent, by filing the present petition has prayed for vacation of the stay in view of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency Pvt Ltd & Another vs C B I.

Sh. Prem Prakash, the learned counsel for the respondent argued on the petition being assisted by Sh Rajesh Kumar, Mr Sidharth, Sh Sivnath Mahanta, Sh Rakesh Singh and others, who are the empaneled counsels of the Respondent department. On the other hand on behalf of the appellant Ms Akanksha Narang advanced her argument opposing the petition being assisted by advocates Sh Rajiv Arora, Sh S K Gupta, Sh Rajiv Shukla, Sh Manish Malhotra Sh Sailesh Kapoor and others who are the counsel in respect of other appeals in which similar petitions have been filed. The counsels, other than the advocate having power in a particular case were allowed to participate and assist since applications of similar nature have been filed in a number of cases involving similar question of fact and law. A common order can not be passed in respect of all the cases as the order to be passed is not likely to finally dispose off the litigation.

It has been stated in the petition that the Tribunal by order dt **28.10.2016** has directed that there would be an interim stay on execution of the impugned order on compliance of the condition set out in the order. More than six months have passed since the date of that order and the stay granted has not been extended for a further period by a specific speaking order. The Hon'ble SC in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency & Anr vs Central Bureau of Investigation(Crl Appeal No1375-1376/2013)have held that

Para 36- “ At times proceedings are adjourned sine die on account of stay. Even after stay is vacated intimations are not received and proceedings are not taken up. In an attempt to remedy the situation we consider it appropriate to direct that in all pending cases where stay in against the proceedings of a civil or criminal trial is operating , the same shall come to an end on expiry of six months from today unless in an exceptional case by a speaking order the stay is not extended. In cases where stay is granted in future, the same will end on expiry of six months from the date of such order unless similar extension is granted by a speaking order. The speaking order must show that the case was of such exceptional nature that continuing the stay is more important than having the trial finalized. The trial court where order of stay of civil or criminal proceeding is produced ,may fix a date not beyond six months of the order of stay so that non expiry of the period of stay, proceeding can commence unless order of extension of stay is produced.”

In view of the said order and since no extension of stay has been granted by the Tribunal by a speaking order, the stay stands vacated on expiry of six month. Hence an order to that effect need to be passed for clarity .

During course of argument, besides relying on the judgment of Asian Resurfacing referred supra, Sh Rajesh Kumar Advocate for the Respondent drew

the attention to the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh in the case of Rajmata Vijayraje Sciendia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya VS EPFO, wherein the Hon’ble court, in absence of a specific order extending stay, came to hold that the stay granted by the CGIT Lucknow stands vacated automatically in view of the judgment of Asian Resurfacing. The Respondent thereby insisted for vacation of the interim stay granted. On behalf the respondent the learned counsel also submitted that under Rule 21 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules the Tribunal may make such orders which is expedient to give effects to it’s orders or to prevent abuse of process and secure the ends of justice. Citing several other judgments of the Hon’ble SC , he submitted that EPF & MP Act being a social welfare legislation interpretation of the provision and decided principles of law should be made in a manner to extend the benefits of law to the weaker section of the society.

Argument on the petition was advanced by the counsel for the appellant who challenged the applicability of the order passed in Asian Resurfacing judgment to the appeals pending before the Tribunal. The main objection taken is that the order passed by the Hon’ble Appex Court ,on a plain reading clearly shows that the said order was with reference to the civil and criminal trial proceedings delayed and pending for long time on account of stay orders passed. The same has no applicability to the appeal pending before this Tribunal. Learned counsel Sh Rajib Arora citing the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial Services Software Ltd vs Dy Commissioner Income Tax, (WPC 542/2019 –order dt 23rd Feb 2019)submitted that the applicability of Asian Resurfacing Judgment passed in the context of civil and criminal proceedings pending before trial courts , can not be imported to the set of quasi judicial proceedings. He also placed reliance in the case of Commissioner of Central Goods & Services Tax vs Anmol Chlorochem (2019 (367) ELT 584 Guj) to submit that the Hon’ble High Court of Gujrat have held that the observation made by the Hon’ble SC can not be made applicable to a Tax Appeal as the said judgment was exclusively with reference to civil or criminal proceedings arising from a trial.

Sh S K Gupta the learned counsel, by referring to the observation made by the Hon'ble Bombay H C in the case of Oracle Financial services argued that when there is no allegation by the Respondent counsel that the delay in disposal of the appeal is attributable to the appellant, the prayer for vacation of stay is not maintainable. He also submitted that the factors causing delay in disposal of the appeal, which is the main grievance of the Respondent, be taken into consideration while passing order on the present petition.

The learned counsel Sh Sailesh Kapoor added that the appellants are ready to argue the appeals for final disposal and the stay granted was never un conditional. In such a situation any order vacating the stay , when the judgment of Asian Resurfacing is not applicable would be prejudicial to the appellants.

Learned counsel Sh Rajiv Shukla while drawing attention to the opinion expressed by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Dept. of Legal Affairs , on a query made by the Central Board of Indirect Tax& customs , submitted that the said department has issued a clear guideline to the effect that the Asian Resurfacing Judgment is with reference to civil and criminal Trial proceedings. He also submitted that the said judgment can be made applicable to an individual case and it has no general applicability.

Learned counsel Sh Manish Malhotra added that the judgment has been passed by the Hon'ble S C to remedy the position where a trial proceeding is stayed. The interim order passed y this tribunal since does not stay any trial proceeding and specific to the execution of the final order, the petition filed by the Respondent is on a misconception and mis interpretation of the said judgment.

In reply to the submissions made by the counsel for the appellants , the learned counsels Sh Rajesh Kumar and Sh S N Mahanta submitted that different High courts and other courts since interpreted the Judgment of Asian Resurfacing in different manner the Hon'ble SC in another order dt 15th October 2020 (Misc Application No 1577/2020 arising out of CrI Appeal no 1375-1376/2013)have clarified that the judgment of Asian Resurfacing applies to all courts and whatever stay has been granted by any court including the High Court shall automatically expire after six months. Hence the application filed by the respondent be allowed and the order of interim stay be vacated.

Having heard the argument and on a mindful reading of the order passed by the Hon'ble SC in March 2018 in the case of Asian Resurfacing it appears that the directions given in para 35 and 36 will apply when

- i. A civil or criminal case is pending in a court, meaning thereby a trial court or the High Court exercising original civil jurisdiction
- ii. The trial has commenced either by framing of issue in a civil trial and or on framing of charge in a criminal trial
- iii. When the High court or civil or criminal Appellate/Revisional court have granted stay on the said trial proceedings and more than six months have passed since the date of order and no extension of stay has been allowed by

a speaking order. The aforesaid directions will not apply to cases where a quasi judicial body or Tribunal grants stay.

Here is a situation, where the stay granted has not stayed the trial of any civil or criminal proceeding and the stay is specifically with regard to the recovery proceeding pursuant to a concluded inquiry and decision rendered by a quasi judicial authority, which is under challenge in the appeal.

