



WIRC BULLETIN

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THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)

WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL
AND
PIMPRI-CHINCHWAD-AKURDI CHAPTER
are pleased to announce

REGIONAL COST CONVENTION 2016



Theme:

**"Make in India through -
Cost Competitiveness,**



Tax Reforms, Ease of Doing Business and Digital India"

16th & 17th January 2016

**Venue : Auto Cluster Auditorium, H-Block, Plot C-181,
Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune 411 019**

In this Issue...

	Page
• From the Desk of Chairman	3
• Regional Cost Convention 2016	4
• GST Corner	7
• Startup Gamut	14
• Management Accountant and Business Strategies	16
• Swachh Bharat CESS (SBC)	20
• Chapter News	21
• Refresher Course on "Indirect Taxation and gearing for GST"	23

WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL
THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)

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Constitution Day celebration - Ahmedabad Chapter



Diwali Get-together - Ahmedabad Chapter



CMA Vivek G Bhalariao, Chairman-PD Committee introducing the speaker during CEP conducted by Navi Mumbai Chapter on 18th October 2015. Also seen CMA B N Sapkal Chairman and CMA Bhushan Patel



CMA Asit Ganguly, Vice Chairman felicitating CMA Bhushan Patel, Faculty during CEP conducted by Navi Mumbai Chapter on 18th October 2015.



CMA K V V S Murthy felicitating the speaker CMA S H Pathan during the CEP organised by Navi Mumbai Chapter on 1st November 2015.



CMA K V V S Murthy felicitating the second speaker Mr. Ashish Ukidwe during the CEP organised by Navi Mumbai Chapter on 1st November 2015.



CS Darshan Talikot - Chairman ICSI Nasik Chapter, Dr. Shilpa Parkhi - Chairperson, Nasik-Ojhar Chapter of ICAI, CMA A Sekar - faculty, CMA Pradnya Chandorkar, Vice Chairperson, Nasik-Ojhar Chapter of ICAI, CMA Suraj Lahoti - Secretary, Nasik-Ojhar Chapter of ICAI, during seminar organised by Nasik-Ojhar Chapter on 9th September 2015.



Felicitating of Faculty CMA A Sekar by Dr. Shilpa Parkhi, Chairperson, Nasik-Ojhar Chapter of ICAI, during seminar organised by Nasik-Ojhar Chapter on 9th September 2015.



From the Desk of Chairman

Respected Members,

The Western India Regional Council will organize the Regional Cost Convention for 2015-16 jointly with the Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter of Cost Accountants at Auto Cluster Auditorium – Pimpri-Chinchwad, Pune, on 16th & 17th January 2016. The theme of the convention is "Make in India through - Cost Competitiveness, Tax Reforms, Ease of Doing Business and Digital India". Details of the Regional Cost Convention 2015 is published in the current issue of WIRC Bulletin. I expect that members at large will be benefited by the different technical sessions of the said convention.

We are aware that implementation of GST in India is round the corner. Our Institute has already organized a number of programs on the same subject throughout the country to update our members to play their distinctive role in the proposed tax regime. I am happy to inform you that WIRC will organize three days programme on 18th to 20th Dec. '2015 at WIRC auditorium (recently revamped with roof fixed projector and a big screen for the benefit of members) on refresher course on " Indirect Taxation and gearing for GST". We expect that on the basis of continuous endeavor of our beloved CMA Ashok Nawal - CCM & Chairman Taxation committee, our members will get their due share of practice at the GST regime and our expectation to include ourselves in the definition of Accountant under the Income Tax Act will be in reality in very near future.

WIRC conducts Investors Awareness Program regularly. Recently, such program had been conducted at Nagpur with the association of Nagpur GPO, which was well appreciated by the govt. authorities. In the month of Nov. '15 WIRC had organized a CEP on "Handling of large size enterprise in SAP". The presentation of Mr Rajesh Sharma, AGM IT, DB Power Ltd. was extremely commanding. Members present benefited from the said program.

We strongly believe that all Chapters are back bone

of the Institute. Head Quarters should take right steps to combat genuine grievances of all chapters. All professional development including students coaching facility, should be conducted under the leadership of the respective chapters within their areas. Let chapters play their pivotal role in their respective area of operation. There should not be any ambiguity or clash of ownership of the program in between the chapters or any other authority.

On 15th November 2015 the WIRC & Chapters Co-ordination Meet' was held at Pune Chapter premises. Different chapters shared their thoughts and ideas to improve the face of the profession. It was a right step taken by the Institute at the right time. Still I believe that huge potentialities are there in our profession. Only due to lack of visibility and proper marketing of our profession we are lacking behind as compared to our peer Institutes. May I request all of our members to mention "CMA" before their name in all official correspondence? Our Institute circulated the same directives long back but unfortunately we are not following the same. This will definitely improve the image of our profession at our work place. I also request our central council through this message to distribute the CMA Logo among members at the earliest to avoid any ambiguity regarding the size colour and other aspects of the logo. I believe this will surely improve our image in society.

All sectors of the Indian economy & Infrastructure sector in particular are under tremendous pressure. Since lot of new projects are getting delayed only due to delay in decision making process from the appropriate authority, RBI has already taken some positive decision to counter the situation. I strongly believe that under this situation our members can play a very important role in total cost management of such type of infra projects.

On behalf of WIRC, I convey my best wishes to all students appearing for December 2015 Examination.

Wish you and your family a Happy New Year 2016. See you next month.

With warm regards

CMA Debasish Mitra



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)

REGIONAL COST CONVENTION 2016

DELEGATE FEES :

Corporate Delegates: Rs. 2,000/- For Self-Sponsored CMAs: Rs. 1,250/- Students: Rs. 750/-

Cheque/DD should be in the favour of "ICAI-WIRC"

Details for NEFT/RTGS Payment

Account Name : The Institute of Cost Accountants of India- WIRC
 Bank: Bank of Baroda. SB Account No: 27940100022156. Branch: Horniman Circle, Mumbai
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THEME:

Manufacturing Sector of India contributes approx 16% of total GDP. This share is very low when we compare this with countries like Indonesia, China, Brazil wherein manufacturing sector contributes more than 20% of GDP. World Bank has suggested that to realize its full potential India needs to continue making progress on its domestic reforms agenda and encourage investments. Improvement in manufacturing sector is need of the day to enable India to achieve higher economic growth.

However, there are many problems faced by manufacturing sector, which stand as an obstacle in the path of economic growth. This year's Regional Cost Convention aims at focusing on how Make in India can become a reality with the help of four main pillars viz. Cost competitiveness, Ease of Doing Business, Tax reforms and Digital India.

Cost Competitiveness: The main problem faced by Manufacturing Sector is Cost of Doing Business. To boost manufacturing, both for domestic and international market, and making success of make in India, what are needed are - lower costs of doing business.

Ease of Doing Business: Apart from reducing costs,

Manufacturing sector ails from number of issues which make doing business in India very cumbersome. In a study undertaken by the World Bank on "Ease of doing business", India is ranked at 142 among 189 countries. In order to enable success of "Make in India", we have to ensure that many issues such as outdated labour laws, ease in acquisition of land etc are streamlined and any business owner will find that starting and running a successful business in India will not be an impossible dream.

Tax Reforms: Simpler Tax structure is long awaited reform. India's taxation system has become too complex. Apart from the direct and indirect taxes imposed by the Centre, large number of duties are imposed by the States. This results in increased costs and inordinate delays in dealing with various authorities.

We need to address the cost and non cost factors and change the perception around the investment climate in India.

Thus, we aim, through this Regional Cost Convention, to discuss the various issues faced, to make the delegates aware of the various reforms undertaken and to enable skill development among our members.

