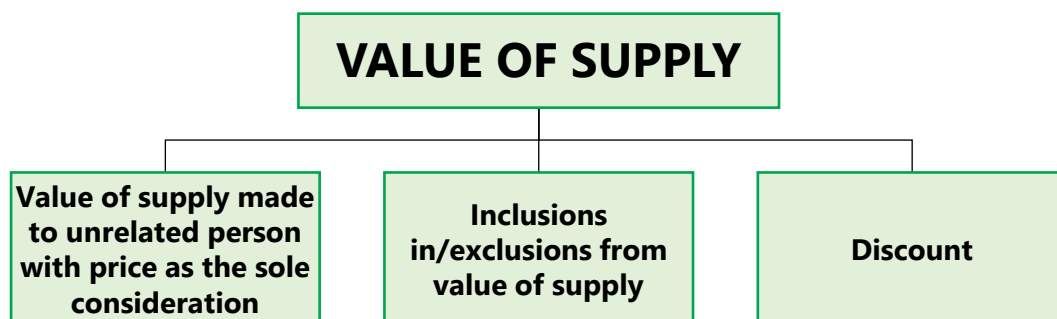


UNIT - II : Value of Supply**LEARNING OUTCOMES**

After studying this Unit, you will be able to-

- ❑ understand what constitutes the value of a taxable supply of goods / services when the supply is made to an unrelated person and price is the sole consideration for the supply
- ❑ identify the various inclusions in/exclusions from the value of supply
- ❑ pinpoint the situations when the discount will be included /not included in the value of supply
- ❑ ascertain who are related persons
- ❑ compute the value of taxable supply when price is the sole consideration for the supply and the supplier and recipient are not related

UNIT OVERVIEW 

1. INTRODUCTION

GST is payable (i) on supply of goods and / or services for a consideration in the course of or furtherance of business; (ii) on certain supplies made without a consideration as specified in Schedule I to the CGST Act.

As GST is an *ad valorem* levy, i.e. it is levied as a percentage of the value of supply of goods and/or services, it becomes important to know how to arrive at the value on which tax is to be paid. Provisions relating to 'value of supply' set out the mechanism to compute such value basis which CGST and SGST/UTGST (intra-State supply) and IGST (inter-State supply) should be paid.




Section 15 of the CGST Act supplemented with the Chapter IV: Determination of Value of Supply of CGST Rules¹ prescribes the provisions for determining the value of supply of goods and services.

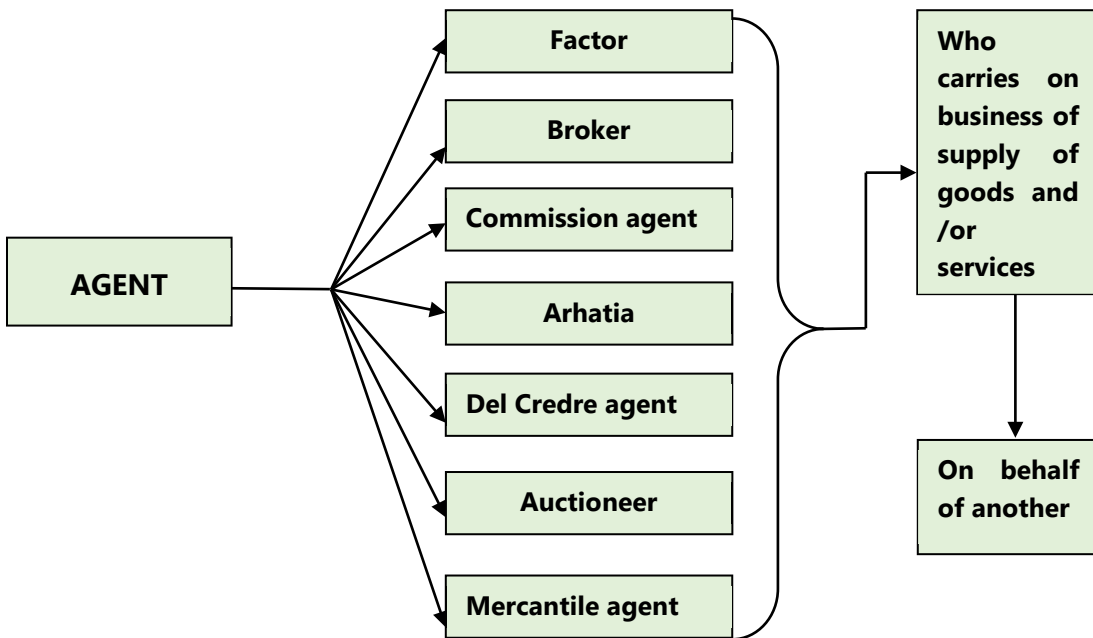
Section 15 of the CGST Act provides common provisions for determining the value of supply of goods and services. It provides the mechanism for determining the value of a supply which is made between unrelated persons and when price and only the price is the sole consideration for the supply. When value cannot be determined under section 15 as also in certain specific cases, the same is determined using Chapter IV: Determination of Value of Supply of CGST Rules.

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

2. RELEVANT DEFINITIONS

-  **Agent** means a person, including a factor, broker, commission agent, arhatia, del credere agent, an auctioneer or any other mercantile agent, by whatever name called, who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services or both on behalf of another [Section 2(5)].

¹ Chapter IV: Determination of Value of Supply of CGST Rules will be discussed at the Final level.

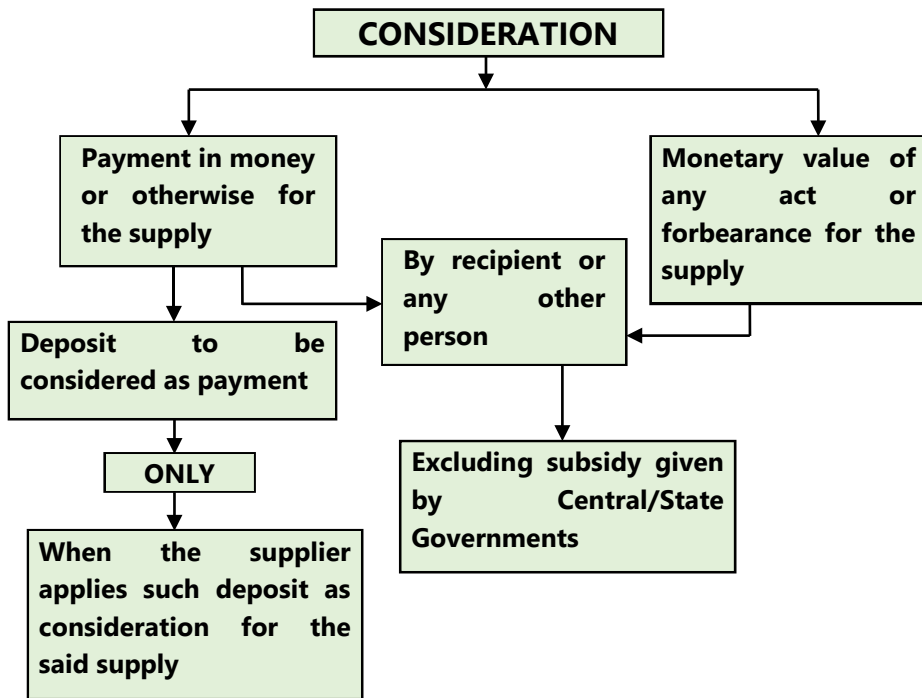


✔ **Cess** shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act [Section 2(22)].