It is true that the The Hon'ble SC , by their order dt 15th October 2020 passed in Asian Resurfacing case have reiterated that whatever stay granted by any court, including High Court, the same automatically expires after a period of six months , unless extension is granted for good reasons as per the judgment of March 2018. But this order can not be read in isolation. A conjunctive reading of para 35 and 36 the judgment of March 2018 and order dt 15th Oct 2020, leads to the only meaning that "A stay granted by any court" means and refers to a stay granted by the civil and criminal Appellate/ Revisional courts mentioned in para36 of the judgment and specifically with reference to a pending civil or criminal trial. It is not applicable to an appeal pending challenging the order passed in an already disposed of proceeding by a quasi judicial authority.

It will not be out of place to mention that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial referred supra have held in clear terms that there being no allegation that the petitioner is responsible for delay , merely relying on the judgment of the Hon'ble SC the stay can not be vacated in an appeal where the stay is in respect of the implementation of an already decided order by a quasi judicial Authority and challenged in the appeal.

In view of the aforesaid discussion, it is held that the petition filed by the Respondent for vacation of stay is without merit and rejected. Further, there is also one application for early hearing of the matter filed on behalf of the Ld. Counsel for the Respondent .As the matter pertains to CGIT- I Delhi, which is lying vacant the early hearing in this matter is not possible. List the matter on the date already fixed i.e. 13.05.2022 for final arguments.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/09/2017

M/s. Prabhat Zarda Factory
Through Ms. Nitu Mishra, Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi (N)
Through Sh. Prem Prakash, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

This order deals with the application filed by the Respondent of the appeal, praying vacation of the interim stay granted by this Tribunal on the execution of the order impugned in the appeal, the objection raised by the appellant to the said application, and the specific argument advanced by the learned counsel for the respective parties.

Perusal of the record shows that the Tribunal, at the time of admission of the appeal had passed a conditional order of interim stay on the execution of the order challenged pending disposal of the appeal. Since, the appeal is pending for a long period and more than six months have passed since the date of the above said interim stay order, the Respondent, by filing the present petition has prayed for vacation of the stay in view of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency Pvt Ltd & Another vs C B I.

Sh. Prem Prakash, the learned counsel for the respondent argued on the petition being assisted by Sh Rajesh Kumar, Mr Sidharth, Sh Sivnath Mahanta, Sh Rakesh Singh and others, who are the empaneled counsels of the Respondent department. On the other hand on behalf of the appellant Ms Akanksha Narang advanced her argument opposing the petition being assisted by advocates Sh Rajiv Arora, Sh S K Gupta, Sh Rajiv Shukla, Sh Manish Malhotra Sh Sailesh Kapoor and others who are the counsel in respect of other appeals in which similar petitions have been filed. The counsels, other than the advocate having power in a particular case were allowed to participate and assist since applications of similar nature have been filed in a number of cases involving similar question of fact and law. A common order can not be passed in respect of all the cases as the order to be passed is not likely to finally dispose off the litigation.

It has been stated in the petition that the Tribunal by order dt **07.05.2019** has directed that there would be an interim stay on execution of the impugned order on compliance of the condition set out in the order. More than six months have passed since the date of that order and the stay granted has not been extended for a further period by a specific speaking order. The Hon'ble SC in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency & Anr vs Central Bureau of Investigation(Crl Appeal No1375-1376/2013)have held that

Para 36- “ At times proceedings are adjourned sine die on account of stay. Even after stay is vacated intimations are not received and proceedings are not taken up. In an attempt to remedy the situation we consider it appropriate to direct that in all pending cases where stay in against the proceedings of a civil or criminal trial is operating , the same shall come to an end on expiry of six months from today unless in an exceptional case by a speaking order the stay is not extended. In cases where stay is granted in future, the same will end on expiry of six months from the date of such order unless similar extension is granted by a speaking order. The speaking order must show that the case was of such exceptional nature that continuing the stay is more important than having the trial finalized. The trial court where order of stay of civil or criminal proceeding is produced ,may fix a date not beyond six months of the order of stay so that non expiry of the period of stay, proceeding can commence unless order of extension of stay is produced.”

In view of the said order and since no extension of stay has been granted by the Tribunal by a speaking order, the stay stands vacated on expiry of six month. Hence an order to that effect need to be passed for clarity .

During course of argument, besides relying on the judgment of Asian Resurfacing referred supra, Sh Rajesh Kumar Advocate for the Respondent drew

the attention to the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh in the case of Rajmata Vijayraje Sciendia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya VS EPFO, wherein the Hon’ble court, in absence of a specific order extending stay, came to hold that the stay granted by the CGIT Lucknow stands vacated automatically in view of the judgment of Asian Resurfacing. The Respondent thereby insisted for vacation of the interim stay granted. On behalf the respondent the learned counsel also submitted that under Rule 21 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules the Tribunal may make such orders which is expedient to give effects to it’s orders or to prevent abuse of process and secure the ends of justice. Citing several other judgments of the Hon’ble SC , he submitted that EPF & MP Act being a social welfare legislation interpretation of the provision and decided principles of law should be made in a manner to extend the benefits of law to the weaker section of the society.

Argument on the petition was advanced by the counsel for the appellant who challenged the applicability of the order passed in Asian Resurfacing judgment to the appeals pending before the Tribunal. The main objection taken is that the order passed by the Hon’ble Appex Court ,on a plain reading clearly shows that the said order was with reference to the civil and criminal trial proceedings delayed and pending for long time on account of stay orders passed. The same has no applicability to the appeal pending before this Tribunal. Learned counsel Sh Rajib Arora citing the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial Services Software Ltd vs Dy Commissioner Income Tax, (WPC 542/2019 –order dt 23rd Feb 2019)submitted that the applicability of Asian Resurfacing Judgment passed in the context of civil and criminal proceedings pending before trial courts , can not be imported to the set of quasi judicial proceedings. He also placed reliance in the case of Commissioner of Central Goods & Services Tax vs Anmol Chlorochem (2019 (367) ELT 584 Guj) to submit that the Hon’ble High Court of Gujurat have held that the observation made by the Hon’ble SC can not be made applicable to a Tax Appeal as the said judgment was exclusively with reference to civil or criminal proceedings arising from a trial.

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The learned counsel Sh Sailesh Kapoor added that the appellants are ready to argue the appeals for final disposal and the stay granted was never un conditional. In such a situation any order vacating the stay , when the judgment of Asian Resurfacing is not applicable would be prejudicial to the appellants.

Learned counsel Sh Rajiv Shukla while drawing attention to the opinion expressed by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Dept. of Legal Affairs , on a query made by the Central Board of Indirect Tax& customs , submitted that the said department has issued a clear guideline to the effect that the Asian Resurfacing Judgment is with reference to civil and criminal Trial proceedings. He also submitted that the said judgment can be made applicable to an individual case and it has no general applicability.

Learned counsel Sh Manish Malhotra added that the judgment has been passed by the Hon'ble S C to remedy the position where a trial proceeding is stayed. The interim order passed y this tribunal since does not stay any trial proceeding and specific to the execution of the final order, the petition filed by the Respondent is on a misconception and mis interpretation of the said judgment.

