

With this brief newsletter we have attempted to make a synopsis cum ready reference on E-Way Bill under Goods & Service Tax Act as on February, 2018. Here we will only attempt to target the issues faced in day to day business. For detailed understanding we strongly recommend to refer the GST Act or consult us. The words and sentences used in the newsletter are simple so as to enable us to address the issue efficiently

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INTRODUCTION TO E-WAY BILL



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TURNING KNOWLEDGE INTO VALUE

LET'S UNDERSTAND!!

1. What is an e-Way Bill?

E-Way Bill is an electronic way bill for movement of goods which can be generated on the e-Way Bill Portal. Transport of goods of more than Rs. 50,000 in value in a vehicle cannot be made by a registered person without an e-way bill.

Alternatively, E-way bill can also be generated or cancelled through SMS, Android App and by Site-to-Site Integration (through API).

When an e-way bill is generated a unique e-way bill number (EBN) is allocated and is available to the supplier, recipient, and the transporter.

2. When should e-Way Bill be issued?

E-Way bill will be generated when there is a movement of goods in a vehicle/ conveyance of value more than Rs. 50,000 (either each Invoice or in aggregate of all Invoices in a vehicle/ Conveyance) -

- In relation to a 'supply'
- For reasons other than a 'supply' (say a return)
- Due to inward 'supply' from an unregistered person

For this purpose, a supply may be either of the following:

- A supply made for a consideration (payment) in the course of business

- A supply made for a consideration (payment) which may not be in the course of business
- A supply without consideration (without payment) In simpler terms, the term 'supply' usually means a:
 - Sale - sale of goods and payment made
 - Transfer - branch transfers for instance
 - Barter/Exchange - where the payment is by goods instead of in money

Therefore, e-Way Bills must be generated on the common portal for all these types of movements.

For certain specified Goods, the e-way bill needs to be generated mandatorily even if the Value of the consignment of Goods is less than Rs. 50,000:

- Inter-State movement of Goods by the Principal to the Job-worker
- Inter-State Transport of Handicraft goods by a dealer exempted from GST registration

3. Who should generate an e-Way Bill?

- Registered Person - E-way bill must be generated when there is a movement of goods of more than Rs 50,000 in value to or from a Registered Person. A Registered person or the transporter may choose to generate and carry e-way bill even if the value of goods is less than Rs 50,000.
- Unregistered Persons - Unregistered persons are also required to generate e-Way Bill. However, where a supply is made by an unregistered person to a registered person, the receiver will have

to ensure all the compliances are met as if they were the supplier.

- Transporter - Transporters carrying goods by road, air, rail, etc. also need to generate e-Way Bill if the supplier has not generated an e-Way Bill.

Unregistered Transporters will be issued Transporter ID on enrolling on the e-way bill portal after which e-way bills can be generated.

Who	When	Part	Form
Every Registered person under GST	Before movement of goods	Fill Part A	Form GST EWB-01
Registered person is consignor or consignee (mode of transport may be owned or hired) OR is recipient of goods	Before movement of goods	Fill Part B	Form GST EWB-01
Registered person is consignor or consignee and goods are handed over to transporter of goods	Before movement of goods	Fill Part B	The registered person shall furnish the information relating to the transporter in Part B of FORM