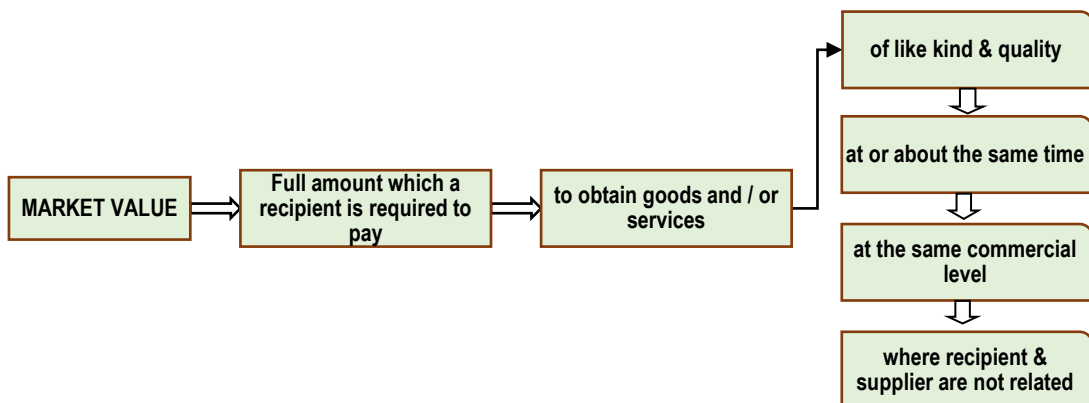
✔ **Consideration** in relation to the supply of goods or services or both includes –

- (a) any payment made or to be made, whether in money or otherwise, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods or services or both, whether by the recipient or by any other person but shall not include any subsidy given by the Central Government or a State Government;
- (b) the monetary value of any act or forbearance, in respect of, in response to, or for the inducement of, the supply of goods or services or both, whether by the recipient or by any other person but shall not include any subsidy given by the Central Government or a State Government;

Provided that a deposit given in respect of the supply of goods or services or both shall not be considered as payment made for such supply unless the supplier applies such deposit as consideration for the said supply [Section 2(31)].

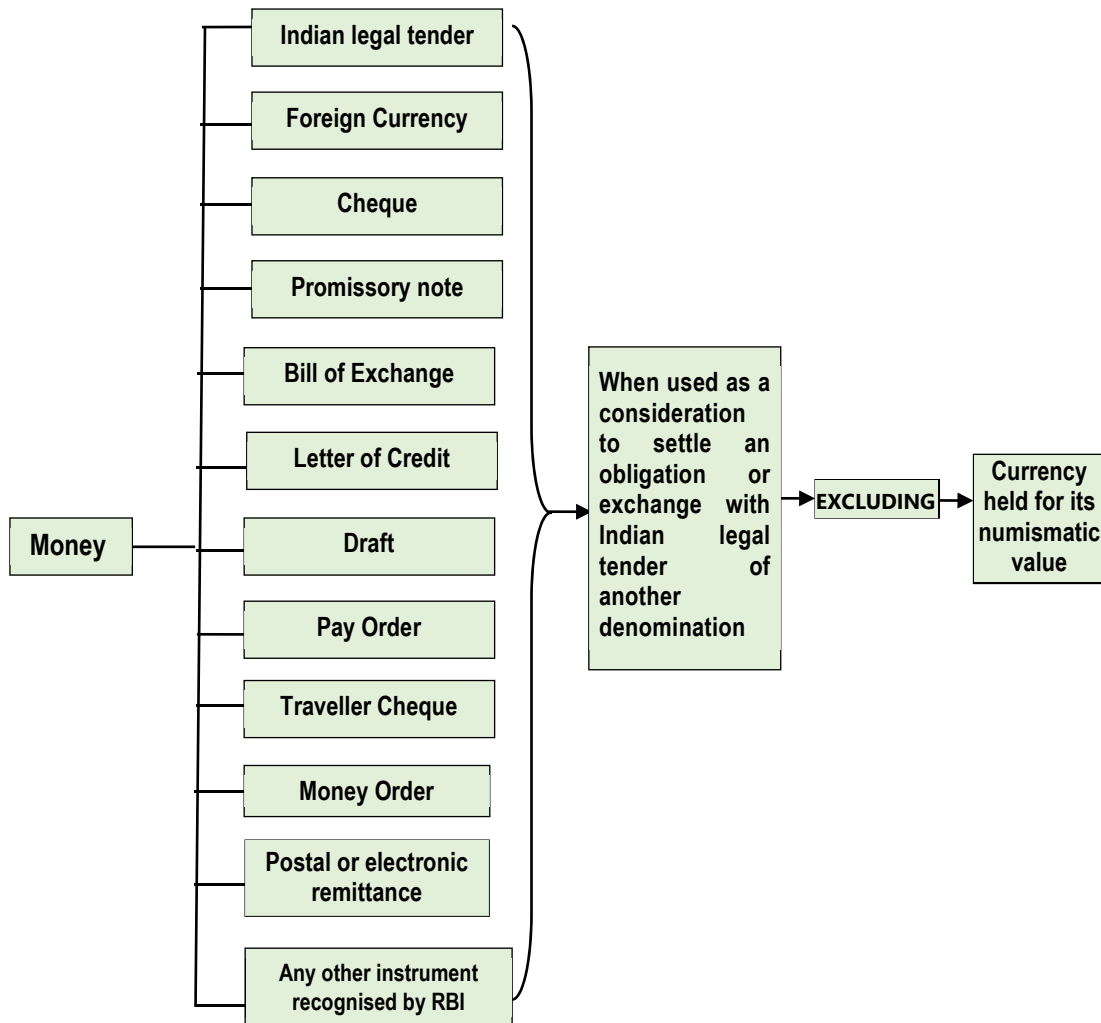


- 📌 **Market value** shall mean the full amount which a recipient of a supply is required to pay in order to obtain the goods or services or both of like kind and quality at or about the same time and at the same commercial level where the recipient and the supplier are not related [Section 2(73)].



