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WIRC BULLETIN

WIRC Regional Cost Convention held on 25th & 26th February 2017 at Ahmedabad

In this Issue....

WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL
THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)
Rohit Chambers, Janmabhoomi Marg, Fort, Mumbai 400 001.
Tel.: 2204 3406 / 2204 3416 / 2284 1138 • Fax : 2287 0763 E-mail : wirc@icmai.in • **Website : www.icmai-wirc.in**

WIRC Regional Cost Convention held on 25th & 26th February 2017 at Ahmedabad

Dignitaries at Inaugural session - CMA Vinod Savaliya-Chairman, Ahmedabad Chapter, Shri Ajay Das Mehrotra, IRS, Principal Commissioner of IT & Govt. Nominee in the Institute, CMA Manas Kumar Thakur, President ICAI, Dr. Kiritbhai Solanki, MP - Ahmedabad West,CMA P V Bhattad, Immediate Past President & CCM-ICAI, CMA Kailash Gandhi, Vice Chairman WIRC and, CMA Laxman D Pawar, Hon. Secretary WIRC

Dr. Kalpesh Parikh being felicitated by CMA Harshad Deshpande

Shri Ajay Das Mehrotra, IRS, being felicitated by CMA Pradip Desai-Chairman, WIRC

CMA Hiranand Savalani, being felicitated by CMA Amit Apte

Release of Souvenir at the hands of dignitaries

Dr.Kiritbhai Solanki, MP - Ahmedabad West

CMA Manas Kumar Thakur, President ICAI

CMA P V Bhattad, Immediate Past President & CCM-ICAI

Cultural Programme

Ahmedabad Chapter Committee Members anlogwith Students Volunteers

CMA Kailash Gandhi, Vice Chairman WIRC

CMA Shriram N. Mahankaliwar - Treasurer, WIRC

View of audience

From the Desk of Chairman . . .

Dear Members and students,

We are approaching towards financial year end. By the time you receive this bulletin, all of you will be either preparing for financial year end or tax planning, Advance tax payment and many more things in the month of March.

We witnessed Regional Cost Convention, 2017 at Ahmedabad on 25th & 26th February 2017. It was a great event of WIRC. I am very much happy to inform you that RCC, 2017 was well appreciated by the participants. I sincerely recognize the support given by WIRC Council colleagues, Advisors to the RCC as well as Ahmedabad chapter's Managing Committee members, speakers and sponsors. The report and photos of RCC, 2017 are placed in this news bulletin. Members' Meet on 25th February 2017 was very much interactive. Suggestions were received from the members on advanced planning of programs with quality enhancement, increasing members' and students' strength and improving their soft skills to match with the industry expectations and few more. We have noted their suggestions. We assure to incorporate in our policies and execution in the coming years. We again appeal all of you to communicate with us for any of your suggestions.

Our Institute also organized Region and Chapters' meet of WIRC at Ahmedabad on 26th February 2017 to avoid the duplication of expenses. The chapters' representations were well noted by CMA Niranjan Mishra -Chairman - RC & CC committee and he assured to extend full support to Region and chapters.

During the month number of programs were also organized at WIRC for the benefit of members. We shall conduct more programs on Co-operative Audit, GST, Topics of interest of members in practice and service and Insolvency and Bankruptcy. We are going to celebrate Women's Day alongwith CEP program on 10th February at WIRC.

I congratulate all the successful students of Foundation, Inter and Final stage in December 2016 exams for the result declared on 21st February 2017. Our Institute has organized 12 days Pre-Campus Orientation programme, for December 2016 Final pass out students. This will start from 15th March at Mumbai in WIRC.

Campus is organized at Mumbai on 21st & 22nd April, 2017. I request all of you to promote the campus placement within the companies / organizations of your reach.

CMA Kailash Gandhi -Vice Chairman -WIRC and CMA Debashish Mitra - Immediate Past Chairman -WIRC had courtesy visit with Shri. Arjun Ram Meghwalji - Minister of State -Ministry of Finance -Govt. of India at RD & ROC office, Mumbai on 3rd March 2017.

I, on my behalf and on behalf of WIRC Council, wish you all "A Happy Holi" and wish your life is filled with colours of joy and happiness.

With warm regards.

CMA Pradip H. Desai

CAMPUS PLACEMENTS - Fresh CMAs

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India is planning a Campus Interview for the students who passed their Final Examination in December 2016.

Date: Thursday 21st April & Saturday, 22nd April 2017

Venue: SGSJK's Aruna Manharlal Shah Institute of Management & Research, R. B. Kadam Marg, (Jivdaya Lane), Near MTNL Exchange, Off: L.B.S. Marg, Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai 400 086.

For details & Registration Contact :

WIRC-ICAI - Mr. K. P. Unnikrishnan, Joint Director - Admn.
Mob: 9892025045 • Tel.: 022-2287 3476 • E-mail: wirc@icmai.in

All Corporates, Financial Institutions, Management Consultants, Cost Accountants are invited for participation in the Campus Interview to select talents from our Institute

Participation fee Structure for Corporates

Registration fee for Campus placement	**Rs. 15,000/-** + Service Tax Programme *(common for all locations)*
Participation Fee	**Rs. 10,000/-** per location + Service Tax

Demand Draft drawn in favour of "The Institute of Cost Accountants of India "payable at New Delhi or through ECS mode.

Details for ECS Payment:

State Bank of India, Lodhi Road Branch, New Delhi 110 003.
Current A/C No. : 30678404793 • MICR Code: 110002493 • IFSC Code: SBIN0060321
PAN No. of Institute is AAATT9744L and Service Tax Registration No. is AAATT9744LSD005

Payment Banks & changing financial services landscape in India

CMA Anil Kshatriya
Contact : +91 - 9922414321 • Email: akshatriya@imtnag.ac.in

Shashank Agarwal
PGDM Student (Batch of 2017), Institute of Management Technology, Nagpur

Payment Bank is a type of non-full service bank, whose key objective is to further the cause of financial inclusion by bringing down the gap specially from small business and low-income household and other low-income entities i.e. to serve the bottom of the pyramid in a highly secured technology driven environment with main focus on providing banking and payment services to fulfill the needs of unbanked and under-banked.

As it has been beautifully said by Prof. C K Prahalad"The future lies with those companies who see the poor as their customers".In India, the bank account penetration is comparatively low, at 53 percent, but so is the use of accounts for payments mere 15 percent of adults reported using an account to make or receive payments "as per World Bank report 2015"and Moreover, only 39 percent of all bank account holders in India carries a debit or ATM card, and using an account might be inconvenient and time-consuming if every transaction requires using a bank teller.

Basically, Payment Bank will help the rural people to enjoy the facility of like a normal bank except that the payment bank cannot lend money. Thus in a way, it will help poor to become financial literate, and moreover there cost to the serve the bottom of the pyramid will also be lower as compared to the traditional bank because of the technology adoption right from its operation.

On 19 August 2015, the Reserve Bank of India gave "in-principle" License to eleven entities to launch payments banks which are:

- Aditya Birla Nuvo
- Airtel M Commerce Services
- Cholamandalam Distribution Services
- Department of Posts
- FINO PayTech
- National Securities Depository
- Reliance Industries
- Dilip Shanghvi, Sun Pharmaceuticals
- Vijay Shekhar Sharma, Paytm
- Tech Mahindra
- Vodafone M-Pesa

Out of which three drop out the plan andwithdrew their licenses which are:

- Chalomandalam Distribution Services
- Dilip Shanghvi, Sun Pharmaceuticals
- Tech Mahindra.

If we look at the basic structure of Payment Bank, then one can clearly say that it will not be going to affect the existing top notch banks such as SBI, HDFC, ICICI, AXIS.., as these banks will operate on a certain guideline provided by RBI, like, they can take deposit only on current account and saving account, can issue debit card, they are not eligible for giving a loan, and moreover they can deposit only up to Rs.1Lakh.