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Saturday, January 16, 2016

Time Session

09.00 a.m. - 10.00 a.m.	Registration & Inauguration
10.00 a.m. - 11.15 a.m.	Inaugural Session
11.15 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.	Tea/Coffee Break
11.30 a.m. - 01.30 p.m.	Technical Session 1
01.30 p.m. - 02.15 p.m.	Lunch
02.15 p.m. - 04.15 p.m.	Technical Session 2
04.15 p.m. - 04.30 p.m.	Tea / Coffee Break
04.30 p.m. - 06.00 p.m.	Technical Session 3
06.00 p.m. - 07.00 p.m.	Chapters Meet
07.00 p.m. - 08.00 p.m.	Cultural Programme
08.00 p.m. - 09.30 p.m.	Dinner

Sunday, January 17, 2016

Time Session

09.45 a.m. - 11.15 a.m.	Technical Session 4
11.15 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.	Tea Break
11.30 a.m. - 12.30 a.m.	Technical Session 5
12.30 a.m. - 02.00 p.m.	Valedictory Session
02.00 p.m. onwards	Networking Lunch

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Front Inside Cover	Rs. 40,000/-
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Ordinary Full Page (B & W)	Rs. 10,000/-

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Congratulations ! ! !



Professor (Dr.) Paresh Shah, FCMA, (7386) Ph.D., (Finance), Alumnus of IIM, Ahmedabad; Freelance and Accredited Management Teacher, received Management Teachers Consortium (MTC) Global Award for Excellence-2015.

He was given the award as an Outstanding Management Teacher - Global, as a contribution to academia by way of teaching, research and writing. From across the globe, only one award was given as an Outstanding Management Teacher (India Based) - Global.

The award-giving ceremony was held on September 12, 2015 at Bangalore, under the guidance of founder, convener and president of MTC Global Award Prof. Bholanath Dutta.

**Pune Central CEP
Study Circle**

Pune Central CEP Study Circle formed under the guidelines of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India organized its sixth function on 21st November 2015. CMA Brijmohan Sharma, Past President of our Institute gave the lecture on this occasion. Topic of the lecture was 'Insights into GST'.

There will be paradigm shift in the Indirect Taxation mechanism in our country in the near future. In connection to this many members wanted to understand the basic concepts of GST which is going to replace the current Indirect taxes Regime, both, at Central as well as State level. Keeping in mind the viewpoint of the members of our Institute, Study Circle arranged the program on GST and our past president elaborated all the basic concepts of GST in an easiest manner.

CMA Prashant Vaze, Convener of the Study Circle along with CMA Rajendra Pardeshi (Members of the Advisory committee of the Study Circle) and CMA Pradnya Dhamdhare arranged the Program. CMA Harshad Deshpande, RCM and CMA L. D. Pawar, Treasurer WIRC were also present at this event.

GST CORNER

By **CMA Ashok B. Nawal**

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Every Citizen of India is keenly waiting for outcome of winter session w.r.t. 122nd Constitutional Amendment Bill 2014. Each citizen is also hoping that political sense will prevail and economic decisions will be taken rather than political decision. Empowered Committee of State Finance Minister have made following documents open in public domain and also started deliberating across India. Department have invited Trade & Industries for discussions on following business Process Reports and

given the presentation and answer the queries.

- Business Process Report - Registration
- Business Process Report - Refund
- Business Process Report - Returns
- Business Process Report - Payment

We have also submitted our suggestions as follows:

- **Registration :**

Sr. No.	Clause as per Report	As per Report	Suggestion	Justification
1				
2	2.1 (2)	Gross Annual Turnover not defined	Gross Annual Turnover to be defined definition needs more elaboration and whether following to be considered in Turnover : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Intra state branch transfer or multiple verticals registered separately within the state o Intrastate Captive consumption o Intrastate job work o Temporary Removal - goods sent for repairs, calibration, testing o Goods supplied on returnable basis o Free supply of goods and services 	Gross Turnover being criteria for deciding the applicability of registration should be clearly defined
	2.1 (2)	Once a dealer crosses the required threshold or he starts a new business, registration application must be filed within 30 days from the date of the dealer's liability for obtaining such registration. Effective date of registration would be the date of application in all cases i.e. whether the application has been filed within prescribed time limit of 30 days or otherwise. The taxpayer would be eligible for ITC in respect of all his purchases from the date of application in case application for registration has been filed within 30 days. The taxpayer would, however, not be eligible for ITC in respect of his	No Law to be made when it is felt that it will not fall in the judicial scrutiny ITC to be allowed on all the inputs / supplies received no sooner either registration is made or threshold limit is crossed and compounding scheme is not opted and suitable transitional ITC to be allowed on the stock held.	Law should be drafted in such a fashion that it should not require amendment for considerable period of time. It will provide confidence to the investor and stake holders.

Sr. No.	Clause as per Report	As per Report	Suggestion	Justification
		purchases prior to the date of registration in case the registration application is not filed within the prescribed time limit of 30 days, although Centre is of the view that such a provision may not stand the test of judicial scrutiny.		
	2(10)	The concept of Input Service Distributor (ISD) presently being followed in Centre's Law may continue if the GST Law so provides. They would be required to obtain GSTIN for distributing the credit of GST paid on services proposed to be used at multiple locations which are separately registered. This would be an exception/ deviation in case of services only. GST Law Drafting Committee to make appropriate provisions for the same	<p>Provision of registration of ISD should be deleted and all locations on all India basis to be registered and any supply of goods or supply of services, eventhough apportionment of common expenses should be against GST invoice. If still concept of ISD continues, then</p> <p>Distribution of Credit of Goods received at Head Office is yet to be decided (also mentioned in the report).</p> <p>Distribution of the credit of goods in case service providers needs to be looked into (also mentioned in the report).</p> <p>Clarity on Multiple ISD registrations needs to be incorporated as an entity may have multiple location wherein the services are received.</p>	Number of common expenses are incurred and those are apportioned based on services rendered / suitable basis in terms of Cost Accounting Standard -3 issued by Institute of Cost Accountants of India.
	3.7	Switching over from Compounding scheme to Normal scheme and vice-versa	Transitional Provision of availing ITC or reversing ITC on stocks should be made available in line with Rule 11 of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004.	
	5.2	Tax Return Preparer Scheme - A taxable person may prepare his registration application / returns himself or can approach the TRP for assistance. TRP will prepare the said registration document / return in prescribed format on the basis of the information furnished to him by the taxable person. The legal responsibility of the correctness of information contained in the forms prepared by the TRP will rest with the taxable person only and the TRP shall not be liable for any errors or incorrect information. If so provided in the GST law, TRPs would be approved by the tax administration of the Centre and the States and will also be provided appropriate training by them, as per common curriculum to be devised by EC/ GST Council.	Qualification and eligibility criteria for TRPs to be defined	

Sr. No.	Clause as per Report	As per Report	Suggestion	Justification
	5.3	Facilitation Centre (FC) shall be responsible for the digitization and / or uploading of the forms and documents including summary sheet duly signed by the Authorized Signatory and given to it by the taxable person. After uploading the data on common portal using the ID and Password of FC, a print-out of acknowledgement will be taken and signed by the FC and handed over to the taxable person for his records. The FC will scan and upload the summary sheet duly signed by the Authorized Signatory. This is the system in vogue for submitting TDS returns by more than 2 million tax deductors to the Income Tax Department.	Existing Criteria laid down by CBEC should be followed for granting FC	
	11.15	Field 19 asks for the details of authorized representative (TRP / CA/ Advocate, etc.) of the taxpayer.	Field 19 asks for the details of authorized representative (TRP / Practising Cost Accountant / Practising Chartered Accountant / Practising Companies Secretary / Advocate) of the taxpayer.	Only professionally qualified persons should be eligible for the TRP for better professional services to the tax payer.
			Centralized Registration - for Service Providers having Pan India presence should be made available so as to reduce compliance cost.	If centralized registration of service providers having pan india presence is not provided then such person have to file almost 37(thirtyseven) returns every month, which will add to compliance cost. At present, service provider is eligible to obtain centralized registration where centralized accounting or centralized billing system is possible and any destination or any branch can provide the services to any account holder located in India. Therefore, it will be a very tedious exercise to file the return of such transactions. For example, a person having his address in Delhi Branch of Bank of India can operate his bank account from any branches across in India and services are provided from any branch to such account holder. Similarly, services are provided on-line through internet banking and hence, centralized registration will reduce not only compliance cost but will eliminate any litigations on account of SGST payable. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and all State Governments are committed to