- 📌 **Money** means the Indian legal tender or any foreign currency, cheque, promissory note, bill of exchange, letter of credit, draft, pay order, traveller cheque, money order, postal or electronic remittance or any other instrument recognised by the Reserve Bank of India when used as a consideration to settle

an obligation or exchange with Indian legal tender of another denomination but shall not include any currency that is held for its numismatic value [Section 2(75)].




Person includes-

- (a) an individual;
- (b) a Hindu Undivided Family;
- (c) a company;
- (d) a firm;
- (e) a Limited Liability Partnership;

- (f) an association of persons or a body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, in India or outside India;
- (g) any corporation established by or under any Central Act, State Act or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (h) any body corporate incorporated by or under the laws of a country outside India;
- (i) a co-operative society registered under any law relating to cooperative societies;
- (j) a local authority;
- (k) Central Government or a State Government;
- (l) society as defined under the Societies Registration Act, 1860;
- (m) trust; and
- (n) every artificial juridical person, not falling within any of the above [Section 2(84)].

Other relevant definitions like that of recipient, supplier etc. may be referred from the definitions given in Unit-I of this chapter.

3. VALUE OF SUPPLY [SECTION 15]

 STATUTORY PROVISIONS		
Section 15		Value of taxable supply
Sub-section	Clause	Particulars
(1)		<i>The value of a supply of goods or services or both shall be the transaction value, which is the price actually paid or payable for the said supply of goods or services or both where the supplier and the recipient of the supply are not related and the price is the sole consideration for the supply.</i>

(2)	<i>The value of supply shall include-</i>	
	(a)	<i>any taxes, duties, cesses, fees and charges levied under any law for the time being in force other than this Act, the State Goods and Services Tax Act, the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act and the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, if charged separately by the supplier;</i>
	(b)	<i>any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to such supply but which has been incurred by the recipient of the supply and not included in the price actually paid or payable for the goods or services or both;</i>
	(c)	<i>incidental expenses, including commission and packing, charged by the supplier to the recipient of a supply and any amount charged for anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply of goods or services or both at the time of, or before delivery of goods or supply of services;</i>
	(d)	<i>interest or late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply; and</i>
	(e)	<i>subsidies directly linked to the price excluding subsidies provided by the Central Government and State Governments.</i>
	<i>Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, the amount of subsidy shall be included in the value of supply of the supplier who receives the subsidy.</i>	
(3)	<i>The value of the supply shall not include any discount which is given</i>	
	(a)	<i>before or at the time of the supply if such discount has been duly recorded in the invoice issued in respect of such supply; and</i>
	(b)	<i>after the supply has been effected, if—</i>

		(i)	<i>such discount is established in terms of an agreement entered into at or before the time of such supply and specifically linked to relevant invoices; and</i>
		(ii)	<i>input tax credit as is attributable to the discount on the basis of document issued by the supplier has been reversed by the recipient of the supply.</i>
(4)	<i>Where the value of the supply of goods or services or both cannot be determined under sub-section (1), the same shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed.</i>		
(5)	<i>Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (4), the value of such supplies as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council shall be determined in such manner as may be prescribed.</i>		
Explanation—For the purposes of this Act,—			
(a)	<i>persons shall be deemed to be "related persons" if—</i>		
	(i)	<i>such persons are officers or directors of one another's businesses;</i>	
	(ii)	<i>such persons are legally recognised partners in business;</i>	
	(iii)	<i>such persons are employer and employee;</i>	
	(iv)	<i>any person directly or indirectly owns, controls or holds twenty-five per cent or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them;</i>	
	(v)	<i>one of them directly or indirectly controls the other;</i>	
	(vi)	<i>both of them are directly or indirectly controlled by a third person;</i>	
	(vii)	<i>together they directly or indirectly control a third person; or</i>	

	(viii)	<i>they are members of the same family;</i>
(b)		<i>the term "person" also includes legal persons;</i>
(c)		<i>persons who are associated in the business of one another in that one is the sole agent or sole distributor or sole concessionaire, howsoever described, of the other, shall be deemed to be related</i>



ANALYSIS

The CGST law has different provisions for determining the value of a supply of goods / services in the following situations:

- ➔ Supplies made solely for a price in money (monetary consideration), to unrelated persons → Sub-section (1) of section 15;
- ➔ Supplies made solely for non-monetary consideration, or for part monetary consideration and part non-monetary consideration, or involving additional consideration, or to related persons, or for specific classes of supply → Sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 15 read with the Chapter IV: Determination of Value of Supply of CGST Rules.

The definition of 'related person' under the explanation to section 15 covers various situations of control, including sole agent, sole distributor and sole concessionaire. The concept of related person has been presented in diagram at page no. 5.58.

A. Supplies to unrelated persons where price is the sole consideration

(i) Transaction value [Section 15(1)]

When a transaction of supply of goods / services is made

- between two persons (see definition of "person") who are not related to each other (see definition of "related person" in 'Explanation' to section 15), and
- price is the sole consideration (see definition of consideration) for the supply,

the value of supply is the **"transaction value"**.



Under section 15(1), the transaction value which is applicable between unrelated persons where price is the sole consideration for the supply is -

the price actually paid or payable for the said supply of goods or services

or both.

This is the price for the specific supply that is being valued. It includes the amount already paid at the time the supply is being valued for tax, as well as the amount payable and not yet paid at that time. The word 'payable' refers to price that is agreed to be paid for the goods / services.



