



WIRC BULLETIN

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THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Statutory body under an Act of Parliament)

WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL

Organises

NATIONAL SEMINAR

6 CEP
Credit Hours

Theme: CMAs Partner in - Vision 2022 - for Vibrant India

Sub Topic

- Catalyst for Economic Growth.
- Investing in India: A Mega Opportunity
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: Challenges for Corporates and Banks
- GST: Anti-profiteering compliance

Dates: Saturday 10th & Sunday 11th February 2018



भारतीय दिलाता और शोधन अक्षमता बोर्ड
Insolvency and
Bankruptcy Board of India



Venue:

Yashvantrao Chavan Centre,

General Jagannath Bhonsle Road, Opp Mantralaya, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400021

NATIONAL SEMINAR

Vision 2022 for a Vibrant India

In his 2017 Independence Day address, Hon. Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi marked the year 2022 - the 75th anniversary of India's independence - as the deadline for effecting the country's transformation into a New India scaling new highs on the wings of its peerless demographic dividend. His New India vision encompassed the government's initiatives based on the tenets of cooperative federalism and good governance including landmark reforms like GST and the resolute crackdown against corruption and black money.

In elaborating the significance of cooperative federalism, the Hon. Prime minister highlighted the need for seamless collaboration and coordination between Centre and States towards ensuring national welfare and advancement. He also appealed to young Indians to become job creators, rather than job seekers, for sustainable economic growth and prosperity.

Today, India is making rapid strides on the transformational trajectory as outlined by our Prime Minister. That we are inching closer towards becoming a developed state from a developing state is evident from the validation of our progress by reputed global entities. While the World Bank Group has placed India on the 100th position (from the erstwhile 130th) on the Ease of Doing Business rankings, credit rating agency Moody's has upgraded India's rating from Baa3 to Baa2, and outlook from stable to positive. These credible endorsements bear testimony to the fact that the Government's pioneering efforts are bearing fruit. India is now hailed as the 4th fastest growing economy in the world, and with the rollout of GST and Insolvency Code, 2016, it has firmly etched its place of pride on the global map.

National Seminar's theme: Why and for whom?

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICAI) is India's only recognized statutory professional organization with over 70,000 members and 5,00,000 students.

Our institute has been playing a key role in facilitating and ensuring the effectiveness of a host of government programs including skill development, investors awareness and financial literacy campaigns. We have propagated and promoted the government's objectives through various initiatives like the inception of Insolvency Professional Agency, and demystifying the Goods and Services Tax (GST) through seminars, workshops and GST help desks across the country.

The National Seminar "CMAs Partner in Vision 2022 for a Vibrant India" would unfold and underline the Government's Vision 2022 through thought-provoking sessions on critical business and industry issues like investing in India opportunities, insolvency & bankruptcy code challenges, GST specifics and infrastructure prospects.

This pivotal event would bring together the best minds from the government, industry, and academia to generate actionable insights, with the Institute playing the role of an interface. The Mumbai metropolis, being India's Financial Capital and an established global hub, is the perfect venue for this one-of-a-kind confluence. We appeal to each one of you to register as early as possible and help us make the event a phenomenal success.

Jai Hind

CMA Kailash R. Gandhi
Chairman, WIRC-ICAI

CMA Laxman D. Pawar
Vice Chairman, WIRC-ICAI & Convener

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NATIONAL SEMINAR

SCHEDULE

Saturday, 10th February 2018

09.00 a.m. - 10.00 a.m.	Registration
10.00 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.	Inauguration Session
11.30 a.m. - 11.45 a.m.	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>
11.45 a.m. - 01.00 p.m.	Technical Session I – Catalyst for Economic Growth
01.00 p.m. - 02.00 p.m.	<i>Lunch Break</i>
02.00 p.m. - 03.30 p.m.	Technical Session II – Investing in India : A Mega Opportunity
03.30 p.m. - 03.45 p.m.	<i>Tea/Coffee Break</i>
03.45 p.m. - 05.30 p.m.	Technical Session III – Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: Challenges for Corporates and Banks
06.00 p.m. - 07.30 p.m.	Chapters' Meet at WIRC Office (<i>Followed by Dinner</i>)

Sunday, 11th February 2018

09.30 a.m. - 10.00 a.m.	<i>Breakfast</i>
10.00 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.	Technical Session IV – GST: Anti-profiteering compliance
11.30 a.m. - 11.45 a.m.	<i>Tea / Coffee Break</i>
11.45 a.m. - 01.00 p.m.	Valedictory Session
01.00 p.m. onwards	<i>Lunch</i>

TARIFF

Sponsorship Tariff

Platinum	Rs. 5,00,000/-
Golden	Rs. 3,00,000/-
Silver	Rs. 2,00,000/-
Seminar Kit	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Media Partners	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Infrastructure Partner	Rs. 1,00,000/-
Logistics Partner	Rs. 50,000/-
Hospitality Partner (Lunch)	Rs. 50,000/-
Hospitality Partner (Tea)	Rs. 30,000/-

Souvenir Tariff

Back Cover	Rs. 25,000/-
Front Inside Cover	Rs. 20,000/-
Back Inside Cover	Rs. 20,000/-
Colour Full Page	Rs. 15,000/-
Colour Half Page	Rs. 10,000/-
Ordinary Full Page (B & W)	Rs. 10,000/-
Ordinary Half Page (B & W)	Rs. 5,000/-

CEP Credit : 6 Hours

DELEGATE FEES :

Member: Rs. 2,000/- + GST @ 18% = Rs. 2,360/-

Non Members : Rs. 3,000/- + GST @ 18% = Rs. 3,540/-

Early Bird discount of 15% for booking and payment till 15th January 2018

Group Discount for Corporates

15% for Nomination of more than 10 delegates • 10% for Nomination of more than 5 to 10 delegates

PAYMENT DETAILS :

Cheque / DD should be in favour of 'ICAI-WIRC'

Account Name: The Institute of Cost Accountants of India - WIRC

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Branch: Horniman Circle, Mumbai • **IFSC Code :** BARBOPBBMUM • **MICR Code :** 400012111

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From the Desk of Chairman

Dear Members and Students,

In my first communiqué of the new year, I would like to reiterate our emblematic vision for CMA Institute, its members and students. My goal as the Chairman is to **"bring about a positive change through 1. capacity building of members, 2. student growth & skill development, 3. leveraging Information technology for growth, and 4. building a credible and cherished Brand CMA"**

It's my belief that we have made rapid strides towards achieving diverse goals guided by this grand unifying vision. I thank the Council, members and students from the bottom of my heart for their unflinching support. We have yet miles to go, but as they say, well begun is half done.

I would like to quickly recapitulate the key events and milestones of the year gone by:

- Year 2017 can clearly be termed as 'The year of Reforms' that included milestone measures like the GST (Goods and Services Tax), Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and flagship schemes like Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT), so also the steps taken to expedite the efforts to resolve the mounting stress of Banking sector.
- Stable macro trends, growing political stability and continuation of the reforms agenda have led to a significant run up in the Capital markets in 2017 despite subdued earnings growth.
- Year 2017 was a roller coaster ride for fixed income markets. The 10-yr benchmark sovereign yield moved from 6.40% levels at the start of the year to 7.39% levels by year end, i.e. a rise of almost 100 bps (i.e. 1%).
- At WIRC, we managed to conduct a good number of programs for our members on varied topics.
- We also witnessed green shoots in student growth. We entered into an MoU with Raheja College of Commerce for CMA foundation course.
- We had successful interactions with various government authorities like the former RBI governor, Dy. Governor, Regional Director (MCA), Sales tax commissioner etc regarding the institute and its activity.

