TIME AND VALUE OF SUPPLY

The section numbers referred to in the Chapter pertain to CGST Act, unless otherwise specified.

UNIT – I : Time of Supply

After studying this Unit, you will be able to identify the point in time when the liability to pay GST arises -

- on supply of goods or services where GST is payable under forward charge
- on supply of goods or services where GST is payable under reverse charge
- on supply of vouchers exchangeable for goods and services
- on supply of goods and services in residual cases
- in case of enhancement of value of supply by way of interest, late fee/penalty paid for delay in payment of consideration
- apply the concepts relating to time of supply of goods and/or services in problem solving

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1. INTRODUCTION

GST is payable on supply of goods or services. A supply consists of elements that can be separated in time, like purchase order / agreement, despatch (of goods), delivery (of goods) or provision or performance of service, entry in the records, payment, and entry of the payment in the records or deposit in the bank.

So, at which of these points of time will GST become payable? Will it become payable when an agreement to supply goods or services is made, or when the goods are shipped or the services are provided, or when the invoice is issued or when payment is made? What if the goods are shipped

Point in time when the liability to pay tax arises

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over a period of time? What if the service is provided over a period of time? Provisions relating to ‘time of supply’ provide answer to all such and other questions that arise on the timing of the liability to pay CGST and SGST/UTGST (intra-State supply) and IGST (inter-State supply) as time of supply fixes the point in time when the liability to pay tax arises.

The CGST Act provides separate provisions for time of supply for goods and services vide sections 12 and 13 of CGST Act. Section 14 provides for the method of determining the time of supply in case there is a change in the rate of tax on supply of goods or services. Sections 12 and 13 use the provisions of section 31 relating to issue of tax invoice as a reference point, hence it will be advantageous to refer to Chapter 8: Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Notes; E-Way Bill in conjunction with this one.

Events like issuing of invoices, receipt of payment, provision of service, receipt of services in books of account need to be analysed to determine the time of supply when the tax on supply is payable under forward charge. When the tax on supply is payable under reverse charge, events like date of receipt of goods, date of making payment etc. need to be analysed to determine the time of supply. The provisions relating to time of supply essentially push the tax collection event to the earliest possible time.

In the subsequent pages of this Unit, sections 12 and 13 are extracted, followed by their analysis, to understand how to determine the time of supply of goods and services respectively. When studying the statutory provisions, the definitions (extracted first) must also be referred to simultaneously, so as to understand the precise meaning of the terms used.

**Provisions of time of supply under CGST Act have also been made applicable to IGST Act vide section 20 of the IGST Act.**

### 2. RELEVANT DEFINITIONS

- **Associated enterprises** shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 92A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 [Section 2(12)].

- **Document** includes written or printed record of any sort and electronic record as

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1 Provisions of section 14 relating to determination of time of supply in case of change in rate of tax in respect of supply of goods or services will be discussed at the Final level.
defined in clause (t) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 [Section 2(41)].

Goods means every kind of movable property other than money and securities but includes actionable claim, growing crops, grass and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be severed before supply or under a contract of supply [Section 2(52)].

Prescribed means prescribed by rules made under this Act on the recommendations of the Council [Section 2(87)].

Services means anything other than goods, money and securities but includes activities relating to the use of money or its conversion by cash or by any other mode, from one form, currency or denomination, to another form, currency or denomination for which a separate consideration is charged [Section 2(102)].

Reverse charge means the liability to pay tax by the recipient of supply of goods or services or both instead of the supplier of such goods or services or both under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 9, or under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 5 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act [Section 2(98)].
Supplier in relation to any goods or services or both, shall mean the person supplying the said goods or services or both and shall include an agent acting as such on behalf of such supplier in relation to the goods or services or both supplied [Section 2(105)].

Recipient of supply of goods or services or both, means—

(a) where a consideration is payable for the supply of goods or services or both, the person who is liable to pay that consideration;
(b) where no consideration is payable for the supply of goods, the person to whom the goods are delivered or made available, or to whom possession or use of the goods is given or made available; and

(c) where no consideration is payable for the supply of a service, the person to whom the service is rendered,

and any reference to a person to whom a supply is made shall be construed as a reference to the recipient of the supply and shall include an agent acting as such on behalf of the recipient in relation to the goods or services or both supplied [Section 2(93)].

**Voucher** means an instrument where there is an obligation to accept it as consideration or part consideration for a supply of goods or services or both and where the goods or services or both to be supplied or the identities of their potential suppliers are either indicated on the instrument itself or in related documentation, including the terms and conditions of use of such instrument [Section 2(118)].
### 3. TIME OF SUPPLY OF GOODS [SECTION 12]

#### STATUTORY PROVISIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-section</th>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The liability to pay tax on goods shall arise at the time of supply as determined in terms of the provisions of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The time of supply of goods shall be the earlier of the following dates, namely:-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>the date of issue of invoice by the supplier or the last date on which he is required, under sub-section (1) of section 31, to issue the invoice with respect to the supply; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>The date on which the supplier receives the payment with respect to the supply:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Provided that where the supplier of taxable goods receives an amount up to one thousand rupees in excess of the amount indicated in the tax invoice, the time of supply to the extent of such excess shall, at the option of the said supplier, be the date of issue of invoice in respect of such excess amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Explanation 1. For the purposes of clauses (a) and (b), the “supply” shall be deemed to have been made to the extent it is covered by the invoice or, as the case may be, the payment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Explanation 2. For the purpose of clause (b), “the date on which the supplier receives the payment” shall be the date on which the payment is entered in his books of account or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account, whichever is earlier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td>In case of supplies in respect of which tax is paid or liable to be paid on reverse charge basis, the time of supply shall be the earliest of the following dates, namely:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>the date of the receipt of the goods, or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>the date of payment as entered in the books of account of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account, whichever is earlier, or</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>the date immediately following thirty days from the date of issue of invoice or any other document, by whatever name called, in lieu thereof by the supplier:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provided that where it is not possible to determine the time of supply under clause (a), (b), or (c), the time of supply shall be the date of entry in the books of account of the recipient of supply.

| (4) | In case of supply of vouchers by a supplier, the time of supply shall be |
|     | (a) the date of issue of voucher, if the supply is identifiable at that point; or |
|     | (b) the date of redemption of voucher, in all other cases. |

| (5) | Where it is not possible to determine the time of supply under the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4), the time of supply shall— |
|     | (a) in a case where a periodical return has to be filed, be the date on which such return is to be filed; or |
|     | (b) in any other case, be the date on which the tax is paid. |

| (6) | The time of supply to the extent it relates to an addition in the value of supply by way of interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration shall be the date on which the supplier receives such addition in value. |