Sr. No.	Clause as per Report	As per Report	Suggestion	Justification
				introduce the procedure which achieves the mission of Ease of doing business in India and therefore compliance procedures and cost will be reduced.
	Forms	All Registration Application	Constitution of Business in the all Application for registration format should include Association of Person and Joint Ventures.	
	Forms	Para 12 of Registration Format	Para 12 of Registration Format should include Deemed Export category . Further provision to be made to select more than one category of business activity.	
	Forms		Identification of Deemed Exporter on the GSTN for buyer of the goods and services is not envisaged in the proposed business process for registration. A legal entity may have all the units including EOU, SEZ, DTA, etc.	

• **Refund**

1	-	No provision for refund of benefits already granted under Industrial Policy of various States	Provisions related to transition period in the GST Act (CGST Act & IGST Act of Central Government and SGST Act of various state governments) should have unambiguous wording w.r.t conversion of existing exemption scheme to exemption by way of Refund Mechanism.	
2		No provision for refund of Taxes paid by units availing area based exemptions	Provisions related to transition period in the GST Act (CGST Act & IGST Act of Central Government and SGST Act of various state governments) should have unambiguous wording w.r.t conversion of existing exemption scheme to exemption by way of Refund Mechanism.	
3	B (iii)	Obtaining non duty paid inputs and exporting final product without payment of duty. It is recommended that the first option mentioned above i.e. option to procure duty free inputs for exported goods should not be available in the GST regime. This would obviate the requirement of submission of statutory form and the supplier of goods to the actual exporter would be required to pay the GST and will not be required to comply with various formalities	It is recommended that the first option mentioned above i.e. option to procure indigenous duty free inputs for exported goods should not be available in the GST regime. This would obviate the requirement of submission of statutory form and the supplier of goods to the actual exporter would be required to pay the GST and will not be required to comply with various formalities presently required for making tax free supplies.	Number of exporters are availing the benefit of advance authorisation under Foreign Trade Policy with no payment of any duties (including Basic Customs Duty, CVD, SAD, Anti - Dumping Duty and safe Guard Duties) and they should not be put a loss and / or requirement of high working capital for blockage of duties.

Sr. No.	Clause as per Report	As per Report	Suggestion	Justification
		presently required for making tax free supplies.	Present system of importing inputs without payment of duty against Advance Authorisation should continue not only for payment of basic customs duty but also for IGST	
5	A (iii)	In first two situations i.e. in case of wrong mention of nature of tax (CGST / SGST / IGST) or in case of wrong mention of GSTIN, the tax administration is required to verify the correctness of the taxpayer's claim and therefore the taxpayer may file a refund application which should be decided within a period to be prescribed by the GST Law.	(1) Mechanism of adjustment of excess / wrong tax paid into correct tax code within specified period of ultimate payment to respective tax authorities finally remitted from bank (2) Such defaults should not be considered under BLACK LISTING provisions . The type tax should be available rather than refund mode or alternatively such type of adjustment can be routed through nodal agency / clearing house rather than payment first in the correct code / type and obtaining refund for the incorrect payment of CGST / SGST / IGST and vice versa.	This needs to be done otherwise there would be impact as follows: 1. Delay in the noticing the error, interest payment would be required. 2. Blockage of Funds on double payment and thereafter obtaining the refund 3. Fear of BLACKLISTING in the transition period from the stage of locating error and payment. BLACKLISTING would cause the loss of business since the purchaser would cannot avail the ITC.
6	B (v) (g)	As regards the BRC, it was noted that as per the RBI guidelines, the exporter has a time period of one year from the date of export, within which the export proceeds are required to be remitted into India. Thus BRC will not be available till the time export proceeds are realized. Therefore it is recommended that submission of BRC may not be insisted upon at the time of filing of refund application and post facto verification can be carried out by the tax authorities. The refund in such cases should be subject to submission of BRC details within a period of maximum one year or such period as extended by RBI from the date of the export. If such details are not submitted at the portal at which the refund application was made, the portal should generate an alert/report for the concerned tax authorities to take up appropriate action. In case of any short receipt of export receipts, necessary action for recovery of proportionate refunded amount may be taken accordingly.	This para should be either omitted or restricted to exports having commercial value and this para should not be made applicable to any exports which is having without consideration. As a matter of fact, export is zero rated and therefore, exports can be made without payment of any IGST or paid refund mechanism is allowed. If refund is linked with BRC, then it will be discrimination. Where BRC received in Indian rupees then how to deal in such situation.	Even in the existing law of Central Excise / VAT / CST, such type of provision is not in existence. Refund / Rebates in case of exports have never been disallowed. Further, FOC samples/ replacement / Job Work / repairs etc... will have the incidence of taxes which is against the international norms and WTO policy. (2) Even RBI allows for self-write off to the extent of 10% of FOB value of exports of the preceeding year and in such case, at present, excise duty/VAT is not demanded. Hence, refund cannot be linked with BRC in case of exports Further when amount is not realized on account of failuir to pay by customer but covered under insurance cover of ECGC then even draw back is given and no reversal is asked for. As a principal of GST, the taxability is on the supply, then why only in case of exports BRC is asked for which is in contradiction of GST Principal.
7	B (i)	DEEMED EXPORT OF GOODS OR SERVICES	Chapter 7 to be replaced instead of chapter 8	Deemed Exports relates to chapter 7 of Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 and not chapter 8 as it was Chapter 8 of Foreign Trade Policy 2009-14

Sr. No.	Clause as per Report	As per Report	Suggestion	Justification
8	B (ii) (b)	The supplier may file a simple refund application along with a Chartered Accountant's Certificate certifying the fact of non-passing of the GST burden by him, being claimed as refund. GST Law Drafting Committee may prescribe a threshold amount below which self-certification (instead of CA Certificate) would be sufficient.	Certification should be from any Practicing Cost Accountant or Chartered Accountant instead of existing wording of "Chartered Accountant".	Institute of Cost Accountants of India and Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are set up by the Act of Parliament and members of either Institute are the professional in the fields of accountancy, taxation, audit and management and members are govern with code of Ethics and Disciplinary Mechanism of the respective institute. Therefore, both the professionals are qualified to conduct the audit under Central Excise Act, 1944, Finance Act, 1994, and State VAT Acts. Since, all the taxes under the above laws are scheduled to be subsumed in then GST, both the professionals are eligible for certifying the refunds as well as the audit.
9	C (vii)	Provisional Assessment For satisfying the requirement of unjust enrichment, the taxpayer would be required to submit a Chartered Accountant's Certificate certifying the fact of non-passing of the GST burden by the taxpayer, being claimed as refund.	Certification should be from any Practicing Cost Accountant or Chartered Accountant instead of existing wording of "Chartered Accountant".	Institute of Cost Accountants of India and Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are set up by the Act of Parliament and members of either Institute are the professional in the fields of accountancy, taxation, audit and management and members are govern with code of Ethics and Disciplinary Mechanism of the respective institute. Therefore, both the professionals are qualified to conduct the audit under Central Excise Act, 1944, Finance Act, 1994, and State VAT Acts. Since, all the taxes under the above laws are scheduled to be subsumed in then GST, both the professionals are eligible for certifying the refunds as well as the audit.
10	D (i)	Refund of Pre-Deposit for Filing Appeal including refund arising in pursuance of an Appellate Authority's order. Looking at the policy objective of making the refund process hassle free, it is recommended that the taxpayer may file a simple refund application along with a Chartered Accountant's Certificate certifying the fact of non-passing of the GST burden by the taxpayer, being claimed as refund.	As a matter of fact, when it is pre-deposit, even today, doctrine of unjust enrichment is not applicable and hence no certification should be insisted for and at present by simple letter, refund is granted, similar procedure is to be adopted with necessary modification linked with GSTN. (2) If pre-deposit is considered, the payment already made during the investigation period self-certification from the Tax payer should be obtained that the said amount had not been recovered from customer directly or indirectly.	At present, doctrine of unjust enrichment is not applicable for mandatory deposit made before filing appeal in accordance with decision held in Commissioner of Customs Import Raigad vs Finachord Chemicals Private Limited 2015 319 ELT 616 SC and Union of India vs Suvidhe Limited 1997 (94) ELT A159 and hence there is no need to prove the onus of unjust enrichment before granting the refund and hence no certification is required
			However, if Certification is insisted, it should be from any Practicing Cost Accountant or Chartered Accountant.	