December was, as always, a happening month. Key events included:

- CEP on Competition law for CMAs - 8th December 2017 at WIRC by Shri Gaurav Kumar, IES, Director, CCI and Shri Yogesh K. Dubey, Dy. Director, CCI
- CEP on Managing Risk and Compliance For Achieving Growth at WIRC - 22nd December at WIRC by CMA V. C. Kothari, Practicing Cost Accountant
- Round table Discussion Meeting - National Seminar - 30th December 2018 @ 3.00 p.m. at WIRC
- Round table discussion meeting for Cost Audit and Cost Report. Report submitted to council.
- Round table discussion meeting for Valuation rules and standards on valuation
- 2nd January 2018 - Agreement in L.S. Raheja College of Commerce, Santacruz (W), Mumbai to start Foundation Course from January 2018

Beyond doubt, 2018 would also be a very vibrant year for us. We are hosting a one-of-a-kind National Seminar on 10th and 11th February in Mumbai with a theme **"CMAs Partner in Vision 2022 for a Vibrant India"** in Mumbai. This pivotal event would bring together the best minds from the government, industry, and academia to generate actionable insights, with the Institute playing the role of an enabling interface. The Mumbai metropolis, being India's Financial Capital and an established global hub, is the perfect venue for this one-of-a-kind confluence. We appeal to each one of you to register as early as possible and help us make the event a phenomenal success.

I also request every Practicing member to approach his/her clients and secure as many corporate delegates and souvenir messages as possible. Also appeal every member to come forward to make this event a big success.

We are getting very good response from corporate for activity to share the placement details. I also appeal all our members in industry and practice to please make use of institute website for placement. Link for your future reference. <http://icmai.in/studentswebsite/placement.php>

We are happy to share with you Institute initiatives and execution through Board of Advance Studies the launch of four of new Courses viz. Executive Diploma in Business Valuation, Executive Diploma in Cost & Management Accounting for Engineers, Certificate Course in Arbitration and Certificate Course in GST. All the Courses are now open for members and non-members also. http://icmai.in/Advanced_Studies/

The WIRC is also revamping its website for a better connect with different stakeholders - both internal and external. Our new-look site will go a long way in expanding our digital footprints across the globe. It will include many empowering and enabling features including:

1. **Forum and Social Media Connect:** The Members Network Page would have forums for Social Media Platforms, and the members can interact for continuous value addition through one to one communication through blogs and posts. This connect would also enable cohesion and resource planning.
2. **Dedicated Chapter page for Chapters Information :** The Chapters Page will highlight Chapter Information and allied details. The Bulletin Page for the Monthly Bulletin Issue will highlight each article.
3. **Online CEP Registration:** The option of registering by Members for Future/Current CEP at their Region using the online forum.
4. **Login Facility:** All students and members would be given a login facility where they can browse their details related to them, which will sync with the Head office website.
5. **Connecting with Mobile:** The website would be highly responsive with Mobile-friendly views, with proper Sliders and easy access.
6. **Informative and User Friendly:** In the 'About Us' Page of the website, History and detailed information about Past Presidents and Past Chairmen of the Region are displayed.
7. **Repository of Resource:** The Members Page will depict the pages highlighting the Resources and Knowledge useful for members for professional pursuits. The Professional Insights Page will also help Members and Students expand their knowledge horizon.
8. **Proper Information:** The Contact Us Page will highlight the Administration Details and will have an Enquiry Form.
9. **Events Coverage:** The Gallery Page will show the Institute Events with Photos and Videos.
10. **Systematic Information:** CEP Registration Form with Location Details for Members and Delegates will be highlighted. The Organized Pages with updates in the vertical Marquee will be user friendly.
11. **Interaction with Stakeholders:** The Chairperson's Message to the Students & Visitors will enable better communication.
12. **Ease of Access:** It would enable a unique point of ease of accessing the website for the relevant information.
13. **Archives of Bulletins:** The bulletin page will keep an archive of all past issues with ease of search facility

Visit our website : <https://www.icmai-wirc.in>

As we move ahead in the new year, I would like to appeal to each one of you to devote commensurate time and effort for promoting and serving the larger cause of our institute. We live in an era of unprecedented disruption, one that is replete with emergent technologies and enormous data explosion. The financial transformation in this incredibly dynamic environment goes way beyond providing accounting solutions. Today, various stakeholders including government, shareholders, investors, regulators, vendors and value chain partners constantly seek updated and analytical information to enhance their decision making and CMAs are ahead of the curve in providing all critical dashboards including KPIs and monetized metrics for use by diverse entities.

I feel we CMAs have a lot to contribute in helping businesses across verticals move up the value chain. Let's together rise to the occasion.

Once Again Happy New year to you and your family!!!!

Jai Hind!!!

CMA Kailash Gandhi



Applicability of GST on Import Clearances other than Port of Importation

CMA Ashok B. Nawal

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Goods are imported in India and normally Bill of Entry for home consumption is filed. However, there will be cases, where one needs to study the applicability of duty.

Type of Sale	Documents	Applicable Rate of Duty
Importation	Bill of Entry	Basic Customs Duty + IGST
Sale from SEZ & FTWZ	Bill of Entry	Seller will file the Bill of Entry on behalf of Buyer and pay Basic Customs Duty + IGST
High Sea Sale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Invoice High Sea Sale Agreement 	Buyer will file the Bill of Entry and pay Basic Customs Duty + IGST
Sale from Public Bonded Warehouse or Private Bonded Warehouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial Invoice from Seller to Buyer 	Buyer will file the Bill of Entry for Home Consumption and pay Basic Customs Duty + IGST And also Seller will charge the IGST to the Buyer over & above IGST charged on Commercial Invoice in accordance with Board Circular No. 46/2017-Customs dated 24-11-2017

Let us analyze the legal provisions for applicability of GST in each case of sale.

- **Importation:** "India" has been defined u/s 2(56) of CGST Act 2017 as :
 - Section 2(56) "India" means the territory of India as referred to in article 1 of the Constitution, its territorial waters, seabed and sub-soil underlying such waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone or any other maritime zone as referred to in the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, and the air space above its territory and territorial waters
 - As per Section 7 (2), Supply of goods imported into India, till they cross customs frontier of India, shall be treated to be supply of goods in course of inter-State trade or commerce. Further as per Section 8 (1) (ii), goods imported into the territory of India till they cross the customs frontiers of India will not be treated as Intra State supply of goods.

Further, Section 3(7) of Customs Tariff Act 1975 which is reproduced below :

Any article which is imported into India shall, in addition, be liable to Integrated Tax at such rate, not exceeding forty percent. As is leviable under section 5 of the Integrated Goods & Services Tax Act 2017, on a like article on its supply in India, on the value of the imported

article as determined under section (8).

In view of the above, on importation of goods and clearance from the port of importation will attract IGST over & above Basic Custom Duty.