**Section 31**  
**Tax invoice (to the extent relevant to time of supply)**

| (1) | A registered person supplying taxable goods shall, before or at the time of,— |
|     | (a) removal of goods for supply to the recipient, where the
**TIME & VALUE OF SUPPLY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>supply involves movement of goods; or</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) delivery of goods or making available thereof to the recipient, in any other case,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issue a tax invoice showing the description, quantity and value of goods, the tax charged thereon and such other particulars as may be prescribed:

Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification, specify the categories of goods or supplies in respect of which a tax invoice shall be issued, within such time and in such manner as may be prescribed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>In case of continuous supply of goods, where successive statements of accounts or successive payments are involved, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time each such statement is issued or, as the case may be, each such payment is received.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where the goods being sent or taken on approval for sale or return are removed before the supply takes place, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time of supply or six months from the date of removal, whichever is earlier.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Section 12 must be read with section 31, which prescribes in detail the date on which tax invoice for a supply of goods must be issued.

**ANALYSIS**

Section 12 covers the determination of time of supply in the following situations:

- Supply of goods by supplier where supplier is liable to pay tax;
- Receipt of goods that are taxable under reverse charge;
- Supply of vouchers that can be used to pay for goods;
Residual cases

Addition to value of supply by way of interest or fee or penalty for delayed payment.

We consider below how the time of supply is determined in each of these situations.

(i) **Supply of goods where supplier is liable to pay tax (Forward charge) [Section 12(2)]**

As per section 12(2)(a) and (b), the time of supply of goods by a person who is liable to pay GST on the supply, is the earlier of the following two dates:

- Date of issue of invoice or the last date on which invoice ought to have been issued in terms of section 31, or
- Date of receipt of payment, to the extent the payment covers the goods.

**Exemption from payment of tax on advances received for supply of goods – Special procedure for payment of tax in case of supply of goods**

Time of supply is linked with payment of tax. Liability to pay tax arises at the time of supply and the same can be paid by the prescribed due date.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 148\(^2\), the Central Government, on the recommendation of the GST Council, has issued Notification No. 66/2017 CT dated 15.11.2017 to specify that a registered person (excluding composition supplier) should pay GST on the outward supply of goods at the time of supply as specified in section 12(2)(a) i.e., date of issue of invoice or the last date on which invoice ought to have been issued in terms of section 31.

In simple words, all taxpayers (except composition suppliers) are exempted from paying GST at the time of receipt of advance in relation to supply of goods. The entire GST shall be payable only when the invoice for the supply of such goods is issued or ought to have been issued.

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\(^2\) Provisions of section 148 will be discussed at the Final level. Section 148 provides that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, and subject to such conditions and safeguards as may be prescribed, notify certain classes of registered persons, and the special procedures to be followed by such persons including those with regard to registration, furnishing of return, payment of tax and administration of such persons.
A composition supplier has to pay, in lieu of tax payable by him, an amount calculated at the prescribed rate applied on his ‘turnover in the State/Union Territory’ for a quarter. Therefore, the composition supplier is not required to pay any tax on advance received as the same does not form part of taxable supplies and, in turn, also does not form part of the ‘turnover in a State/Union Territory’ at the end of the quarter (tax period).

Meaning of “Date of receipt of payment”
“Date of receipt of payment” in the above situation refers to the date on which the payment is recorded in the books of account of the entity (supplier of goods) that receives the payment, or the date on which the payment is credited to the entity’s bank account, whichever is earlier.

Significance of “to the extent the payment covers the goods”
Suppose, a part of the consideration is paid in advance or invoice is issued for part payment, the time of supply will not cover the full supply. The supply shall be deemed to have been made to the extent it is covered by the invoice or the part advance payment.

However, it may be noted that in case of goods, tax will be payable only on the issuance of invoice/last date of issuance of invoice even if any advance or part payment has been received before the issuance of invoice/last date of issuance of invoice.

Time limit for issuance of invoice for supply of goods
- As per section 31(1), the invoice needs to be issued either before or at the time of removal (where supply involves movement of goods) of goods/delivery of goods/making goods available to recipient.
- In case of continuous supply of goods, the invoice should be issued before or at the time of issuance of periodical statement/receipt of periodical payment [Section 31(4)].
- In case of goods sent or taken on approval for sale or return, invoice should be issued before or at the time of supply or 6 months from the date of removal, whichever is earlier [Section 31(7)].

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3 Based on CBIC GST Flyer Chapter 6 - GST on Advances Received for Future Supplies
The provisions relating to time of supply of goods as contained in section 12 in case of forward charge, have been depicted by way of a diagram given below.

**TIME OF SUPPLY OF GOODS UNDER FORWARD CHARGE AS PER SECTION 12**

1. **Date of issue of invoice / Last date of issue of invoice under section 31**
2. **Date on which the payment is recorded in the books of account of the supplier**
3. **Date on which the payment is credited to the supplier’s bank account**

**SPECIAL PROCEDURE UNDER SECTION 148 FOR PAYMENT OF TAX IN CASE OF GOODS**

1. **GST to be paid at the time of supply**
2. **As specified in section 12(2)(a)**
3. **Date of issue of invoice / Last date of issue of invoice under section 31**

Effectively, in case of goods, no GST will be payable on advances received for supply of goods.
ILLUSTRATION 1

A machine has to be supplied at site. It is done by sourcing various components from vendors and assembling the machine at site. The details of the various events are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17th September</td>
<td>Purchase order with advance of ₹50,000 is received for goods worth ₹12 lakh and entry duly made in the seller's books of account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th October</td>
<td>The machine is assembled, tested at site, and accepted by buyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23rd October</td>
<td>Invoice raised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th November</td>
<td>Balance payment of ₹11,50,000 received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determine the time of supply(ies) in the above scenario for the purpose of payment of tax.

ANSWER

As per Notification No. 66/2017 CT dated 15.11.2017, a registered person (excluding composition supplier) has to pay GST on the outward supply of goods at the time of supply as specified in section 12(2)(a) i.e., date of issue of invoice or the last date on which invoice ought to have been issued in terms of section 31.

