

4. It may be seen from the above that seed testing and certification is a multi-stage process, the charges for which are collected from the seed producers at different stages. Supply of seed tags to the seed producer is nothing but an element of the one integrated supply of seed testing and certification. All the above charges, including those for issue of seed certificates/tags by the Seed Certification Agency of Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand to the seed producing organization/ companies are collected for the composite supply of seed testing and certification, which is exempt under Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) Sl. No. 47 (services by Central/State Governments by way of testing/certification relating to safety of consumers and public at large, required under any law). This clarification would apply to supply of seed tags by seed testing and certification agencies of other states also following similar seed testing and certification procedure.

5. However, the State Governments/Seed Certification Agencies may get the tags used in seed certification printed from other departments/ manufacturers outside. Supply of seed tags by the other departments/manufacturers to the State Government/Seed Certification Agencies is a supply of goods liable to tax. Whether such tags would be classified under Chapter 49 as tags made of paper or in Textile chapters as tags made of textile would depend upon the predominant material used in the tags.

101

GST exemption on the upfront amount payable in installments for long term lease of plots, under Notification No. 12/2017 - Central Tax (R) S. No.41 dated 28.06.2017 - GST

Circular No. 101/20/2019-GST

30th April, 2019

Representations have been received by the Board seeking clarification regarding admissibility of GST exemption on the upfront amount which is determined upfront but is paid or payable in installments for long term (thirty years, or more) lease of industrial plots or plots for development of financial infrastructure under Notification 12/2017 - Central Tax (R) S. No.41 dated 28.06.2017.

2. The matter has been examined. The entry at S. No.41 of Notification 12/2017 - Central Tax (R) dated 28.06.2017 reads as under:

Sl. No	Chapter, Section, Heading, Group or Service Code (Tariff)	Description of Services	Rate (per cent.)	Condition
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
41	Heading 9972	"Upfront amount (called as premium, salami, cost, price, development charges or by any other name) payable in respect of service by way of granting of long term lease (of thirty years, or more) of industrial plots or plots for development of infrastructure for financial business, provided by the State Government Industrial Development Corporations or	NIL	NIL

		Undertakings or by any other entity having 50 per cent. or more ownership of Central Government, State Government, Union territory to the industrial units or the developers in any industrial or financial business area."		
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3. It is hereby **clarified** that GST exemption on the upfront amount (called as premium, salami, cost, price, development charges or by any other name) payable for long term lease (of thirty years, or more) of industrial plots or plots for development of infrastructure for financial business under Entry No. 41 of Exemption Notification 12/2017 – Central Tax (R) dated 28.06.2017 is admissible irrespective of whether such upfront amount is payable or paid in one or more instalments, provided the amount is determined upfront.

102

Clarification regarding applicability of GST on additional / penal interest

Circular No. 102/21/2019-GST

28th June, 2019

Various representations have been received from the trade and industry regarding applicability of GST on delayed payment charges in case of late payment of Equated Monthly Instalments (EMI). An EMI is a fixed amount paid by a borrower to a lender at a specified date every calendar month. EMIs are used to pay off both interest and principal every month, so that over a specified period, the loan is fully paid off along with interest. In cases where the EMI is not paid at the scheduled time, there is a levy of additional / penal interest on account of delay in payment of EMI.

2. Doubts have been raised regarding the applicability of GST on additional / penal interest on the overdue loan i.e. whether it would be exempt from GST in terms of Sl. No. 27 of notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June 2017 or such penal interest would be treated as consideration for liquidated damages [amounting to a separate taxable supply of services under GST covered under entry 5(e) of Schedule II of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act) i.e. "agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act"]. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred by section 168 (1) of the CGST Act, hereby issues the following clarification.

3. Generally, following two transaction options involving EMI are prevalent in the trade:-

- Case – 1: X sells a mobile phone to Y. The cost of mobile phone is ₹ 40,000/-. However, X gives Y an option to pay in installments, ₹ 11,000/- every month before 10th day of the following month, over next four months (₹ 11,000/- * 4 = ₹ 44,000/-). Further, as per the contract, if there is any delay in payment by Y beyond the scheduled date, Y would be liable to pay additional / penal interest amounting to ₹ 500/- per month for the delay. In some instances, X is charging Y ₹ 40,000/- for the mobile and is separately issuing another invoice for providing the services of extending loans to