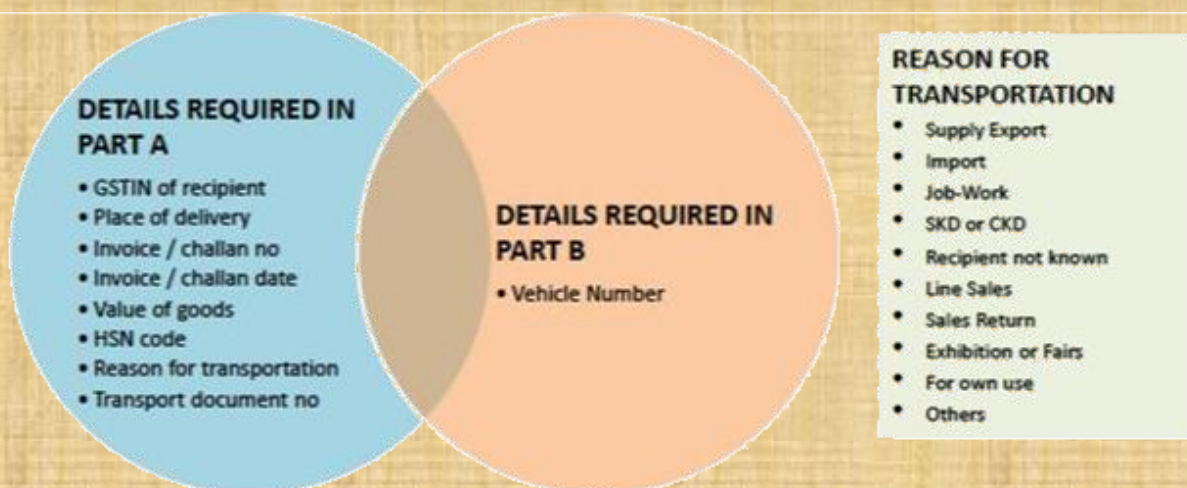
E-WAY BILL UNDER GST | 2018

			GST EWB-01
Transporter of goods	Before movement of goods		Generate e-way bill on basis of information shared by the registered person in Part A of FORM GST EWB-01
An unregistered person under GST and recipient is registered	Compliance to be done by Recipient as if he is the Supplier.		1. If the goods are transported for a distance of ten kilometers or less, within the same State/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 transporter may not furnish the details of conveyance in

			<p>Part B of FORM GST EWB-01.</p> <p>2. If supply is made by air, ship or railways, then the information in Part A of FORM GST EWB-01 has to be filled in by the consignor or the recipient</p>
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Note: If a transporter is transporting multiple consignments in a single conveyance, they can use the form GST EWB-02 to produce a consolidated e-way bill, by providing the e-way bill numbers of each consignment.

If both the consignor and the consignee have not created an e-way bill, then the transporter can do so by filling out PART A of FORM GST EWB-01 on the basis of the invoice/bill of supply/delivery challan given to them.



1. Place of Delivery shall indicate PIN Code of place of delivery
2. Transport document No. indicates Good receipt No. OR Railway Receipt No. OR Airway bill No. OR Bill of Lading No

4. Cases when e-Way bill is not required?

In the following cases it is not necessary to generate e-Way Bill:

1. The mode of transport is non-motor vehicle
2. Goods transported from port, airport, and air cargo complex or land customs station to Inland Container Depot (ICD) or Container Freight Station (CFS) for clearance by Customs.
3. Transport of specified goods (PDF of List of Goods).

Note: Part B of e-Way Bill is not required to be filled where the distance between the consigner or consignee and the transporter is less than 10 Kms and transport is within the same state.

5. Status of Implementation across India?

16-01-2018	Nation-wide rollout of e- way bill system on a trial basis
01-02-2018	Nation-wide rollout of e- way bill system for inter-State movement of goods
By 01-06-2018	State-wise rollout of e- way bill system for intra-State movement of goods as per choices of respective States
By 01-06-2018	Nation-wide rollout of e- way bill system for intra- State movement of goods

Mandatory Implementation of e-Way Bills from 1st of February 2018, for inter-state movement of goods, is officially postponed to a date not notified followed by several reports of technical glitches faced on the nation-wide common e-Way Bill portal.

The following states have notified e-Way bill for mandatory inter-state transport of goods:

- Karnataka
- Uttarakhand
- Rajasthan
- Kerala

Rest of the 25 States and 7 Union territories have joined the e-Way Bill league on trial Basis till 31st January 2018.