Sr. No.	Clause as per Report	As per Report	Suggestion	Justification
11	E (iv)	<p>PAYMENT OF DUTY/TAX DURING INVESTIGATION BUT NO / LESS LIABILITY ARISES AT THE TIME OF FINALIZATION OF INVESTIGATION / ADJUDICATION</p> <p>Looking at the policy objective of making the refund process hassle free, it is recommended that the taxpayer may file a simple refund application along with a Chartered Accountant's Certificate certifying the fact of non-passing of the GST burden by him, being claimed as refund.</p>	Certification should be from any Practicing Cost Accountant or Chartered Accountant instead of existing wording of "Chartered Accountant".	Institute of Cost Accountants of India and Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are set up by the Act of Parliament and members of either Institute are the professional in the fields of accountancy, taxation, audit and management and members are govern with code of Ethics and Disciplinary Mechanism of the respective institute. Therefore, both the professionals are qualified to conduct the audit under Central Excise Act, 1944, Finance Act, 1994, and State VAT Acts. Since, all the taxes under the above laws are scheduled to be subsumed in then GST, both the professionals are eligible for certifying the refunds as well as the audit.
12	F	TAX CREDIT ON INPUTS USED FOR MANUFACTURING / GENERATION/PRODUCTION /CREATION OF TAX FREE SUPPLIES OR NON-GST SUPPLIES:		
13	F (vi)	The tax credit on the inputs used for supply of exempted / NIL rated / non GST goods or services should be treated as "ineligible input tax credit" and there should be an appropriate provision in the return to provide the related invoice details.	One to one correlation of input and output should not be insisted, but provision of reversal of ITC should be made available if such material is used for supply of exempted / NIL rated / non GST goods or services and rather than making ineligible input tax credit at the time of receipt and suitable provisions would be made in the Return for reversal of ineligible input tax credit.	There are chances of errors in deciding the eligibility (in some cases may be proportionate eligibility) at the time of availment of ITC (Which is based on supply statement of the supplier)

• **Returns :**

1		GSTR-1	Clarification w.r.t. requirement of shipping bill no at the time of filing of return, since the shipping bill is filed after the consignment is reached to the port and taxpayer may not have the shipping bill number at the time of filling of return.	In case of export, whether the exports needs to be reported only after the shipping bill is filed.?
2		GSTR-3	After completion of return, payment link to be provided and upon following of the same the exact amount of tax is allowed to be paid so as to avoid situation of refund in case of excess payment.	

• **Payment :**

Sr. No.	Clause as per Report	As per Report	Suggestion	Justification
1	17	<p>Process involved in e-payment of GST:</p> <p>The taxpayer can choose any of the gateways available on the portal for making the payment. The exact charge should be calculated separately by the gateway service provider. The gateway provider should collect this amount separately over and above the challan amount. The challan amount should be fully credited to respective Government accounts maintained with the authorised bank (acquiring bank for CC/DC payments), while the gateway charges should be retained back by the gateway provider.</p>	While authorizing the bank to collect the tax revenue those banks who will not recover any charges for remitting the government revenues should only be preferred.	at present, tax payer is not charged for any any payment made to the bank with respect to Government revenues. Therefore, it is in line with ease of doing business without any additional cost.

Chairman of Empowered Committee of State Finance Minister had to resign and last meeting on 20th November 2015 was chaired by Shri. Arvind Kejariwal and in the next meeting New Chairman will be appointed. Meanwhile, sub-committee on Revenue Neutral Rate have submitted the report but it was further formed the sub-committees to finalise the revenue neutral rate.

Let us hope, Draft GST Law will be in Public Domain by end of this month or in early December and winter session of Rajya Sabha will pass 122nd Constitutional Bill 2014.

Meanwhile, Government is getting ready. Industry and Trade have to be geared up.



STARTUP GAMUT

CMA Dr. V. V. L. N. Sastry

Director, Firstcall India Investment Banking, Mumbai.

The startup culture of India boomed quickly. Financial investors did not leave any chance to increase their investments. Consecutive imbuelements, valuations beyond imagination, betting on numerous steeds of the same race, everything is going so well. One startup business entrepreneur is motivating 100 others. Innovation arrangements have turned out to be hot to the point that other traditional financial investors would prefer not to sit it out and watch the activity develop from the sidelines. Hedge funds, mutual funds, asset management, and family offices have all been effectively taking an interest in venture rounds.

The first three quarters of calendar year-2015 were fantastic for startups in India. In the past nine months, angel investors and venture capitalists have been pouring more money into early stage Indian startups and late stage companies more than ever before. Between Jan-Sept, USD 7.3 billion has been invested across 639 deals. The 2015 Q3 funding has shown a growth of about 2x from that of Q1 and Q2. Crunching the numbers from

2014 Q4 also shows that the growth is about 200 percent.

We keep on seeing the money people look for and go after deals and arrangements in upcoming hot new startup companies.

The expanded pace in startups was to a great extent because of three things: 1) Several VCs raised new and bigger assets which prompted speedier investments, 2) A considerable late stage capital all of a sudden got to be accessible which supported early stage financial investor certainty and hence higher number of deals ahead of schedule stage bargains, 3) The speed was further helped by sudden blast of hyperlocal and other mobile led new businesses. Attempts to comprehend things in an orderly way reveal us the startup gamut.

What are new startup companies?

The watchwords that could be appended to new businesses are scale, development, innovation, development and aspiration. Getting the thought from the west and seeing the examples of overcoming adversity of numerous outside firms like Amazon, Uber, Google, Facebook; India

additionally began following the league and doubtlessly some of them truly did well. Presently these startup organizations began pulling in enormous investments like Japan's Tech titan Softbank, China's Alibaba, Sequoia Capital, US-based Tiger Global Management and so forth.

When is the 'Opportune Time' for Startups to Approach an Investor?

The principal thing that is frequently in the brains of most startup business visionaries or even those with only a 'brilliant thought' is to discover an investor who can support their thought or startup. In any case, if the new visionary adopts a practical approach for all purposes, when the thought has just manifested itself and still remains to be tested, it might be too early to try and think on those lines. Unless he himself has some concrete footing for his thought or idea, how would he be able to rope in others to go along with him? Just as there is a right time for everything, he has to sit back and wait for the opportunity to strike so as to approach potential investors to fund his venture. If he approaches them before time when he himself does not have a clear vision of the proposed venture, he is faced with the possibility of getting rejected or alternatively, even if he can manage to get someone interested in his proposition, he could end up with a not so attractive bargain.

Here are a few things that ought to be confirmed in his agenda before he can even think of approaching an investor. He will need to concentrate on authenticity of his claims regarding his idea, item or product.

Entrepreneur's money first!!