In reply to the submissions made by the counsel for the appellants , the learned counsels Sh Rajesh Kumar and Sh S N Mahanta submitted that different High courts and other courts since interpreted the Judgment of Asian Resurfacing in different manner the Hon'ble SC in another order dt 15th October 2020 (Misc Application No 1577/2020 arising out of Crl Appeal no 1375-1376/2013)have clarified that the judgment of Asian Resurfacing applies to all courts and whatever stay has been granted by any court including the High Court shall automatically expire after six months. Hence the application filed by the respondent be allowed and the order of interim stay be vacated.

Having heard the argument and on a mindful reading of the order passed by the Hon'ble SC in March 2018 in the case of Asian Resurfacing it appears that the directions given in para 35 and 36 will apply when

- i. A civil or criminal case is pending in a court, meaning thereby a trial court or the High Court exercising original civil jurisdiction
- ii. The trial has commenced either by framing of issue in a civil trial and or on framing of charge in a criminal trial
- iii. When the High court or civil or criminal Appellate/Revisional court have granted stay on the said trial proceedings and more than six months have passed since the date of order and no extension of stay has been allowed by

a speaking order. The aforesaid directions will not apply to cases where a quasi judicial body or Tribunal grants stay.

Here is a situation, where the stay granted has not stayed the trial of any civil or criminal proceeding and the stay is specifically with regard to the recovery proceeding pursuant to a concluded inquiry and decision rendered by a quasi judicial authority, which is under challenge in the appeal.

It is true that the The Hon'ble SC , by their order dt 15th October 2020 passed in Asian Resurfacing case have reiterated that whatever stay granted by any court, including High Court, the same automatically expires after a period of six months , unless extension is granted for good reasons as per the judgment of March 2018. But this order can not be read in isolation. A conjunctive reading of para 35 and 36 the judgment of March 2018 and order dt 15th Oct 2020, leads to the only meaning that "A stay granted by any court" means and refers to a stay granted by the civil and criminal Appellate/ Revisional courts mentioned in para36 of the judgment and specifically with reference to a pending civil or criminal trial. It is not applicable to an appeal pending challenging the order passed in an already disposed of proceeding by a quasi judicial authority.

It will not be out of place to mention that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial referred supra have held in clear terms that there being no allegation that the petitioner is responsible for delay , merely relying on the judgment of the Hon'ble SC the stay can not be vacated in an appeal where the stay is in respect of the implementation of an already decided order by a quasi judicial Authority and challenged in the appeal.

In view of the aforesaid discussion, it is held that the petition filed by the Respondent for vacation of stay is without merit and rejected. Further, there is also one application for early hearing of the matter filed on behalf of the Ld. Counsel for the Respondent . Call on 01.08.2022.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM
LABOUR COURT-II, ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT
COURT COMPLEX, DELHI.**

Present:

Smt. Pranita Mohanty,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-Cum-Labour
Court-II, New Delhi.

ATA No 109(4) 2015

M/s. LRS KI Joint Venture

Appellant

VS.

APFC, Delhi

Respondent

ORDER DATED -21/03/2022

Present:- Ms Akanksha Narang Ld. Counsel for the Appellant.

Sh D Rajeshwar Rao, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent.

This appeal challenges the order passed by the APFC Delhi dt 30/12/2014 u/s 14B and 7Q of the EPF and MP Act 1952 (herein after referred to as the Act) levying damage of Rs. 65,546/-and interest of Rs 33,381/-on the appellant/establishment for the period 08/2011 to 02/2014

The plea of the appellant taken in this appeal is that ,it is an establishment engaged in construction business. On 26/03.2014, a notice was received from the APFC Delhi, proposing an inquiry for the alleged delay in remittance of PF dues of it's employees for the above mentioned period. In response to the same, the representative of the appellant establishment appeared before the APFC and made it's submissions in defence. It was explained by placing documents that the delay had occurred due to delay in allotment of EPF code by the department. It was also explained that the delay was never intentional and damage can not be imposed for the pre discovery period. The APFC called upon the department to address the objection and granted several adjournments for the purpose. But the respondent never took into consideration the stand taken by the establishment and as per his whim and fancy, passed the impugned order soon after the reply was filed by the department, without taking into consideration the plea advanced by the establishment. The impugned order is neither based upon good reasoning nor the APFC has given his finding on the mens rea of the appellant for the alleged delay in remittance. Not only that the assessment of the damage and interest has been made for the pre- discovery period. Placing reliance on several judicial

pronouncements, the appellant has taken a plea that the impugned order not being a speaking order, there being no discussion about mens rea and maximum amount of damage being imposed in a mechanical manner for the pre discovery period, the same is not sustainable and liable to be set aside. The other limb of the argument is that the delay in remittance is wholly attributable to the respondent and for the said delay the penal damage and interest can not be fastened on the appellant. Describing the impugned orders passed by the APFC, as illegal, the appellant has prayed for setting aside of the same.

The learned counsel appearing on behalf of the respondent, filed written reply taking a stand that on receipt of notice, when the representative of the establishment had appeared all the documents forming basis of the calculation was supplied. While supporting the impugned order, he submitted that the provisions of sec 14B has been incorporated in the Act with the object of using the same as a deterrent for the employer in making delay in deposit of PF dues. The appellant has admitted its eligibility since 2011 and the commissioner has passed a reasoned and speaking order which needs no interference by this Tribunal.

While replying the plea taken by the appellant regarding delay in allotment of code no he explained that the appellant establishment had made application for EPF Code in 2011, admitting its eligibility from 2011 and the same was examined by the Department and allotted w.e.f 1.08.2011 by allotment order dt 24.01.2013. . This is a matter on record and within the knowledge of the establishment. But it defaulted in remittance and filing of monthly return.. Thus an inquiry proceeding u/s 14 B and 7Q of the Act was initiated and the order was appropriately passed. The order passed u/s 7Q not being appealable the appeal is not maintainable and liable to be dismissed . He also submitted that the commissioner has given a clear finding on the liability of the appellant in the impugned order and thus the appellant is liable to pay the damage and interest as ordered.

Learned counsel for the appellant during course of argument submitted that APFC for imposing the damage ,is required to to take into consideration the mitigating circumstances shown by the appellant and give a finding about the the mens rea of the establishment for a willful delay in payment. Impugned order is silent about these aspects and submission to that effect as made by the appellant during the inquiry. Further no damage and interest is leviable for the pre discovery period. To support his contention she placed Reliance in the case of **S K Naseerudin Beedi Merchant Ltd vs CPFC, (2001 LLR 263)** and submitted that pre discovery period includes the period commencing on the date the Act is legally applicable to the establishment and the date on which the formal notification of coverage is served. In this case since the coverage order was issued on 24.1.2013, the period between 1.08.2011 to 24.01.2013 is the pre discovery period and no damage or interest can be levied for that period. He also argued that the Tribunal if would come to a conclusion that damage is not payable by the establishment. The interest for that period if paid or recovered is to be refunded. In this regard she has placed reliance in

the case of **M/S Evergreen Engineering Company Pvt Ltd vs EPFO**, decided by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in WP No 12257/2015. The other argument advanced is that the commissioner while computing the period of delay took into consideration the day of encashment instead of the date of presentation of the cheque as has been held in several pronouncements.