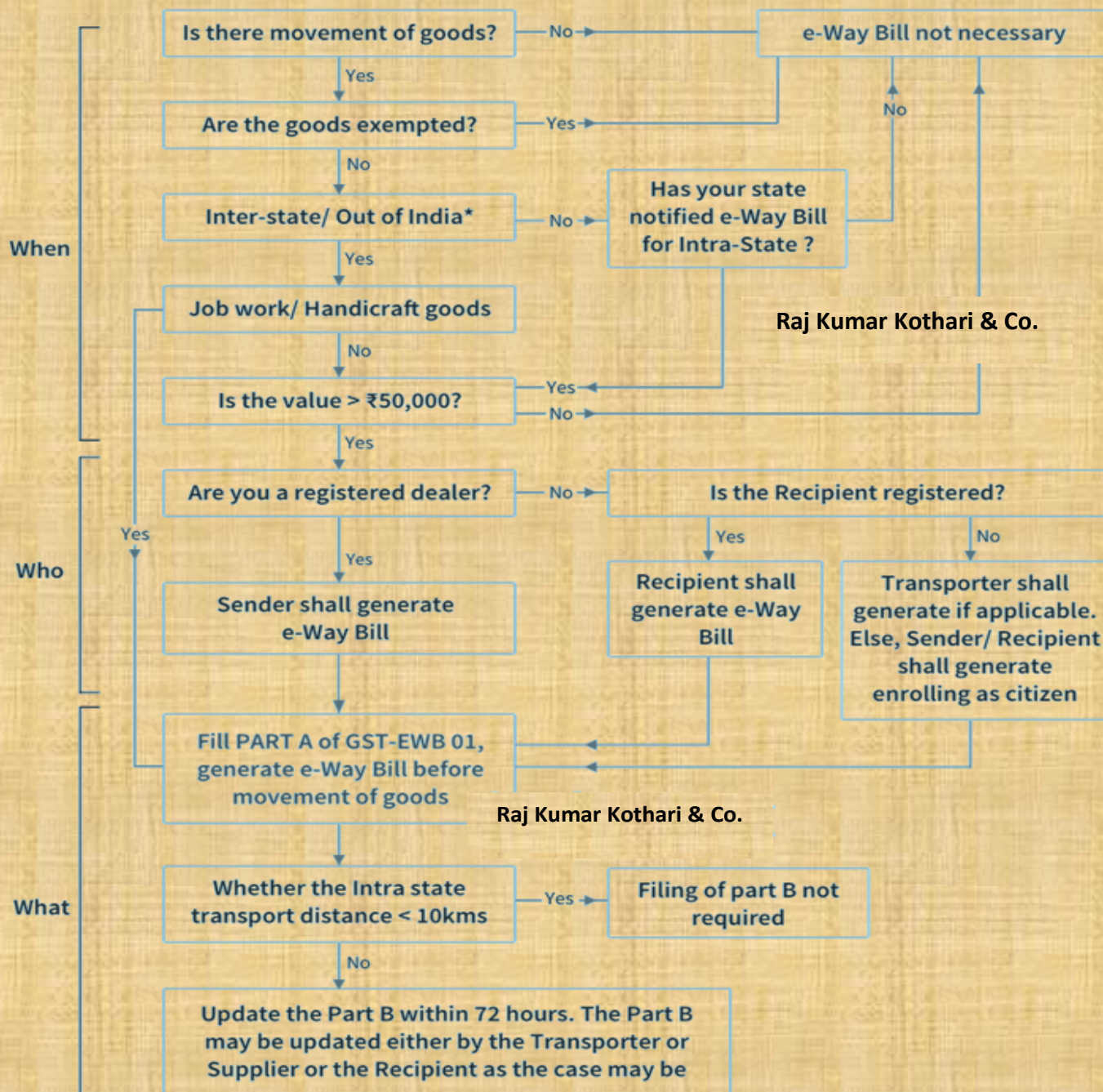
Starting from 1st February 2018, all the registered suppliers or the transporters/ recipients as the case may be belonging to these 25 States and 7 Union territories must compulsorily generate e-Way Bill for Inter-State movement of goods.