In a nutshell, the area where Payment Bank will focus is mainly poor, unorganized workers, migrants for whom banking facility is just like a dream.Now the question arises, from where does the government (NachiketMorCommittee) think of bringing out the concept of payment bank.Let us take an example of how the actually current transaction takes place.

At the end of a month Mr. A (who lives in some urban area, let say Mumbai) pays a salary of Rs. 2500/- to Mr. B (HOUSE - HELPER), now since he doesn't have access to the banking facility, therefore he passes his money to someone who is going to the village at a charge say of Rs.250/-. Now his family (Mr.B) receives an amount Rs.2250/- & with it his family buys the monthly items needed to run home from a nearby Kirana store.

Now there's another way also through which he can send money i.e., MONEY ORDER, by going to the post office, and there the charges taken by the post office is Rs. 125/- (In accordance with the current postal rates in India) for sending his money. Now in both the cases he his losing his actual earned money for just sending his money to his family.

Now here comes the role of Payment Bank, what actually can be done is as earlier, Mr. A, transfers the salary of Mr.B to his Payment Bank account using a mobile wallet, Mr. B immediately gets a message stating that Rs. 2500/- has been credited in your bank account XXXX… so, now what he does, within a minute transfers say Rs.700/- to the nearby Kirana store of his village, and another Rs.500 to his wife Payment Bank account XXXX.

All this happened by just sending a single message to suppose 68756700 which was not tough as rocket science for a rural person i.e., let the first five digit be Kirana shop unique id and 500 be the amount & this way transaction gets completed with the transaction fee of say around 1.5% which accounts to be Rs.18/- in this case, which earlier was Rs 250/- when the money was sent through a person and Rs.125/- when sent through post office. Now his wife goes to the Kirana store authenticates his identity by bio metrically or share some unique code which her husband had received after giving Rs.500/- to the Kirana store in his mobile, and if by chance she needs more amount she can withdraw it from the nearby ATM through Rupay Card, given by payment bank. And the rest Rs.1300/- is being deposited in the payment bank with an interest of say 5%, so this how payment bank will simplify the life of poor, unorganized workers, migrants.

According to Mr.Ravi Shankar Prasad- Telecom Minister "The current level of rural teledensity in India stands at 48.79 percent & mobile services cover 541,939 villages in the country, out of a total of 597.669 villages." Moreover if you go to a traditional bank there will be higher fees for all this and there the KYC norms are very strict. But in the case of payment bank it will not be as strict and as said by Mr.Ajay Srinivasan, director, Crisil Research. "Payments banks will target the non-banking population. So, they might have linnet KYC norms. Also, as they will be more technology-intensive, their fees would be lower than regular banks."

Another reason for bringing out Payment Bank was the poor handling of the currency notes mostly by the rural people. According to the Times Of India report dated Jan1, 2012 Rs 1000 note costs governmenttRs 3.17 to print and in 2011 the Reserve Bank of India spent Rs 2,376 crore on printing 16500 million currency notes of varied value.

Now the question arises from where would the Payment Bank will earn money, as for the traditional bank the major source of revenue is from the interest on loan but on the contrary Payment Bank will also not be far behind if we take the case of domestic remittance.

"The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) reports that workers' remittances to India reached US$46.4 billion for fiscal year (FY) 2008/09 up from US$2.1 billion in FY 1990/91". "According to THE HINDU dated march21,2015" Nearly 100 million migrants have traveled to Tier-I cities in search of jobs, & about 70 percent of unbanked masses in India need's domestic money transfer services and about 70 percent remitters send up to Rs.5,000/- a month.

According to the PwC report dated Oct 13, 2015, India's unbanked population is around 233 million and 70% of them i.e. 163.1 million send up-to Rs 5000/- a month to their home.Now suppose people start sending money through Payment Bank at a fixed charge of 1.5% and let us take the average of around Rs 2500/- per month per person, so with a charge of 1.5% the Payment Bank would be receiving approx.Rs 611.625 crore a month as a revenuei.e. only when the average is just Rs 2500/-

[2] The objective under the National Telecom Policy as per the Telecom Minister, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad include the "improving the rural tele density to 70% by 2017, while 100% penetration is aimed for 2020", so when 100% penetration will be achieved then there surely will be a tremendous rise in the revenue of payment bank through the domestic remittance.

Thirdly, if we look at an e-commerce, Payment Bank can play a big role here. "As per the BCG report 2016,"the number of web-connected rural consumers will more than double to 315 million by 2020. Such a surge is expected to be a boon for e-commerce and boost companies such as Flipkart Ltd. and Amazon.com Inc.Basically in cash on delivery (COD) system sellers are at greater risk plus they have to bear the huge amount, suppose the piece got defected which you order then obviously you would return that and that will cost the seller double the amount without incurring any money from you or in another case you order the product but you were not in your place so now automatically product gets canceled and as such again the seller have to bear the loss for to and fro of the delivery so to avoid all these devastating scenarios what e-commerce company can do they can tie up with the payment bank.

Let us suppose right now minimum cost which company occurs in a COD is Rs.10/- in a product of worth Rs.100/- but if they tie up with payment bank say with a margin of just 1% so on an order of Rs 100/- company (e-commerce) have to give just Rs.1/-, moreover they can lure the customer by giving them promotional offers, discount, say they give 2% cash back on their purchase when payment is done through the Payment Bank wallet still they will be in a profit of Rs.7/- as compared to earlier Rs10/- loss.

Now if 315 million people buy the product through e-commerce and let say around 150 million people uses payment bank as the option and the average price of their purchase let be Rs. 60/-, then the Payment Bank can earn roughly, Rs. 90000/- which is just an approx. figure, and it will surely rise upwards as a time will come that with proper technology and infrastructure people may order a cup of tea from a roadside tea stall through their payment bank.And as it has been thoughtfully said "Even if payments banks are able to gather about 10 per cent of rural savings deposits...the opportunity will be in excess of Rs 1 lakh crore in 5 years," says Raman Uberoi, Business Head, Crisil Ratings in a note.

Fourth point is that as per the RBI guidelines a Payment Bank can be the Business correspondents of another bank which would help the payment bank to complete its portfolio of offerings, plus they will be able to distribute products like mutual funds, insurance products as well as utility bill payments. At the initial stage it may not seem to be viable as because of less knowledge of mutual funds and other products among the rural people, but once bank starts telling its cons, portraying it as a beneficial product for them, then it will definitely rise up their revenues.

Fifth, we considered it to be the most important point in terms of profit is that, no doubt we have both large private and public banks like SBI, ICICI, HDFC, AXIS and many other but the basic problem of them is they can't set up their branches in every rural area due to cost feasibility, so according to RBI guidelines they can have maximum 30% stake in the Payment Bank. So now what would happen the normal nationalized banks would tie up with them (Payment Bank) to give their service to their existing as well as new (rural) customer, so, for that Payment Bank can charge a certain amount of money for every transaction which takes place from the bank, as every normal nationalized bank knows there is a huge potential in the rural areas, so everyone want to join the payment bank and increase their penetration.

Now the innovation in the Payment bank wallet can be of cash withdrawal, like in traditional wallet for example, Mobikwik or Paytm or Oxigen there you can't withdraw money as you can only pay the money to the merchant or transfer the money with a charge approx. 4% on Rs.500 (in Mobikwik) to your bank account.