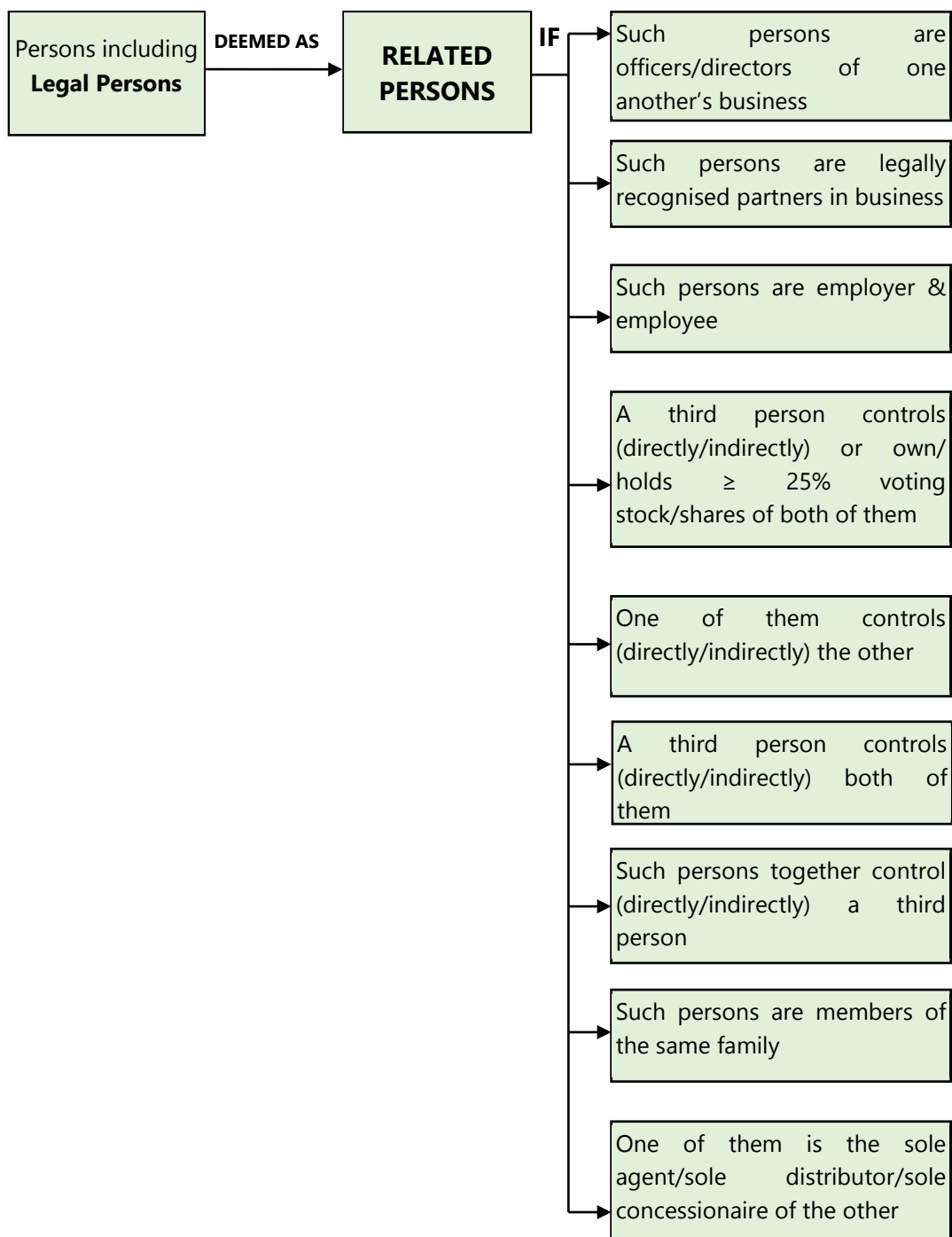
Wholesale price for 1 MT of cement sold by X Ltd. in the ordinary course of business : ₹ 7,000.

Price of 1 MT of cement sold by X Ltd. to un related customer Y : ₹ 6,700.

Value of supply made by X Ltd. to Y is ₹ 6,700 which is the price actually paid or payable and not the wholesale price.



The value of taxable supply of goods and services shall ordinarily be 'the transaction value' which is the price paid or payable, when the parties are not related and price is the sole consideration. Section 15 of the CGST Act further elaborates various inclusions and exclusions from the ambit of transaction value. For example, the transaction value shall not include discount allowed subject to certain conditions.

Related persons [Explanation to section 15]

(ii) Inclusions in value [Section 15(2)]

The value of supply includes certain elements which are enumerated and discussed below.

- ❑ Taxes, duties, cesses, fees and charges other than CGST, SGST, UTGST, GST Compensation Cess, if charged separately
- ❑ Payments to third parties → Any amount that the supplier is liable to pay in relation to supply but which has been incurred by the recipient of the supply and not already included in the price.
- ❑ Incidental expenses, such as, commission and packing, charged by the supplier to the recipient of a supply
- ❑ Any amount charged for anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply of goods and/or services at the time of, or before delivery of goods /supply of services
- ❑ Interest or late fee or penalty for delayed payment of consideration
- ❑ Subsidies, directly linked to the price, other than subsidies given by the State or Central Governments

The above ingredients are discussed below.

Taxes other than GST & GST Compensation Cess [Section 15(2)(a)]

Any taxes, duties, cesses, fees and charges levied under any law for the time being in force except the CGST Act, the SGST Act, the UTGST Act and the GST (Compensation to States) Act, if charged separately by the supplier, are includible in the value of supply. In case of inter-State sale liable to IGST, the value of supply will include taxes other than IGST and the GST Compensation Cess in terms of third proviso to section 20 of IGST Act. In effect, all the taxes, duties etc. which are not subsumed in GST form part of the taxable value for the purpose of levying GST.

For instance, if a supplier of goods pays a municipal tax in relation to the goods being supplied, such tax will form part of the value of supply.

TCS under Income-Tax Act, 1961 not includible in the taxable value for the purpose of GST: The CBIC vide Circular No. 76/50/2018 GST dated 31.12.2018 (amended vide corrigendum dated 7.03.2019) has clarified that for the purpose of determination of value of supply under GST, tax collected at source (TCS) under the provisions of the Income Tax Act,

1961 would not be includible as it is an interim levy not having the character of tax.

Payments made to third parties by the recipient on behalf of the supplier in relation to the supply [Section 15(2)(b)]

A supplier may need to incur various expenses in order to make a particular supply of goods / services. In the normal course, he would pay these amounts and they would form part of the value that he charges from the customer (recipient of supply). However, even if the customer makes direct payment of some of such liabilities (of the supplier) to the third parties, and the supplier does not include this amount in his bill, it would still form part of the value of the supply.

A point to note here is that amount paid by the recipient to third parties will be added to the value under this clause only when the supplier is under contractual liability to make payment to such third parties and the said payment is in relation to such supply.



Grand Biz contracts with ABC Co. to conduct a dealers' meet. In furtherance of this, Grand Biz contracts with vendors to deliver goods / services, like water, soft drinks, audio system, projector, catering, flowers etc. at the venue on the stipulated dates at the stipulated prices. Grand Biz is liable to make these payments as contracted.