- Sale from SEZ and FTWZ :

In accordance with Rule 11(11) of SEZ Rules 2006, SEZs are deemed to be Port and they are included in Section 7 of the Customs Act 1962 in accordance with the provisions of Section 53 of the Customs Act 1962. The said Rule is reproduced below:

"The Special Economic Zone shall be deemed to be a port, airport, inland container depot, land customs station under section 7 of the Customs Act in accordance with the provisions of section 53 from the date notified in this behalf:

Provided that Specified Officer may designate any area or area(s) in the Special Economic Zone as an area for loading and unloading of import or export cargo:

Provided further that in case the said port, airport, inland container depot, land customs station area is to be used for loading and unloading of import or export cargo meant for Domestic Tariff Area importers and exporters also, storage for such cargo shall be in a separate enclosure and deliveries for such cargo shall be allowed by the Authorized Officer of the Special Economic Zone based on Bill of Entry,

assessed by the Assistant or Deputy Commissioner of Customs having jurisdiction over the said Customs Station.

Provided also that addition or inclusion of any land to an existing Special Economic Zone, where such land contains a port, manufacturing unit, or structures in which no commercial, industrial or economic activity is in progress, then such Special Economic Zone shall not be eligible for any duty benefits in respect of the pre-existing structures but any additions or up-gradations to such existing ports manufacturing units, or structures after their addition or inclusion in a Special Economic Zone shall be eligible for the fiscal incentives as applicable for a new infrastructure in a Special Economic Zone and also the authorized operations being carried on in such infrastructure shall be eligible for benefits as provided for under the Special Economic Zone Act and Rules."

In view of the above, any sale from Port of Importation, airport, inland container depot, land customs station & SEZ will be required to file Bill of Entry for home consumption and pay Basic Customs Duty and IGST.

- **High Sea Sale:**

Let us understand important relevant definition for the purpose :

- **Important Definitions as per IGST**

- Section 2(4), "customs frontiers of India" means the limits of a customs area as defined in section 2 of the Customs Act, 1962
- Section 2(10) "import of goods" with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means bringing goods into India from a place outside India

- **Important Definitions as per CGST Act:**

- Section 2(56) "India" means the territory of India as referred to in article 1 of the Constitution, its territorial waters, seabed and sub-soil underlying such waters, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone or any other maritime zone as referred to in the Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and other Maritime Zones Act, 1976, and the air space above its territory and territorial waters

- **Important Definitions as per Customs Act:**

- Section 2(11) "customs area" means the area of a customs station and includes any area in which imported goods or export goods are ordinarily kept before clearance by Customs Authorities
- 2(13) "customs station" means any customs port, customs airport or land customs station;
- Though GST Act does not define "crossing the customs frontiers", Section 2(ab) of CST Act, 1956 defines it as: "crossing the customs frontiers of

India" means crossing the limits of the area of a customs station in which imported goods or export goods are ordinarily kept before clearance by customs authorities.

- As per Section 7 (2), Supply of goods imported into India, till they cross customs frontier of India, shall be treated to be supply of goods in course of inter-State trade or commerce. Further as per Section 8 (1) (ii), goods imported into the territory of India till they cross the customs frontiers of India will not be treated as Intra State supply of goods.
- In case of High Sea Sale, the sale takes place while the goods are yet on high seas i.e. before they are imported and before entering (crossing) the Customs frontiers of India itself, by way of transfer of documents of title of goods.
- Therefore, considering the above provisions, it can be concluded that high sea sales will not be taxed since the sale takes place before the goods are imported into India and enter the customs frontier. Conditions of Section 7(2) are not satisfied.
- Thus, if both the sections are read together, we can arrive at the following:
 1. Till the time, imported goods cross the customs frontier of India, it will not be treated as import as well as inter-state supply as per Section 7(2).
 2. Since it is not inter-state supply, it cannot also be treated as intra-state supply because to get the supply treated as intra-state supply, the location of the supplier and the place of supply should be in the same State / UT.

In view of the above, all the high-seas transactions are neither inter-state supply nor intra-state supply and hence will be out of GST purview.

- Sale from Public Bonded Warehouse or Private Bonded Warehouse
- As per Section 2(4), "customs frontiers of India" means the limits of a customs area as defined in section 2 of the Customs Act, 1962. Further as per Section 2(11) "customs area" means the area of a customs station and includes any area in which imported goods or export goods are ordinarily kept before clearance by Customs Authorities. Also, as per Section 2(13) "customs station" means any customs port, customs airport or land customs station;
- Considering the definition of customs frontier, customs area and customs station, it can be concluded that the Bonded warehouse is a customs area wherein the goods are kept before clearance by Customs Authorities. It is therefore clear that when goods are stored in a Bonded Warehouse, the goods have already been imported into India.

- As per Section 7(2), Supply of goods imported into India, till they cross customs frontier of India, shall be treated to be supply of goods in course of inter-State trade or commerce.
- Thus, the sale from Bonded warehouse will be covered under Section 7(2) since the limits of the area of a customs station in which imported goods or export goods are ordinarily kept before clearance by customs authorities are not crossed i.e. customs frontier of India are not crossed.
- CBEC has also taken the same view in the Circular No. 46/2017-Customs dated 24-11-2017
- The taxability of the said transaction will be as under:

Particulars	Customs Duties	Valuation	IGST/CGST + SGST	Valuation
Filing of BOE for warehousing by A Ltd	NIL	Assessable value needs to be determined in accordance with Section 14 (1) of the Customs Act, 1962 - value at the time of import should be considered which is the transaction value of such goods, i.e. the price actually paid or payable for the goods when sold for export to India for delivery at the time and place of importation read with valuation rules	NA	NA
Sale of A Ltd to B Ltd and filing of BOE for home consumption by B Ltd	BCD + IGST	Value at the time of import should be considered. Since Bond to Bond Bill of Entry is already made wherein the assessable value is already arrived at by adding landing charges, there will not be a requirement of determining the assessable value at time of bill of entry for home consumption and the assessable value at time of warehousing will be considered for determining assessable value for home consumption.	IGST	Transaction value plus duties of customs

- It is pertinent to note the Supreme Court Decision in case of M/s Ashoka Hotel Vs Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes where in it is held that when the goods are kept in bonded warehouses, it cannot be said that goods have crossed the customs frontiers of India. The goods are not cleared from the customs till they are brought into India by crossing the customs frontier. This case is on the pretext that the duty-free shops of the appellant are beyond the customs frontiers of India and sale takes place before the goods crossed the customs frontiers of India i.e. outside India and hence outside purview of the State Tax.

Para 23:

"Looking to the aforesaid legal position, it cannot be disputed that the goods sold at the duty free shops, owned by the appellant, would be said to have been sold before the goods crossed the customs frontiers of India, as it is not in dispute that the duty free shops of the appellant situated at the 13 International Airport of Bengaluru are beyond the customs frontiers of India i.e. they are not within the customs frontiers of India

Para 30:

"They again submitted that 'in the course of import' means 'the transaction ought to have taken place beyond the territories of India and not within the geographical territory of India'. We do not agree with the said submission. When any transaction takes place outside the customs frontiers of India, the

transaction would be said to have taken place outside India.

Though the transaction might take place within India but technically, looking to the provisions of Section 2(11) of the Customs Act and Article 286 of the Constitution, the said transaction would be said to have taken place outside India. In other words, it cannot be said that the goods are imported into the territory of India till the goods or the documents of title to the goods are brought into India. Admittedly, in the instant case, the goods had not been brought into the customs frontiers of India before the transaction of sales had taken place and, therefore, in our opinion, the transactions had taken place beyond or outside the custom frontiers of India."