To overcome this problem Payment Banks can integrate their Rupay Debit Card with that of wallet. Suppose a person is left with say Rs 500/- in wallet after spending and now he wants his cash back in hands without any deduction, so now for that he can just simply go to ATM machine put his Ru pay Debit Card enter the pin as usually it is been done, but now what happens after entering the pin with options such as withdrawal from saving or current account another options pops out which say withdrawal from Payment bank wallet. For that, he just has to enter a 4-digit OTP which he will receive on his mobile phone after clicking on that option and as such it will provide the extra layer of security too.So with this ease of option it's a high probability that now more and more customerswill be attracted to this type of wallet. According to a recent report from Tech-Sci Research titled 'India Mobile Wallet Market Opportunities and Forecast, 2020', the mobile wallet market in India is projected to reach $6.6 billion by 2020.

In order to simply the KYC norms a significant step can be taken by the Payment Bank with the use of Aadhar Card and their own wallet as About 111,3126,157 is the total number of Aadhaars issued as on 01/02/2017., says UIDAI. Person will have to just open his wallet upload the image of Aadhar Card and after that to make it more secure what bank can do they can generate OTP in the customer registered mobile number which they have to enter after submitting the image, this way a person may be able to do the KYC norms in a comfortable manner without any hassle.

So this way we see Payment Banks changing the financial services and financial inclusion agenda in India.

Career Counselling

WIRC conducted Career Counselling lectures at the following Colleges during the month of December 2016 and January and February 2017

Date	Place	Faculty
13th December 2016	Mehta College, Airoli, Navi Mumbai	CMA Shailaja Balamurali
15th December 2016	K. B. College, Thane (W)	CMA Hira Vyas
18th January 2017	Shroff College, Kandivli,	CMA M.S. Chandani
19th January 2017	Dnyansadhana College, Thane	CMA Shailaja Balamurali
9th February 2017	Hinduja College, Charni Road	CMA M.S. Chandani

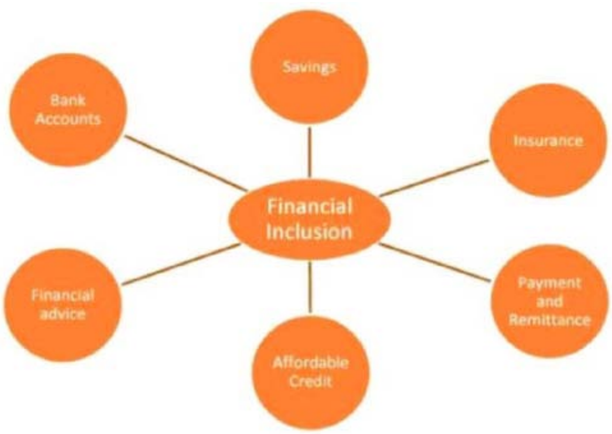
Financial inclusion - Revolution towards growth and prosperity

CMA Krishnakant Jaju
Contact: +91-095213 88224 • E-mail: jajukrishnakant@gmail.com

Even after 70 years of independence, a large section of Indian population still remains unbanked. This malaise has led generation of financial instability and pauperism among the lower income group who do not have access to financial products and services. Financial inclusion is an enabler for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and is critical to achieve decent work and economic growth. It also has a positive impact on GDP growth and formal employment, as documented in an impact study conducted on Al Amana, a leading microfinance institution (MFI) in Morocco. Before Dwelling into the topic let's first understand the meaning of Financial Inclusion.

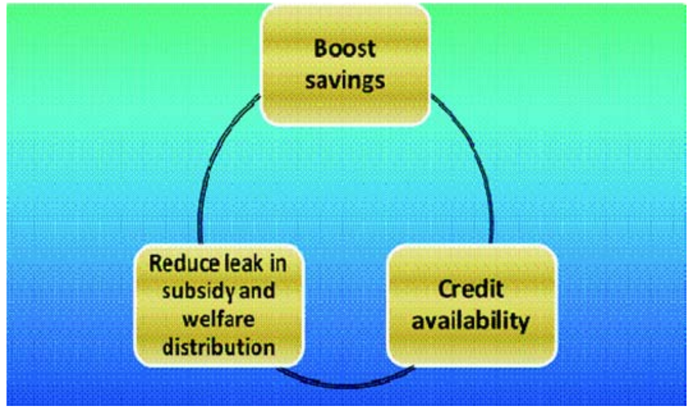
Financial Inclusion:

It is defined as "process of ensuring access to appropriate financial products and services needed by all sections of the society in general and vulnerable groups such as weaker sections and low income groups in particular, at an affordable cost in a fair and transparent manner by regulated, main stream institutional players". These include not only banking products but also other financial services such as insurance and equity products.



Financial Inclusion helps vulnerable groups such as low income groups, weaker sections, etc., to increase incomes, acquire capital, manage risk and work their way out of poverty through secure savings, appropriately priced credit and insurance products, and payment services.

- **Why there is need for Financial Inclusion: -**
  1. The timely availability of credit at an affordable cost has a big role to play in contributing to the wellbeing of the weaker sections of the society which enable people to save their money and empowering people to make the right financial decision. Proper access to finance by the rural people is a key requisite to employment, economic growth and poverty reduction which are primary tools of economic development.
  2. Access to financial services enables the poorest and most vulnerable in society to step out of poverty and reduces the inequality in society and help to drive economic growth.
  3. Due to lack of access to a bank account and remittance facilities, the individual pays higher charges for basic financial transactions and absence of bank account also leads to security threat and loss of interest by holding cash.



  4. Participation within the financial system leads to all kinds of individual benefits, including:
     - Ability to start and grow a business, which gives people an opportunity through micro-financing schemes for example to better long term prospects.
     - The ability to handle uncertainties that require ad hoc and unexpected payments or 'financial shocks.

- **Schemes launched by Government of India to promote financial inclusion are :**

1. PMJDY (Pradhan Mantri Jan DhanYojana): is India's National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely Banking Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, Pension in an affordable manner.

\- Salient Features of Scheme:
   - Slogan of the scheme is "Mera Khata - Bhagya Vidhaata".
   - Account holders will be provided bank accounts with no minimum balance.
   - RuPay debit cards will be issued and accidental cover of Rs. 1 lakh.
   - After six months of opening of the bank account, holders will be eligible for ?5,000 overdraft from the bank.
   - With the introduction of new technology introduced by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), a person can transfer funds, check balance through a normal phone which was earlier limited only to smart phones and Mobile banking for the poor would be available through National Unified USSD Platform (NUUP).

   Pradhan Mantri Jan-DhanYojana statistics as on 4 January 2017 (All Figures in Crores): -

2. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana: is a government-backed accident insurance scheme in India with premium of Rs. 12 p.a. only. It is available to people between 18 and

S.No	Sectors	Number of Accounts			Number of RuPay Cards	Aadhaar Seeded	Balance in Accounts	% of Zero Balance Accounts
		Rural	Urban	Total				
1	Public Sector Banks	11.74	9.43	21.17	16.75	12.54	54,507.02	25.08%
2	Regional Rural Banks	3.86	0.61	4.47	3.36	2.26	12,976.71	20.53%
3	Private Banks	0.52	0.35	0.87	0.82	0.39	2,587.07	33.92%
	Total	16.11	10.40	26.51	20.93	15.19	70,070.79	24.61%

70 years of age with bank accounts. In case of accidental death or full disability, the payment to the nominee will be 2 lakhs and in case of partial Permanent disability 1 lakh.

3. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan JyotiBimaYojana: is a government-backed Life insurance scheme in India with a premium of Rs. 330 p.a.It is available to people between 18 and 50 years of age with bank accounts in case of death due to any cause, the payment to the nominee will be 2 lakhs.
4. Atal Pension Yojana: In APJ, for every contribution made to the pension fund, The Central Government would also co-contribute 50% of the total contribution or Rs1,000 per annum, whichever is lower, to each eligible subscriber account, for a period of 5 years. The minimum age of joining APY is 18 years and maximum age is 40 years. The age of exit and start of pension would be 60 years. Therefore, minimum period of contribution by the subscriber under APY would be 20 years or more.