The soft drinks supplier wants payment upon delivery; ABC Co. agrees to pay the bill raised by the soft drinks vendor on Grand Biz on receiving the crates of soft drinks. This amount is not billed by Grand Biz to ABC Co. However, it would be added to the value of service provided by Grand Biz to ABC Co. for payment of GST.

Incidental expenses [Section 15(2)(c)]

Incidental expenses, such as, commission and packing charged by the supplier or anything else done by the supplier in relation to the supply at the time of or before delivery of goods or supply of services must be added to value.



Commission: This may be paid to an agent and recovered from the buyer of the goods / services; this is part of the value of the supply.

Packing, if charged by the supplier to the recipient, is similarly part of the value of the supply.

Inspection or certification charges is another element that may be added to the value, if billed to the recipient of supply.

Installation and testing charges at the recipient's site will also be added, being an amount charged for something done by the supplier in respect of the supply at the time of making the supply.

Weighment charges, loading & designing charges incurred before supply

Outward freight, transit insurance

Where the supplier agrees to deliver the goods at the buyer's premises and arranges for transport and insurance the contract of supply becomes a composite supply, the principal supply being the supply of goods. Therefore, outward freight and transit insurance become part of the value of the composite supply and GST is payable thereon at the same rate as applicable for the relevant goods. However, if the contract for supply is on ex-factory basis where buyer pays the outward freight and insurance, the same will not be included in the value of supply of goods.

Interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment [Section 15(2)(d)]

The value for a supply will include not only the base price but also the charges for delay in payment.



A supply priced at ₹ 2,000 is made, with a credit period of 1 month for payment. Thereafter, interest of 12% is chargeable. The payment is received after the lapse of two months from the date of supply. The amount of 12% p.a. (i.e. 1% per month) on ₹ 2,000 for one month after the free credit period is ₹ 20. Such interest will be added to the value and thus, the value of supply will work out to be ₹ 2,020, assuming the interest to be exclusive of GST.



Time of supply for such interest/ late fee/ penalty is the date when such amount is received by the supplier. Further, since such charges are an addition in the value of supply, same rate of tax as applicable on the main supply of goods / service are applicable on such charges as well.

Subsidies [Section 15(2)(e)]

Subsidy is a sum of money given to keep the price of a service or commodity low. If the subsidy is given by the State or Central Government; the lower

price, after adjusting the subsidy, is the value. If the subsidy is given by a person or entity other than the State or Central Government, it does not lower the value. The subsidy is added to the value of supply of the supplier who receives the subsidy. It must be noted that only subsidies directly linked to the price of goods/services are added to the value. Blanket subsidy/donation received are not includible in the price.



The selling price of a notebook is ₹ 50. For notebooks sold to students in Government schools, a company uses its CSR funds to pay the seller ₹ 30, so that the students pay only ₹ 20 per notebook. The value of the notebook will be ₹ 50, as this is a non-government subsidy. If the same subsidy is paid by the Central Government or State Government, the value of the notebook would be ₹ 20.

(iii) Exclusion of discounts from value [Section 15(3)]

Discounts are a common phenomenon for businesses. Numerous kinds of discounts are given by the suppliers to their customers namely, trade discounts, cash discounts, quantity/volume/performance discounts etc. Such discounts are reduced from the sale price of the supply. Since, the value of a taxable supply is the transaction value, GST is leviable on the value after deducting the discounts.

However, not all discounts offered by the supplier to their customers are allowed as a deduction from the value. Only such discounts which satisfy the conditions prescribed in section 15(3), are allowed as deduction from the value. The essence of the conditions prescribed in section 15(3) is that the price as established at the time of supply should form the basis of value. The discounts which do not fulfill the conditions specified in section 15(3) are not deductible from the value, i.e. GST in such a case is levied on the gross value of the supply without considering the discount.

Discounts that are allowed as deduction from the value are as follows:

- (a) **Discounts given before or at the time of supply and shown in the invoice** – Example for such discount can be discounts that are allowed for making the payment at the time of supply itself. Such discounts are thus, recoded in the invoice and thus, GST is charged on the gross value less discount recorded in the invoice.
- (b) **Post supply discounts-** It is not always commercially feasible to determine all discounts before or at the time of supply or record them

in the invoice. For instance, cash discount given for making the payment within a stipulated time. Even though the discount is established before/at the time of supply, the supplier cannot record such discount in the invoice as he does not know if the buyer will make the payment within the stipulated time. Likewise, in case of quantity/volume/performance discount also, the supplier is not aware before/at the time of supply as to whether the buyer would purchase the requisite quantity within the stipulated time. Therefore, in this case also, the discount cannot be recorded in the invoice. In such cases, initially the GST is paid on the gross value indicated in the invoice without considering the discount. The supplier, however, passes the discount to the buyers subsequently by issuing credit notes.

Post supply discounts, i.e. the discounts that are allowed after supply is made are allowed as a deduction from the value of supply if the following two conditions are satisfied:

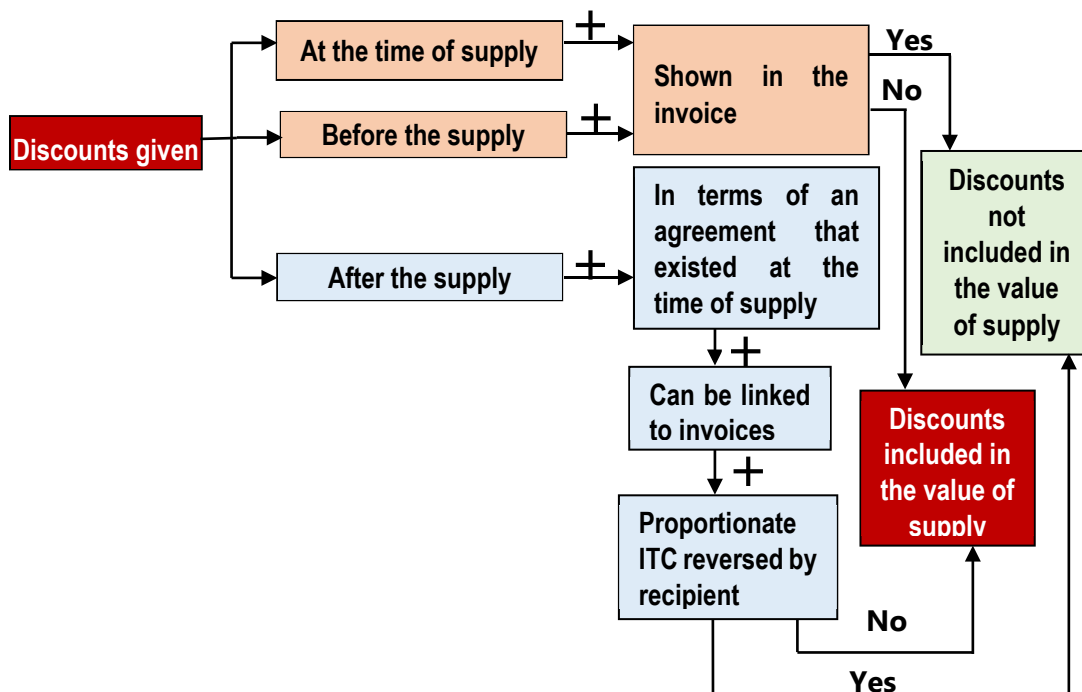
- ✓ Discount is in terms of an agreement that existed at the time of supply and can be worked out invoice-wise; and
- ✓ Proportionate input tax credit is reversed by the recipient - The buyer would have paid GST on the gross value specified in the invoice. Thus, when a credit note² is issued to him by the supplier for the discount, the buyer will reverse the proportionate credit; consequent to which, the supplier's output tax liability will be reduced by the same amount.