Therefore, the time of supply of goods for the entire amount of ₹12,00,000 is 20th October which is the date on which the goods were made available to the recipient as per section 31(1)(b), and the invoice should have been issued on this date [Section 12(2)(a)].

ILLUSTRATION 2

Gas is supplied by a pipeline. Monthly payments are made by the recipient as per contract. Every quarter, invoice is issued by the supplier supported by a statement of the goods dispatched and payments made, and the recipient has to pay the differential amount, if any. The details of the various events are:
5.14 INDIRECT TAXES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>August 5, September 5, October 6</th>
<th>Payments of ₹ 2 lakh made in each month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 3</td>
<td>Statement of accounts issued by supplier, with invoice for the quarter July – September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 17</td>
<td>Differential payment of ₹ 56,000 received by supplier for the quarter July – September as per statement of accounts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Determine the time of supply for the purpose of payment of tax.

**ANSWER**

As per Notification No. 66/2017 CT dated 15.11.2017, a registered person (excluding composition supplier) has to pay GST on the outward supply of goods at the time of supply as specified in section 12(2)(a) i.e., date of issue of invoice or the last date on which invoice ought to have been issued in terms of section 31.

As per section 31(4), in case of continuous supply of goods, where successive statements of accounts or successive payments are involved, the invoice is issued before or at the time of each such statement is issued or, as the case may be, each such payment is received. Therefore, invoice should be issued on August 5, September 5 and October 6 when monthly payments of ₹ 2 lakh are received.

Thus, time of supply will be August 5, September 5 and October 6 respectively for goods valued at ₹ 2 lakh each. Time of supply for goods valued at ₹ 56,000 will be October 3, the date of issuance of invoice.

**Excess payment upto ₹ 1000: Option of taking invoice date as time of supply**

In terms of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 12, if payment received is up to ₹ 1,000 in excess of the value of the goods invoiced, the supplier can choose to take the date of invoice issued with respect to such excess amount as the time of supply of goods for such excess value.

**If neither the date of invoice nor the date of payment is available, the residual provisions under sub-section (5) of section 12 become applicable [discussed under point (iv)].**
(ii) Receipt of goods that are taxable under reverse charge [Section 12(3)]

The time of supply of goods on which GST is payable on reverse charge basis under sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 9 of CGST Act is determined in terms of section 12(3)(a), (b) and (c), as follows:

The time of supply for such goods will be the earliest of the following dates:

- Date on which the goods are received, or
- Date on which payment is recorded in the books of account of the entity that receives the goods, or the date on which it is debited from the entity’s bank account, whichever is earlier, or
- Date immediately following 30 days from the date of issue of invoice (or document by some other name in lieu of invoice) by the supplier.

If it is not possible to determine the time of supply by using these parameters, then the time of supply will be the date of entry of goods in the books of account of the recipient of supply.

**ILLUSTRATION 3**

*Determine the time of supply from the given information.*

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>Supplier invoices goods taxable on reverse charge basis to Bridge &amp; Co. (30 days from the date of issuance of invoice elapse on June 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>Bridge &amp; Co receives the goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>Bridge &amp; Co makes the payment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANSWER**

Here, May 12 will be the time of supply, being the earliest of the three stipulated dates namely, receipt of goods, date of payment and date immediately following 30 days of issuance of invoice [Section 12(3)]. (Here, date of invoice is relevant only for calculating thirty days from that date.)

The provisions relating to time of supply of goods in case of reverse charge can be depicted as under:
TIME OF SUPPLY OF GOODS UNDER REVERSE CHARGE

- Date on which goods are received
- Date on which the payment is recorded in the books of account of the recipient of goods
- Date on which the payment is debited from the bank account of the recipient of goods
- 31st day from the issue of invoice by the supplier

If it is not possible to determine the time of supply through above parameters, THEN
TIME OF SUPPLY WILL BE

- Date on which goods are recorded in the books of account of the recipient of supply
ILLUSTRATION 4

Determine the time of supply from the given information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>Supplier invoices goods taxable on reverse charge basis to Pillar &amp; Co. (30 days from the date of issuance of invoice elapse on June 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 12</td>
<td>Pillar &amp; Co receives the goods, which were held up in transit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 3</td>
<td>Payment made for the goods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWER

Here, June 4, 31\textsuperscript{st} day from the date of supplier’s invoice, will be the time of supply, being the earliest of the three stipulated dates namely, receipt of goods, date of payment and date immediately following 30 days of issuance of invoice [Section 12(3)].

(iii) **Vouchers [Section 12(4)]**

As commonly understood, vouchers are instruments that can be exchanged as payment for goods or services of the designated value. As per the definition, they are instruments that certain persons (potential suppliers) are obliged to accept as consideration, part or full, for goods and/or services; the instrument or its related documentation sets out the terms and conditions of use, the goods / services covered, and the identity of the potential suppliers of these.

As per section 12(4), the time of supply of vouchers exchangeable for goods is-

- Date of issue of the voucher, if the supply that it covers is identifiable at that point, or
- Date of redemption of the voucher in other cases.

**Example**

Acmesales Limited sells food coupons to a company, which gives these to its employees as part of the agreed perquisites. The coupons can be redeemed for purchase of any item of food /provisions in the outlets that are part of the program.

As the supply against which the coupon will be redeemed is not known on the date of the sale of the coupon, the time of supply of the coupon will be the date on which the employee redeems it against food / provision items of his choice.
With each purchase of a large pizza during the Christmas week from Perfect Pizza, one can buy a voucher for `20 which will be redeemable till 5 Jan for a small pizza. As the supply against which the voucher will be redeemed is known on the date of the sale, the time of supply is the date of issue of the voucher.

**TIME OF SUPPLY OF VOUCHERS EXCHANGEABLE FOR GOODS**

**FOOD PASS**
- Any food item can be purchased from the food pass
- Supply is not identifiability at the time of issue of the voucher
- Date of redemption of voucher

**SHIRT COUPON**
- Only a shirt can be purchased from the shirt coupon
- Supply is identifiability at the time of issue of voucher
- Date of issue of voucher

**(iv) Residual case [Section 12(5)]**

If the situation is not covered by any of the provisions discussed above, the time of supply is fixed under sub-section (5) of section 12, in the following manner:

- Due date for filing of the periodical return, or
- In any other case, date on which GST is paid.
TIME & VALUE OF SUPPLY

TIME OF SUPPLY OF GOODS UNDER RESIDUAL CASE

(v) Enhancement in value on account of interest/late fee etc. for delayed payment of consideration [Section 12(6)]

Commercially, all the contract of supplies stipulate payment of interest/late fee/penalty etc. for payment of consideration beyond the agreed time period. Such interest etc. is includible in value of taxable supply [This concept has been discussed in detail in Unit II: Value of Supply in the subsequent pages of this Chapter]. So, the question arises as to when would the liability to pay GST arise in such cases of addition in value.

