

The GST Council in its 50th meeting had recommended reduction of GST rate to 5% on imitation zari thread or yarn known by any name in trade parlance, following which Sl. No. 218AA had been inserted in Schedule I of notification no. 1/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.6.2017.

2. Doubts have been raised whether metal coated plastic film converted to metallised yarn and twisted with nylon, cotton, polyester or any other yarn to make imitation zari thread is covered under Sl No. 218AA of Schedule I covering imitation zari thread or yarn, and attracting 5% GST, or under Sl No. 137 of Schedule III covering other metallised yarn attracting 12% GST. As per HS Explanatory Notes, the heading 5605 covers – (1) yarn consisting of any textile material (including monofilament, strip and the like and paper yarn) combined with metal thread or strip, whether obtained by a process of twisting, cabling or by gimping, whatever the proportion of the metal present (2) yarn of any textile material (including monofilament, strip and the like and paper yarn) covered with metal by any other process including yarn covered with metal by electro-deposition. The heading also covers products consisting of a core of metal foil (generally of aluminum) or of a core of plastic film coated with metal dust, sandwiched by means of an adhesive between two layers of plastic film.

3. In light of the above, the GST Council has recommended to clarify that imitation zari thread or yarn made from metallised polyester film/ plastic film falling under HS 5605 are covered by Sl No. 218AA of Schedule I attracting 5% GST. The GST Council has also recommended that no refund will be permitted on polyester film (metallised)/plastic film on account of inversion of tax rate. Requisite changes have been made in notification no. 05/2017- Central Tax (Rate) vide Notification no 20/223-Central Tax (Rate) dated 19.10.2023.

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Clarifications regarding applicability of GST on certain services – reg.

Circular No. 206/18/2023-GST

31st October, 2023

Based on the recommendations of the GST Council in its 52nd meeting held on 7th October, 2023, at New Delhi, clarification, with reference to GST levy, related to the following issues are being issued through this circular.

- i. Whether 'same line of business' in case of passenger transport service and renting of motor vehicles includes leasing of motor vehicles without operators.
- ii. Whether GST is applicable on reimbursement of electricity charges received by real estate companies, malls, airport operators etc. from their lessees/occupants.
- iii. Whether job work for processing of "Barley" into "Malted Barley" attracts GST @ 5% as applicable to "job work in relation to food and food products" or 18% as applicable on "job work in relation to manufacture of alcoholic liquor for human consumption".
- iv. Whether District Mineral Foundations Trusts (DMFTs) set up by the State Governments are Governmental Authorities and thus eligible for the same exemptions from GST as available to any other Governmental Authority.

- v. Whether supply of pure services and composite supplies by way of horticulture/horticulture works (where the value of goods constitutes not more than 25 per cent of the total value of supply) made to CPWD are eligible for exemption from GST under Sr. No. 3 and 3A of Notification no 12/2017-CTR dated 28.06.2017.

2. Whether 'same line of business' in case of passenger transport service and renting of motor vehicles includes leasing of motor vehicles without operators.

2.1 Services of transport of passengers by any motor vehicle (SAC 9964) and renting of motor vehicle designed to carry passengers with operator (SAC 9966), where the cost of fuel is included in the consideration charged from the service recipient attract GST at the rate of 5% with input tax credit of services in the same line of business.

2.2 Same line of business as stated in the notification No. 11/2017- Central Tax (Rate) means "service procured from another service provider of transporting passengers in a motor vehicle or renting of a motor vehicle".

2.3 It is hereby **clarified** that input services in the same line of business include transport of passengers (SAC 9964) or renting of motor vehicle with operator (SAC 9966) and not leasing of motor vehicles without operator (SAC 9973) which attracts GST and/or compensation cess at the same rate as supply of motor vehicles by way of sale.

3. Whether GST is applicable on reimbursement of electricity charges received by real estate companies, malls, airport operators etc. from their lessees/occupants.

3.1 Doubts were raised on the applicability of GST on supply of electricity by the real estate companies, malls, airport operators etc., to their lessees or occupants.