- Section 7(2) specifically covers those cases where goods are imported into India but have not crossed the customs frontiers. Therefore, this case law will not be relevant in GST Scenario.

To conclude, when Title of property changes in the Public Bonded Warehouse and private Bonded Warehouse, there will be impact of double taxation. In other words, IGST will be paid twice and only once credit will be available. This is unfortunate but based on the law of GST as on date.

CBEC Board Circular 46/2017-Customs dated 24-11-2017 reconfirms the views, but which is not logical and legally correct till the time GST Council recommends exemption of IGST on transfer of title in the Public Bonded Warehouse / Private Bonded Warehouse.



GST ITC : Furtherance of Business

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According to Section 16 (1) of CGST Act, 2017 : Every registered person shall, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed and in the manner specified in section 49, be entitled to take credit of input tax charged on any supply of goods or services or both to him which is used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of his business and the said amounts shall be credited to the electronic credit ledger of such person.

Let us see the first, definition of Business under GST ; As per Sec 2(17) of CGST Act, 2017 "Business" include :

- a. any trade, commerce, manufacture, profession, vocation, adventure, wager or any other similar activity, whether or not it is for a pecuniary benefit;
- b. any activity or transaction in connection with or incidental or ancillary to (a) above;
- c. any activity or transaction in the nature of (a) above, whether or not there is volume, frequency, continuity or regularity of such transaction;
- d. supply or acquisition of goods including capital assets and services in connection with commencement or closure of business;
- e. provision by a club, association, society, or any such body (for a subscription or any other consideration) of the facilities or benefits to its members, members, as the case may be;
- f. admission, for a consideration, of persons to any premises; and
- g. services supplied by a person as the holder of an office which has been accepted by him in the course or furtherance of his trade, profession or vocation;
- h. services provided by a race club by way of totalizator or a licence to book maker in such club
- i. any activity or transaction undertaken by the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority in which they are engaged as public authorities

In other words, Business means any trade, commerce, manufacture, profession, vocation, adventure, wager or any other similar activity whether or not it is for monetary benefits. Any activity directly or indirectly related to these activities are also covered under Business. Further, any activity falling in above categories would be treated as business irrespective of volume, frequency, and continuity.

Input tax credit is entitled to only on the basis of goods and services or both to be used in the course or Furtherance of Business. Meaning of "Furtherance" as per dictionary, furthering or being furthered; promotion; advancement or progress of a scheme. Furtherance of

business means act of furthering business, advancement/ promotion of business.

In the course or furtherance of business is very much important phrase in the input tax definition but the fact is, term "Business" has defined in the law but the phrase " furtherance of business "has not defined in the law or not dealt with any manner in the law. However, we can determine whether a supply has been made in the course of furtherance of business :- activity carrying on the basis of business principles, continuity and mainly concerned with the making taxable supply for consideration. Following is the some examples related to business and furtherance of business

- i) An Individual buys Bike for personal use and same the after 2 years to a Dealer this is not a sale under GST and no furtherance of business as well.
- ii) Services provided by a society / Club of its members shall be treated as Supply and applicable rates under GST to be charged.
- iii) GST paid on purchases of Printing and stationery which is used in the office is eligible for input credit since it is used in the course and furtherance of business.

Supply is either used exclusively in the course/ furtherance of business can claim input tax credit without any restrictions. According to Sec 17(5) of CGST Act, 2017, there is restriction on availment of input tax credit on the some of services & supply.

The phrase "furtherance of business" is not defined in the GST Act. It has a wide meaning. Expenses are incurred in relation to furtherance of business depend on nature of business as well as nature of the expenditure. If the purchases are for use for office, plant & Branches etc. and tax paid on the same will get input tax credit, while usage for personal purpose by office bearers then it is cannot be called as that for furtherance of business.

Input Tax in relation to a taxable person, means the tax charged on any supply of goods and/or services to him who is used in the course or furtherance of his business, but does not include the tax paid under the Composition but includes the tax payable under the reverse charge. It includes taxes paid on input goods, input services and capital goods. Further, Credit of tax paid on capital goods is permitted to be availed in one instalment and if I-T depreciation claimed on tax portion then ITC not applicable.

Conclusion : Phrase "in the course of" and "furtherance of business" having wide scope of meaning and it is really challenge before us to prove that Input Tax credit on all supplies of goods and/or services in the course of and also for furtherance of business. ■



Dimensions and Role of Financial Sector Regulators in India

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Financial sector is the backbone of any economy and it plays a crucial role in the mobilization and allocation of resources. Financial system of any country consists of financial markets, financial inter-mediation and financial instruments or financial products. An efficient financial system has been regarded as a necessary pre condition for higher growth. Propelled by this ruling paradigm, several developing countries undertook programs for reforming their financial system.

Indian financial system's regulatory architecture one immediately relevant characteristic of the Indian financial system's regulatory architecture is its complexity - both in terms of the sheer number of regulatory, quasi-regulatory, non-regulatory-but-still-regulating bodies, and also because of their overlapping, ambiguously defined respective spheres of concern and influence.

- **Regulatory agencies** - RBI, SEBI, IRDA, PFRDA, FMC .there are product-wise demarcations of regulatory space for various regulators
- **Quasi regulatory agencies** - There are other government bodies which perform quasi-regulatory functions NABARD, NHB, SIDBI
- **Central Government Ministries** - Ministry of Finance (MoF) through its representatives on the Boards of SEBI, IRDA and RBI
- **State Government** - Through the registrar of cooperatives, the state governments regulate the cooperative banking institutions in their respective states
- **Special statutes** - for certain financial intermediaries: Some key financial services intermediaries like SBI and its Associate Banks, Public Sector Banks, LIC and GIC are governed by their own statutes.
- **Financial Sector Development Council (FSDC)** - which has replaced the High Level Committee on Capital Markets

Implications of the present Financial sector regulatory architecture

- **Regulatory arbitrage** - because there are spaces in the financial system that are either regulated by multiple entities with little clarity on division of

responsibilities, or are regulated by agencies that do not have the competence to regulate them effectively

- **Conflicts of interest** for certain regulators. RBI is not just the banking regulator, it is also the investment banker for the government and the monetary policymaker. The role of investment banker to the government may conflict with the role of banking regulator because banks buy a bulk of government securities
- **Difficult to create financial intermediaries** that offer a range of financial services and benefit from economies of scope. An example is the regulation of financial services distribution, which has significant inter-regulator differences. So, it is almost impossible to create distribution agencies or front-end intermediaries that can offer a complete range of financial services to the clients.
- **Problems of coordination** among agencies. obviates potential situations where common grounds can be found on common issues affecting the regulated companies from different sectors. This often vitiates the level playing ground, and also creates a situation of legislative instability.
- **Gaps for which no regulator is in charge** - such as the diverse kinds of ponzi schemes that periodically surface in India, which are not regulated by any of the existing agencies
- **Regulatory Over-reach:** Current Regulatory structure empowers the regulators to micro-manage the regulated entities, and forces all corporate actions to be compliance oriented rather than concentrate over business matters. Overly regulated players are unable to effectively address issues related to consumer and investor interests. micro-management of the regulated is counter-productive as most resources end up being dedicated to compliance rather than business innovation, therefore sideline the interests of consumers and investors
- **Inhibits innovation** in products due to inability of the regulator to comprehend the complex financial instruments per se, a system of need for approval and lack of capacity for timely approval
- **Compartmentalization of product/service offerings** is fallout of the inability of the current regulatory system to address overlapping/common

issues that influence and concern multiple sectors together.