Section 12(6) prescribes that time of supply in case of addition in value by way of interest/late fee/penalty for delayed payment of consideration for goods is the date on which the supplier receives such addition in value.

Radha Traders sold goods to Shyam Sales on 6th June with a condition that interest @ 2% per month will be charged if Shyam Sales failed to make payment within 15 days of the delivery of the goods. Goods were delivered as also the invoice was issued on 6th June. Shyam Sales paid the consideration for the goods on 6th July along with applicable interest.

Time of supply for the goods sold is the date of issue of invoice i.e., 6th June and the time of supply for addition in value by way of interest is the date when such addition in value is received by Radha Traders i.e., 6th July.
The provisions relating to time of supply of goods as contained in section 12 are summarised in the diagram given below.

- **Time of supply of goods under forward charge**
  - Date of issue/ due date of issue of tax invoice under section 31
  - Date of recording the payment in the books of accounts of the supplier
  - Date on which payment is credited in the bank account of the supplier
  - Whichever is earlier

- **Time of supply of goods under reverse charge**
  - Date of receipt of goods
  - Date of recording the payment in the books of accounts of the recipient of goods
  - Date on which payment is debited from the bank account of the recipient of goods
  - 31st day from supplier's invoice
  - Whichever is earlier

- **Time of supply of vouchers exchangeable for goods**
  - Date of issue of voucher, if the supply is identifiable at that point
  - Date of redemption of voucher in other cases

- **Residual case (If all the above do not work for a situation)**
  - If the above events are UNASCERTAINABLE
  - Time of supply = Date of entry of good in books of account of recipient of goods

- **Addition in value by way of interest, late fee/penalty for delayed payment of consideration for goods**
  - Time of supply
  - Date on which the supplier receives such addition in value

- **Due date of periodical return**
  - OR
  - In any other case, the date on which tax is paid

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### TIME OF SUPPLY OF SERVICES [SECTION 13]

#### STATUTORY PROVISIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sub-section</th>
<th>Clause</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The liability to pay tax on services shall arise at the time of supply, as determined in terms of the provisions of this section.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The time of supply of services shall be the earliest of the following dates, namely:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>the date of issue of invoice by the supplier, if the invoice is issued within the period prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 31 or the date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>the date of provision of service, if the invoice is not issued within the period prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 31 or the date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>the date on which the recipient shows the receipt of services in his books of account, in a case where the provisions of clause (a) or clause (b) do not apply:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Provided that where the supplier of taxable service receives an amount up to one thousand rupees in excess of the amount indicated in the tax invoice, the time of supply to the extent of such excess amount shall, at the option of the said supplier, be the date of issue of invoice relating to such excess amount.

#### Explanation - For the purposes of clauses (a) and (b) -

(i) the supply shall be deemed to have been made to the extent it is covered by the invoice or, as the case may be, the payment.

(ii) “the date of receipt of payment” shall be the date on which the payment is entered in the books of account of the supplier or
In case of supplies in respect of which tax is paid or liable to be paid on reverse charge basis, the time of supply shall be the earlier of the following dates, namely-

1. The date of payment as entered in the books of account of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account, whichever is earlier; or

2. The date immediately following sixty days from the date of issue of invoice or any other document, by whatever name called, in lieu thereof by the supplier:

Provided that where it is not possible to determine the time of supply under clause (a) or (b), the time of supply shall be the date of entry in the books of account of the recipient of supply:

Provided further that in case of supply by ‘associated enterprises’, where the supplier of service is located outside India, the time of supply shall be the date of entry in the books of account of the recipient of supply or the date of payment, whichever is earlier.

In case of supply of vouchers by a supplier, the time of supply shall be-

1. The date of issue of voucher, if the supply is identifiable at that point; or

2. The date of redemption of voucher, in all other cases;

Where it is not possible to determine the time of supply of services under the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (4), the time of supply shall

1. In a case where a periodical return has to be filed, be the date on which such return is to be filed; or

2. In any other case, be the date on which the tax is paid.
### TIME & VALUE OF SUPPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(6)</strong></td>
<td>The time of supply to the extent it relates to an addition in the value of supply by way of interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration shall be the date on which the supplier receives such addition in value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Section 31</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tax invoice (to the extent relevant to time of supply)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(2)</strong></td>
<td>A registered person supplying taxable services shall, before or after the provision of service but within a prescribed period, issue a tax invoice, showing the description, value, tax charged thereon and such other particulars as may be prescribed:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Provided that the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, by notification and subject to such conditions as may be mentioned therein, specify the categories of services in respect of which—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) any other document issued in relation to the supply shall be deemed to be a tax invoice; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) tax invoice may not be issued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(5)</strong></td>
<td>Subject to the provisions of clause (d) of sub-section (3), in case of continuous supply of services,—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) where the due date of payment is ascertainable from the contract, the invoice shall be issued on or before the due date of payment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) where the due date of payment is not ascertainable from the contract, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time when the supplier of service receives the payment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) where the payment is linked to the completion of an event, the invoice shall be issued on or before the date of completion of that event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(6)</strong></td>
<td>In a case where the supply of services ceases under a contract before the completion of the supply, the invoice shall be issued at the time when the supply ceases and such invoice shall be issued to the extent of the supply made before such cessation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter VI: Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Notes of CGST Rules

**Rule 47**

**Time limit for issuing tax invoice**

The invoice referred to in rule 46, in case of taxable supply of services, shall be issued within a period of thirty days from the date of supply of service:

Provided that where the supplier of services is an insurer or a banking company or a financial institution, including a non-banking financial company, the period within which the invoice or any document in lieu thereof is to be issued shall be forty five days from the date of supply of service:

Provided further that an insurer or a banking company or a financial institution, including a non-banking financial company, or a telecom operator, or any other class of supplier of services as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council, making taxable supplies of services between distinct persons as specified in section 25, may issue the invoice before or at the time such supplier records the same in his books of account or before the expiry of the quarter during which the supply was made.