If the any of the above conditions are not satisfied, the GST liability of supplier cannot be reduced. The supplier, however, can issue a commercial credit note³ for the value of discount. In such a scenario, the buyer will not be required to reverse any input tax credit.

The provisions relating to allowability of discount as a deduction from the value have been depicted by way of a diagram given in the next page.

² Credit notes governed under GST law are issued under section 34. Provisions of section 34 are discussed in Chapter 8: Tax Invoice; Credit & Debit Notes; E-Way Bill

³ A commercial credit note is not governed under GST law and is issued only for the value of discount/reduction in value of the supply, without any GST.



Allowability of certain specific types of discounts offered by the suppliers as clarified vide Circular No. 92/11/2019 GST dated 07.03.2019

(i) **Staggered discounts ('Buy more, Save more' offers):** In case of staggered discounts, rate of discount increases with increase in purchase volume. For example - Get 10 % discount for purchases above ₹ 5,000/-, 20% discount for purchases above ₹ 10,000/- and 30% discount for purchases above ₹ 20,000/-. Such discounts are shown on the invoice itself.

Such discounts are excluded to determine the value of supply.

(ii) **Periodic / year ending discounts/volume discounts:** These discounts are offered by the suppliers to their stockists, etc. For example- Get additional discount of 1% if you purchase 10,000 pieces in a year, get additional discount of 2% if you purchase 15,000 pieces in a year. Such discounts are established in terms of an agreement entered into at or before the time of supply though not shown on the invoice as the actual quantum of such discounts gets determined after the supply has been effected and generally at the

year end. In commercial parlance, such discounts are colloquially referred to as "volume discounts". Such discounts are passed on by the supplier through credit notes.

Such discounts are excluded to determine the value of supply provided they satisfy the parameters laid down in sub-section (3) of section 15 of the CGST Act, including the reversal of ITC by the recipient of the supply as is attributable to the discount on the basis of document (s) issued by the supplier.

- (iii) **Secondary discounts:** *These are the discounts which are not known at the time of supply or are offered after the supply is already over. For example, M/s A supplies 10,000 packets of biscuits to M/s B at ₹ 10/- per packet. Afterwards, M/s A re-values it at ₹ 9/- per packet. Subsequently, M/s A issues credit note to M/s B for ₹ 1/- per packet.*

Such secondary discounts shall not be excluded while determining the value of supply as such discounts are not known at the time of supply and the conditions laid down in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the CGST Act are not satisfied.

It may be noted that financial / commercial credit note(s) can be issued by the supplier even if the conditions mentioned in clause (b) of sub-section (3) of section 15 of the CGST Act are not satisfied.



Examples of discount deductible from value of supply

(i) Royal Biscuit Co. gives a discount of 30% on the list price to its distributors. Thus, for a carton of Spicebisk, in the invoice the list price is mentioned as ₹ 200, on which a discount of 30% is given to arrive at the final price of ₹ 140. The value is ₹ 140, as the discount is allowed at the time of supply and shown in the invoice.

Post supply discounts

(ii) The agreement of Raju Electrical Appliances with its dealers is that purchase of rice cookers over 1000 pieces in the Diwali month will entitle them to discount of 5% per cooker. Therefore, the quantum of discount can be determined only at the end of Diwali month. However, since the agreement relating to discount was in existence at the time of supply, and the discount can be worked out for each invoice, such post supply discount

will be allowed as a deduction from the value of supply of rice cookers.

Raju Electrical Appliances can issue credit note for 5% of the value of goods along with GST and claim adjustment of excess tax paid. The dealer must reverse the proportionate input tax credit on the relevant stock to bring it in line with the reduced tax.

(iii) Pink and Blue Pvt. Ltd. (PBPL) sold goods to Orange Pvt. Ltd. (OPL) on 15th January at ₹ 50,000 (exclusive of taxes and discounts) and charged ₹ 9,000 as IGST @ 18%. The terms of supply stipulated that discount @ 2% will be given to OPL if it makes the payment within one month of the supply. OPL avails the input tax credit of ₹ 9,000 in the month of January and makes the payment for the goods on 10th February. PBPL issues credit note for ₹ 1180 [₹ 1,000 for value of discount and ₹ 180 for proportionate IGST leviable thereon] to OPL on 11th February. After receiving credit note, OPL reverses the input tax credit of ₹ 180 attributable to the discount given by the PBPL. PBPL can reduce its GST liability of the month of February by ₹ 180. OPL would have paid ₹ 57,820 (₹ 50,000 + ₹ 9,000 - ₹ 1,000 - ₹ 180) to PBPL on 10th February.



Examples of non-deductible discount

(i) In the above example, if the terms of supply did not provide for discount @ 2% for payment within one month but PBPL offers such discount to OPL at the time of payment after negotiation, the discount will not be allowed as a deduction from the value. PBPL will issue a commercial credit note for only the value of discount, i.e. for ₹ 1,000. OPL will not reverse any input tax credit and PBPL will also not be able to reduce its GST liability for the month of February. In this case, OPL would pay ₹ 58,000 (₹ 50,000 + ₹ 9,000 - ₹ 1,000) to PBPL on 10th February.

(ii) A company announces turnover discounts after reviewing dealer performance during the year. The discounts are based on performance slabs and are given as cash-back. As these discounts were not known at the time of supply of the goods, they will not be deducted from value of those goods. Hence, the company will not be able to adjust excess tax paid from its tax liability.