This is the first prerequisite which would immediately drive home the point that he has the confidence in his proposed venture. It is easy to play around with others' money but when the question is of one's own money, he is bound to push harder to make things work. Chances are that he will work out things faster at the same time adopting a conservative approach with the idea of generating revenue at the earliest in order to keep things moving. This strategy also helps the investor gain confidence in the entrepreneur's commitment towards his own venture.

Commitment

If one has the wholehearted passion and devotion towards his idea with the sole purpose of making it a viable venture, he should not treat it a 'second alternative'. This means it should not be that he has already a job in hand and this proposed venture is just being given a few hours after office daily or the weekends. If it is only a venture being pursued in 'available time', it is likely that at the slightest hitch, he would be tempted to give it up and continue with his job. Here one needs to ask oneself why an investor would show interest in pooling in funds in a venture where the entrepreneur himself is not confident of his venture and is playing safe.

Till such time that one commits himself entirely to the venture, he would not have the fear of failure since he

already has a backup plan in place. Thus, it is very important that he should harbor fear of failure since this would be the driving force for him and this in turn will happen only if he is focused entirely on his startup.

Building a highly capable team

Regardless of how enormous the vision or how one of a kind the entrepreneur's thought is, he needs to remember that he cannot achieve it single-handedly. The team should be as committed and enthusiastic to make it happen. This calls for the entrepreneur to exercise caution while he is choosing the first ten team members who will begin with him, from scratch and stand by him both in good times as also in tough and trying times. There is no doubt that experience and capability are of utmost importance but it is also important that the team members are capable of multitasking and should be able to view the venture with a wider perspective. A competent team with extraordinary execution prowess is a prime factor in attracting investors.

Demonstrate some stronghold

Here there is a need to address what will have a more positive effect on the investors as well as the entrepreneur's confidence in his own product/idea. Is it going to be actual firm footing for his item/product or simply some projections made and communicated to investors? All things considered, nothing can beat the genuine product/idea. This gives all the more reason for the person to approach potential investors only when his MVP (Minimum Viable Product) is prepared and he has a solid base to persuade and convince them about its potential. This will help the person prove that he has been able to create a demand for the product successfully viz. a few projections around a thought that is still in the idea stage and even the entrepreneur is unsure of whether at the business projections will work out as expected.

Client testimonials

Nothing can be more convincing as a 'proven track record' from customers/clients who have already invested in this venture. This gives the potential investor the confidence that the investment is safe and gives an idea of how risky or safe the investment in a particular venture is. Almost every investor would use the product/service and make sure that the people in his network also give a 'go ahead' signal before deciding whether to invest in this startup.

Conclusion

Each business has a risk associated with it and thus investment cannot be the foundation of any new venture. It is the entrepreneur's passion, product, highly capable core team and customers that should form the core or crux of the new venture. If all these aspects are in place, the entrepreneur can have a smooth sailing irrespective of favorable or unfavorable incidents. These aspects also decide his fate in the industry or market. Investors are also interested in the entrepreneur's stand in the market since their fate in turn depends on his. ■

Management Accountant And Business Strategies

(By CMA Yashan Eruch Jokhi)

Perceived Role of a Management Accountant:

When recruiting accounting professionals, organizations globally expect them to help create values in the form of better decision making tools and better management of the members of the organization.

Keeping the above objective in mind, our professional colleagues have proven track record in adding immense value in the industries they have served or owned. The Management Accountants have successfully introduced critical & relevant measures, financial and non-financial in nature, monitoring the organization's pulse and suggesting improvements across functions & industries.

In my opinion, the basic three forces which are evolving the organization today which is turn churns the basics of Management Accounting are Technological changes, Globalization and Customer needs. Organizations have different goals and are composed of different members; therefore no universal rules of Management Accounting may apply. Hence accounting is not a static process but has proven to be dynamic in nature.

The functions evolved in response to the new environment are tabulated below:

- Operational Control
- Product and Customer profitability
- Management Control
- Strategic Control

The dimensions of changes in the Management Accounting systems are felt in the following heads:

- Ownership
- Content
- Frequency of usage
- Life cycle stage
- Process orientation
- Tools and techniques
- Integration with IT.

Hence over a period of time, CMA/CIMA members have acquired high level of expertise in most of the below accounting processes/functions:

Basic Functions

- Book keeping
- Reconciliations
- Inventory Valuations
- Profit & Loss Account
- Balance Sheet & schedules
- Budgetary Control
- Variance Analysis

- Working capital management
- Banking relations
- Audits
- Board members coordination
- Forex Trading

Advance Functions

- Debt Restructuring
- Internal Controls & Due Diligence
- Corporate Governance
- Feasibility Reports
- Investment Decisions
- Strategic Planning
- Balance Scorecard
- Target Costing
- Activity Based Management
- Lean Management

I have elaborated in detail on the above aspects in my previous articles.

Strategic aspects of Mergers & Acquisitions:

In an event of mergers & acquisitions, one of the primary responsibility of a Management Accountant is to conduct appropriate Due Diligence However, in my opinion, a more important aspect would be to decide on the business sector and timing of such a decision. Let me try to explain as below.

Some of the dilemmas faced by Owners are listed below:

1. When do we exit from the current business activity •
2. Do we exit core and non-core businesses both, or, either one and which one?
3. When do we enter a new business line?
4. Do we expand horizontally (in our core strength) or vertically (diversify)?
5. Do we acquire an existing business or start a fresh?
6. Do we retain partners in an acquired business or own 100%?..... and so on....

With a detailed insight of internal and external environment information, the Management Accountant should play an effective role as an internal business consultant, in facilitating the promoters.

In this article, I have tried to elaborate on the strategic aspects of businesses based on my personal experience in the Gulf region. This exercise was conducted in one of the organization, I have served. The name of the organization has been kept confidential on ethical grounds.

The steps followed for this exercise are as below:

1. List down the companies within the group, which needs strategic attention. Generally most of the companies within a group requires such deliberation, with few exceptions.
2. Nominate a facilitator who would be the champion of this exercise. Generally the person nominated is from a Group Strategic Department, if such a department exists within a group. Else a senior member of the corporate team or a Board member is nominated by the Company Owners.
3. The facilitator coordinates with each company CEO's to identify cross functional key members, who are capable of giving strategic inputs for this exercise.
4. The ideal team would consist of four members from each company consisting of Marketing, Production/Operations/Quality, Finance and Support services.
5. As a first step the team members identifies the competitive position and market attractiveness of the company. The factors to be considered for these two aspects are elaborated later in this article.
6. Based on indices arrived from step 5, the company is categorized for its current position.
7. Each of the factors for competitive position and market attractiveness are debated at length to arrive at strategies with an objective of improving the indices.
8. Strategies for Core Businesses are listed and agreed upon with timelines. The strategies are categorized as Expand, Maintain, Contract, Milk or Withdraw.
9. Strategies for Non-Core Businesses are listed and agreed separately.
10. The CEO's in coordination with the facilitator ensure implementation of those strategies as per agreed timelines.
11. The effectiveness of strategies is continuously evaluated by the team and any changes required to the strategies are communicated for review and approval.
12. The team generally meets initially once a week and thereafter once a fortnight till the strategies are agreed upon. The whole exercise will take around 2 to 3 month time depending upon the organization size & structure.

Strategic Assessment

This is the critical step before decision making. The strategic assessment procedure and suggestions concerning appropriate strategy selection will help to guide and stimulate thinking along strategic lines. However they should not be mechanically applied. Hence this should be used as an analytical tool and not as a substitute for good decision making.

Savvy business leaders generally seek attractive markets where their particular resources and capabilities give them a competitive advantage so as to achieve a strong competitive position.