The learned counsel for the appellant elaborated his argument by submitting that the establishment in this case had acted with all bonafides and submitted an application for allotment of EPF Code disclosing that it became eligible for enrollment w.e.f 1.08. 2011. Along with the application all documents were submitted. Though as per Rules and prevailing practice, the EPFO is required to provide the code No within three working days, the respondent department omitted to take any action in this regard and the code no was provide on 24.01.2013. the said order showing retrospective applicability has been placed on record. Thus making no further delay , the establishment made deposit of the EPF dues. Thereby the learned counsel for the appellant urged that had the code no been allotted in time the contribution could have been deposited in time and there would not have been delay making the establishment liable for penal interest and damage. The delay being attributable to the respondent the levy of damage and penal interest is illegal and both the orders are liable to be set aside.

In the case of **Poona Shims Pvt Ltd VS B.P.Ramaiah, RPFC,2007(112)FLR,1196**,decided by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay, it has been held that

“provident fund authorities can not seek to levy damages for the default which have occurred for their own lapses. Had the code no been allotted to the petitioner immediately after the infancy period was complete, the petitioner would have deposited or remitted the provident fund contribution to the scheme. Not having done so, the provident fund authorities can not levy damages for their own negligence”

In the present case the document i.e the allotment letter filed by the establishment, shows that the code was allotted w.e.f 1.08.2011 and formal letter was communicated to the establishment on 24.01.2013. from this it is established that the delay in allotting code no is instrumental for delayed remittance. It is a matter on record that the code number was allotted to the establishment after the establishment volunteered for the same . In this case the order passed by the APFC has not dealt with the objection raised by the representative of the establishment at all , though directed the department representative to give reply to the same. Several adjournments were allowed for the purpose and at last on 17/10/2014, the A E O submitted his reply and on the same day the hearing was closed and reserved for orders. The impugned order does not show that the said reply was ever made available to the establishment for it's reply.

More surprising is the fact that the APFC on the next date i.e on 26/10/2014 passed the order and came to a conclusion that the establishment is liable for the penal damage and interest. No discussion has been made in the

order about the objection taken by the establishment and the reply if any by the department. The order passed without any reason does not appeal to the conscience since the delay in deposit is solely attributable to the delay in allotment of code no and no damage for the said period which is also the pre discovery period can not be levied as has been held in the case of **Poona Shims** and **S K Naseerudin Beedi Merchant** cases referred supra. It is also noticed from the impugned order that the APFC at one point of time has observed that the establishment is liable to penal damage from 08/2011 i.e from the date of coverage. But surprisingly he passed the order concluding that the establishment is liable to pay damage and interest for the period 9/2004 to 10/2012 and this order of the commissioner imposing damage and interest for the pre discovery period clearly depicts the non application of mind by him making the order passed in a quasi judicial proceeding illegal.

As seen from the record , that the appellant is an establishment dealing with several employees. It voluntarily came under the fold of EPF and MP Act. The commissioner without considering the objection taken by the establishment, passed a non speaking composite order.

Hence, considering the argument advanced and for reasons indicated in the preceding paragraphs this tribunal comes to a conclusion that the delay in remittance of EPF dues by the appellant is attributable to the respondent on account of non allotment of code no in time and non deposit of the cheque deposited by the appellant in time and the establishment can not be held liable for the delay and asked to deposit the penal damage and interest. Thus it is concluded that the commissioner had passed the impugned order without considering the mitigating circumstance i.e delay in allotment of code no and levied damage for the pre discovery period which makes the impugned order passed u/s 14B illegal and liable to be set aside. This being a composite order the calculation of interest u/s 7Q imposing penal interest also can not sustain as has been held in the case of **Ever Green Engineering Company Pvt Ltd vs EPFO** by the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay holding that when the order imposing damage is set aside in totality holding that there was no delay on the part of the establishment in remittance, no interest for the said period can be recovered. Hence ordered.

ORDER

The Appeal be and the same is allowed on contest and the impugned order passed u/s 14 B and 7Q of the Act levying damage and interest is hereby set aside. Consign the record as per rule and procedure.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-2/29/2019

M/s. Ascot Estates (Manesar) Pvt. Ltd.
Through None for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

RPFC, Gurgaon
Through Sh. Chakradhar Panda, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

This order deals with the application filed by the Respondent of the appeal, praying vacation of the interim stay granted by this Tribunal on the execution of the order impugned in the appeal, the objection raised by the appellant to the said application, and the specific argument advanced by the learned counsel for the respective parties.

Perusal of the record shows that the Tribunal, at the time of admission of the appeal had passed a conditional order of interim stay on the execution of the order challenged pending disposal of the appeal. Since, the appeal is pending for a long period and more than six months have passed since the date of the above said interim stay order, the Respondent, by filing the present petition has prayed for vacation of the stay in view of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency Pvt Ltd & Another vs C B I.

Sh. Chakradhar Panda, the learned counsel for the respondent argued on the petition being assisted by Sh Rajesh Kumar, Mr Sidharth, Sh Sivnath Mahanta, Sh Rakesh Singh and others, who are the empaneled counsels of the Respondent department. On the other hand on behalf of the appellant Ms Akanksha Narang advanced her argument opposing the petition being assisted by advocates Sh Rajiv Arora, Sh S K Gupta, Sh Rajiv Shukla, Sh Manish Malhotra Sh Sailesh Kapoor and others who are the counsel in respect of other appeals in which similar petitions have been filed. The counsels, other than the advocate having power in a particular case were allowed to participate and assist since applications of similar nature have been filed in a number of cases involving similar question of fact and law. A common order can not be passed in respect of all the cases as the order to be passed is not likely to finally dispose off the litigation.

It has been stated in the petition that the Tribunal by order dt **14.01.2020** has directed that there would be an interim stay on execution of the impugned order on compliance of the condition set out in the order. More than six months have passed since the date of that order and the stay granted has not been extended for a further period by a specific speaking order. The Hon'ble SC in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency & Anr vs Central Bureau of Investigation(Crl Appeal No1375-1376/2013)have held that

Para 36- “ At times proceedings are adjourned sine die on account of stay. Even after stay is vacated intimations are not received and proceedings are not taken up. In an attempt to remedy the situation we consider it appropriate to direct that in all pending cases where stay in against the proceedings of a civil or criminal trial is operating , the same shall come to an end on expiry of six months from today unless in an exceptional case by a speaking order the stay is not extended. In cases where stay is granted in future, the same will end on expiry of six months from the date of such order unless similar extension is granted by a speaking order. The speaking order must show that the case was of such exceptional nature that continuing the stay is more important than having the trial finalized. The trial court where order of stay of civil or criminal proceeding is produced ,may fix a date not beyond six months of the order of stay so that non expiry of the period of stay, proceeding can commence unless order of extension of stay is produced.”

In view of the said order and since no extension of stay has been granted by the Tribunal by a speaking order, the stay stands vacated on expiry of six month. Hence an order to that effect need to be passed for clarity .