✻ **Steps taken by RBI to achieve greater Financial Inclusion: -**

Some of these steps are as follows:

- No-Frill accounts: RBI asked banks to offer no-frills savings account which enables excluded people to open a savings account. No-frills account requires no or negligible balance leading to lower costs both for the bank and individual.
- Usage of Regional language: RBI asked banks to provide all the material related to opening accounts, disclosures etc. in the regional language.
- Simple KYC norms: In order to ensure that persons belonging to low income group do not face difficulty in opening the bank account due to procedural hassles, the KYC procedure have been simplified.
- Easy credit facilities: RBI asked banks to consider introducing General Purpose Credit Card (GCC) facility up to Rs. 25,000/- at their rural and semi urban branches.

✻ **Financial inclusion in the Developed Countries: -**

As of 10 June2016, about 7 percent of American households lack access to a bank account.

S.No	Countries	Financial Inclusion (%)
1.	United States	93%
2.	France	96%
3.	Germany	98%
4.	Australia	98%
5.	Canada	99%
6.	New Zealand	99%

2020 goal of United States: -

- 44th President Barak Obama announces Connect ALL Initiative, an initiative to help Americans from across the country, at every income level.
- As per economic study, government effort to reach the Connect ALL goal of connecting 20 million more Americans to broadband by 2020.
- myRA is a simple, safe, affordable way to start saving for retirement.

✻ **Committee for Financial Inclusion (Chairman: Deepak Mohanty): -**

The objective is to working out a medium-term (five-year) measurable action plan for financial inclusion which include reviewing the existing policy of financial inclusion, supportive payment system and customer protection framework and study the cross-country experience in financial inclusion to identify key learnings in the area of technology-based delivery models. The committee will also suggest a monitor able medium-term plan for financial inclusion in terms of its various components like payments, deposit, credit, social security transfers, pension and insurance.

Recommendations by Financial Inclusion Committee (Goal 2020): -

The Reserve Bank of India has constituted a committee with the objective of working out a 5-year measurable action plan for financial inclusion.

1. SukanyaShiksha Scheme: Banks should make special efforts to step up account opening for females belonging to lower income group under this scheme for social cash transfer as a welfare measure.
2. Aadhaar linked credit account:Aadhaar should be linked to each individual credit account as a unique biometric identifier which can be shared with Credit information bureau to enhance the stability of the credit system and improve access and Digitalization of Land records.
3. Subsidies: Government should replace current agricultural input subsidies on fertilizers, irrigation and power by a direct income transfer scheme as a part of second generation reforms and Government should introduce universal crop insurance scheme covering all crops starting with small and marginal farmers with monetary ceiling of Rs. 2 lakhs.
4. Multiple Guarantee Agencies: Should be encouraged to provide credit guarantees in niche areas for micro and small enterprises (MSEs). It would also explore possibilities for counter guarantee and re-insurance.
5. Unique identification of MSME: It should be introduced for all MSME borrowers and information from it should be shared with credit bureaus.

Conclusion: -Financial Inclusion is win- win situation for financially excluded, the corporates, the Government, and the banks. If rural masses will get access to banking that would increase capital formation which in turn boost economy and prosperity in the countryside. Hence, it is believed that financial inclusion can initiate the next revolution of growth and prosperity.

■

Important Definitions / Principles under IGST

By **CMA Rajendra Rathi**
Contact: +91 9998975889 • Email: rajendra.rathi@ril.com

Integrated Goods & Service Tax concept introduced in India for Taxability on interstate movement of goods & services & transfer of same with Tax invoice to continue ITC chain or not to break seamless flow of credit which is Basic Objective of GST.

Following Principles used for determining interstate supply of goods and /or services are as under.

1. Interstate Supply of goods means(subject to section-7) : any supply where location of suppliers & place of supply are in different state
2. Interstate supply & service means (subject to section -9): any supply where location of suppliers & place of supply are in different state
3. 3&4 Supply of goods or services in course of import into territory of India shall be deemed to be supply of goods /services in the course of interstate trade or commerce.
5. Supply of goods /service:-When supplier is India & POS is out Side India.
6. Supply of goods /service :- To or by SEZ Developer / unit
7. Any supply not intrastate :- Deemed to interstate supply

Section 8 :

Fixed Establishment : Means place other than place of Business which is characterized by sufficient degree of permanence & suitable structure in terms of human & Technical resources to supply service or to use service

Location of recipient of service Means – Section 2(17)

Scenario	Location of recipient of service	Example/Case Study
a. Where supply is received at a place of business for which registration has been obtained	The location of such place of business	If received at registered premises/ factory location of registered factory
b. Where supply is received other than the place of business for which registration obtained i.e. fixed establishment	Location of such fixed establish	If received at pump house/township than location of pump house /TS
c. Where supply is received at more then one establishment	Location of establishment must directly concerned	Multiple marketing offices situated in multiple states
d. In absence such place	Usual place of residence	Registered office /Ho of co.

8. **Location of suppliers of service:- Section 2 (18)**

   Above same principle will apply for location of supplier of services also.

   In short we can make simple rule to understand above

   i. Place of Business for which registration obtained – Factory /Registered premises
   ii. Other than place of business at fixed establishment – Pump house/township
   iii. More than one establishment – multiple sales / offices – directly concerned
   iv. Residual cases – Registered office /Head offices

You cannot believe in God until you believe in yourself.

All the powers in the Universe are already ours. It is we who have put our hands before our eyes and cry that it is dark.

– Swami Vivekananda

MIS Report with respect to inventory status of key raw materials

CMA Rajesh Kapadia

Every Month, CMA Department should prepare and submit MIS Report with respect to Inventory Status of Key Raw Materials as mentioned in ANNEXURE 1

Contents :

(1) This MIS Report lists Inventory of Key Raw Materials

(2) It compares Average Monthly Consumption of Current Year as against Average Monthly Consumption of Previous Year

(3) It also lists down Closing Stock of each of the Key Raw Materials at the end of the Month.

(4) This Month end Closing Stock is expressed as no of Months Consumption.

Purpose :

(1) To take suitable corrective action if actual inventory is far in excess or short as compared to the desired level.

(2) By circulating the list amongst other branches of the same company and also associate company, one could exchange / transfer material and thus conserve cash resources.

Control Points :

(1) It provides information about current stock position

(2) How the Stock Position is keeping pace with consumption pattern

(3) Unnecessary increase in the volume of inventory results in more and more cask locked up in inventory

(4) Sometimes, it will be difficult for the management to digest the loss arising out of writing off the accumulated stock at a nominal realisable value as the stock so accumulated can hardly be marketed due to change in fashion, taste, preference of customer etc

(5) The control of stock is primarily a matter of effective production planning combined with record based material control

(6) Though in total inventory levels appear satisfactory, there could be some items with considerable proportion that are non-moving. This does not get highlighted because of low inventories in respect of some others, bringing down the average

(7) Many times one hesitates to dispose of the excess and obsolete inventory because of book loss. In real terms obsolete inventory is an item of cost. If at all it has any value, it is its value if put to alternate use. This is in most cases is its scrap value.

ANNEXURE 1

List of Key Raw Materials Inventory Dominating Total Inventory Value of Raw Materials

Key Raw Materials	Average Monthly Consumption Previous Year MT	Average Monthly Consumption Current Year MT	Closing Stock of The Month MT	Closing Stock as Months' Cover MT
Raw Material 1				
Raw Material 2				
Raw Material 3				
Raw Material 4				
Raw Material 5				
Raw Material 6				
Raw Material 7				
Raw Material 8				
Raw Material 9				
Raw Material 10				
Raw Material 11				

CEP Report

WIRC organised CEP on "Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) – Opportunities for CMAs & how to prepare for IBC exam" by CMA Harshad Deshpande on 4th March 2017 at Thane SMFC. CMA S.G. Narasimhan felicitated CMA Harshad Deshpande on the occasion. More than 45 members attended the CEP.

