

**GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU
COMMERCIAL TAXES DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF COMMERCIAL TAXES
EZHILAGAM, CHENNAI- 600 005**

**PRESENT: THIRU DHEERAJ KUMAR I.A.S.,
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY/ COMMISSIONER OF STATE TAX**

**Circular No. 10/2023
(PP6/GST/82/2023)**

Dated 14.08.2023

Sub: Clarification on TCS liability under Sec 52 of the TNGST Act, 2017 in case of multiple E-commerce Operators in one transaction – Regarding.

Ref: Circular No. 194/06/2023-GST, dated 17.07.2023, issued by Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs.

In the reference cited, the Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs, Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, New Delhi, has issued Circular No 194/06/2023-GST, dated 17.07.2023 on the recommendations of the GST Council. Hence, following *pari-materia* circular is issued.

2. Reference has been received by GST Council, seeking clarification regarding TCS liability under section 52 of the Tamil Nadu Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 (hereinafter referred to as "TNGST Act"), in case of multiple E-commerce Operators (ECOs) in one transaction, in the context of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC).

3.1 In the current platform-centric model of e-commerce, the buyer interface and seller interface are operated by the same ECO. This ECO collects the consideration from the buyer, deducts the TCS under Sec 52 of the TNGST Act, credits the deducted TCS amount to the GST cash ledger of the seller and passes on the balance of the consideration to the seller after deducting their service charges.

3.2 In the case of the ONDC Network or similar other arrangements, there can be multiple ECOs in a single transaction - one providing an interface to the buyer and the other providing an interface to the seller. In this setup, buyer-side ECO could collect consideration, deduct their commission and pass on the consideration to the seller-side ECO. In this context, clarity has been sought as to which ECO should deduct TCS and make other compliances under section 52 of TNGST Act in such

situations, as in such models having multiple ECOs in a single transaction, both the Buyer-side ECO and the Seller-side ECO qualify as ECOs as per Section 2(45) of the TNGST Act.

4. In order to clarify the issue and to ensure uniformity in the implementation of the provisions of law across the field formations, the Commissioner, in exercise of powers conferred by section 168 of the TNGST Act, hereby clarifies the issues as under:

Issue 1: In a situation where multiple ECOs are involved in a single transaction of supply of goods or services or both through ECO platform and where the supplier-side ECO himself is not the supplier in the said supply, who is liable for compliances under section 52 including collection of TCS?

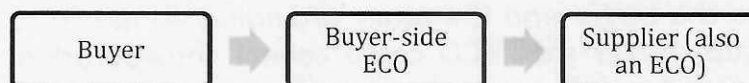


Clarification: In such a situation where multiple ECOs are involved in a single transaction of supply of goods or services or both through ECO platform and where the supplier-side ECO himself is not the supplier of the said goods or services, the compliances under section 52 of TNGST Act, including collection 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 TNGST Act and also make other compliances under section 52 of TNGST 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 TNGST 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 TNGST 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 TNGST Act and also make other compliances under section 52 of TNGST Act.

Sd/- Dheeraj Kumar
Principal Secretary/
Commissioner of State Tax

To

1. All the Joint Commissioners (Territorial) and (LTU)
2. All the Head of Assessment Circles in the State

Copy to

1. All the Additional Commissioners, including Service Tax cell in the Office of the PS/CCT, Chennai-5
2. All the Joint Commissioners (Intelligence)
3. Director, Commercial Taxes Staff Training Institute, Chennai -35.
4. Appellate Joint Commissioner (GST) Chennai.
5. All the Deputy Commissioners (Territorial and Intelligence)
6. All the Appellate Deputy Commissioner (GST) in the State.
7. The Joint Commissioner (CS), Chennai 35, to upload the same in the internet website.
8. Stock file / Spare.

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Deputy Commissioner (P&P)