Section 13 must be read with section 31 and rule 47 of CGST Rules, which prescribe in detail the date on which tax invoice for a supply of service must be issued.

**ANALYSIS**

Section 13 stipulates how to determine time of supply in the following situations:

- Supply of service on which the supplier is liable to pay tax,
- Receipt of service that is taxable under reverse charge basis,
- Supply of vouchers that can be used to pay for services,
- Residual cases,
Addition to value of supply by way of interest or fee or penalty for delayed payment.

Below we consider these in more detail.

(i) Supply of service where supplier is liable to pay tax (Forward charge) [Section 13(2)]

For supply of service on which the supplier is liable to pay tax, the time of supply will be the earlier of the dates arrived at by methods (A) and (B), as follows:

(A) Date of invoice or date of receipt of payment (to the extent the payment covers the services), whichever is earlier, if the invoice is issued in time as per section 31;

(B) Date of provision of service or date of receipt of payment (to the extent the payment covers the services), whichever is earlier, if the invoice is not issued in time as per section 31.

If these two methods are not applicable, the time of supply will be the date on which the recipient of service shows receipt of the service in his books of account.

Meaning of “date of receipt of payment”

“Date of receipt of payment” in the above situation refers to the date on which the payment is recorded in the books of account of the entity (supplier of service) that receives the payment, or the date on which the payment is credited to the entity’s bank account, whichever is earlier.

Significance of “to the extent the payment covers the services”

Suppose, a part of the consideration is paid in advance or invoice is issued for part payment, the time of supply will not cover the full supply. The supply shall be deemed to have been made to the extent it is covered by the invoice or the part payment.

The provisions relating to time of supply of services in case of forward charge can be depicted by way of a diagram given at page no. 5.29.

Time limit for issuance of invoice for supply of services

As per section 31(2) read with rule 47 of CGST Rules, the tax invoice needs to be issued either before the provision of service or within 30
days (45 days in case of insurance companies/ banking companies/ financial institutions including NBFCs) from the date of supply of service.

➢ In case of insurance companies/ banking companies/ financial institutions including NBFCs/ telecom companies/ notified supplier of services making taxable supplies between distinct persons as specified in section 25, invoice may be issued before or at the time of recording such supply in the books of account or before the expiry of the quarter during which the supply was made [Second proviso to rule 47].

➢ In case of continuous supply of services, the invoice should be issued either (i) on/ before the due date of payment or (ii) before/ at the time when the supplier of service receives the payment, if the due date of payment is not known (iii) on/ before the date of completion of the milestone event when the payment is linked to completion of an event [Section 31(5)].

➢ In case of cessation of supply of services before completion of supply, the invoice (to the extent of the supply made before such cessation) should be issued at the time when the supply ceases [Section 31(6)].

Special procedure under section 148 for payment of tax in case of joint development agreements in real estate sector

In a joint development agreement (JDA), a landowner transfers the land/ development rights over the land to a developer to develop and construct a real estate project and in return gets a certain percentage of constructed area in the project, depending upon the terms and conditions agreed upon between them. The developer receives consideration for the construction service provided by him, from (i) landowner, in the form of land /development rights; and (ii) from other buyers (of the constructed area), normally in the form of money.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 148, the Central Government, on the recommendations of the GST Council, has issued Notification Nos. 4/2018 CT (R) & 4/2018 IT (R) both dated 25.01.2018 to defer the liability to pay GST in case of

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4 Concept of distinct persons has been discussed in Chapter 7: Registration
supply of development rights against consideration in the form of construction service of complex, building or civil structure;

supply of construction service of complex, building or civil structure against consideration in the form of transfer of development rights to the time when the possession or right in the property is transferred to the land owner by entering into a conveyance deed or similar instrument (e.g. allotment letter).

Mr. X enters into a joint development agreement with SM Constructions Ltd. on 12th January whereby the development right over the plot of land owned by Mr. X is transferred to SM Constructions to build a residential complex. SM Constructions agrees to transfer 3 flats out of 20 flats to be built in the residential complex to Mr. X as a consideration for transfer of development rights.

The other details are:

Land development rights are transferred on 31st January
Construction begins on 1st April
Construction of 3 flats gets completed on 30th June
Construction of entire complex gets completed on 30th November
Allotment letter for 3 flats issued to Mr. X on 25th December

By virtue of the special procedure notified under section 148, payment of GST on transfer of development rights by Mr. X and supply of construction service by SM Constructions to Mr X is postponed to the date of allotment letter i.e., 25th December.

**ILLUSTRATION 5**

Determine the time of supply from the following particulars:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6th May</td>
<td>Booking of convention hall, sum agreed ₹ 15000, advance of ₹ 3000 received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th September</td>
<td>Function held in convention hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27th October</td>
<td>Invoice issued for ₹ 15000, indicating balance of ₹ 12000 payable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd November</td>
<td>Balance payment of ₹ 12000 received</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANSWER

As per section 31(2) read with rule 47 of CGST Rules, the tax invoice is to be issued within 30 days of supply of service. In the given case, the invoice is not issued within the prescribed time limit. As per section 13(2)(b), in a case where the invoice is not issued within the prescribed time, the time of supply of service is the date of provision of service or receipt of payment, whichever is earlier.

Therefore, the time of supply of service to the extent of ₹ 3,000 is 6th May as the date of payment of ₹ 3000 is earlier than the date of provision of service. The time of supply of service to the extent of the balance ₹ 12,000 is 15th September which is the date of provision of service.

ILLUSTRATION 6

Investigation shows that ABC & Co carried out service of cleaning and repairs of tanks in an apartment complex, for which the Apartment Owners’ Association showed a payment in cash on 4th April to them against work of this description. The dates of the work are not clear from the records of ABC & Co. ABC & Co have not issued invoice or entered the payment in their books of account.

ANSWER

The time of supply cannot be determined vide the provisions of clauses (a) and (b) of section 13(2) as neither the invoice has been issued nor the date of provision of service is available as also the date of receipt of payment in the books of the supplier is also not available. Therefore, the time of supply will be determined vide clause (c) of section 13(2) i.e., the date on which the recipient of service shows receipt of the service in his books of account.

Thus, time of supply will be 4th April, the date on which the Apartment Owners’ Association records the receipt of service in its books of account.