WIRC organised CEP on SME Listing & Fraud Reporting on 17th February 2017 at WIRC Office. CMA Amar Kakaria and Mr. Vishal Vakil were the speakers. CMA Amar Kakaria and Mr. Vishal Vakil were felicitated by CMA Jayram. Around 40 members attended the programme.

Towards Integrated Reporting: Communicating value in the 21st century

CMA (Dr.) S. K. Gupta
Contact : 9810162341 • E-mail : sunilkumar@clcindia.com

To create value over time, today's organizations need to actively manage a wider range of resources. Intangible assets such as intellectual capital, research and development, brand value, natural and human capital have become as important as tangible assets in many industries. However, these intangible assets are not universally assessed in current financial reporting frameworks even though they often represent a substantial portion of market value.

Corporate reporting today

The current financial reporting model was developed in the 1930's for an industrial world. In general, the model provides a backwards-looking review of performance and does not provide enough relevant information for decision-making today. There is not enough focus on the needs of investors, analysts, and the wider community of stakeholders. In many corporate annual reports, there is little substantive disclosure about strategy, innovation, people, customer loyalty and the business risks related to climate change, water scarcity, and evolving public policy and regulatory issues. They fail to connect environmental, social, and governance issues to business strategy and financial performance

Integrated reporting is designed to enhance and consolidate existing reporting practices and to move towards a reporting framework that provides the information needed to assess organizational value in the 21st century. Integrated reporting (IR) is the latest development in a long line of proposed reporting innovations that have sought to improve the usefulness of corporate reporting. Integrated Reporting (IR) is a more holistic form of reporting. IR aims to address limitations of current reports and develop long term business strategy.

What is integrated reporting?

There is no universally agreed definition of what constitutes integrated reporting. Most definitions refer to the integration of financial and non-financial information into a single document. However, there are considerable differences of opinion over the underlying rationale; the type of non-financial information that should be included and how the latter should relate to financial data; and the audiences that such a report should address. Acknowledging these challenges, the International Integrated Reporting Committee (IIRC) was established in August 2010 to develop a reporting framework that would command the support of interested parties. The IIRC includes representatives from the corporate, accounting, securities, regulatory and standards-setting sectors and builds upon work previously undertaken by the Global Reporting Initiative and the Prince of Wales' Accounting for Sustainability project.

Integrated Reporting provides an opportunity for companies to present a holistic and complete picture of the business in a clear, concise, connected and comparable manner. It is a means of presenting the material information about the organisation's strategy, governance and performance on commercial, social and environmental issues. Through effectively connecting these often siloed areas, businesses are able to provide not only an update on past performance but also a long-term perspective of future value generation.

To tell a comprehensive value creation story, integrated reporting requires organizations to identify the interdependency between all elements - internal and external - that materially affect their ability to create value over time. Seeing this connectivity requires integrated thinking as opposed to "silo thinking." All the operating and functional units of an organization, as well as the capitals that it uses to create value, must be considered. This leads to integrated decision-making and actions. The integrated report is the product of the processes of connectivity and integrated thinking in the organization. Integrated reporting is therefore not just about the report, but about the process of the organization's unique approach to value creation. To translate integrated thinking into integrated reporting the organization should convey a holistic view of strategy, governance, performance and prospects. The integrated report should also bridge time horizons. Therefore integrated reporting can be used as a governance tool for performance-oriented management.

Objectives of Integrated Reporting

Essentially, Integrated Reporting challenges and enables companies to 'live their story', rather than merely tell it. Integrated Reporting Framework marks a significant step on the road towards more transparent and meaningful communication by companies to their stakeholders

In summary, the aims of the IR are to:

- Improve the quality of information available to providers of capital;
- Promote a more cohesive and efficient approach to

corporate reporting;

- Enhance accountability and stewardship for the broad base of capitals;
- Support integrated thinking, decision making and actions that focus on creation of value over the short, medium and long term

IR aims to build on reporting developments to provide a more holistic form of reporting the value created by a business, by considering non-financial resources such as human, social and intellectual capitals as well as financial capital. Active consideration of how these capitals impact on the business, and on society generally, requires integrated thinking to ensure all business functions (e.g. sustainability, strategy, human resources, operations), not just the finance function, are involved in identifying and collecting data for these capitals, and looking at their connectivity - and how value creation affects the business now and in the future. Greater clarity on links between the capitals helps address the challenge of demonstrating their place in strategic decision-making.

Many organizations think they are already producing an integrated report. However, IR is more than just another corporate report, it relies on a series of underlying activities. IR is defined as a process, founded on integrated thinking, which results in a periodic integrated report, and related communications that highlight value creation. Essentially, Integrated Reporting challenges and enables companies to 'live their story', rather than merely tell it. integrated reporting Framework marks a significant step on the road towards more transparent and meaningful communication by companies to their stakeholders

SEBI Circular regarding Integrated Reporting

The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), by way of its circular issued on 6 February 2017 (Circular), advised the top 500 listed companies in India to adopt Integrated Reporting on a voluntary basis from the financial year 2017-2018. Prior to that, such companies have been required to submit a Business Responsibility Report (BRR) that pertains to areas such as environment, governance, stakeholder relationships, and the like. Since the Circular does not mandate preparation of Integrated Report (IR), a company may voluntarily opt to prepare IR. In such a case, the company has to provide cross reference in its IR to information that has already been disclosed in accordance with any other national or international requirement / framework.

Purpose behind the Circular

With the Circular, SEBI intends to align reporting by Indian companies with international standards with the following dual purpose:

- Improved disclosure standards through increased credibility by those charged with governance in the company; and
- Providing stakeholders and interested shareholders with relevant information useful for making investment decisions.

Integrated reporting should not simply be seen as the inclusion of more non-financial information in the Annual Report (for example, in an enhanced Corporate Responsibility section). Instead, integration should attempt to explain how a wide range of different issues - financial and non-financial - are managed by the business to deliver its strategy and stated objectives. But the benefits of integrated reporting are derived from strong governance processes, a culture that shares a common understanding about the role of the corporation in society and the ability to focus on environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues that have the greatest ability to create shareholder value and drive major innovations.

Tenets of Integrated Reporting

At the heart of integrated reporting are six tenets of better reporting which, when adopted, will create a multiplier effect in terms of the benefits to businesses, investors and society. These six straightforward ideas are:

1. **Communication about value creation:** understanding and articulating the resources and relationships used by a business - what the Framework refers to as "capitals" - that are critical to the creation of value over time. Research shows us that only around one fifth of the value of a business today can be accounted for through the financial statements, as intangible factors such as intellectual and human capital make up a greater proportion of a business' value proposition.
2. **Concise and clear communication:** a laser-like focus on clarity, readability and conciseness.
3. **Articulation of strategy:** research conducted by a major accountancy firm revealed recently that an increasing number of businesses are explaining their strategy, but this is not reflected throughout the reporting process. A clearer articulation of the strategy, and how risk management and performance indicators flow from it, is key to understanding more about the business, increasing business performance, and gaining a longer-term commitment from providers of financial capital.
4. **Connectivity of information:** the recognition of the interconnectedness of different parts of the business, the dependencies between factors that affect the ability to create value over time, and a breaking down of silos to achieve greater efficiency and reduce duplication in the reporting process.
5. **Future orientation:** so much of today's corporate reporting is historic, when what investors need to know are the steps being taken by the business to enhance future value in a sustainable way. Is the

business model being pursued sustainable over time? Integrated reporting encourages a greater mix between essential historical financial information, and more future-oriented information, which provides a qualitative assessment of the risks being managed and the opportunities being explored.

