

# Presentation On Issues and Rules relating to the E-way Bill

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An illustration featuring a white document with a curled top-right corner on the left. The document has the text 'E-WAY BILL' in red at the top, followed by two horizontal lines and a table with several rows and columns. To the right of the document is a blue truck with a white cab and a blue cargo box. The entire scene is set against a light gray background with horizontal stripes and a reflective surface below.

**E-WAY BILL**

# **E WAY BILL**

**MEANING,  
FORMAT AND  
RULES**

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# 1.What is an E-Way Bill?

E-way bill stands for Electronic Way bill. An easy way to understand these bills is by looking at them as a pre-signed order for transport of goods, for which a unique e-way bill number called 'EBN' is obtained electronically through GSTN (Goods and Services Tax Network-ewaybillgst.gov.in). EBN is further made available to the supplier, recipient and transporter. It is available in FORM GST EWB-01

## 2.Parts of E Way Bill

That is generation of E way bill is successful only after filling the both parts(Part A& Part B)

Part A

Which contains information with respect to the goods in movement

Part B

Which contains the details of vehicle number

The Validity of E way bill starts after first entry in Part B

### 3. General Rule for applicability of E-Way Bill

Every registered person who causes movement of goods of consignment value exceeding Rs.50,000;

In relation to a supply; or

For reasons other than supply; or

Due to inward supply from an unregistered person,

Before commencement of such movement, shall furnish information relating to the said goods as specified in **Part A of FORM GST EWB-01**, electronically, on the common portal along with such other information as may be required at the common portal and a unique number will be generated on the said portal:

## Analysis of above rule;

- Any Movement of goods whether as supply or other than supply (Eg: sales return ,stock transfer, goods sent for demo purpose) of consignment value greater than Rs.50,000 will require e-way bill.
- Meaning of consignment value should be taken as invoice value(that is inclusive of CGST, SGST, IGST, etc., if any)
- An inward supply from unregistered person to registered person of value exceeding Rs.50,000 also require e way bill.
- First Liability to Furnish Information in Part A on “Registered Person only” who causes movement of goods.

4. For the purpose of E way bill, movement of goods by road can happen in two ways

1. With Service of Transporter

2. Without Service of Transporter, in the own conveyance or a hired one.

5. The responsibility for generation of E Way Bill:-

**In Way 1:** Part A will be filled by registered person along with the Transporter ID. The Transporter based on the Part A (provided by registered person) will generate the e way bill after filling the Part B. That is final responsibility on Transporter.

**In Way 2:** Registered person has the responsibility to generate the E way bill, that is both the Parts should be filled by registered person for successful generation of E way bill. That is ultimate responsibility is on registered person to generate the E way bill.



## 6.Cancellation of E Way Bill;

Where an e-way bill has been generated, but

- Goods are either not transported at all or
- Are not transported as per the details furnished in the e-way bill.

E-way bill may be cancelled within 24 hours of generation of the E-way bill. However an E-way bill cannot be cancelled if it has been verified in transit in accordance with the provisions of rule.

## 7. Validity of E way bill generated;

Distance of Travel	Validity in Days
Upto 100 KM's	One day
For Every 100 KM's or part thereof thereafter	One additional day

Period of validity shall be counted from the time at which the e-way bill has been generated and each day shall be counted as 24 hours.

**Example:** Mr.A of Chennai supplying goods to the Mr.B of Andhra Pradesh.  
Total distance covered is 625 km's.  
So total validity period is 7 days( upto 600 is 6 days, for 25km's is 1 day)

## 8.E Way bill is not required in the following cases

**No E way bill is required**

**If Goods are transported by a non-motorized conveyance (Eg: Rickshaw, bullock carts)**

**If the goods are being transported from the port, airport, air cargo complex and land customs station to an inland container depot or a container freight station for clearance by Customs;**

## 9.Verification of goods:-

A summary report of every inspection of goods in transit shall be recorded online by the proper officer in Part A of FORM GST EWB-03 within twenty four hours of inspection and the final report in Part B of FORM GST EWB-03 shall be recorded within three days of such inspection.

Where the physical verification of goods being transported on any conveyance has been done during transit at one place within the State or in any other State, no further physical verification of the said conveyance shall be carried out again in the State, unless a specific information relating to evasion of tax is made available subsequently.

## 10.Facility for uploading information regarding detention of vehicle:-

Where a vehicle has been intercepted and detained for a period exceeding thirty minutes, the transporter may upload the said information in FORM GST EWB-04 on the common portal.

## 11. Documents and devices to be carried by a person-in-charge of a conveyance:-

The invoice or bill of supply or delivery challan or bill of entry, as the case may be;

A copy of the EWB or EWBN physically.

## 12. Special Issues:-

A . Acceptance or Rejection for inward supply:-

Where the person to whom the information has been made available in the GST portal does not communicate his acceptance or rejection within seventy two hours of the details being made available to him, it shall be deemed that he has accepted the said details.

B. Goods are moved from one conveyance to another conveyance during the transit

Where the goods are transferred from one conveyance to another, the consigner or the recipient, who has provided information in **Part- A of the FORM GST EWB-01, or the transporter** shall, before such transfer and further movement of goods, update the details of conveyance in the e-way bill on the common portal in **FORM GST EWB-01**.

C. Part B of e way bill is no need to fill in the following case.

Provided also that where the goods are transported for a distance of less than ten kilometres within the State or Union territory from the place of business of the consignor to the place of business of the transporter for further transportation, the supplier or the recipient, or as the case maybe, the transporter may not furnish the details of conveyance in **Part B of FORM GST EWB-01**.

## D. Consequences of non-compliance of E-way bill provisions:-

- Person who transports any taxable goods without e-way bill would be liable to a penalty of INR 10,000 or tax sought to be evaded (if applicable), whichever is higher .
- Goods, conveyance & documents related to such goods and conveyance could be liable for detention/ seizure.

Type of Goods	Owner of the goods comes forward for payment of tax and penalty	Owner of the goods does not come forward for payment of tax and penalty
<b>Taxable</b>	Tax and Penalty equivalent to 100% of tax amount	Tax and Penalty equivalent to 50% of Value of Goods less Tax paid thereon

Disclaimer:-

The above write up has been compiled from various provisions of GST Act and notifications/circular/order issued there under. The compilation may not be entirely correct for all readers due to different interpretations by different readers. The readers are advised to take into the consideration the prevailing legal position before acting on any of the comments in this write up