During course of argument, besides relying on the judgment of Asian Resurfacing referred supra, Sh Rajesh Kumar Advocate for the Respondent drew

the attention to the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh in the case of Rajmata Vijayraje Sciendia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya VS EPFO, wherein the Hon’ble court, in absence of a specific order extending stay, came to hold that the stay granted by the CGIT Lucknow stands vacated automatically in view of the judgment of Asian Resurfacing. The Respondent thereby insisted for vacation of the interim stay granted. On behalf the respondent the learned counsel also submitted that under Rule 21 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules the Tribunal may make such orders which is expedient to give effects to it’s orders or to prevent abuse of process and secure the ends of justice. Citing several other judgments of the Hon’ble SC , he submitted that EPF & MP Act being a social welfare legislation interpretation of the provision and decided principles of law should be made in a manner to extend the benefits of law to the weaker section of the society.

Argument on the petition was advanced by the counsel for the appellant who challenged the applicability of the order passed in Asian Resurfacing judgment to the appeals pending before the Tribunal. The main objection taken is that the order passed by the Hon’ble Appex Court ,on a plain reading clearly shows that the said order was with reference to the civil and criminal trial proceedings delayed and pending for long time on account of stay orders passed. The same has no applicability to the appeal pending before this Tribunal. Learned counsel Sh Rajib Arora citing the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial Services Software Ltd vs Dy Commissioner Income Tax, (WPC 542/2019 –order dt 23rd Feb 2019)submitted that the applicability of Asian Resurfacing Judgment passed in the context of civil and criminal proceedings pending before trial courts , can not be imported to the set of quasi judicial proceedings. He also placed reliance in the case of Commissioner of Central Goods & Services Tax vs Anmol Chlorochem (2019 (367) ELT 584 Guj) to submit that the Hon’ble High Court of Gujurat have held that the observation made by the Hon’ble SC can not be made applicable to a Tax Appeal as the said judgment was exclusively with reference to civil or criminal proceedings arising from a trial.

Sh S K Gupta the learned counsel, by referring to the observation made by the Hon'ble Bombay H C in the case of Oracle Financial services argued that when there is no allegation by the Respondent counsel that the delay in disposal of the appeal is attributable to the appellant, the prayer for vacation of stay is not maintainable. He also submitted that the factors causing delay in disposal of the appeal, which is the main grievance of the Respondent, be taken into consideration while passing order on the present petition.

The learned counsel Sh Sailesh Kapoor added that the appellants are ready to argue the appeals for final disposal and the stay granted was never un conditional. In such a situation any order vacating the stay , when the judgment of Asian Resurfacing is not applicable would be prejudicial to the appellants.

Learned counsel Sh Rajiv Shukla while drawing attention to the opinion expressed by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Dept. of Legal Affairs , on a query made by the Central Board of Indirect Tax& customs , submitted that the said department has issued a clear guideline to the effect that the Asian Resurfacing Judgment is with reference to civil and criminal Trial proceedings. He also submitted that the said judgment can be made applicable to an individual case and it has no general applicability.

Learned counsel Sh Manish Malhotra added that the judgment has been passed by the Hon'ble S C to remedy the position where a trial proceeding is stayed. The interim order passed y this tribunal since does not stay any trial proceeding and specific to the execution of the final order, the petition filed by the Respondent is on a misconception and mis interpretation of the said judgment.

In reply to the submissions made by the counsel for the appellants , the learned counsels Sh Rajesh Kumar and Sh S N Mahanta submitted that different High courts and other courts since interpreted the Judgment of Asian Resurfacing in different manner the Hon'ble SC in another order dt 15th October 2020 (Misc Application No 1577/2020 arising out of Crl Appeal no 1375-1376/2013)have clarified that the judgment of Asian Resurfacing applies to all courts and whatever stay has been granted by any court including the High Court shall automatically expire after six months. Hence the application filed by the respondent be allowed and the order of interim stay be vacated.

Having heard the argument and on a mindful reading of the order passed by the Hon'ble SC in March 2018 in the case of Asian Resurfacing it appears that the directions given in para 35 and 36 will apply when

- i. A civil or criminal case is pending in a court, meaning thereby a trial court or the High Court exercising original civil jurisdiction
- ii. The trial has commenced either by framing of issue in a civil trial and or on framing of charge in a criminal trial
- iii. When the High court or civil or criminal Appellate/Revisional court have granted stay on the said trial proceedings and more than six months have passed since the date of order and no extension of stay has been allowed by

a speaking order. The aforesaid directions will not apply to cases where a quasi judicial body or Tribunal grants stay.

Here is a situation, where the stay granted has not stayed the trial of any civil or criminal proceeding and the stay is specifically with regard to the recovery proceeding pursuant to a concluded inquiry and decision rendered by a quasi judicial authority, which is under challenge in the appeal.

It is true that the The Hon'ble SC , by their order dt 15th October 2020 passed in Asian Resurfacing case have reiterated that whatever stay granted by any court, including High Court, the same automatically expires after a period of six months , unless extension is granted for good reasons as per the judgment of March 2018. But this order can not be read in isolation. A conjunctive reading of para 35 and 36 the judgment of March 2018 and order dt 15th Oct 2020, leads to the only meaning that "A stay granted by any court" means and refers to a stay granted by the civil and criminal Appellate/ Revisional courts mentioned in para36 of the judgment and specifically with reference to a pending civil or criminal trial. It is not applicable to an appeal pending challenging the order passed in an already disposed of proceeding by a quasi judicial authority.

It will not be out of place to mention that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial referred supra have held in clear terms that there being no allegation that the petitioner is responsible for delay , merely relying on the judgment of the Hon'ble SC the stay can not be vacated in an appeal where the stay is in respect of the implementation of an already decided order by a quasi judicial Authority and challenged in the appeal.

In view of the aforesaid discussion, it is held that the petition filed by the Respondent for vacation of stay is without merit and rejected. Further, there is also one application for early hearing of the matter filed on behalf of the Ld. Counsel for the Respondent . Call on 29.03.2022.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/08/2022

M/s. Modern Stage Services
Through Sh. S.K. Khanna, Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi (C)
Through Sh. B. B. Pradhan, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

The appeal challenges two separate orders dt 30/01/2020 passed by the RPF Delhi East u/s 14B and 7Q of the EPF&MP Act communicated on 29/11/2021, wherein the appellant has been directed to deposit Rs 2,67,352/- and Rs 1,31,576/- as damage and interest respectively for delayed remittance of EPF dues of it's employees for the period 01/09/2017 to 31/10/2019.

Notice being served on the respondent, learned counsel for the respondent appeared and participated in the hearing by filing his written objection to the prayer for grant of stay on the execution of the impugned order.

Perusal of the record and office note of the registry reveals that the impugned orders were communicated to the establishment on 29/11/2021 and the appeal was filed on 4/2/2022, i.e beyond the period of limitation. In the appeal, prayer has been made for an interim order of stay on the execution of the impugned order pending disposal of the appeal. Registry has pointed out the delay in filing the appeal. But for the extension of limitation granted by the Hon'ble SC on account of the outbreak of Covid 19, the delay is condoned .