6. **Understanding the external environment:** businesses do not exist or operate in a vacuum. The rise of the power, economic, social and environmental impact of the corporation has been one of the major transformations of the last half century - around half of the largest economic entities in the world today are businesses rather than countries. The external environment impacts on a business' ability to create value and should be reflected in its reporting.

Integrated reporting is a management and communication tool for understanding and measuring how organizations create value now and in the future. The goal is not to provide more information, but better information. It's the information that investors are increasingly looking for.

	INTERNAL BENEFITS	EXTERNAL BENEFITS
MANAGEMENT LEVEL	▪ Improved risk management & decision-making ▪ Detailed understanding of value creation ▪ Holistic understanding & management of the organization	▪ Holistic & transparent company presentation ▪ Competitive advantage as a first mover ▪ Improved stakeholder communication
REPORTING LEVEL	▪ Enhanced efficiency of reporting process (esp. due to material issues) ▪ Strengthened internal dialogues ▪ Simplified operational decision-making	▪ Report as a new communication instrument ▪ Investor satisfaction from a company perspective ▪ Improved sell-side prognosis

What does integrated reporting mean for companies?

The IIRC defines five guiding principles for preparing integrated reports which it argues should:

- Convey a company's strategic focus
- Provide information that "connects the dots" across all types of risk they face from financial to environmental and social
- Describe the company's future "orientation" or business path
- Be responsive and inclusive to stakeholders and their concerns
- Contain concise, reliable and material information.

While taking such a path will require a shift in thinking and culture for companies, those who embrace integrated reporting will likely reap significant benefits. By gaining a more complete picture of the challenges they face, companies will be able to make better decisions, reduce risk and build a more sustainable long-term future.

The way forward

Adoption of integrated reporting is a daunting task. It is built on a foundation of governance and a culture that understands how to create the business models and strategies needed to drive long-term viability. The challenge for companies is where to begin.

One approach is to "just do it." For some organizations, "do it" might mean an initiative to publish an integrated report at the end of the next reporting cycle. For others, "do it" could mean a prototype report focused on critical concepts such as governance, stakeholder engagement, materiality, strategy, risks and opportunities. A prototype can be published on an internal website to illustrate concepts and vet the content with executives and the board. Whichever approach best fits your company, you are encouraged to take the necessary steps to evolve your reporting to effectively respond to increasing investor and societal expectations.

■

Cost Accountants as E-return Intermediaries-Opportunities and Requirements

CMA Ramlakhan R. Ahirwar
Contact : +91-99871 84558 • E-mail : ahirwar.ramlakhan@gmail.com
Pooja Suryawanshi (CMA final)

The Income Tax Department came up with a scheme called 'Electronic Furnishing of Return of Income Scheme which enabled authorized intermediaries to electronically file the Income Tax Returns on behalf of tax payers. Now cost accountants can also enroll themselves as E-Return Intermediaries with the Income Tax Department (Ref gazette notification no. S.O. 2670(E) dated 9th August, 2016).

For availing this opportunity, cost accountant or a firm of cost accountant must fulfill the following pre-requisites:

1. The entity must have a Digital Signature Certificate (Class II or Class III) from any of the licensed Certifying Authorities specified in point no. 2 for the purpose of digitally signing the application and the returns uploaded online.
2. The Digital Signature Certificate can be procured from the following Certifying Authorities:
   - Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)
   - Institute of Banking & Research in Banking Technology(IDRBT)
   - SafeScrypt
   - Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited(MTNL)
   - (n)Code Solutions-A division of GNFC LTD
   - NIC Certifying Authority
   - e-Mudhra
3. The digital certificate must be in the name of the applicant. If the digital certificate is in the name of an employee / partner of the applicant, then an authorization letter by the applicant should be provided on the letterhead of the applicant to NSDL.
4. Procurement of ITD prescribed computing infrastructure. Hardware / Software / Internet connectivity. Hardware requirements (CPU > 500MHz or above,RAM 256 MB or above,A screen resolution of 800 x 600 pixels and display of 256 colors,20 GB free hard disc space exclusive for ITD,UPS power backup for minimum 30 minutes,CD writer/ other backup devices like DAT drive, Printer).Software requirements (Operating system - Windows 98 / Windows NT 4.0 Server or above, Anti-virus,Internet Explorer 6.0 or above / Netscape 5.0 or above).Internet Connectivity (Dialup connection 56.6 kbps or above/ ISDN/ Leased Line).
5. The entity shall submit a due diligence certificate from a certified ISA or CISA professional in the prescribed format that it has the necessary computing infrastructure.

Registration Procedure

1. An eligible entity shall register for e-Return Intermediary online with NSDL by filling up the Registration Form as per the instructions provided. Physical applications shall not be entertained.
2. On confirmation of the application an acknowledgment screen containing a unique 15-digit acknowledgment number shall be displayed.
3. The applicant shall save and print this acknowledgment.
4. The acknowledgment shall be duly signed.
5. The duly signed acknowledgment along-with proof for fulfillment of eligibility criteria, due diligence certificate and requisite payment (registration processing fee) should be sent to NSDL.

Documents required for fulfilling eligibility criteria

Cost Accountants	1	Due Diligence Certificate in the prescribed format
	2	Copy of PAN Card issued to the applicant
	3	Copy of Certificate of Practice issued to the applicant by The Institute of Cost Accountant of India
A Firm of Cost Accountants	1	Due Diligence Certificate in the prescribed format
	2	Copy of PAN Card issued to the applicant
	3	Copy of Registration Certificate issued to the firm by The Institute of Cost Accountant of India
	4	PAN card copy of the person responsible to sign the return of income of the Firm as per section 140 of the Income Tax Act-1961

Payment

1. Registration fee is 4,600/- & Non-Refundable.
2. Payment can be made either by Demand Draft or Cheque
3. Demand Draft / Cheque shall be in favor of 'NSDL - ERI'and payable at Mumbai.
4. Name of the Organization / Person (applicant) and the acknowledgment number should be mentioned on the reverse of the demand draft / cheque.
5. Applicants making payment by cheque shall deposit a local cheque (drawn on any bank) with any HDFC Bank branch across the country.

Submission of Documents

1. The above-mentioned documents (acknowledgment along-with proof for fulfillment of eligibility criteria, due diligence certificate and requisite payment should be sent to NSDL at 'e-Return Intermediary Cell, NSDL e-Governance Infrastructure Limited, 1st floor, Times Tower, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel (W), Mumbai - 400013'..
2. Super scribe the envelope with 'APPLICATION FOR e-RETURN INTERMEDIARY - ACKNOWLEDGMENT NUMBER' (e.g. 'APPLICATION FOR e-RETURN INTERMEDIARY - 880010100000011').
3. Requisite documents and payment should reach NSDL within 15 days from the date of online application.

Data Transmission Test

1. On receipt of above-mentioned documents and realization of payment NSDL will assign a user-id and password. NSDL will also intimate a URL provided to access the specified ITD web-site for upload of data by e-Return Intermediary (hereinafter referred as the ITD site). The user-id & password along-with the URL will be intimated by email at the email address provided in the application form.
2. On receipt of the user-id and password the applicant may log-in to the ITD site and conduct the data transmission test as directed in the ITD site.
3. On successful completion of this test, ITD will enable the applicant for filing of e-Returns as per the scheme.
4. For this purpose ITD will provide a unique e-Return Intermediary Identification Number (ERIIN) and password to the applicant.

   This way of filing returns is hassle free and ERI centers being mentioned on the NSDL website can enable the clients to easily locate them. It is also beneficial for the clients because they can receive their refunds within 1-2 months should they file it through ERIs.

