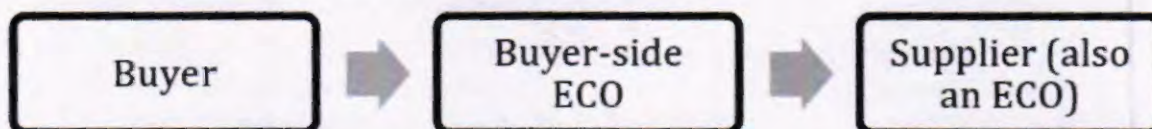


CGST Act, including collection of TCS, is to be done by the supplier-side ECO who finally releases the payment to the supplier for a particular supply made by the said supplier through him.

e.g.: Buyer-side ECO collects payment from the buyer, deducts its fees/commissions and remits the balance to Seller-side ECO. Here, the Seller-side ECO will release the payment to the supplier after deduction of his fees/commissions and therefore will also be required to collect TCS, as applicable and pay the same to the Government in accordance with section 52 of CGST Act and also make other compliances under section 52 of CGST Act.

In this case, the Buyer-side ECO will neither be required to collect TCS nor will be required to make other compliances in accordance with section 52 of CGST Act with respect to this particular supply.

Issue 2: In a situation where multiple ECOs are involved in a single transaction of supply of goods or services or both through ECO platform and the Supplier-side ECO is himself the supplier of the said supply, who is liable for compliances under section 52 including collection of TCS?



Clarification: In such a situation, TCS is to be collected by the Buyer-side ECO while making payment to the supplier for the particular supply being made through it.

e.g. Buyer-side ECO collects payment from the buyer, deducts its fees and remits the balance to the supplier (who is itself an ECO as per the definition in Sec 2(45) of the CGST Act). In this scenario, the Buyer-side ECO will also be required to collect TCS, as applicable, pay the same to the Government in accordance with section 52 of CGST Act and also make other compliances under section 52 of CGST Act.

195

Clarification on availability of ITC in respect of warranty replacement of parts and repair services during warranty period.

Circular No. 195/07/2023-GST

Dated the 17th July, 2023

Representations have been received from trade and industry that as a common trade practice, the original equipment manufacturers /suppliers offer warranty for the goods / services supplied by them. During the warranty period, replacement goods /services are supplied to customers free of charge and as such no separate consideration is charged and received at the time of replacement. It has been represented that suitable clarification may be issued in the matter as unnecessary litigation is being caused due to contrary interpretations by the investigation wings and field formations in respect of GST liability as well as liability to reverse

ITC against such supplies of replacement of parts and repair services during the warranty period without any consideration from the customers.

2. The matter has been examined. In order to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of the law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its powers conferred under section 168(1) of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as the CGST Act), hereby clarifies as follows:

S. No.	Issue	Clarification
1	<p>There are cases where the original equipment manufacturer offers warranty for the goods supplied by him to the customer and provides replacement of parts and/ or repair services to the customer during the warranty. period, without separately charging any consideration at the time of such replacement/ repair services.</p> <p>Whether GST would be payable on such replacement of parts or supply of repair services, without any consideration from the customer, as part of warranty?</p>	<p>The value of original supply of goods (provided along with warranty) by the manufacturer to the customer includes the likely cost of replacement of parts and / or repair services to be incurred during the warranty period, on which tax would have already been paid at the time of original supply of goods.</p> <p>As such, where the manufacturer provides replacement of parts and/ or repair services to the customer during the warranty period, without separately charging any consideration at the time of such replacement/ repair services, no further GST is chargeable on such replacement of parts and/ or repair service during warranty period.</p> <p>However, if any additional consideration is charged by the manufacturer from the customer, either for replacement of any part or for any service, then GST will be payable on such supply with respect to such additional consideration</p>