The appellant has stated that the impugned order is illegal and arbitrary since the commissioner had failed to appreciate the mitigating circumstances pointed out during the inquiry by the establishment It has also been stated that the appellant establishment is dependent on the clients for clearance of the Bills and a huge amount is outstanding. The business of the appellant has come to a halt for the covid protocol and restriction on events having large gathering. However the appellant establishment was very careful toward compliance of it's statutory obligations. But for non clearance of bills in time it was facing difficulty in cash flow. On receipt of the notice for inquiry, the authorized representative of the establishment appeared before the commissioner and raised dispute with regard to the calculation of damage and interest. It also made deposit of Rs 1,50,000/- during the inquiry towards the damage and interest proposed in the notice. The establishment is not a habitual defaulter and the delay occurred for a reason beyond it's control. The documents forming the basis of calculation were never made available to the establishment for confrontation. The commissioner without assigning reason for levying damage at the maximum rate passed the impugned order in a fanciful manner. The authority of the assistant P F Comissioner for levying damage u/s 14B has also been challenged.Thus it is argued that the appellant has a strong arguable case in the appeal. Unless the impugned order would be stayed, the relief sought in the appeal would become illusory. It is also pointed out that the orders though have been separately passed u/s 14B and 7Q , in fact it is a composite order being passed in a common proceeding . The appellant thereby submitted that the appeal be admitted in respect of the order passed u/7Q of the Act and an interim order of stay be passed against the execution of both the orders.

In his reply the learned counsel for the respondent submitted that the impugned order has been passed imposing damage for delay in remittance which spans over more than two year depriving the employees of their lawful rights. He also submitted that any order of stay on the execution of the order shall be prejudicial to the employees and defeat the purpose of the legislation. Arguing that the orders being separately passed can not be treated as composite order , he submitted that the appeal can not be admitted in respect of the 7Q order. However the learned counsel for the respondent did not dispute the stand of the appellant that Rs 1,50,000/- was deposited by the establishment during the pendency of the inquiry.

The reply submission made by the appellant is that the establishment should not have been saddled with the damage when none of it's submissions were considered by the respondent and the order was passed in a mechanical manner without any finding on mensrea.

As seen from the notice copy filed along with the appeal, there was a common notice and a common proceeding was held. In the order passed u/s 14B the commissioner has given the finding on the quantification of the interest as well as the interest.

Thus this being a composite order, the appeal is admitted in respect of the orders passed u/s 14B and 7Q of the Act.

On hearing the submission made by both the counsels on the prayer for interim stay, it is found that the Bank account of the appellant was attached even before filing of the appeal and the Bank has marked a lien on Rs 3,98,928/- which is the total amount of assessed damage and interest. The factors which are required to be considered for passing the order of stay, include the period of default and the amount of damage levied in the impugned order. In the case of **Shri Krishna vs. Union of India reported in 1989LLR(104)(Delhi)** the Hon'ble High court of Delhi have held

“The order of the tribunal should say that the appellant has a prima facie strong case as is most likely to exonerate him from payment and still the tribunal insist on the deposit of the amount, it would amount to undue hardship.”

In this case the period of default as seen from the impugned order spreads over almost two years and the damage levied is huge. Moreover, the appellant has already deposited a part of the proposed damage which proves it's bonafides. The commissioner has not taken into consideration the amount so deposited during inquiry, nor has not discussed about the same in the impugned order. The mitigating circumstances were also not considered by the commissioner.

All these aspects no doubt make out a strong arguable case for the appellant. If there would not be a stay on the execution of the impugned order passed u/s 14B of the Act, certainly that would cause undue hardship to the appellant. But at the same time it is held that the stay shall not be unconditional. Hence, it is directed that the appellant shall deposit 15 % of the assessed damage, as a pre condition for grant of stay till disposal of the appeal, within 4 weeks from the date of communication of the order, failing which there would be no stay on the impugned order passed u/s 14B. The said amount shall be deposited by the appellant by way of Challan. Since Rs 1,50,000/- deposited during the inquiry has not been considered for computation of interest, it is directed that there would be an interim stay on the execution of the order calculating interest u/s 7Q . Call the matter on 25.04.2022 for compliance of this direction. The respondent is directed not to take any coercive action against the appellant in respect of the impugned orders till the compliance is made.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/31/2021

M/s. G.S Promoters Pvt. Ltd. Appellant
Through Sh.B. K. Chhabra, Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi (E) Respondent
Through Sh. Narender Kumar, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

This order deals with the application filed by the appellant praying to set aside the order dt 28/10/2021 and restore the appeal to it's original no which has been dismissed for the default of the appellant. Notice of the petition was served on the Respondent and argument was heard.

On perusal of the record and on hearing the submission it appears that the order of dismissal has been passed on account of some in advertent mistake and oversight on the part of the Tribunal and the dealing assistant handling the file. He is hereby cautioned to be careful in future.

The appeal was listed on 13/09/21 and adjourned to 16/09/21. From 16/09/21 it was again adjourned to 27/09/21. As evident from the cause list dt 27/09 uploaded in the web site and filed by the appellant the matter was adjourned to 15/11/21. But for an inadvertent oversight it was listed on preponed date i.e on 28/10/2021 and notice of the same was never given to the parties. On that date it was dismissed for non attendance of the appellant.

Since the default is not attributable to the appellant, the petition for restoration is allowed. The appeal is restored to it's original no. Call on 2803.2022 for hearing on admission .

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/33/2021

M/s. Green Island Security Network Appellant
Through Sh. B.K Chhabra, Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Vs.

RPFC, Delhi (E) Respondent
Through Sh. Narender Kumar , Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

The order relates to a petition filed by the appellant seeking recall of the order dt 28/10/2022 and restoration of the appeal dismissed for default to it's original no.

Copy of the petition was served on the respondent and the matter was heard being argued by the counsel for both the parties.

On hearing the argument and on perusal of the record it is seen that the appeal was listed on 27/09/2021 for admission hearing .on that day it was adjourned to 1/10/2021. But in the cause list uploaded that day , it was shown adjourned to 15/11/2021 along with all other cases posted on that day. It appears to be a clerical error for which the appellant could not take steps on 1/10/2021 being ignorant of the said date of adjournment and the subsequent date of adjournment leading to the order of dismissal dt 28/10/2021.

A party to a litigation can not be made to suffer for any error on the part of the court/ office or the legal representatives. Hence ,in the interest of justice, the order dt 28/10/21 dismissing the appeal is recalled and the appeal is restored to it's original no. call the matter on 28.03.2022 for admission on hearing.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-2/08/2021

M/s. Artemis Medicare Services
Through Sh. Vivek Kaushal, Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

RPFC, Gurgaon
Through Sh. Chakradhar Panda, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

This order deals with the application filed by the Respondent of the appeal, praying vacation of the interim stay granted by this Tribunal on the execution of the order impugned in the appeal, the objection raised by the appellant to the said application, and the specific argument advanced by the learned counsel for the respective parties.

Perusal of the record shows that the Tribunal, at the time of admission of the appeal had passed a conditional order of interim stay on the execution of the order challenged pending disposal of the appeal. Since, the appeal is pending for a long period and more than six months have passed since the date of the above said interim stay order, the Respondent, by filing the present petition has prayed for vacation of the stay in view of the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency Pvt Ltd & Another vs C B I.