13 States have agreed to implement e-Way Bills for Intra-State movement of Goods with effect from 1st February 2018. These are:

- Andhra Pradesh,
- Arunachal Pradesh,
- Bihar,
- Haryana,
- Jharkhand,
- Karnataka,
- Kerala,
- Puducherry(UT),
- Sikkim,
- Tamil Nadu,
- Telangana,
- Uttar Pradesh and
- Uttarakhand.

6. How to generate e-Way Bill?

E-Way Bill can be generated on the e-Way Bill Portal. All you need is a Portal login. For a detailed step-by-step guide on e-Way Bill Generation you can consult us.



* includes all the transactions in which IGST is applicable

7. Validity of e-Way Bill?

An e-way bill is valid for periods as listed below, which is based on the distance travelled by the goods. Validity is calculated from the date and time of generation of e-way bill-

Distance	Validity of EWB
Less Than 100 Kms	1 Day
For every additional 100 Kms or part thereof	additional 1 Day

Time Starts Ticking with generation of Way Bill -

Date & Time of Way Bill generation would be relevant for computing the validity period

8. Documents or details required for generating e-Way Bill?

1. Invoice/ Bill of Supply/ Challan related to the consignment of goods
2. Transport by road - Transporter ID or Vehicle number
3. Transport by rail, air, or ship - Transporter ID, Transport document number, and date on the document

9. Common question from clients and stakeholders.

- ❖ What is the responsibility and liability for the transporter in E-Way bill system?

Transporters carrying goods by road, air, rail, etc. also need to generate e-Way Bill if the supplier has not generated an e-Way Bill due to any reason.

Generate e-way bill on basis of information shared by the suppliers/ consignors regarding the Invoice/challan.

If the transporter does not generate in the above circumstances when he is required to, he may face penalty of Rs 10,000 or tax sought to be evaded (wherever applicable) whichever is greater, further liable for confiscation of goods and seizure of vehicle.

- ❖ How many e-way bills are required to be generated to ship a consignment to a customer involving multiple transporters (having different Transporter IDs) in between? How will the one invoice-one e-way bill validation be complied here since end customer is only one?

One e-Way bill needs to be generated against the Invoice.

Above situation is known as "Transshipment".

The transporter assigned in Part A of the e-Way Bill cannot re-assign some other transporter to update vehicle number on Part-B.

So, the user has to generate different delivery challans against the invoice based on the different Transporter ID, because different e-way bills against a single invoice is not possible and will also cause the problem in populating the data in the GSTR-1.

❖ How is the criteria of "Value of Consignment of Goods" applied?

"Value of consignment of Goods" is interpreted as follows:

Invoice Value* exceeds Rs. 50,000 OR

If a vehicle carries goods against multiple Invoices, then where the aggregate Invoice value* exceed Rs. 50,000

So, if either of above points is satisfied, then user should generate e-Way Bill.

***Invoice Value means transaction value as per Invoice inclusive of all the taxes**

❖ Is e-Way bill required, if the value of shipment per customer per day exceeds Rs 50,000? How will we take multiple invoices under single e-way bill?

Here, it depends whether the supplier himself is the transporter or not. If he is the transporter, then he is required to generate the e-way bill for all the invoices but if not, then the transporter will be required to generate the e-way bill against all the invoices in the Vehicle.

- ❖ For Selection of Sub Type in case of Outward Supply, What do terms "CKD/SKD" & "Line sales" mean?

"CKD/SKD" means the movement of the goods in completely knocked down condition or Semi Knocked Down condition. For eg: Movement of Fan in different parts, which will be assembled later.

"Line Sales" Vertical sales made from one unit / department/division of an organization to another unit/department/division next in production line within that Organization

THANKS
For Reading!

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For any queries, suggestions please feel free to revert!!