For more details, kindly refer:

1. http://incometaxindiaefiling.gov.in/
2. https://www.tin-nsdl.com/e-return/e-return-index.php

Draft format under GST

By **CMA Rajendra Rathi**
Contact: +91 9998975889 • Email: rajendra.rathi@ril.com

Following are my views on Draft formats under GST return.

(1) GSTR-1 can be finalised only after taking impact of auto drafted return of GSTR-1A which means

(a) Our outward supply tax liability ascertainment is finalised only after receipt confirmed by recipient or our final supply qty will be considered based on receipt qty accepted by recipient.

(b) For example if X has shown 10 MT qty in GSTR-1 and recipient has accepted/received 9 MT only accordingly auto drafted GSTR-1A will show 9 MT which either supplier has to accept or get it corrected from recipient within time to ascertain final tax liability

(c) It means supply qty is having link with qty received and accepted by recipient.

(d) All supplier has to make proper mechanism for timely validation of outward supply qty ,value from recipient in same month to avoid any mismatch and adjustment in subsequent month by way of debit note or credit note.

(2) GSTR-2 has following elements.

1. Supplies from Registered person - Regular and Composition Scheme
2. Supplies from Un-Registered Person
3. Supplies attracting reverse charge
4. Amendments to details of inward supplies received in earlier tax periods
5. Goods received from abroad / Amendments of earlier period
6. Services received from outside India / Amendments / Earlier period details
7. Details of Debit Note/Credit Note and Amendments related to earlier tax period
8. Supplies from Composition taxable person /un registered person & exempt /nil/non GST SUPPLIES Scheme
9. ISD credit received
10. TDS Credit received
11. TCS credit received
12. Tax liability under reverse charge on advance paid without invoice

It is clear from GSTR-2 elements that certain information will come through system from GSTR-1 of supplier and certain information like

Eligibility of ITC as inputs/capital goods/input services/ none (Column no 15) (Person has to identified each line item under respective type)

Total Tax available as ITC $ (Column no 16,17,18)

IGST

CGST

SGST

ITC available this month $ (Column no 19,20,21)

IGST

CGST

SGST

Reverse charge, receipt from unregistered person and from outside India need to be entered manually as per POT of respective transactions.

From annual return format it is clear that all business has to design their accounting system and SAP system in such a way that required information for filing monthly and annual return received from system and reconciliation statement of all outward supply and inward supply received matches with audited annual accounts as GSTR-9 is to be supported with GSTR-9B duly signed by Chartered accountant or Cost Accountants.

Following additional return incorporated in GST return

46. Tax deduction at source

Deduction of tax by buyer like in works contract TDS is applicable presently.

Separate GSTR-7 for same having reference in GSTR-2 point 10 (Auto populated from GSTR-7 of counterparty

Looking to voluminous requirement of uploading of invoice wise detail of outward supply and validation of inward supply following check list can be followed for ensuring 100 % compliance under GST.

1. Return are reconciled with annual report, balance sheet, or trial balance
2. All advances also to be matched with reference id
3. Annual return contain 12 annexure pertains to reconciliation to be matched with annual return
4. All credit booked under capital goods credit are part of capitalization means part of fixed asset register or not
5. In GSTR-2 all auto populated entry through GSTN also need manual entry for column no 15 to 21 for identification of type input/CG/Input service/None and if any entry not auto populated but received as per our record to be entered with the help of system and manually.
6. Matching of claim of ITC is based on 6 criteria

   GSTIN No of supplier

   GSTIN NO OF Recipient

   Inv/debit note date

   Inv/debit note no

   Taxable value,

   Tax amt

   If credit availed amount is higher than only mismatch report for lesser credit no mismatch so assesse need to keep strong internal check for lesser credit by credit note etc.

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Report on WIRC Regional Cost Convention 2017

Regional Cost Convention 2017 of the Western India Regional Council conducted at Ahmedabad on 25th & 26th February 2017 jointly with Ahmedabad Chapter of Cost Accountants. Theme of RCC 2017 was **"PARADIGM SHIFT IN DOING BUSINESS".**

Convention was inaugurated by Chief Guest Hon. Dr. Kiritbhai Solanki, Member of Parliament - Ahmedabad West, President of the Institute CMA Manas Kumar Thakur, Shri Ajay Das Mehrotra, IRS, Principal Commissioner of IT & Govt. Nominee in the Institute. CMA P V Bhattad, Immediate Past President & CCM, CMA Pradip Desai-Chairman, WIRC, CMA Kailash Gandhi, Vice Chairman WIRC and Convener of RCC, CMA Laxman D. Pawar, Hon. Secretary WIRC and CMA Vinod Savaliya-Chairman, Ahmedabad Chapter were on the dais.

Well-known key speakers throughout 5 Technical Sessions gave extensive & exhaustive presentation with their professional touch & input. In the 1st Technical Session under the Chairmanship of CMA Amit Apte, CMA Hiranand Savlani & CMA Deodhar presented Industry points of view on GST- The Road Ahead and emphasized GST as radical change, a game changer with its anti-profiteering step.

During last few years, like new Companies Act, with advent of GST, we will have to unlearn old acts of VAT, CST, Service Tax, Excise law etc. so it is going to be new learning process for all our professional colleagues.

In 2nd Technical Session, "Doing Business Digitally", under the Chairmanship of CMA Harshad Deshpande, our worthy speakers Shri R K Saraf gave detail account of initiatives taken by Govt. of India towards digital India project with its benefits & challenges. He brought out JAM (Jandhan, Aadhar & Mobile) Trinity & 24 x 7 x 365 anytime anywhere benefits. Dr. Kalpesh Parikh with his expertise on "Cloud Computing & Security" gave broad insight of "New Normal" & '(In) security & Risk mitigation emphasized security as prime for survival.

In 3rd Session on 'Tax Techniques for Business Value Creations' under the Chairmanship of CMA Debasish Mitra, our expert speaker CMA Ashok B Nawal emphasized that Business value comes from vision, change Management, enhancement of stakeholders' value & use IPR etc. He made it clear that Tax Techniques can be in the form of Tax planning or Tax avoidance & not by Tax evasion. The session was full of interesting questions-Answers.

After that, we had extensive interaction at the Member's Meet.

In the evening on 25th February 2017, the Cultural Programme - excellent musical night and the event was followed by Convention Dinner.

On 2nd day in the 4th Technical Session on 'Bankruptcy & Insolvency Code & NCLT & Role of Cost Accountants / Professionals' under the Chairmanship of CMA Manubhai Desai, CMA J K Buddhiraja gave a detailed presentation on Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 alongwith India's position vis-a-vis other countries of the world & Institute's initiatives in this regard as well as opportunities available to CMAs under Companies Act as well as in this code.

5th Technical session on "Govt. Initiatives for Business & Doing business through innovations and Advanced Technologies" under the Chairmanship of CMA Neeraj Joshi, Shri Sunil Shah, MD, Motivation Engineers & Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd. dealt in detail the concept with his professional experience and emphasized CMAs to be innovative, to work with utmost minuteness, to have flexibility, to cultivate habit to read between lines and to create opportunities.

In the summing up Session CMA H.C. Shah thanked all the members and students participated in Convention and he said, we always believe in "અતિથી દેવો ભવઃ" and hope, all must have enjoyed our hospitality, lunch & dinner with Gujarati touch & cultural program too. Colorful Souvenir was released at the hands of Shri Ajay Das Mehrotra, IRS, Principal Commissioner of IT & Govt. Nominee in the Institute on the occasion.