3.2 It is **clarified** that whenever electricity is being supplied bundled with renting of immovable property and/or maintenance of premises, as the case may be, it forms a part of composite supply and shall be taxed accordingly. The principal supply is renting of immovable property and/or maintenance of premise, as the case may be, and the supply of electricity is an ancillary supply as the case may be. Even if electricity is billed separately, the supplies will constitute a composite supply and therefore, the rate of the principal supply i.e., GST rate on renting of immovable property and/or maintenance of premise, as the case may be, would be applicable.

3.3 However, where the electricity is supplied by the Real Estate Owners, Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), Real Estate Developers etc., as a pure agent, it will not form part of value of their supply. Further, where they charge for electricity on actual basis that is, they charge the same amount for electricity from their lessees or occupants as charged by the State Electricity Boards or DISCOMs from them, they will be deemed to be acting as pure agent for this supply.

4. Whether job work for processing of "Barley" into "Malted Barley" attracts GST @ 5% as applicable to "job work in relation to food and food products" or 18% as applicable on "job work in relation to manufacture of alcoholic liquor for human consumption".

4.1 References have been received to clarify whether services by way of job work for conversion of barley into malt attracts GST at 5% prescribed for "job work in relation to all food

and food products falling under Chapter 1 to 22 of the customs tariff" or at the rate of 18% prescribed for "services by way of job work in relation to manufacture of alcoholic liquor for human consumption".

4.2 Malt is a food product. It can be directly consumed as part of food preparations or can be used as an ingredient in food products and also used for manufacture of beer and alcoholic liquor for human consumption. However, irrespective of end-use, conversion of barley into malt amounts to job work in relation to food products.

4.3 It is hereby **clarified** that job work services in relation to manufacture of malt are covered by the entry at Sl. No. 26 (i) (f) which covers "job work in relation to all food and food products falling under chapters 1 to 22 of the customs tariff" irrespective of the end use of that malt and attracts 5% GST.

5. Whether District Mineral Foundations Trusts (DMFTs) set up by the State Governments are Governmental Authorities and thus eligible for the same exemptions from GST as available to any other Governmental Authority.

5.1 DMFTs work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations by regulating receipt and expenditure from the respective Mineral Development Funds created in the concerned district. They provide services related to drinking water supply, environment protection, health care facilities, education, welfare of women and children, supply of medical equipment etc.

5.2 These activities are similar to activities that are enlisted in Eleventh Schedule and Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution. The ultimate users of the various schemes under DMF are individuals, families, women and children, farmers/producer groups, SHGs of the mining affected areas etc. The services/supplies out of DMF fund are provided free of charge and no consideration is realized from the beneficiaries by DMF against such services.

5.3 Accordingly, it is **clarified** that DMFT set up by the State Governments are Governmental Authorities and thus eligible for the same exemptions from GST as available to any other Governmental Authority.

6. Whether supply of pure services and composite supplies by way of horticulture/ horticulture works (where the value of goods constitutes not more than 25 per cent of the total value of supply) made to CPWD are eligible for exemption from GST under Sr. No. 3 and 3A of Notification no 12/2017-CTR dated 28.06.2017.

6.1 Public parks in government residential colonies, government offices and other public areas are developed and maintained by CPWD.

6.2 Maintenance of community assets, urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects are functions entrusted to Panchayats and Municipalities under Article 243G and 243W read with Sr. No. 29 of 11th Schedule and Sr. No. 8 of 12th Schedule of the constitution.

6.3 Sr. No. 3 and 3A of notification No. 12/2017-CTR exempt pure services and composite supply of goods and services in which value of goods does not constitute more than 25%, that are provided to the Central Government, State Government or Union territory or local authority by way of any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a Panchayat under article 243G of the Constitution or in relation to any function entrusted to a Municipality under article 243W of the Constitution.

6.4 Accordingly, it is **clarified** that supply of pure services and composite supplies by way of horticulture/horticulture works (where the value of goods constitutes not more than 25 per cent of the total value of supply) made to CPWD are eligible for exemption from GST under Sr. No. 3 and 3A of Notification no 12/2017-CTR dated 28.06.2017.