- **Inadequate infrastructure** and mechanism for dispute resolution and for coping with institutional failures.
- **Insufficient monitoring / regulatory** mechanisms for ensuring systemic stability of financial system and for protection of consumer and investor rights
- **Obsolete financial laws** - enacted when the country was a command and control economy. They are guided by the objective of containing and controlling financial markets and banning activity, rather than regulating and supervising markets and achieving sophisticated interventions through which market failures are addressed.

Financial regulatory architecture in other countries

The United States has a Financial Stability Oversight Council that looks at monitoring risks to the US financial system and facilitate communication among financial regulators. The United States has a Financial Stability Oversight Council that looks at monitoring risks to the US financial system and facilitate communication among financial regulators. In Australia, prudential regulation and conduct regulations had been divided and mandated to two distinct regulatory bodies, the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA) that governs the financial institutions and the Australian Securities & Investments Commission (ASIC) that governs corporate conduct. In Canada, Prudential Regulation and Conduct Regulation has been placed in separate categories. The United Kingdom formerly had a unified regulator, the Financial Services Authority, formed in 1997. The Financial Services Authority has been disbanded and replaced by the Financial Services Act. This Act gives the Bank of England responsibility for financial stability, bringing together macro and micro prudential regulation, creates a new regulatory structure consisting of the Bank of England's Financial Policy Committee, the Prudential. Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority. The Financial Conduct Authority is responsible for regulating and policing the banking system. The Prudential Regulation Authority carries out the prudential regulation of financial firms, including banks, investment banks, building societies and insurance companies.

Objectives/Purpose of Financial Regulation

- Maintaining the stability of and confidence in the financial system by ensuring the solvency and financial soundness of financial institutions;
- Ensuring the smooth operation of payments mechanisms. (Prevention of systemic risk)

- Protecting investors, borrowers and other users of the financial system against undue risks of losses and other damage that may arise from failures, fraud, manipulation and other malconduct on the part of providers of financial services. (Prevention of individual risk)
- Ensuring a smooth, efficient, reliable and effective functioning of financial markets, including a proper working of competitive market forces. (Promotion of systemic efficiency) - OECD

Trade-offs in Regulation

Since regulation is a balancing act between conflicting demands (some which can also be country-specific) there is always a trade-off in its design and formulation.

- Extent of admissible competition** - determined by striking the right balance between perceived benefits and implicit social costs for various levels of competition.
- Permissible level of risk taking** - trade off between low economic growth with high social stability and high economic growth (with increased risk taking) with potential for instability.
- Conflicting requirements** of assuring soundness of the financial system and of obtaining allocation of resources to desired sectors.
- Liberalised Vs. Restricted entry** - Entry barriers stifle competition and lead to complacency that limits initiatives for cost reduction, efficiency, improvement and innovation.
- Prudential regulation Vs. Micro-regulatory controls** - Micro regulation amounts to intrusion in day-to-day functioning of the players as against the selective interventions (prudential regulation) whenever and wherever needed.
- Helping hand Vs. Hand-grabbing** - Helping hand approach aims to 'insulate' institutions from failure through a protective umbrella of entry barriers, restriction of activities, deposit insurance coverage etc., and by providing appropriate guidance.

Emerging Issues in Regulation and Supervision

- Growing capital flows across the world in volume and speed and almost instantaneous movement of such flows (facilitated by technology usage)
 - How to track the flows and manage the impact of these flows?
 - How to build an insulation against short-term exceptional flows?
- Emergence of new types of products, services and instruments on a continuous basis (surfeit of innovations)

-How to assess their positive/negative contributions to stability, strength and soundness of the financial system?

-How to assess their risk potential?

- How to ensure better transparency in markets/functioning given the blurring boundaries between the different segments of the financial market
- How to assess the risk profile of large universal banks (financial conglomerates)
- How to ensure coordinated-regulation of such entities?

Proposed Model for Indian Financial Sector Regulator

The Three Pillars:

- **Business Conduct Regulator:** To monitor of all financial institutions: The main aim would be to ensure complete information disclosure to consumers on the product and prohibit any anti-competitive behavior by any participant. All banking & depository institutions should also be regulated by this single regulator.
- **Prudential Regulator:** To monitor risk-management (accounting, capital adequacy, capital arbitrage, asset-liability management, investments profile, etc.) functions of individual institutions and thereby ensure systemic stability.
- **Markets Regulator:** Prescribe laws & ensure compliance relating to Issue & trading of financial securities (including stocks, commodities, debt and derivatives), accounting disclosure and financial reporting requirements and monitors compliance with laws. The currency should remain the domain of the central bank, as it directly affects the efficacy of the monetary policy.

The way forward

Overall funding requirements of the country have to be met by a judicial balance between internal resource mobilization and liberalized external funding. Keeping in view other country experiences in this regard, the regulatory and supervisory role would be to establish appropriate prudential standards for this purpose and monitor the same on an ongoing basis. Under the globalizing conditions of the modern world, the major role of a regulator would be to mediate between diverse expectations of various economic interest groups (domestic and international). This will ultimately determine the extent of regulatory control and the approach towards regulation.

There is a need for moving towards incentive-based regulation and supervision that may encourage prudent

behavior by individual banking institutions, and lead to a corresponding reduction in the cost of maintaining a safety-net. Supervision needs to play a watchdog role to see that super-competition does not lead to total erosion of financial fundamentals of the individual players. In view of the complexity and opacity of the financial market, the collection and processing of relevant control data should be at a much accelerated pace- preferably in an on line mode. Explicit cost of regulation to the supervisor and the implicit cost to the regulated needs to be kept in view while determining the extent and depth of regulation and supervision.

Liberalized environment opens up multiple channels and mechanisms of financial resource transfer across the countries. Hence, there is an imminent need for a single authority vested with the powers to monitor and control all such capital flows. However, it needs to be recognized that it would be difficult to control the volatility expectations arising out of free information flows across the markets. Due to increasing convergence in the activities of the market players and the resultant diffusion in their accountability, there is a need for explicitly spelling out the supervisory domains of different regulators. Essentially regulation and supervision should be proactive and be a step ahead of the market innovations and developments.

The relationship between the regulator and the regulated should essentially move from one of industry do's and don'ts to cooperation for the purpose of exploring path-breaking solutions. This way, the prospect of novel solutions is organically meshed with the rules framework governing the sector in question, and the regulator ends up facilitating ideas as much as regulating them.

Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission drafted the Indian Financial Code (IFC), a single unified law that replaces most existing financial law in India and is an important milestone in the development of state capacity. Now the government must work to adopt and implement the full code. The IFC will transform India's financial laws, regulatory architecture, and regulatory functions, providing a modern and consistent framework based on the rule of law, regulatory independence, and accountability. The draft code addresses nine areas that require reforms: consumer protection; micro-prudential regulation; resolution mechanisms; systemic risk regulation; capital controls; monetary policy; public debt management; development and redistribution; and contracts, trading, and market abuse.