B. Supplies where value cannot be determined u/s 15(1) and notified supplies [Sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 15]

Section 15(4) lays down that where sub-section (1) is not applicable, that is, if the transaction is with a related party, and/or price is not the sole consideration for the supply of goods / services, then the value will be determined in the manner as prescribed, which means as stipulated in the rules for valuation [See the definition of 'prescribed']. Further, section 15(5) lays down that in respect of certain notified supplies also, the value will be determined in the manner as stipulated in the rules for valuation. As stated earlier, these rules will be discussed at the Final level.

ILLUSTRATION 1

Black and White Pvt. Ltd. has provided the following particulars relating to goods sold by it to Colourful Pvt. Ltd.

Particulars	₹
List price of the goods (exclusive of taxes and discounts)	50,000
Tax levied by Municipal Authority on the sale of such goods	5,000
Packing charges (not included in price above)	1,000

Black and White Pvt. Ltd. received ₹ 2000 as a subsidy from a NGO on sale of such goods. The price of ₹ 50,000 of the goods is after considering such subsidy. Black and White Ltd. offers 2% discount on the list price of the goods which is recorded in the invoice for the goods.

Determine the value of taxable supply made by Black and White Pvt. Ltd.

ANSWER

Computation of value of taxable supply

Particulars	₹
List price of the goods (exclusive of taxes and discounts)	50,000
Tax levied by Municipal Authority on the sale of such goods [Includible in the value as per section 15(2)(a)]	5,000

Packing charges [Includible in the value as per section 15(2)(c)]	1,000
Subsidy received from a non-Government body [Since subsidy is received from a non-Government body, the same is included in the value in terms of section 15(2)(e)]	<u>2,000</u>
Total	58,000
Less: Discount @ 2% on ₹ 50,000 [Since discount is known at the time of supply and recorded in invoice, it is deductible from the value in terms of section 15(3)(a)]	<u>1,000</u>
Value of taxable supply	57,000

ILLUSTRATION 2

Samridhi Advertisers conceptualised and designed the advertising campaign for a new product launched by New Moon Pvt Ltd. for a consideration of ₹ 5,00,000. Samridhi Advertisers owed ₹ 20,000 to one of its vendors in relation to the advertising service provided by it to New Moon Pvt Ltd. Such liability of Samridhi Advertisers was discharged by New Moon Pvt Ltd. New Moon Pvt Ltd. delayed the payment of consideration and thus, paid ₹ 15,000 as interest. Assume the rate of GST to be 18%.

Determine the value of taxable supply made by Samridhi Advertisers.

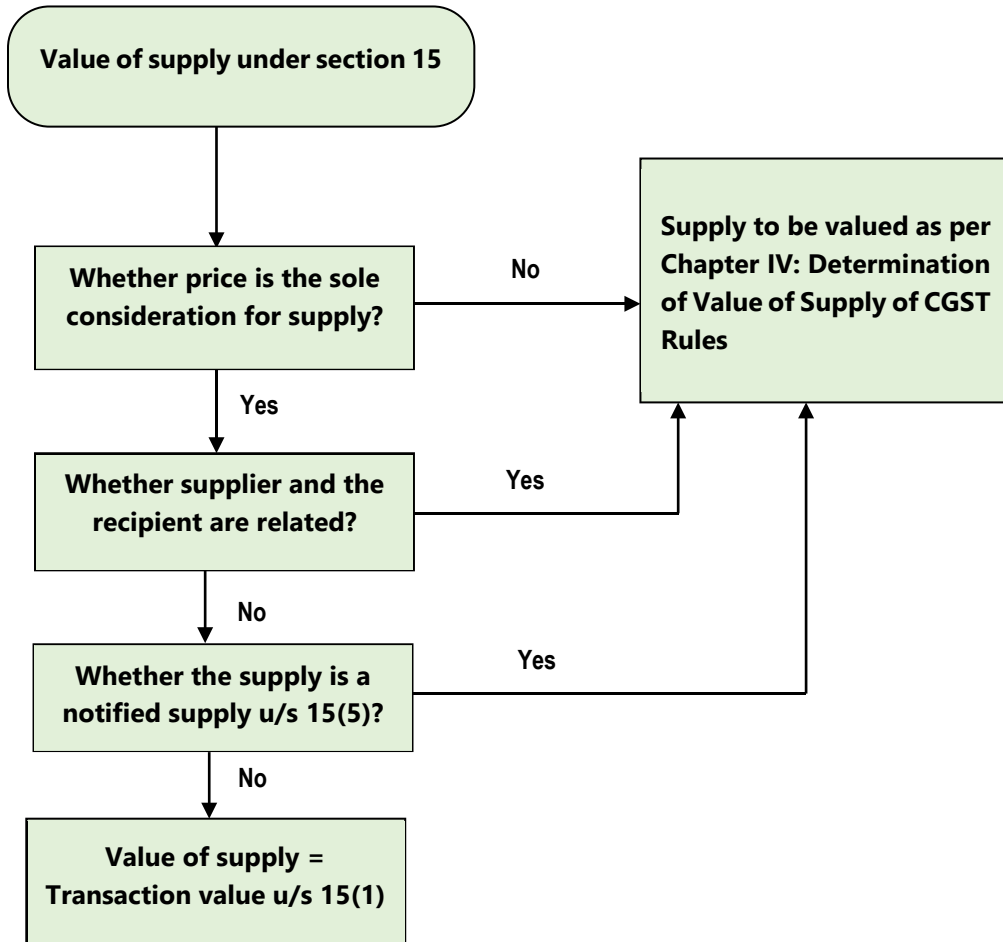
ANSWER**Computation of value of taxable supply**

Particulars	₹
Service charges	5,00,000
Payment made by New Moon Pvt. Ltd to vendor of Samridhi Advertisers [Liability of the supplier being discharged by the recipient, is includible in the value in terms of section 15(2)(b)]	20,000
Interest for delay in payment of consideration [Includible in the value in terms of section 15(2)(d) – Refer note below] (rounded off)	12,712
Value of taxable supply	5,32,712