Strategic position depends upon two main factors VIZ:

- a) Market attractiveness AND
- b) Competitive position

The parameters to be considered for each of the above factors are as below:

a) Market Attractiveness:

- Rate of future real industry market growth
- Average future industry profit level
- Major threats to market
- Future potential for product/service displacement

b) Competitive position:

- Ability to meet market needs & preferences
- Quality
- Service
- Costs (not price)
- Reputation
- Financial strength
- Proprietary position
- Current market share
- Future market share

Categorizing Companies for Strategic Assessment

The organizations are categorized under one of the following categories in relation to their market attractiveness and competitive position indices:

As a Management Accountant one should develop a sense of vision as to the course and direction of the Company by:

- a) Systematically helping the top management in categorizing the Company,
- b) Indicate Strategies for Core Businesses AND
- c) Indicate Strategies for Non-Core Businesses.

Strategies for Businesses:

Broadly the strategies for businesses falls under the below five categories:

Expand	Aggressive posture to grow market share Sales growth exceeds market growth
Maintain	Vigorous defense of market share Sales growth matches market growth
Contract	Pruning Strategy Shrink total sales while increasing profitability
Milk	Gently coax resources out of a business segment Minimize investment and maximize cash flow
Withdraw	Exit over brief time

Indicated Strategies for Core Businesses

Based on the indices of market attractiveness and competitive position, the indicated strategies for core businesses are tabulated as below:

Categorization of Companies

		MARKET ATTRACTIVENESS		
		High	Moderate	Low
C O M P E T I T I V E P O S I T I O N	Strong	STAR High Growth High Investment High Depreciation High Profit Moderate debt Positive cash flow	BLUE CHIP Moderate Growth Moderate Investment Moderate Depreciation Good-High Profit Low debt Good cash flow	CASH COW Negative-low growth Low Investment Low Depreciation Good Profit No debt Cash fountain
	Adequate	GO-GO High Growth High Investment High Depreciation Good Profit High debt Requires financing	DARK HORSE Moderate Growth Moderate Investment Moderate Depreciation No profit-Good Profit Low-moderate debt Requires financing	PLODDER Negative-low Growth Low Investment Low Depreciation No profit- Low profit Low debt Self financing
	Weak	WILDCATTER High Growth High Investment High Depreciation Low Profit High debt Cash hungry	GAMBLER Moderate Growth Moderate Investment Moderate Depreciation No profit Moderate debt Cash hungry	LOSER Negative-low Growth Very low Investment Very low depreciation Losses Low debt Cash hungry

Indicated Strategies for Core Businesses

		MARKET ATTRACTIVENESS		
		High	Moderate	Low
C O M P E T I T I V E P O S I T I O N	Strong	STAR Expand core business Segment	BLUE CHIP Expand or maintain core business segment	CASH COW Milk, maintain or contract core business segment
	Adequate	GO-GO Expand core business Segment	DARK HORSE ??? core business segment	PLODDER Milk or withdraw from core business segment
	Weak	WILDCATTER Expand core business Segment	GAMBLER Expand or withdraw from core business segment	LOSER Withdraw from core business segment

Indicated Strategies for Outside Core Businesses

		MARKET ATTRACTIVENESS		
		High	Moderate	Low
C O M P E T I T I V E P O S I T I O N	Strong	STAR Expand outside core business	BLUE CHIP Expand outside core business	CASH COW Expand outside core business
	Adequate	GO-GO Possibly expand outside core business	DARK HORSE Possibly expand outside core business	PLODDER Get into some other business
	Weak	WILDCATTER Do not expand outside core business	GAMBLER Do not expand outside core business or get into some other business	LOSER Withdraw from business

Indicated Strategies for Non-Core Businesses:

Based on the indices of market attractiveness and competitive position, the indicated strategies for outside core businesses are tabulated as below:

Points To Remember While Making Decisions:

- The indicated strategies for core business exhibit above shows the strategies which are usually most appropriate for segments falling within each sector. The Core Business Strategy decision has absolute priority over all other strategic decisions. You must not make any major commitments until you have established core strategies.
- The indicated strategies for outside core businesses exhibit shows the approach to expansion outside the core business which is usually most appropriate for companies falling within each sector. Core business expansion is to be preferred if resource limitations force a choice between core business expansion and expansion outside the core business. Any expansion strategy, whether inside or outside the core business, requires rigorous justification.
- The question mark concerning the Dark Horse core business strategy indicate that generalizations are not possible for this category. The Dark Horse may take on the characteristics of any other categories, depending on its position within the sector. Likewise, the appropriate strategies will vary.
- Go-Go and Dark Horse companies will very likely not have enough resources for both expanding within and outside the core businesses - therefore "possibly" expand outside core business. Wildcatter and Gambler companies will have limited resources which must be concentrated 100% on the core business - with the following exception:

The Gambler must either expand and move out of the Gambler category, or he must get out of the core business and get into something else. But as long as he stays in that core business, he must concentrate 100% on it. Note that the Gambler status is unacceptable - it requires either moving up or getting out. Loser status is also unacceptable.

Core business expansion of the Loser is generally not worthwhile. The Loser should bail out and get into something else immediately.

- The Plodder may or may not be worth keeping and milking. In either case, the Plodder should get into some other business.
- New opportunities falling the Gambler, Loser or Plodder categories should be avoided. The rewards are not worth the risks for Gamblers and Plodders. And Losers are just that - Losers. Opportunities falling in any of the other categories may be considered on their merits.

Remember, these indicated decision making process should not be mechanically applied. Use them as food for thought, not as short-cut.

How Many Ways Could We Shoot Ourselves in the Foot?

The best possible strategic formulation and execution can be in vain if the company shoots itself in the foot. Unfortunately, corporate foot-shooting is not an uncommon event. Foot-shooting is avoidable. It usually comes from failing to take some action or failing to consider some unexpected consequence. It is a result of being too busy.

Conclusion:

As a Management Accountant, it is highly essential, that apart from helping the organization towards excellence through various tools & techniques, the professionals should play an active role in advising the top management for decisions like Expand, Maintain, Contract, Milk or Withdraw.

If decisions need to be made, make the decision, if possible, or at least determine the criteria for making the decision. If the outcome is beyond your control, analyze the situation, looking for key determinants and ways in which you might either influence or understand these determinants. This is the area where you may need contingency plans.

Your inputs should help your organization grow towards becoming a Blue Chip and eventually a STAR performer.

Best Luck and Cherish the profession!



SWACHH BHARAT CESS (SBC)

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Silent Features

- It is a Cess which shall be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI of the Finance Act, 2015, called Swachh Bharat Cess, as service tax on all the taxable services.
- Government has notified vide Notification No. 24/2015-Service Tax levy of Swachh Bharat Cess at the rate of 0.5% of the value of taxable services with effect from 15th November 2015. Presently new service tax rate is 14% and rate of SBC is 0.5%. New rate of service tax plus SBC would be 14.5% on all value of taxable services. The proceeds from this cess will be used for financing and promoting Swachh Bharat initiatives.
- Swachh Bharat Cess is not leviable on services which are fully exempt from service tax or those covered under the negative list of services.
- Swachh Bharat Cess shall be calculated in same as service tax. SBC is not to be calculated on Service Tax but on the taxable value of the service provided.
- Swachh Bharat Cess calculation - For a service worth Rs. 100, Service Tax will be Rs. 14 at 14% rate and SBC will be Rs. 0.05 at 0.5%. So the total chargeable amount will be Rs. 114.5.
- Where abatement is allowed on service tax, such abatement shall be allowed for calculating Swachh Bharat Cess. For example:

In the case of GTA, [Service Tax + SBC]% would be (14% Service Tax + 0.5% SBC) X 30% = 4.35% (4.20%+0.15%)
Taxable Rate would be 4.35%

In the case of works contract, original works and other than original works under the works contract service would be 5.8% [(14% + 0.5%)*40%] and 10.15% [(14% + 0.5%)*70%] respectively. Similar, would be the tax treatment for restaurant and outdoor catering services.