The regulatory as well as the self regulatory mechanisms need to match up to the best worldwide thereby ensuring that the health of the Indian financial system is not only preserved but improved upon and its ability to withstand shocks, which are inevitable with global integration, remains strong. ■



Disruptive Pricing Models - In Era

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Internet of things (IoT) has emerged as a new paradigm for the future Internet. The challenge for Internet of Things (IoT) stakeholders and the IoT ecosystem is to create value for individuals or businesses. The value differs for different stakeholders. Individuals can perceive value as something that is "improving" their life or bring them new experiences, businesses, ROI (return on investment) that is translated in saving company money, either by lowering costs or by improving efficiency of existing resources, etc.

There's a lot of talk today about the technology that makes up the Internet of Things (IoT). The most fascinating impact of IoT is: companies can drastically alter their business models to leapfrog the competition.

In the past, companies kept track of their key performance indicators (KPIs) by running reports at month end. They would then put plans in place to make the necessary adjustments to improve upon those KPIs.

With real-time data, companies can make split-second decisions to create competitive advantages in the marketplace. With IoT, they can obtain real-time data from "things" they never had access before. The ability to know KPIs in real time creates opportunities for companies to provide new or improved services that are transforming their industries.

Some illustrations are:

- Risk is an important attribute that has a huge impact on costs, customer satisfaction, brand recognition, and public perception. In the insurance industry, risk plays a big role in premium pricing. We already have examples of sensor technology being used to measure things like driver safety, environmental safety for homes and commercial buildings, biometric data for health insurance and preventive maintenance for products. Insurance companies can offer discounts to customers who use IoT solutions, because they provide real-time data that can prevent unfortunate events, or improve response times if they do happen and thus reduce collateral damage. In addition, insurance providers can get a better understanding of a customer's risk profile and provide lower rates to lower risk customers.
- In wind power generation industries, sensors on wind turbines can measure wind, vibration, and weather patterns and automatically adjust turbine blades to optimize energy output. Sensor data is then ingested into a large NoSQL database and combined with other data feeds on local weather conditions and patterns. Machine learning algorithms are then applied to accurately forecast wind energy output in future months.
- Livestock producers can monitor animal health and make necessary adjustments to maximize growth. They can also compare an animal's growth against historical patterns and better predict the amount of meat they'll produce.
- Similar approaches are being used in the mining and oil industries. Producers can inspect atmospheric attributes to better predict how much they can extract from a mine or oil rig

- Technology enhanced learning has saved South Korean parents between USD 8,000 to USD 12,000 per child on private tuition. With greater mobile device penetration amongst Koreans aged 12 to 29, smart learning platforms have been rolled out across the country to promote mobile learning. The result is an astronomical 80% cost reduction in tuition costs for students and parents.
- Countries like Singapore which are faced with a rapidly ageing population leverage the smart living platform to help with care for the elderly. Caregivers can check to see if an elderly person has fallen or whether it is a false alarm through a wearable device. The solution also relies on communication with cameras in home to verify falls and offers the potential for collecting data that might be insightful to doctors and even for better home and building design in the future.

Traditional pricing is based on the average cost to service customers. In the new pricing models, customers actually pay a low fee. Much like the pay-as-you-go cloud computing model, customers only pay for the services they consume.

This is great for both consumers and the provider. Consumers get better service at a lower price and only pay for what they actually use, while the provider gains competitive edge. In addition, with access to both real-time and historical data, the provider can make preventive recommendations to consumers to head off events before they occur. The examples above are just a few of the many creative ways companies can use IoT to change the way they price products and services. Access to real-time data from sensors, devices, and IP-enabled "things" are creating for service providers new opportunities, new services, and flexible pricing strategies that can transform entire industries.

The downside is that pricing flexibility creates a challenge for companies to figure out how to bill clients and recognize revenue. The new world of IoT is opening up opportunities for companies by applying new pricing strategies for services

IoT gives access to more real-time data, allowing companies to create opportunities that were never before available. As these companies gain more experience working with IoT, we will continue to see trail blazers coming up with innovations in types of services and methods of pricing.

IoT brings challenges to the stakeholders in the IoT ecosystem on identifying horizontal needs and opportunities, the management challenge related to internal organizational goals i.e. matching technology and to the objectives of business developers and the ways to overcome the market maturity issues for new IoT technologies.

By re-shuffling the value chains and blurring boundaries between products and services, IoT brings new reforms in the traditional trade models. Smart connected products come with services and customers adopt changing behavior on ownership, co-creation and sharing through SDP (Smart Data Pricing)

IoT's disruptive nature needs the assessment of the requirements for the future deployment across the digital value chain in various industries. Finally it is a challenge to outline some important open research issues for Pricing Models in IoT Era.



Blockchain – A Revolutionary Application in Financial Services

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Efforts have already been launched by a group of financial institutions to investigate the potential opportunities that blockchain holds for their businesses. Some organizations like USAA Bank and BBVA have already put in millions of dollars in Bitcoin service providers like Coinbase and Circle to study blockchain applications. Some others like Barclays and Fidelity have created accelerators or sponsored hackathons in a bid to provide space for startups and learn from them. Some other organizations like Citi and Nasdaq contribute as beta-testing systems which are built atop the blockchain technology to explore the potential it offers.

Goldman Sachs is an organization that filed an application for a patent related to a settlement system for securities markets that would incorporate its own cryptographic currency, the SETLcoin. The company is one of the 42 financial institutions (half of which are among the 100 largest revenue generating firms in the world) that joined a blockchain group launched in 2015 by a financial technology firm, R3 CEV. This consortium or group, one of the first collective efforts among major financial sector firms, is exploring opportunities to utilize blockchain technology not only in new financial products but also in their ongoing operations.

The Alte Group, a financial services research firm has reported that in 2015, US\$75 million have been invested by financial institutions in blockchain technology. This amounts to more than twice the amount invested in 2014 and the firm has also predicted that about five times the amount invested in 2015 will be invested annually by the year 2019.

Financial services companies and regulators are paying great attention to the following areas and applications in blockchain.

Trade execution and settlement

Adopting blockchain technology will enhance settlement at lower costs as also lower the risk of the happening of fraud. Some organizations will put in effort towards developing some unique and powerful offerings for trade and settlement. Nasdaq's private Linq blockchain network is one such example and its offering helps private companies that are yet to begin recordkeeping activities required by public listing to keep track of changes in the ownership of shares issued to founders, early investors and employees. Likewise, Ripple has introduced a well-established powerful value exchange platform where financial institutions can indulge in real-time exchange of currency, cryptocurrency, commodities and other tokens of value, without having to depend on the traditional intermediaries of the international financial

system, such as the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (SWIFT). In yet another context, Overstock.com has issued private bonds via a blockchain mechanism, and has obtained approval from the US Securities and Exchange Commission to issue and record company stock using blockchain. In each case, when there is a change in ownership, a record of the same is immediately put on the blockchain and there is a simultaneous payment and settlement of the trade.