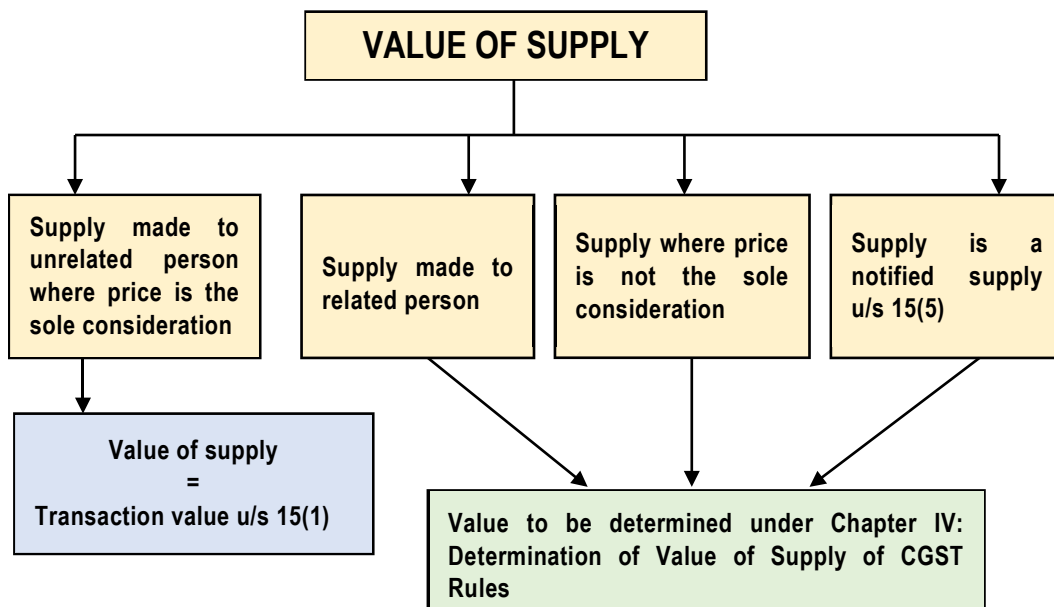
Note: The interest for delay in payment of consideration will be includible in the value of supply but the time of supply of such interest will be the date when such interest is received in terms of section 13(6). Such interest has been assumed to be inclusive of GST and thus, the value has been computed by making back calculations

$$\left[\frac{\text{Interest}}{100 + \text{tax rate}} \times 100 \right].$$

The scheme of valuation as provided under section 15 is depicted by way of a diagram given below:



4. LET US RECAPITULATE



Inclusions in value u/s 15(2)

- ⇒ Taxes other than GST
- ⇒ Third party payments made by recipient in relation to supply, which supplier was liable to pay and were not included in the price
- ⇒ Incidental expenses including anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply till delivery of goods/ supply of services, if charged to recipient
- ⇒ Subsidies directly linked to price of supply other than the ones given by Central/State Governments
- ⇒ Interest/late fee/penalty for delay in payment of consideration

Exclusions from value u/s 15(2)

- ⇒ Discounts given before or at the time of supply and recorded in the invoice
- ⇒ Post supply discount/incentive, if known in advance & linked with invoices and proportionate input tax credit reversed by the recipient



5. TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. Value of supply under section 15(1) is :
 - (a) Wholesale price
 - (b) Market value
 - (c) Maximum retail price
 - (d) Transaction value
2. The value of supply should include:
 - (a) Any non-GST taxes, duties, cesses, fees charged separately by supplier
 - (b) Interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply
 - (c) Subsidies directly linked to the price except subsidies provided by the Central and State Governments
 - (d) All of the above
3. Which of the following shall not be included in value of supply?
 - (a) GST
 - (b) Interest
 - (c) Late fee
 - (d) Commission
4. When can the transaction value be rejected for computation of value of supply?
 - (a) When the buyer and seller are related and price is not the sole consideration
 - (b) When the buyer and seller are related or price is not the sole consideration
 - (c) It can never be rejected
 - (d) When the goods are sold at very low margins
5. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?
 - (a) Section 15 of CGST Act prescribes different provisions for valuation of goods and services

- (b) CGST Act and IGST Act have different provisions for valuation of supply
- (c) Section 15 of CGST Act prescribes same set of provisions for valuation of goods and services
- (d) (a) and (b)
6. Discount given after the supply is deducted from the value of supply, if –
- (a) such discount is given as per the agreement entered into at/or before the supply
- (b) such discount is linked to the relevant invoices
- (c) proportionate input tax credit is reversed by the recipient of supply
- (d) all of the above
7. AKJ Foods Pvt. Ltd. gets an order for supply of processed food from a customer. The customer wants the consignment tested for gluten or specified chemical residues. AKJ Foods Pvt. Ltd. does the testing and charges a testing fee for the same from the customer. AKJ Foods Pvt. Ltd. argues that such testing fees should not form part of the consideration for the sale as it is a separate activity. Is his argument correct in the light of section 15?
8. A philanthropic association makes a substantial donation each year to a reputed private management institution to subsidise the education of low income group students who have gained admission there. The fee for these individuals is reduced thereby coming to ₹3 lakh a year compared to ₹5 lakh a year for other students.
- What would be the value of the service of coaching and instruction provided by the institution to the low income group students?
9. Mezda Banners, an advertising firm, gives an interest-free credit period of 30 days for payment by the customer. Its customer ABC paid for the supply 32 days after the supply of service. Mezda Banners waived the interest payable for delay of two days.
- The Department wants to add interest for two days as per contract. Should notional interest be added to the value?
10. Crunch Bakery Products Ltd sells biscuits and cakes through its dealers, to whom it charges the list price minus standard discount and pays GST

succordingly. When goods remain unsold with the dealers, it offered additional discounts on the stock as an incentive to push the sales.

Can this additional discount be reduced from the price at which the goods were sold and concomitant tax adjustments made?



6. ANSWERS/HINTS

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (a) & (b) 5. (c) 6. (d)
7. Section 15(2) mandates the addition of certain elements in the value of supply. Clause (c) of section 15(2) specifies that amount charged for anything done by the supplier in respect of the supply at the time of or before delivery of goods or supply of services shall be included in the value of supply.
 Since AKJ Foods Pvt. Ltd. does the testing before the delivery of goods, the charges therefor will be included in the value of the consignment. Therefore, AKJ Foods Pvt. Ltd.'s argument is not correct. The testing fee should be added to the price to arrive at value of the consignment.
8. As per section 15(2)(e), the value of a supply includes subsidies directly linked to the price, excluding State Government and Central Government subsidies. In this case, the subsidy is not from the Government but is from a philanthropic association. Therefore, the subsidy is to be added back to the price to arrive at the value, which comes to ₹ 5 lakh a year.
9. This is a supply that is valued as per transaction value under section 15(1) as the price is the sole consideration for the supply and the supply is made to unrelated person. The value of a supply includes certain elements like interest which are actually payable. Once waived, the interest is not payable and is therefore, not to be added to the value.
10. The discounts were not known or agreed for at the time of supply of goods to the dealers. Therefore, in terms of section 15(3), such discounts cannot be reduced from the price on which tax had been paid.