2	<p>Whether in such cases, the manufacturer is required to reverse the input tax credit in respect of such replacement of parts or supply of repair services as part of warranty, in respect of which no additional consideration is charged from the customer?</p>	<p>In such cases, the value of original supply of goods (provided along with warranty) by the manufacturer to the customer includes the likely cost of replacement of parts and/or repair services to be incurred during the warranty period.</p> <p>Therefore, these supplies cannot be considered as exempt supply and accordingly, the manufacturer, who provides replacement of parts and/or repair services to the customer during the warranty period, is not required to reverse the input tax credit in respect of the said replacement parts or on the repair services provided.</p>
3	<p>Whether GST would be payable on replacement of parts and/or repair services provided by a distributor without any consideration from the customer, as part of warranty on behalf of the manufacturer?</p>	<p>There may be instances where a distributor of a company provides replacement of parts and/or repair services to the customer as part of warranty on behalf of the manufacturer and no separate consideration is charged by such distributor in respect of the said replacement and/or repair services from the customer.</p> <p>In such cases, as no consideration is being charged by the distributor from the customer, no GST would be payable by the distributor on the said activity of providing replacement of parts and/or repair services to the customer.</p> <p>However, if any additional consideration is charged by the distributor from the customer, either for replacement of any part or for any service, then GST will be payable on such supply with respect to such additional consideration.</p>
4	<p>In the above scenario where the distributor provides replacement of parts to the customer as part of warranty on behalf of the manufacturer, whether any supply is involved between the distributor and the manufacturer and whether the distributor would be required to reverse the input tax credit in</p>	<p>(a) There may be cases where the distributor replaces the part(s) to the customer under warranty either by using his stock or by purchasing from a third party and charges the consideration for the part(s) so replaced from the manufacturer, by issuance of a tax invoice, for the said supply made by him to the manufacturer. In such a case, GST would be payable by the distributor on the said</p>

	<p>respect of such replacement of parts?</p>	<p>supply by him to the manufacturer and the manufacturer would be entitled to avail the input tax credit of the same, subject to other conditions of CGST Act. In such case, no reversal of input tax credit by the distributor is required in respect of the same.</p> <p>(b) There may be cases where the distributor raises a requisition to the manufacturer for the part(s) to be replaced by him under warranty and the manufacturer then provides the said part(s) to the distributor for the purpose of such replacement to the customer as part of warranty.</p> <p>In such a case, where the manufacturer is providing such part(s) to the distributor for replacement to the customer during the warranty period, without separately charging any consideration at the time of such replacement, no GST is payable on such replacement of parts by the manufacturer. Further, no reversal of ITC is required to be made by the manufacturer in respect of the parts so replaced by the distributor under warranty.</p> <p>(c) There may be cases where the distributor replaces the part(s) to the customer under warranty out of the supply already received by him from the manufacturer and the manufacturer issues a credit note in respect of the parts so replaced subject to provisions of sub-section (2) of section 34 of the CGST Act. Accordingly, the tax liability may be adjusted by the manufacturer, subject to the condition that the said distributor has reversed the ITC availed against the parts so replaced.</p>
5	<p>Where the distributor provides repair service, in addition to replacement of parts or otherwise, to the customer without any consideration, as part of</p>	<p>In such scenario, there is a supply of service by the distributor and the manufacturer is the recipient of such supply of repair services in accordance with the provisions</p>

	warranty, on behalf of the manufacturer but charges the manufacturer for such repair services either by way of issue of tax invoice or a debit note, whether GST would be payable on such activity by the distributor?	of sub-clause (a) of clause (93) to section 2 of the CGST Act, 2017. Hence, GST would be payable on such provision of service by the distributor to the manufacturer and the manufacturer would be entitled to avail the input tax credit of the same, subject to other conditions of CGST Act.
6	Sometimes companies provide offers of Extended warranty to the customers which can be availed at the time of original supply or just before the expiry of the standard warranty period. Whether GST would be payable in both the cases?	(a) If a customer enters in to an agreement of extended warranty with the manufacturer at the time of original supply, then the consideration for such extended warranty becomes part of the value of the composite supply, the principal supply being the supply of goods, and GST would be payable accordingly. (b) However, in case where a consumer enters into an agreement of extended warranty at any time after the original supply, then the same is a separate contract and GST would be payable by the service provider, whether manufacturer or the distributor or any third party, depending on the nature of the contract (i.e. whether the extended warranty is only for goods or for services or for composite supply involving goods and services)

196**Clarification on taxability of shares held in a subsidiary company by the holding company.****Circular No. 196/08/2023-GST****Dated the 17th July, 2023**

Representations have been received from the trade and field formations seeking clarification on certain issues whether the holding of shares in a subsidiary company by the holding company will be treated as 'supply of service' under GST and will be taxed accordingly or whether such transaction is not a supply.

2. In order to clarify the issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Board, in exercise of its