Asset exchange

Blockchain technology will help in the development of new exchanges that ease the trade of not only financial instruments but also of a wide variety of assets. This would involve the exchange of virtual tokens that represent underlying physical or intellectual assets. In early 2016, R3 CEV, a technology firm conducted a test that comprised exchanging tokens representing theoretical assets through a private blockchain application. The test used Ethereum, an open-source blockchain platform and was conducted over a five-day period among bank offices located in North America, Asia and Europe. Some of the banks that participated in the test were Credit Suisse, HSBC, Barclays, BMO Financial Group, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, TD Bank, Natixis, UBS, Royal Bank of Scotland, UniCredit and Wells Fargo.

Physical asset registration

The use of blockchain will regularize the process of registering assets which include real property. In real estate, blockchain does not warrant the requirement of title insurance to confirm the accuracy of a local government's property registry. The current title review process is expensive and lengthy and the blockchain can be utilized to create a ledger of property ownership which is easily accessible, thus drastically reducing the time taken to transfer the real estate ownership and the associated costs.

Blockchain will also help in a faster price comparison and tracking of escrow payments on contracts. Ubitquity, LLC and Factom are some start-ups that are designing platforms aimed towards tracking the ownership of property using notarizing functionality.

Supply chain management

Blockchain can play a very vital role in the detailed tracking of the movement of goods. It can ensure a highly safe and secure supply chain management procedure that is fool proof and protects the system against fraud. A London-based startup, Everledger, is concentrating on the registering and tracking of individual diamonds,

documenting their provenance, tracking their owners and fighting against insurance fraud. To do this, the company focusses on the serial number of the individual stones and digitizes each diamond by maintaining all the related information on a blockchain ledger. Leanne Kemp, the founder of Everledger, foresees that this application of blockchain technology would soon encompass other luxury goods like artwork, designer watches, designer handbags, etc. to provide a strong and secure system that would be able to track changes in ownership of these items.

Cash reserve management

The present system of multiple financial intermediaries has resulted in huge settlement time, increased costs, high risks for financial intermediaries. Blockchain has the potential to drastically reduce settlement time, which in turn, will result in the reduction of the amount of cash and collateral required to be held by financial institutions to alleviate settlement risks.

This will be prime importance in the case of international transactions which can be completed in just a few hours as opposed to days taken at present.

Smart contracts

Smart contracts use digital technology to incorporate business rules including automated execution of contract terms, into a contract. Blockchain will be useful in customization of smart contracts on a case to case basis and in streamlining of transactions without the need for counterparties and intermediaries.

Regulators will also be attracted by smart contracts because of their stronger security aspects and the reduced risks of getting hacked internally. IBM is in the process of launching a proprietary blockchain to facilitate digital contracts. The company also has plans to release an open-source version that is user friendly and can be used by anyone. Smart contracts could also prove advantageous to artists, musicians and authors to license their work and track the usage without having to depend on intermediaries.

Algorithmic regulation

Blockchain not only is changing the system of banking but also bank regulatory and supervisory functions. Consider for example, financial institutions could leverage existing applications to develop algorithms to identify patterns of fraud and laundering of money. The use of blockchain technology will empower banks to track the history of every transaction to make sure that there is a clear and traceable path for the origin, destination and the use of funds. Thus, the banks will be better equipped to keep track of any suspicious activities and networks. Google's automated ContentID system is an example of an algorithmic approach already being used by private entities to monitor and manage compliance, however, this does not rely on blockchain technology. ContentID automatically disables YouTube videos that violate copyright laws. Likewise, Fedwire is an example of blockchain technology that can be used by

government agencies to empower bank supervisors to track systemic payment risks.

What to Expect?

Blockchain is the leader for a series of technology based innovation that is already playing a vital role in the banking and financial sectors. This is analogous to the computer processing revolution of the 1980s, however, the extent of the changes will be very high than during that period. The 1980s saw the replacement of papers by computers in the offices of the financial institutions, however, the underlying processes remained and there was no change in the processes. An example of this can be seen in the steps required to complete a securities trade 50 years ago and today wherein we find that they are the same except that trading speed was increased by the computers. On the other hand, blockchain reorders the mechanics of financial transactions in a manner not envisaged until just a few years ago.

Institutions will take time in understanding the benefits and risks offered by the blockchain technology. But it is not affordable to wait for total clarity before deployment of this technology since there is going to be continuous evolution and the same is required to stay in this competitive race. The technology is going to evolve at a very rapid pace and for success, firms need to take reasonably quick decisions and act quickly based on informal experience. Thus, it is inevitably important for firms to be active participants in this cycle of innovation and disruption to fathom how technology is shaping the sector and how they are positioned in identifying the available opportunities and pursuing the same. Similarly, it will be critical to understand that aiming to develop a perfect solution will be futile since the problem itself could change before the solution arrived at is implemented.

Presently, we can predict with a limited amount of certainty a variety of changes and developments that blockchain technology will offer. However financial institutions and fintech providers could, going forward, face the challenge of identifying problems that will require new and innovative approaches rather than coming up with solutions. The most successful firms will be those that take advantage of these opportunities to harness fintech and the blockchain revolution.

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CHAPTER NEWS

BHARUCH - ANKLESHWAR

Career Counseling and GST Seminar

Chapter organized Career Counseling and GST Awareness Programme at Kadakia Educational Campus, Hansot Road, Ankleshwar-393001 dated on 18.09.2017. This Campus is having Various Collages for B.Com., M.Com., B.B.A, M.B.A., etc. This program is started with Welcome Speech by Prof. (Dr.) T.D. Tiwari (Principal & Executive Director) of Campus.

CMA S. N. Mundra (Chairman of Chapter) explains in detail about CMA profession and GST awareness in detail along with CMA Rakesh Darji working with Lupin Ltd.

This Program is specially arranged for MBA and BBA student. This campus is having various collages at different location. So, management is more interested for such type of program at their different location. In This program Collage professor and more than 60 students are joined this program.

This Program was arranged by professor Rahul Soni Sir and student are more interested to know about this course and guide to their junior and society. Session was very interactive. Management of this campus appreciates efforts made to opening CMA Chapter at one of the Asia's biggest industrial area that help for improve education facility

CMA S. N. Mundra (Chairman of chapter) explain that opening of Chapter is possible due to teamwork of local CMA Member. Vote of thanks given by Professor Rahul Soni Sir for in detail discussion about GST and CMA profession also request arrange such type of program in future for their various collages.

Recent Change in GST and GST Certificate Course Seminar

Chapter organize Certificate Course on Recent Change in GST and GST at Chapter office. CMA S.N.Mundra, Chairman of Chapter explains in detail about Chapter activity and GST certificate course by our institute.

The speaker of the Programme Dr. ShailendraSaxena (CMA, C.S AND C.A) and CMA S.N Mundra. This Program is specially arranged for Recent changes in GST in which expert Dr. ShailendraSaxena explain various notification wise effect and how to deal all this aspects in day to day working. The session was very live in which various member and participants discuss about various issue on GST. CMA JyotiPurohit Treasure of Chapter and CMA R.A Mehta Vice Chairman of Chapter nicely arrange this Programme.

PIMPRI-CHINCHWAD-AKURDI

CMA Career Counseling on 15th December 2017

Chapter has conducted Career Counseling program on 15th December 2017 at Indrayani College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Talegaon, Pune for student of S.Y. &

T.Y.B.Com, BBA & BCA. CMA Jayant Hampiholi, Vice-Chairman, PCA Chapter of ICAI. CMA Jayant Hampiholi has given introduction about Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter. He has explained the scope of CMA Course in Government, Public and Private Sectors.