Sh. Chakradhar Panda, the learned counsel for the respondent argued on the petition being assisted by Sh Rajesh Kumar, Mr Sidharth, Sh Sivnath Mahanta, Sh Rakesh Singh and others, who are the empaneled counsels of the Respondent department. On the other hand on behalf of the appellant Ms Akanksha Narang advanced her argument opposing the petition being assisted by advocates Sh Rajiv Arora, Sh S K Gupta, Sh Rajiv Shukla, Sh Manish Malhotra Sh Sailesh Kapoor and others who are the counsel in respect of other appeals in which similar petitions have been filed. The counsels, other than the advocate having power in a particular case were allowed to participate and assist since applications of similar nature have been filed in a number of cases involving similar question of fact and law. A common order can not be passed in respect of all the cases as the order to be passed is not likely to finally dispose off the litigation.

It has been stated in the petition that the Tribunal by order dt **27.04.2021** has directed that there would be an interim stay on execution of the impugned order on compliance of the condition set out in the order. More than six months have passed since the date of that order and the stay granted has not been extended for a further period by a specific speaking order. The Hon'ble SC in the case of Asian Resurfacing of Road Agency & Anr vs Central Bureau of Investigation(Crl Appeal No1375-1376/2013)have held that

Para 36- “ At times proceedings are adjourned sine die on account of stay. Even after stay is vacated intimations are not received and proceedings are not taken up. In an attempt to remedy the situation we consider it appropriate to direct that in all pending cases where stay in against the proceedings of a civil or criminal trial is operating , the same shall come to an end on expiry of six months from today unless in an exceptional case by a speaking order the stay is not extended. In cases where stay is granted in future, the same will end on expiry of six months from the date of such order unless similar extension is granted by a speaking order. The speaking order must show that the case was of such exceptional nature that continuing the stay is more important than having the trial finalized. The trial court where order of stay of civil or criminal proceeding is produced ,may fix a date not beyond six months of the order of stay so that non expiry of the period of stay, proceeding can commence unless order of extension of stay is produced.”

In view of the said order and since no extension of stay has been granted by the Tribunal by a speaking order, the stay stands vacated on expiry of six month. Hence an order to that effect need to be passed for clarity .

During course of argument, besides relying on the judgment of Asian Resurfacing referred supra, Sh Rajesh Kumar Advocate for the Respondent drew

the attention to the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Madhya Pradesh in the case of Rajmata Vijayraje Sciendia Krishi Vishwavidyalaya VS EPFO, wherein the Hon’ble court, in absence of a specific order extending stay, came to hold that the stay granted by the CGIT Lucknow stands vacated automatically in view of the judgment of Asian Resurfacing. The Respondent thereby insisted for vacation of the interim stay granted. On behalf the respondent the learned counsel also submitted that under Rule 21 of the Appellate Tribunal Rules the Tribunal may make such orders which is expedient to give effects to it’s orders or to prevent abuse of process and secure the ends of justice. Citing several other judgments of the Hon’ble SC , he submitted that EPF & MP Act being a social welfare legislation interpretation of the provision and decided principles of law should be made in a manner to extend the benefits of law to the weaker section of the society.

Argument on the petition was advanced by the counsel for the appellant who challenged the applicability of the order passed in Asian Resurfacing judgment to the appeals pending before the Tribunal. The main objection taken is that the order passed by the Hon’ble Appex Court ,on a plain reading clearly shows that the said order was with reference to the civil and criminal trial proceedings delayed and pending for long time on account of stay orders passed. The same has no applicability to the appeal pending before this Tribunal. Learned counsel Sh Rajib Arora citing the judgment of the Hon’ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial Services Software Ltd vs Dy Commissioner Income Tax, (WPC 542/2019 –order dt 23rd Feb 2019)submitted that the applicability of Asian Resurfacing Judgment passed in the context of civil and criminal proceedings pending before trial courts , can not be imported to the set of quasi judicial proceedings. He also placed reliance in the case of Commissioner of Central Goods &Services Tax vs Anmol Chlorochem (2019 (367) ELT 584 Guj) to submit that the Hon’ble High Court of Gujurat have held that the observation made by the Hon’ble SC can not be made applicable to a Tax Appeal as the said judgment was exclusively with reference to civil or criminal proceedings arising from a trial.

Sh S K Gupta the learned counsel, by referring to the observation made by the Hon'ble Bombay H C in the case of Oracle Financial services argued that when there is no allegation by the Respondent counsel that the delay in disposal of the appeal is attributable to the appellant, the prayer for vacation of stay is not maintainable. He also submitted that the factors causing delay in disposal of the appeal, which is the main grievance of the Respondent, be taken into consideration while passing order on the present petition.

The learned counsel Sh Sailesh Kapoor added that the appellants are ready to argue the appeals for final disposal and the stay granted was never un conditional. In such a situation any order vacating the stay , when the judgment of Asian Resurfacing is not applicable would be prejudicial to the appellants.

Learned counsel Sh Rajiv Shukla while drawing attention to the opinion expressed by the Ministry of Law and Justice, Dept. of Legal Affairs , on a query made by the Central Board of Indirect Tax& customs , submitted that the said department has issued a clear guideline to the effect that the Asian Resurfacing Judgment is with reference to civil and criminal Trial proceedings. He also submitted that the said judgment can be made applicable to an individual case and it has no general applicability.

Learned counsel Sh Manish Malhotra added that the judgment has been passed by the Hon'ble S C to remedy the position where a trial proceeding is stayed. The interim order passed y this tribunal since does not stay any trial proceeding and specific to the execution of the final order, the petition filed by the Respondent is on a misconception and mis interpretation of the said judgment.

In reply to the submissions made by the counsel for the appellants , the learned counsels Sh Rajesh Kumar and Sh S N Mahanta submitted that different High courts and other courts since interpreted the Judgment of Asian Resurfacing in different manner the Hon'ble SC in another order dt 15th October 2020 (Misc Application No 1577/2020 arising out of Crl Appeal no 1375-1376/2013)have clarified that the judgment of Asian Resurfacing applies to all courts and whatever stay has been granted by any court including the High Court shall automatically expire after six months. Hence the application filed by the respondent be allowed and the order of interim stay be vacated.

Having heard the argument and on a mindful reading of the order passed by the Hon'ble SC in March 2018 in the case of Asian Resurfacing it appears that the directions given in para 35 and 36 will apply when

- i. A civil or criminal case is pending in a court, meaning thereby a trial court or the High Court exercising original civil jurisdiction
- ii. The trial has commenced either by framing of issue in a civil trial and or on framing of charge in a criminal trial
- iii. When the High court or civil or criminal Appellate/Revisional court have granted stay on the said trial proceedings and more than six months have passed since the date of order and no extension of stay has been allowed by

a speaking order. The aforesaid directions will not apply to cases where a quasi judicial body or Tribunal grants stay.

Here is a situation, where the stay granted has not stayed the trial of any civil or criminal proceeding and the stay is specifically with regard to the recovery proceeding pursuant to a concluded inquiry and decision rendered by a quasi judicial authority, which is under challenge in the appeal.