Excess payment upto ₹ 1000: Option of taking invoice date as time of supply

In terms of the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 13, if payment received is up to ₹ 1,000 in excess of the invoice value, the supplier can choose to take the related invoice date as the time of supply in relation to this excess value.

A telephone company receives ₹ 5000 against an invoice of ₹ 4800. The excess amount of ₹ 200 can be adjusted against next invoice. The company has the option to take date of next invoice as the time of supply of service in relation to the amount of ₹ 200 received in excess against earlier invoice.
TIME OF SUPPLY OF SERVICES UNDER FORWARD CHARGE

Is invoice issued within the time specified u/s 31?

YES

Time of Supply

BILL

Date of issue of invoice

Date on which the payment is recorded in the books of account of the supplier

BANK

Date on which the payment is credited to the supplier’s bank account

Provision of Service

Date of provision of service

Date on which the payment is recorded in the books of account of the supplier

Date on which the payment is credited to the supplier’s bank account

NO

Time of Supply

If time of supply cannot be determined by both the above methods, then

Date of receipt of services in the books of account of the recipient

Whichever is earlier
(ii) Receipt of services that are taxable under reverse charge [Section 13(3)]

The time of supply of service on which GST is payable on reverse charge basis (except on services received from associated enterprises located outside India) under sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 9 is determined in terms of section 13(3)(a) and (b) as follows:

The time of supply for such service will be the earlier of the following:

- Date of payment, or
- Date immediately following 60 days since issue of invoice (or any other document in lieu of invoice) by the supplier.
If it is not possible to determine the time of supply by using these parameters, then the time of supply will be the date of entry of the service in the books of account of the recipient of supply.

**Meaning of “Date of payment”**

“Date of payment” in the above situation refers to the date on which the payment is recorded in the books of account of the entity that receives the service (recipient of service), or the date on which the payment is debited from the entity’s bank account, whichever is earlier.

**Import of services between associated enterprises**

In the case of service received from an associated enterprise located outside India, the time of supply will be the date of payment for the service, or the date of entry of the service in the books of account of the recipient, whichever is earlier.

The provisions relating to time of supply of services in case of reverse charge can be depicted by way of a diagram given at the next page.

**ILLUSTRATION 7**

Determine the time of supply from the given information. (Assuming that service being supplied is taxable under reverse charge)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>The supplier of service issues invoice for service provided. There is a dispute about amount payable, and payment is delayed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 21</td>
<td>Payment made to the supplier of service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANSWER**

Here, July 4 will be the time of supply, being the earliest of the two stipulated dates namely, date of payment and date immediately following 60 days since issue of invoice.
TIME OF SUPPLY OF SERVICES UNDER REVERSE CHARGE

If it is not possible to determine the time of supply through above parameters, THEN TIME OF SUPPLY WILL BE

- Date on which the payment is recorded in the books of account of the recipient of services
- Date on which the payment is debited from the bank account of the recipient of services
- 61st day from issue of invoice by the supplier

- Date of entry of service in the books of account of the recipient of supply
- Date of payment for the service
- Date of entry of the service in the books of account of the recipient

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ILLUSTRATION 8

Determine the time of supply from the given information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>A German company issues email informing its associated company ABC Ltd. of the cost of technical services provided to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 2</td>
<td>ABC Ltd transfers the amount to the account of the German company</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ANSWER

As there is no prior entry of the amount in the books of account of ABC Ltd., July 2 will be the time of supply, being the date of payment in terms of second proviso to section 13(3).

(iii) Vouchers [Section 13(4)]

The term voucher has already been explained under the Heading “Time of Supply of Goods”. The time of supply of vouchers that are exchangeable for services is stipulated as the date of issue of the voucher, if the supply is identifiable at that point, or the date of redemption of the voucher in other cases.

Best Hospitality Services enters into agreement with Drive Marketing Ltd by which Drive Marketing Ltd. markets Best Hospitality Services’ hotel rooms and sells coupons / vouchers redeemable for a discount against stay in the hotel.

As the supply against which the voucher will be redeemed is identifiable, the time of supply of the voucher will be its date of issue.

(iv) Residual case [Section 13(5)]

If the situation is not covered by any of the provisions discussed above, the time of supply is fixed under sub-section (5) of section 13, in the following manner:

- Date on which periodical return for the period is required to be filed, or
- In any other case, date on which GST is paid.

(v) Enhancement of value on account of interest/late fee etc. for delayed payment of consideration [Section 13(6)]

The provisions for time of supply in case of addition in value by way of interest, late fee/penalty for delayed payment of consideration are same for goods and services.
Section 13(6) prescribes that time of supply in case of addition in value by way of interest/late fee/penalty for delayed payment of consideration for a service is the date on which the supplier receives such addition in value.

The provisions relating to time of supply of services as contained in section 13 are summarised in the diagram given below.
### 5. LET US RECAPITULATE

The provisions relating to time of supply of goods and services can be better understood if the same are studied simultaneously appreciating the similarities and differences between the two scenarios. Therefore, such provisions have been summarised by way of a comparison table to help students remember and retain the provisions in a better and effective manner:

**TIME OF SUPPLY WHERE TAX IS PAYABLE UNDER FORWARD CHARGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of supply of goods [Section 12(2)]</th>
<th>Time of supply of services [Section 13(2)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Earliest of the following:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Earliest of the following:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Date of issue of invoice by the supplier or the last date on which he is required, to issue the invoice with respect to the supply</td>
<td>(a) Invoice issued within the prescribed time period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Date on which the supplier receives the payment (entering the payment in books of account or crediting of payment in bank account, whichever is earlier) with respect to the supply</td>
<td><strong>Earliest of the following:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>No GST on advances received for supply of goods:</strong> In case of supply of goods by a registered person (excluding composition supplier), GST is to be paid on the outward supply of goods on the date of issue of invoice or the last date on which invoice ought to have been issued in terms of section 31 [Notification No. 66/2017 CT dated 15.11.2017].</td>
<td>➔ Date of issue of invoice by the supplier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Date of receipt of payment (entering the payment in books of account or crediting of payment in bank account, whichever is earlier)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Earliest of the following:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Date of provision of service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>➔ Date of receipt of payment (entering the payment in books of account or crediting of payment in bank account, whichever is earlier)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(c) When the above events are unascertainable</strong></td>
<td>➔ Date on which the recipient shows the receipt of services in his books of account</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**INDIRECT TAXES**

**Time for payment of tax in case of joint development agreements in real estate sector**

In case of-

- supply of development rights against consideration in the form of construction service of complex, building or civil structure;
- supply of construction service of complex, building or civil structure against consideration in the form of transfer of development rights

GST is to be paid at the time when the possession or right in the property is transferred to the land owner by entering into a conveyance deed or similar instrument (e.g. allotment letter) [Notification Nos. 4/2018 CT (R) & 4/2018 IT (R) both dated 25.01.2018].