In relation to serving of food or beverages by a restaurant, eating joint or a mess, having the facility of air-conditioning or central air-heating in any part of the establishment, would be 0.5% of 40% of the total amount, i.e., 0.2% of the total amount. The cumulative service tax and Swachh Bharat Cess liability would be [14% ST + 0.5% SBC] of 40% of the total amount, i.e., 5.8% of the total amount charged.

In respect of reverse charge mechanism, SBC liability is determined in accordance with Rule 7 of Point of Taxation

Rules, as per which, point of taxation is the date on which consideration is paid to the service provider. Thus, SBC liability in such case will be 0.5% X Value of taxable service.

• According to Rules of Point of Taxation,

- In cases where payment has been received and invoice is raised before the service becomes taxable, i.e. prior to 15th November, 2015, there is no liability of Swachh Bharat Cess.
- In cases where payment has been received before the service became taxable and invoice is raised within 14 days, i.e. up to 29th November, 2015, even then the service tax liability does not arise.
- Swachh Bharat Cess will be payable on services which are provided on or after 15th Nov, 2015, invoice in respect of which is issued on or after that date and payment is also received on or after that date.
- Swachh Bharat Cess will also be payable where service is provided on or after 15th Nov, 2015 but payment is received prior to that date and invoice in respect of such service is not issued by 29th Nov, 2015.
- SBC would be levied, charged, collected and paid to Government independent of service tax. This needs to be charged separately on the invoice, accounted for separately in the books of account and paid separately under separate accounting code which would be notified shortly. SBC may be charged separately after service tax as a different line item in invoice. It can be accounted and treated similarly to Education cesses.

Swachh Bharat Cess (Minor Head)	Tax Collection	Other Receipts	Penalties	Deduct Refunds
0044-00-506	00441493	00441494	00441496	00441495

- SBC is not integrated in the Cenvat Credit Chain. Therefore, credit of SBC cannot be availed. Further, SBC cannot be paid by utilizing credit of any other duty or tax.
- As SBC is not integrated in the Cenvat Credit chain and reversal under Rule 6 is payment of amount equal to 7% of the value of exempted services, hence, reversal of SBC is not required under Rule 6 of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004.



CHAPTER NEWS

AHMEDABAD

Chapter has organized CEP program on "Management of Emotions at Work Place and Life (Scientific approach) for Mastering Emotions" on 30th Oct. 2015. CMA PD Modh, eminent speaker submit presentation among the members. CMA V H Savaliya, Chairman welcome speaker by offering bouquet. Around 15 members have participated in the program. CMA Manish Analkat, Secretary proposed vote of thanks.

Chapter have observed Rashtriya Ekta Diwas (National Unity Day) - Shapath (Pledge) on 30/10/2015 in the memory of Late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. A good numbers of staff / members and students of the chapter participated

Diwali Get-to-Gether

Chapter has organized Diwali Get-to-Gather of Members and students on 20th November 2015 at Candela Banquet and Restaurant, Ahmedabad. More than 200 members and students have participated in the program. Entertainment program was also organized.

Chapter has celebrated the communal harmony campaign week during 19th to 25th Nov. 2015 and Flag Day on 24th Nov. 2015 of the national foundation communal harmony as per the order of HQ.

Constitution Day

Chapter has celebrated the constitution day on 26th Nov. 2015 at 17.00 hrs at its premises in the memory of 125th birth anniversary of Dr. B R Ambedkar. During the celebration "Preamble to the constitution of India" was read out. Around 60 staff, students, faculties and members whole heartily participated.

NAVI MUMBAI

Corporate Cost Management Week

On Sunday 18th Oct., 2015, Navi Mumbai Chapter under the programme of Corporate Cost Management Week of the Institute, organised CEP on the subject "Costing & MIS in the Healthcare Industry".

CMA Bhushan Patel, General Manager Finance & Accounts of the Lilavati Hospital & Research Center Mumbai was the speaker. Mr. Bhushan has given an insight on the specific area of, departments, cost centers, activities. Cost collections, allocation and absorptions, and revenue recognition in the healthcare industry. MIS statements required for the management, Cost records to be maintained by the Health Industries etc.

The contents and the delivery of the presentation was excellent and knowledge updating. It was explained in brief on "how the prior approval is sought from insurance companies or their approved agency at the time of settlement of the bills and while giving the discharge to

the patients from hospital. In his lecture Mr. Bhushan also explained regarding the ICU, ICCU, SICU and difference between various medical procedures tests and investigations. And knowing the different basis for charging to the customers or method of invoicing was unique for healthcare service industry which was logically different for different services, he also explained the legal complications and risks factors of the health care industry.

Overall it was regarding preparing the useful MIS for the management and ensuring the compliance of Cost Records in the Health care service industry. We are heartily thankful to Mr. Bhushan and all the participants.

Members in Industry Week

On Sunday the 1st November, 2015, Navi Mumbai Chapter celebrated the "Members in Industry Week" by organising a CEP programme on the subject of "Stock Audit & Internal Audit system in banks". The programme started with introduction of speakers by CMA Vivek Bhalerao, Chairman-PD committee.

We were fortunate to get a speaker like CMA S. H. Pathan, (ACMA, M.C.S., M.Com., LL.B., CAIIB, CISA) who is working as AGM in Abhyudaya Co-op. Bank Ltd. While explaining the subject, he achieved a perfect balance between theory & practical aspects of stock audit & internal audit. He explained in detail a sample audit format, scope & coverage of internal audit, stock & book debts audit etc. He covered the aspects such as NPA, income leakage, customer service, loans & advances account etc.

The other learned speaker was Mr. Ashish Ukidwe, (M.Tech., CISA), who runs an audit firm specializing in IS audit, and consultancy. He handled the subject of Information System Audit. He elaborated various topics like Information security (concept, importance etc.), Information System audit, RBI guidelines, IS audit in banking, and IS audit reports. His lucid explanations made the otherwise dry topic, an interesting one. Both the speakers were well received by the audience. The programme ended with vote of thanks by CMA K.V.V.S. Murthy.

NASIK-OJHAR

CEP on 'SME - Managing Transition, Growth and Governance'

Chapter in association with Nashik Chapter of WIRC of ICSI organized Half Day Seminar on 'SME - Managing Transition, Growth and Governance' on 09th Sept. 2015 followed by Felicitation programme of June 2015 pass out students at The IEI Hall, PWD Campus, Nasik.

CMA Dr. Shilpa Parkhi, Chairperson of Nasik Ojhar Chapter, welcomed all members and faculty. CMA A. Sekar, Faculty of the Seminar explained about SME-IPO, Institution Trading Platform (ITP), Compliance Management Systems etc. CMA and CS members and students were attended the seminar. CMA Suraj Lahoti proposed the vote of thanks.

Felicitation Programme for Successful students - June 2015 Examination

The Nasik-Ojhar Chapter is the Best Chapter Award Winner, and we are happy to declare that the June 2015 results are very good. 24 students have completed Final examination and 6 students are All India Rank Holders. 31 students have completed Intermediate Course and out of 31, four students are in All India Rank. Felicitation Programme was conducted on 9th Sept., at IEI Hall, Nashik at 6.30 PM. The programme was attended all successful students with their parents. Some students share their experience about their success and hard work. All students were felicitating by giving them trophies. This Programme was comparing by Mr. Pankaj Bohra, Student Representative of Nasik Chapter and programme was coordinated by CMA Pradnya Chandorkar, Vice Chairperson, CMA Suraj Lahoti, Secretary, and CMA Prashant Yeole Treasurer.

