GST is word of mouth for many since past one year. As it is colossal change in the Indian Taxation history. This article encompass the basic topic under GST i.e Supply of Goods and Services.

In Order to understand Supply of goods and services it is very important to understand that how it worked in earlier structure and what is difference in Taxable event in old Tax structure and in new tax structure

Old tax structure	New Tax structure
Manufacturing/ deemed manufacturing of goods,	SUPPLY OF GOODS OR SERVICES
Sale / deemed sale of goods	
Purchase of goods.	
Entry of goods in other state, (need to wait for to 7 hours).	
Provisions/ rendering of services including deemed to be provided.	
Import/ export of goods and services and	
OTHER events / activities	
And assesse called: Manufacturer, Trader/ dealer, service provider etc.	***And assesse called: TAXABLE PERSON***

Now, let us understand the concept of Supply.
(1) For the purposes of levy and collection of tax, the expression “supply” is used. Supply is covered under Chapter 3, Sec (7) of CGST act and Supply includes—

(a) All forms of supply of goods {Sec2(52)}* or services {Sec2(102)}* or both such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, licence, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business;

* Here Goods are covered under sec2 (52). It 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;

* Here Services are covered under sec2(102) It 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;

(b) Import of services for a consideration whether or not in the course or furtherance of business;

(c) The activities specified in Schedule I, made or agreed to be made without a consideration; and

(d) The activities to be treated as supply of goods or supply of services as referred to in Schedule II

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in (1),—

(a) Activities or transactions specified in Schedule III; or

(b) Such activities or transactions undertaken by the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority in which they are engaged as public authorities, as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council, shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-sections (1) and (2), the Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, specify, by notification, the transactions that are to be treated as—

(a) A supply of goods and not as a supply of services; or

(b) A supply of services and not as a supply of goods.

Schedule 1, schedule 2, and schedule 3 will be covered in upcoming Articles.