**General Time Limit for Raising Invoices**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supply of goods</th>
<th>Supply of services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before or at the time of,- (a) removal of goods for supply to the recipient, where the supply involves movement of goods, or (b) delivery of goods or making available thereof to the recipient, in any other case</td>
<td>Before or after the provision of service but within 30 days [45 days in case of insurance cos./banking and financial institutions including NBFCs] from the date of supply of services</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIME & VALUE OF SUPPLY

TIME OF SUPPLY WHERE TAX IS PAYABLE UNDER REVERSE CHARGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of supply of goods [Section 12(3)]</th>
<th>Time of supply of services [Section 13(3)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earliest of the following:</td>
<td>Earliest of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Date of receipt of goods, or</td>
<td>(a) Date of payment as entered in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Date of payment as entered in the</td>
<td>books of account of the recipient or the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>books of account of the recipient or the</td>
<td>date on which the payment is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date on which the payment is</td>
<td>debited to his bank account, whichever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>debited to his bank account, whichever</td>
<td>is earlier, or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is earlier, or</td>
<td>(b) 61st day from the date of issue of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) 31st day from the date of issue of</td>
<td>invoice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>invoice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where the above events are not</td>
<td>Import of service from associated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ascertainable, the time of supply shall</td>
<td>enterprise Date of entry in the books</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be the date of entry in the books of</td>
<td>of account of the recipient or the date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>account of the recipient of supply</td>
<td>of payment, whichever is earlier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIME OF SUPPLY OF VOUCHERS EXCHANGEABLE FOR GOODS AND SERVICES

Supply of vouchers exchangeable for goods and services [Sections 12(4) and 13(4)]

(a) Supply of goods or services is identifiable at the time of issue of voucher
   → Date of issue of the voucher

(b) Other cases
   → Date of redemption of the voucher
**INDIRECT TAXES**

**TIME OF SUPPLY OF GOODS AND SERVICES IN RESIDUAL CASES**

Supply of goods and services in residual cases [Sections 12(5) and 13(5)]

(a) Where a periodical return is required to be filed
   - Due date of filing such return

(b) Other cases
   - Date of payment of tax

**TIME OF SUPPLY FOR ADDITION IN VALUE BY WAY OF INTEREST/ LATE FEE/PENALTY FOR DELAYED PAYMENT OF CONSIDERATION**

Addition in value by way of interest, late fee/penalty for delayed payment of consideration

Time of Supply → Date on which the supplier receives such addition in value

---

The provisions relating to time of supply of vouchers that are exchangeable for goods are same as that of the vouchers that are exchangeable for services. Similarly, the provisions relating to time of supply of goods falling in the residual category are same as that of the time of supply of services falling in the residual category. Also, provisions relating to time of supply for addition in value by way of interest, late fee/penalty for delayed payment of consideration are same for goods and services.

Furthermore, concepts like option of taking invoice date as time of supply in case of excess payment upto ₹ 1000, meaning of “Date of receipt of payment”, significance of words “to the extent the payment covers the services” are also same for goods and services.

Students may make a note of the above points as it will help them in understanding and remembering the provisions in a better manner.
6. TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Date on which the supplier receives the payment as per section 12 of CGST Act is

   (a) Date entered in books of accounts
   (b) Date of credit in bank account
   (c) Date entered in books of accounts or date of credit in bank account, whichever is earlier
   (d) Date on which receipt voucher is issued by supplier

2. What is time of supply of goods liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism?

   (a) Date of receipt of goods
   (b) Date on which the payment is made
   (c) Date immediately following 30 days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier
   (d) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)

3. What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable?

   (a) Date of issue of voucher
   (b) Date of redemption of voucher
   (c) Date of entry in books of accounts
   (d) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)

4. What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is not identifiable?

   (a) Date of issue of voucher
   (b) Date of redemption of voucher
   (c) Date of entry in books of accounts
   (d) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)

5. What is the time of supply of service if the invoice is issued within 30 days from the date of provision of service?
(a) Date of issue of invoice
(b) Date on which the supplier receives payment
(c) Date of provision of service
(d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

6. What is the time of supply of service if the invoice is not issued within 30 days from the date of provision of service?
   (a) Date of issue of invoice
   (b) Date on which the supplier receives payment
   (c) Date of provision of service
   (d) Earlier of (b) & (c)

7. What is the time of supply of service in case of reverse charge mechanism?
   (a) Date on which payment is made to the supplier
   (b) Date immediately following 60 days from the date of issue of invoice
   (c) Date of invoice
   (d) Earlier of (a) and (b)

8. What is the time of supply of service where services are received from an associated enterprise located outside India?
   (a) Date of entry of services in the books of account of recipient of service
   (b) Date of payment
   (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
   (d) Date of entry of services in the books of the supplier of service

9. Determine the time of supply in the following cases assuming that GST is payable under reverse charge:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Date of receipt of goods</th>
<th>Date of payment by recipient of goods</th>
<th>Date of issue of invoice by supplier of goods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>August 10</td>
<td>June 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>June 29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TIME & VALUE OF SUPPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(iii)</th>
<th>July 1</th>
<th>Part payment made on June 30 and balance amount paid on July 20</th>
<th>June 29</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>Payment is entered in the books of account on June 28 and debited in recipient’s bank account on June 30</td>
<td>June 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>Payment is entered in the books of account on June 30 and debited in recipient’s bank account on June 26</td>
<td>June 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>August 1</td>
<td>August 10</td>
<td>June 29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. Determine the time of supply in the following cases assuming that GST is payable under reverse charge:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Date of payment by recipient for supply of services</th>
<th>Date of issue of invoice by supplier of services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>August 10</td>
<td>June 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>August 10</td>
<td>June 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>Part payment made on June 30 and balance amount paid on September 1</td>
<td>June 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>Payment is entered in the books of account on June 28 and debited in recipient’s bank account on June 30</td>
<td>June 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v)</td>
<td>Payment is entered in the books of account on June 30 and debited in recipient’s bank account on June 26</td>
<td>June 29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11. Kabira Industries Ltd engaged the services of a transporter for road transport of a consignment on 17th June and made advance payment for the transport on the same date, i.e., 17th June. However, the consignment could not be sent
immediately on account of a strike in the factory, and instead was sent on 20th July. Invoice was received from the transporter on 22nd July.