CMA Suraj Tatiya, speaker has delivered lecture informing students about Foundation, Intermediate and Final levels of the course. He spoke with the science & commerce students in simple and lucid language. He has given some live examples for the benefit of future life of all students.

Prof. D. P.Kakade, Associate Co-ordinator and Prof. Pravin Kapse, Faculty - Commerce Department from Indrayani College was present for this program. All the faculty members and students were so inspired on this career counseling program. Prof. Pravin Kapse proposed vote of thanks.

CEP on 'IBC 2016 - Impact on Corporate Sectors' on 16th December 2017

Chapter conducted seminar on 'Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 - Impact on Corporate Sectors' on 16th December 2017 at CMA Bhawan, Pimpri, Pune.

CMA Mandar Jadhav, Member of the managing committee has welcomed the audience and introduced the eminent speaker, The ICAI - WIRC.

CMA D Pawar, RCM & Vice-Chairman was the speaker in his speech briefly focused on major legal and commercial implications of the code and benefit envisaged. Question-Answer session was conducted during the session. The seminar was attended by members in practice, members from industries, professionals. CMA Mahendra Bhombe, Chairman, of the Chapter proposed vote of thanks.

Observance of Swachhata Pakhawada Day on 30th December 2018

Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India would be observing the Swachhata Pakhawada from 16th to 31st December 2017. In order to join this campaign Chapter took a part in Observance of Swachhata Pakhawada Day on 30th December 2018 at its premises at CMA Bhawan, Pimpri. Staff of PCA Chapter & Students has participated in the event.

PUNE

CEP on "Role of CMA in Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC)"

Chapter organized CEP on the subject "Role of CMA in Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC)" on 16th December 2017. CMA Shrikant Ippalalli & CMA Raghvendra Chilveri were speakers for the programme.

CMA Nilesh B. Kekan, MC member of ICAI -Pune Chapter felicitated CMA Shrikant Ippalalli & CMA Sanjay Lavlekar felicitated CMA Raghvendra Chilveri.

Session was very fruitful and members satisfied for this new subject related to role of CMA in IBC. Vote of thanks was proposed by CMA Chaitanya Mohrir.

CEP on "Ph.D. opportunities for Cost Accountants"

On 21st December 2017, Chapter arranged CEP on the subject "Ph.D. opportunities for Cost Accountants". CMA Dr. S. U. Gawade CMA Dr. Madhuvanti Sathe & CMA Dr. Manisha Ketker were speakers for the programme.

CMA Amit Shahane, Hon.Secretary of -ICAI -Pune Chapter felicitated CMA Dr. S. U. Gawade

Speakers CMA Dr. S. U. Gawade CMA Dr. Madhuvanti Sathe & CMA Dr. Manisha Ketker expressed their views about the opportunities& various subjects for Ph.D. to Cost Accountants. Vote of thanks was proposed by CMA Chaitanya Mohrir.

NAVI MUMBAI

CEP on "Valuation rules under GST" on 17th December 2017

Chapter conducted CEP Programme on "Valuation rules under GST" on 17th December 2017 at K.B. Patil College, Vashi, Navi Mumbai. CMA L. Prakash, Chairman of the Chapter welcomed the audience. CMA Vivek Bhalerao, Chairman Professional Development Committee

introduced the speaker CMA Amit Sarker (Director - Indirect Taxation, Deloitte India) to the audience.

Speaker CMA Amit Sarker explained the deep insight of valuation of Goods and Services under section 15. He further explained valuation method under the Rules 27 to 35. Speaker elaborated with various illustrations to make it easy for the audience to understand.

The programme was very interactive, and audience discussed the various practical issue with the speaker to understand the assessable value for calculation of GST.

At the end of programme the speaker was felicitated by CMA Debasish Mitra. Vote of thanks were offered by CMA Ajay Mohan.

SURAT-SOUTH GUJARAT

CEP on "Areas for Practicing Cost Accountants in the field of ROC"

Chapter arranged a CEP on "Areas for Practicing Cost Accountants in the field of ROC" on 02/12/2017 at Chapter Office. CMA Dr. Heena Suni Oza, Chairperson welcome the eminent speaker CMA Deepali Lakdawala, Managing Committee member and Practicing Cost Accountant. She explained in detail the subject and various opportunities. CMA Mahesh Bhalala, member of the Chapter present formal vote of thanks.

Formation of New Coaching Centre for the Foundation Course of CMA Course

WIRC has signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with L.S. Raheja College of Arts & Commerce, Santacruz, Mumbai a NAAC 'A' Rated College in order to conduct Foundation Coaching Classes for the students from January 2018 onwards. For that occasion on 2nd January 2018 the MOU was signed with the college in presence of Dr. Debajit Sarkar, Principal, L.S. Raheja College of Arts & Commerce and CMA Kailash R Gandhi, Chairman WIRC along with Officials from both the College and WIRC of ICAI.

The objective of the MOU is to provide better oral coaching and enable improved connectivity with the students for furthering their education in Cost and Management Accountancy.

WIRC CEP REPORT

- WIRC organised CEP on "Competition law for CMAs" on 8th December 2017 at WIRC Office. Shri Gaurav Kumar, IES, Director, CCI and Shri Yogesh K. Dubey, Dy. Director, CCI were the faculty members.
- WIRC organised CEP on "Managing Risk and Compliance for Achieving Growth" at WIRC on 22nd December 2017 at WIRC Office. CMA V. C. Kothari, Practicing Cost Accountant was the speaker.



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)

WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL

SPORTS EVENT - CHESS COMPETITION

For the first time WIRC is planning to organize a sports event
"Chess Competition" for the Members and Students of the Institute.

Date :	Saturday, 20th January 2018	Time :	9.00 a.m. onwards
Venue :	WIRC Office, Rohit Chambers, Janmabhoomi Marg, Fort, Mumbai 400 001		
Entry Fees :	Rs. 300/- per head		
Prize :	1st Prize - Rs. 2,500/- 2nd Prize - Rs. 1,500/- 3rd Prize - Rs. 1,000/-		

Number of Participants restricted to 64 first come first served basis

Payment can be made by **paytm** - Mob: 8828177346 or
in Cash at WIRC & Thane SMFC & Borivli SMFC on or before 31st December 2017

Thane SMF Centre : 301, 3rd Fr, Srushti Pride-Datta Prasanna Bldg., Ram Maruti Road,
Naupada, Thane (W). Tel.: 022-25450763

Borivali SMF Centre : St. Francis Institute of Mgt & Research, Mt. Poincur, S.V.P. Road,
Borivali (W). Tel.: 022-28948302

Note : Participants are requested to bring their own Chess Board.
(Complimentary Lunch from WIRC)

Project Leader : CMA Harshad S. Deshpande, *Treasurer*

Co-ordinators

CMA Virag Shah : Mob.: 7043154500 CMA Pankaj Bohra : Mob : 75887 01213 CMA Akshay Shah : Mob.: 98670 44488

CMA Kailash R. Gandhi
Chairman

CMA L. D. Pawar
Vice Chairman

CMA Shriram Mahankaliwar
Hon. Secretary

CMA Pradip H. Desai
Chairman, P D Committee

CMA Debasish Mitra
Chairman – CPD Committee

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.