It is true that the The Hon'ble SC , by their order dt 15th October 2020 passed in Asian Resurfacing case have reiterated that whatever stay granted by any court, including High Court, the same automatically expires after a period of six months , unless extension is granted for good reasons as per the judgment of March 2018. But this order can not be read in isolation. A conjunctive reading of para 35 and 36 the judgment of March 2018 and order dt 15th Oct 2020, leads to the only meaning that "A stay granted by any court" means and refers to a stay granted by the civil and criminal Appellate/ Revisional courts mentioned in para36 of the judgment and specifically with reference to a pending civil or criminal trial. It is not applicable to an appeal pending challenging the order passed in an already disposed of proceeding by a quasi judicial authority.

It will not be out of place to mention that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay in the case of Oracle Financial referred supra have held in clear terms that there being no allegation that the petitioner is responsible for delay , merely relying on the judgment of the Hon'ble SC the stay can not be vacated in an appeal where the stay is in respect of the implementation of an already decided order by a quasi judicial Authority and challenged in the appeal.

In view of the aforesaid discussion, it is held that the petition filed by the Respondent for vacation of stay is without merit and rejected. Call on 04.05.2022.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/25/2020

M/s I.J.S Electronics
Through Ms. Akanksha Narang, Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi (E)
Through Sh. D.R Rao, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

Arguments in the matter heard in part. The Ld. Counsel for the Appellant asked for a short adjournment for submitting details of an order passed by Hon'be Delhi High Court in the current matter. Time granted. List the matter on 29/03/2022 for continuation of the admission proceedings of the present appeal. Meanwhile, the respondent authority is directed not take any coercive measure for recovery of the amount as mentioned in the impugned order till next date of hearing.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/46/2021

M/s. First Flight Couries Ltd. Appellant
Through Sh.Pradhyuman Bhagat, Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Vs.

EPFO, Delhi (S) Respondent
Through Sh. B.B Pradhan, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

Arguments on the application filed for the delay condonation, application filed u/s 7 O of the Act and admission of the appeal heard and concluded. List the matter on 07/04/2022 for pronouncement of order on the same. Meanwhile, the respondent authority is directed not take any coercive measure for recovery of the amount as mentioned in the impugned order till next date of hearing. Let the Respondent also file LCR of this matter.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/13/2022

M/s. BSL Scaffolding Ltd. Appellant
Through Sh. Sumit Kalra, Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi (S) Respondent
Through Sh. Narender Kumar, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

An adjournment request has been made by the Ld. Counsel for the Appellant in this matter. Allowed. List the matter on 07/04/2022 for admission hearing.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/11/2022

M/s. Walter Bushnell Medipure Pvt. Ltd.
Through None for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

EPFO, Delhi (S)
Through None for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

The Sh. Manu Parashar, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent in this matter has informed through e-mail that this matter is scheduled for admission hearing on 23.03.2022. On perusal of the file, one notice is also issued to both the parties for 23.03.2022. Accordingly, list the matter on 23.03.2022 for admission hearing.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-2/33/2021

M/s. Kabir Leathers
Through Sh. K.K Pandey,Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

RPFC, Gurugram
Through Sh. B.B Pradhan Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

The Ld. Counsel for the Appellant submitted a copy of the challan showing deposit of Rs.5,20,000/-deposited with the respondent in compliance of the order dated 18.02.2022. Accordingly, the appeal stands admitted and there shall be stay on execution of the impugned order till finalization of the appeal.

The Ld. Counsel for the Appellant also pressed one application for amendment of appeal along with affidavit. Heard both the parties and the application for amendment of appeal is allowed. The amended appeal is also submitted by the Ld. Counsel for the Appellant which is taken on record. The copy of the same also stands supplied to the Ld. Counsel for the Respondent who shall file the reply to the appeal on or before 04.05.2022 which is the next date of hearing in this matter along with serving a copy of the same to the Ld. Counsel for the Appellant.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/17/2018

M/s. B.N Gupta & Company Appellant
Through Ms. Akanksha Narang, Proxy Counsel for the Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi (E) Respondent
Through Sh. Rajesh Kumar, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

The Proxy Counsel appearing for the Appellant asked for an adjournment and some more time to file the rejoinder in this matter. Let the matter be listed on 02/08/2022 for final arguments. Meanwhile, the Ld. Counsel for the Appellant shall have the liberty to file rejoinder, if any, along with serving a copy of the same to the Ld. Counsel for the Respondent.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. 367(4)2015

M/s. Banaras Manufacturers Pvt. Ltd.
Through None for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

EPFC, Delhi (N)
Through Sh. Gurumukh Singh, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

Due to paucity of time the matter could not be taken up. List the matter on 13/05/2022 for final argument.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. 1457(4)2015

M/s. India Trade Promotion Appellant
Through Sh. Ravi Sikri, & Sh. Deepak Yadav, Ld.Counsel for the Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Delhi Respondent
Through Sh. Abhishek, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

Due to paucity of time the matter could not be taken up. List the matter on 13/05/2022 for final.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/46/2019

M/s. G.A Digital Web Word
Through None for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

RPFC-I, Delhi (E)
Through Sh. S.N Mahanta, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

Due to paucity of time the matter could not be taken up. List the matter on 13/05/2022 for final.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/47/2019

M/s. G.A Digital Web Word Pvt. Ltd.
Through None for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

RPFC-I, Delhi (E)
Through Sh. S.N Mahanta, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

Due to paucity of time the matter could not be taken up. List the matter on 13/05/2022 for final.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/51/2019

M/s. Twenty Four Secure Services Pvt. Ltd. Appellant
Through Sh. Chandan Malav, Ld. Counsel for the Appellant

Vs.

RPFC, Delhi (E) Respondent
Through Sh. Naresh Gupta, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

Due to paucity of time the matter could not be taken up. List the matter on 13/05/2022 for final.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. D-1/106/2019

M/s. Ajay Plastic Industries Appellant
Through Sh. Rajiv Shukla & Sh. Sanjay Kumar, for the Appellant

Vs.

CBT & APFC Respondent
Through Sh. Naresh Gupta, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

Due to paucity of time the matter could not be taken up. List the matter on 13/05/2022 for final arguments.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. 644(16)2011

M/s. Ericsson India (P) Ltd.
Through None for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

RPFC, Gurgaon
Through Sh. Abhik Mishra, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

Due to paucity of time the matter could not be taken up. List the matter on 02/08/2022 for final arguments.

Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, DELHI; ROOM No.208
ROUSE AVENUE, DISTRICT COURT COMPLEX, NEW DELHI-110002.**

Appeal No. 1312(16)2014

M/s. Instyle Exports Pvt. Ltd.
Through Ms. A.K Narang, for the Appellant

Appellant

Vs.

APFC, Gurgaon
Through Sh. S.C Gupta, Ld. Counsel for the Respondent

Respondent

ORDER DATED :- 21/03/2022

A short adjournment is requested on behalf of the Ld. Counsel for the Appellant. Allowed. List the matter on 29/03/2022 for final arguments.

Presiding Officer