PIMPRI - CHINCHWAD - AKURDI

Members in Industry Fortnight - Seminar on "Cost Management as an effective tool for better financial management"

Chapter celebrated Members in Industry Fortnight in the Month of November 2015. During this fortnight, a seminar on "Cost Management as an effective tool for better Financial Management" was conducted by CMA Ajay Kumar, Head (Corporate Finance), Minda Corporation Ltd. at CMA Bhawan, Pimpri. CMA BhaveshMarolia, Treasurer - PCA Chapter gave the welcome speech. CMA L D Pawar, RCM felicitated the speaker, CMA Ajay Kumar by presenting him with a bouquet and memento.

In the session, CMA Ajay Kumar explained how cost management techniques can be practically applied. He explained in detail the challenges faced by cost accountants in industry when presenting reports to higher management and how to overcome these challenges. The session was well attended by members of industry and practice.

CEP Seminar on "GST Return, Payment & Refund"

The ICAI-Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter had organized seminar on-"GST-Return, Payment and Refund" on November 28, 2015 at CMA Bhawan, Pimpri.

PCA Chapter had conducted CEP Seminar on GST Registration in the month of October 2015. Based on demand from audience then, a second session was held to discuss the Return procedure, payment and refund procedure. CMA Jayant Hampiholi felicitated the guest speaker CMAL D Pawar, RCM by presenting him with a memento.

In the Technical session, CMA L D Pawar explained in detail the provisions regarding Return, Payment and Refund procedure involved in GST. The Seminar was well attended by members and industry.

CMA BhaveshMarolia proposed vote of thanks. The seminar was well attended by members of industry and practice. CMA Jayant Hampiholi felicitated Speaker CMA L D Pawar during CEP on "GST- Return, Payment and Refund" organized by Pimpri-Chinchwad- Akurdi Chapter on 28th November 2015. CMA L D Pawar felicitated Speaker CMA Ajay Kumar, Head (Corp. Fin), Minda Corporation Ltd. during programme organized by Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter

SURAT-SOUTH GUJARAT

CEP on Role of Cost Accountants in Direct Taxation

A CEP on "Role of Cost Accountants in Direct Taxation" was organized by Chapter on 29-11-2015 at Chapter's Office. CMA Nanty Shah, Member of the Chapter welcomed the faculty and members & gave brief introduction about the subject & Faculty. CMA Amish Parmar, a member, felicitated the faculty. CA Surendra Kumar Rakhecha, a Practising Chartered Accountant discussed comprehensively on the topic and gave various ideas and role of Cost Accountants in Direct Taxation.

VAPI - DAMAN - SILVASSA

CEP Report

CEP on 31-10-2015 on "Foreign Direct Investment through External commercial borrowings route". CMA Debasish Mitra, Chairman, WIRC was the speaker.

CEP on 22-11-2015 on "Valuation under Central Excise for Captive Consumption – Cost Accounting Standard - 4" by CMA B F Modi, practising Cost Accountant.

Both these programmes were well attended by members in practice and industry and students. The programs were participative programs sharing knowledge by the experts.

DIRECTIVES FROM CENTRAL COUNCIL REGARDING THE 56TH AGM OF WIRC, IN RESPECT OF PUBLICATION OF DEBIT NOTES MATTER IN THE WIRC BULLETIN

The Central Council of the Institute at its 296th Meeting held on 7th & 8th November 2015 directed WIRC by email dated 23rd November 2015 and subsequent letter dated 23rd November 2015, through Secretary (Actg.) Mr. Kaushik Banerjee, as follows: "The Council also directed that the Secretary shall write to WIRC to stop publishing the debit notes in WIRC Bulletin with immediate effect."

The said direction of Secretary - ICAI prohibits, WIRC from publishing the Debit note matters in WIRC Bulletin with immediate effect. With due respect to the mandate of the 56th AGM of WIRC held on 29th June 2015, regarding publishing of debit notes, WIRC is mandatorily following the directives of the HQ. Therefore, WIRC and its office bearers will not be in a position to address the consequences arising out of it and the same will be represented to/by HQ, if any.

WIRC is also in process to avail copies of supporting papers/ relevant provision of the Act from Central Council in support of the said direction. Upon receipt of the said details the matter will be discussed in the next Council Meeting and considering legal and procedural aspects, future course of action will be decided in consultation and directions of the HQ.

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

(Statutory body under an Act of Parliament)

Taxation Committee Presents

Refresher Course on "Indirect Taxation and gearing for GST"

Course Fee:

Rs. 3,000/- (Rupees Three Thousand only) - for all members and CMA final qualified persons, with an exception of special fee for Senior Citizen CMAs - Fee Rs. 2,500/-

Date : 18th, 19th and 20th December 2015 • Time : 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. per day

Venue :

WIRC Office, Rohit Chambers, 4th Floor, Janmabhoomi Marg, Fort, Mumbai 400 001

(Ten CEP Credit Hours will be provided)

Programme Schedule :

Day 1: Central Excise and VAT

- Technical Session 1 – Central Excise Law - concept, manufacture, levy of duty and valuation
- Technical Session 2 – Procedural Aspects - Central Excise Rules, Valuation Rules and other rules
- Technical Session 3 – CENVAT Credit Rules
- Technical Session 4 – Show Cause/ Reply to show Cause/ Adjudication
- Technical Session 5 – Case Study and Group Discussion
- Technical Session 6 – Issues of VAT

Day 2: Service Tax

- Technical Session 7 – Service, Negative Services, Bundled Services, Declared services
- Technical Session 8 – Exempted service, person liable to pay service tax, Place of Provision of Service Rules
- Technical Session 9 – Point of Taxation Rules, Abatement, Valuation
- Technical Session 10 – Routine Procedures - Registration, Invoice, Payment, Returns
- Technical Session 11 – Works Contract, Valuation of Services
- Technical Session 12 – GST - Case Study and Group Discussion

Day 3: Audit aspects under Central Excise, Service Tax and an Insight into GST

- Technical Session 13 – Audit under Central Excise and Service Tax
- Technical Session 14 – Goods & Service Tax (GST) - including Business Process Reports and Place of Supply Rules.

Mode of Payment

On-line (by Credit/Debit Card / NEFT) or Off-line (Cheque / Demand Draft) drawn in favour of 'Institute of Cost Accountants of India', payable at Kolkata should be sent along with a copy of this registration form to the "Taxation Committee,
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, CMA Bhawan, 12 Sudder Street, Kolkata - 700 016"

Details for Bank Transfer (for NEFT)

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK A/c No. 0093002109030025
IFSC: PUNB0009300, Branch - New Market Branch, Kolkata
PAN: AAATT9744L Service Tax no: AAATT9744LSD005

For any further clarification / issues, please contact:

CMA Chiranjib Das, Secretary, Taxation Committee at taxresearch@icmai.in / + 919830766740
WIRC of ICAI : Tel. : 022-22043406, 22043416 • E-mail : wirc@icmai.in

Registration: only on prior booking. NO SPOT REGISTRATION.



Mr. Rajesh Sharma, Faculty being felicitated by CMA Rasesh Choksi during CEP organised by WIRC on 21st November 2015.



View of Participants during CEP organised by WIRC on 21st November 2015.



Prof. D. N. Panigrahi, CMA T.B. Raman Murty, Zonal Manager, Bank of Maharashtra, CMA P. V. Bhattad, President ICAI, CMA S.N. Mahankaliwar, Secretary WIRC and CMA K. V. Kasiviswanathan, during workshop on "Opportunity for CMA's in Bank" organised by Nagpur Chapter on 21st November 2015.



CMA Amish Parmar felicitating Mr. Surendra Kumar Rakhecha, faculty during CEP organised by Surat-South Gujarat Chapter on 29th November 2015. Also seen CMA Manubhai Desai, Chairman of the Chapter

Fill the brain with high thoughts, highest ideals place them day and night before you and out of that will come great work.

– Swami Vivekananda

To



If undelivered please return to:

THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL,
Rohit Chambers, Janmabhoomi Marg, Fort, Mumbai 400 001.