What is the time of supply of the transporter’s service?

Note: Transporter’s service is taxed on reverse charge basis.

12. Raju Pvt Ltd. receives the order and advance payment on 5th January for carrying out an architectural design job. It delivers the designs on 23rd April. By oversight, no invoice is issued at that time, and it is issued much later, after the expiry of prescribed period for issue of invoice.

When is the time of supply of service?

13. Investigation shows that 150 cartons of ceramic capacitors were despatched on 2nd August but no invoice was made and the cartons were not entered in the accounts. There was no evidence of receipt of payment.

What is the time of supply of 150 cartons for the purpose of payment of tax?

14. An order is placed on Ram & Co. on 18th August for supply of a consignment of customised shoes. Ram & Co. gets the consignment ready and informs the customer and issues the invoice on 2nd December. The customer collects the consignment from the premises of Ram & Co. on 7th December and electronically transfers the payment on the same date, which is entered in the accounts on the next day, 8th December.

What is the time of supply of the shoes for the purpose of payment of tax?

15. Sodexo meal coupons are sold to a company on 9th August for being distributed to the employees of the said company. The coupons are valid for six months and can be used against purchase of food items. The employees use them in various stores for purchases of various edible items on different dates throughout the six months.

What is the date of supply of the coupons?

16. A firm of advocates issues invoice for services to ABC Ltd. on 17th Feb. The payment is contested by ABC Ltd. on the ground that on account of negligence of the firm, the company’s case was dismissed by the Court for non-appearance, which necessitated further appearance for which the firm is billing the company. The dispute drags on and finally payment is made on 3rd November.

Identify the time of supply of the legal services.

Note: Legal services are taxable on reverse charge basis.
17. Modern Security Co. provides service of testing of electronic devices. In one case, it tested a batch of devices on 4th and 5th September but could not raise invoice till 19th November because of some dispute about the condition of the devices on return. The payment was made in December.

What is the method to fix the time of supply of the service?

7. **ANSWERS/HINTS**

   1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (d) 7. (d) 8. (c)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Date of receipt of goods</th>
<th>Date of payment by recipient of goods</th>
<th>Date of issue of invoice by supplier of goods</th>
<th>Date immediately following 30 days from date of invoice</th>
<th>Time of supply of goods [Earlier of (1), (2) &amp; (4)]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i)</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>August 10</td>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>July 30</td>
<td>July 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii)</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>June 25</td>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>July 30</td>
<td>June 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii)</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>Part payment made on June 30 and balance amount paid on July 20</td>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>July 30</td>
<td>June 30 for part payment made and July 1 for balance amount</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv)</td>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>Payment is entered in the books of account on June 28 and debited in recipient’s bank account on June 30</td>
<td>June 1</td>
<td>July 2</td>
<td>June 28 (i.e., when payment is entered in the books of account of the recipient)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDIRECT TAXES

#### 5.44

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>(vi)</td>
<td>August 1</td>
<td>August 10</td>
<td>June 29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **S. No.** | Date of payment by recipient for supply of services | Date of issue of invoice by supplier of services | Date immediately following 60 days from invoice | Time of supply of goods [Earlier of (1) & (3)] |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>August 1</td>
<td>June 28 (i.e., when payment is entered in the books of account of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### TIME & VALUE OF SUPPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>the recipient</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payment is entered in the books of account on June 30 and debited in recipient's bank account on June 26</td>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>August 29</td>
<td>June 26 (i.e. when payment is debited in the recipient's bank account)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Time of supply of service taxable under reverse charge is the earlier of the following two dates in terms of section 13(3):
   - Date of payment
   - 61st day from the date of issue of invoice

   In this case, the date of payment precedes 61st day from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier of service. Hence, the date of payment, that is 17th June, will be treated as the time of supply of service [Section 13(3)(a)].

12. Since the invoice has not been issued within the prescribed time period, time of supply of service will be the earlier of the following two dates in terms of section 13(2)(b):
   - Date of provision of service
   - Date of receipt of payment

   The payment was received on 5th January and the service was provided on 23rd April. Therefore, the date of payment, i.e., 5th January is the time of supply of the service in this case.

13. As per Notification No. 66/2017 CT dated 15.11.2017, a registered person (excluding composition supplier) has to pay GST on the outward supply of goods at the time of supply as specified in section 12(2)(a) i.e., date of issue of invoice or the last date on which invoice ought to have been issued in terms of section 31.
In this case since the invoice has not been issued, the time of supply will be the last date on which the invoice is required to be issued.

The invoice for supply of goods must be issued on or before the despatch of goods i.e., on 2nd August. Therefore, time of supply of the goods will be 2nd August, the date when the invoice should have been issued.

14. As per Notification No. 66/2017 CT dated 15.11.2017, a registered person (excluding composition supplier) has to pay GST on the outward supply of goods at the time of supply as specified in section 12(2)(a) i.e., date of issue of invoice or the last date on which invoice ought to have been issued in terms of section 31.

In this case, the invoice is issued before the removal of the goods and is thus, within the time limit prescribed under section 31(1). Therefore, time of supply is the date of issue of invoice, which is 2nd December.

15. As the coupons can be used for a variety of food items, which are taxed at different rates, the supply cannot be identified at the time of purchase of the coupons. Therefore, the time of supply of the coupons is the date of their redemption in terms of section 12(4).

16. Time of supply of services that are taxable under reverse charge is earliest of the following two dates in terms of section 13(3):

- Date of payment [3rd November]
- 61st day from the date of issue of invoice [19th April]

The date of payment comes subsequent to the 61st day from the issue of invoice by the supplier of service. Therefore, the 61st day from supplier’s invoice has to be taken as the time of supply. This fixes 19th April as the time of supply.

17. The time of supply of services, if the invoice is not issued in time, is the date of payment or the date of provision of service, whichever is earlier [Section 13(2)(b)]. In this case, the service is provided on 5th September but not invoiced within the prescribed time limit. Therefore, the date of provision of service, i.e., 5th September, will be the time of supply.