The session was concluded by vote of thanks offered by CMA Shriram Mahankaliwar, Chairman PD Committee, WIRC, who appreciated nice arrangements and hospitality extended by Ahmedabad Chapter and also congratulated the good work done by the Students Volunteers of Ahmedabad Chapter. Western Region participated in the Convention. WIRC Regional Council Members and Central Council Members and Past President and Past Chairmen of WIRC and Ahmedabad Chapter and WIRC Chapter Representatives from various Chapters in the region were also present on the occasion.

CHAPTER NEWS

BARODA

Career Counselling Programme

Chapter conducted Career Counseling programme on 28-01-2017 at Shri C K Shah Vijapurwala Institute of Management, R. V. Desai Road, Vadodara. CMA Mihir Vyas, Treasurer of Chapter, guided the students about CMA Course and its procedure for admission and future scope. There was live query solution session also. Mr. Manish Agrawal, Staff of the Chapter Co-ordinated the counseling programme. About 100 students got benefited.

Talk on 'Budget - 2017'

Chapter has organized Evening talk on 'Budget - 2017' on 04-02-2017. Speaker was CA Alok Shah. The programme was well attended by almost 35 members:. It was addressed by Dr. Alok Shah, an eminent speaker, member of Our Institute and also a practicing Chartered Accountant.

Two Days Workshop of GST'

Baroda Chapter has organized 'Two days Workshop of GST' on 11-02-17 & 12-02-17. Around 45 members participated, It was jointly addressed by Shri Sanjay Saraswat, Head, NACEN, Central Excise and Customs, and CMA D S Mahajani, -Vice President-Indirect Taxation,

KALYAN-AMBERNATH

Lecture on Union Budget 2017-18

On 4th February 2017 Chapter organised Lecture on Union Budget 2017-18 CMA M. R. Dudani, Chairman of Chapter welcomed the students and speakers CMA Gopichnad B. Shamnani and Ms. CA Reshmi Gurnani were the faculty members. CMA Gopichnad B. Shamnani explained in simple language amendments proposed in Indirect Taxes. Ms. ReshmiGurnani updated the students with amendments in Direct Taxes CMA M. R. Dudani informed students about impact of proposed Goods & Service Tax on business transactions Many students of Foundation, inter and Final attended and listened the speakers and raised queries which were replied by speakers to their satisfaction. Mr. Raju P. C. Executive Secretary proposed the vote of thanks.

Seven Days Industry Oriented Training

Chapter organized 7 days Industry Oriented Training commencing on 5th Feb. 2017 to 11th Feb. 2017, for Final students appearing June 2017 examination. Faculties Professionals from different subjects were invited to deliver lectures on topics of professional Interest, covering Cost & Management Accounting, Auditing, Taxation, and communications skills, Operation Management, Accounting Standards. Students listened to faculties and raised queries which were answered to the satisfaction of students.

Factory Visit

Chapter organized Half Day factory visit to Jubilant Life Sciences Ltd. Ambernath on 16th February 2017 for giving practical knowledge to students of Inter, Final and Foundations levels. CMA Vinay Shukla, Deputy General Manager welcomed the students of Chapter. He gave brief introduction about the company's, products manufactured and manufacturing process of the company He also informed students methods of ascertain cost and controlling cost used by the company.

Seminar on Group Discussion & Communication Skills

On Saturday 18th Feb. 2017 at 6.30 p.m. Chapter organized Group Discussion for Intermediate Students . CMA G.B.Shamnani, Managing Committee Member of Chapter welcomed Prof. Sunil Lalachandani, faculty for the programme.

NAVI MUMBAI

Career Counselling - KarmaveerBhaurao Patil College, Vashi, Navi Mumbai

Chapter conducted a Career Counselling session on 18th February 2016, to more than 110 Commerce students of Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College (KBP College), Vashi, and Navi Mumbai. CMA L. Prakash explained about CMA course and Its importance in the changing economic and business environment. CMA KVVS Murthy, Treasurer, CMA K.R. Jethani (Ex Chairman), CMA Anil K Jha (Secretary) and CMA Anil D Joshi, Faculty of the chapter also addressed the Students highlighting the importance of having a CMA Qualification. Dr. D. T. Shinde, Vice Principal & HOD of Commerce Dept., has provided excellent support and co-operation for conducting careering counselling in the college.

Navi Mumbai Chapter conducted Career Counselling session at KBP College, Vashi, Navi Mumbai.

CEP on "Budget Connect 2017"

Chapter organized a CEP programme on the theme "Budget Connect 2017" on 5th February, 2017 at Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil Vashi. The speaker for this event was Mr. Subhasis Banerjee, Practicing Taxation Expert in Navi Mumbai. The speaker in his lucid style elaborated the topic (Budget Connect 2017) and explained in details the definition of various new rules and provisions covering Direct taxes, Indirect Taxes and other related issues, followed by lively interactions with the participants. Members from service and practice, including students participated actively in the CEP Programme.

CMA L Prakash, Chairman &CMA Anil K Jha Secretary of the Chapter welcomed the Guest, Members and Students. CMA K.K.R. Jethani (Ex.Chairman of the chapter) welcomed the speaker by offering a bouquet.

The seminar concluded with the presentation of memento to the speaker by CMA B.N. Sapkal (Ex. Chairman of the Chapter) and vote of thanks proposed by CMA M. K. Narayanaswamy (Ex. Vice Chairman of the Chapter),

PIMPRI-CHINCHWAD-AKURDI

Seminar on 'Discussions on Union Budget 2017' held on 3rd February 2017

Chapter has organized seminar on 'Discussions on Union Budget 2017' on Friday, February 3, 2017 at CMA Bhawan, Pimpri, Pune.

CMA Bhavesh Marolia, Treasurer, has welcomed and introduced the faculty CMA L D Pawar, Hon. Secretary, WIRC, and CMA BappaMajumdar, Managing Committee Member.

CMA BappaMajumdar in his speech highlighted the changes in Direct Taxes. He focused on key features for personal tax and the slabs under Income tax

CMA L D Pawar in his speech highlighted the changes in Indirect Tax. CMA Pawar briefly focused on the changes in various sections of Finance Act under Service Tax, Changes in Central Excise and Customs.

Question-Answer session was conducted during the session. Many members have cleared their doubts on Budget.

The seminar was attended by members in practice, members from industries, professionals and students in large numbers.

PUNE

CEP on Quick Bites of Budget 2017 - Live Telecast and Discussions

Chapter arranged CEP on Quick Bites of Budget 2017 - Live Telecast and Discussions on 1st February 2017 for the benefit of members and students at M P Pandit Hall. Members watched the budget session live and after that quick analysis of the budget was carried out by CMA Amit Apte, CCM, CMA Sanjay Bhargave. CMA Manohar Dansinghani analysed the Finance Survey and highlighted the majors taken by the Govt. to take the nation on growth path. Some of the participants also talked about the Industry specific majors suggested and incentives given by the Govt through Annual budget. Large no. of members attended the session.

CEP on 4th Feb. 2017 Budget 2017- Changes in Direct & Indirect Taxes

Chapter organised CEP on Union Budget 2017 - Changes in Direct & Indirect Taxes on 4th February 2017. Faculty for the same were CA Chandrashekhar Chitale, CMA Sanjay Bhargave and CMA N. K. Nimkar. CA Chandrashekhar Chitale explained the various changes suggested in Income Tax as related to Industry, Individuals and other organizations. CMA Sanjay Bhargave explained the changes suggested in Indirect Taxes. CMA N K Nimkar explained the changes suggested in Customs Act. The session ended with Question and Answer session.

SURAT - SOUTH GUJARAT

Study Tour (Factory Visit) of M/S. Balaji Wafers Pvt. Ltd., Valsad

Chapter organized an Educational Tour to M/S. Balaji Wafers Pvt. Ltd.,Valsad on 11-02-2017, especially for final year students with the guidance of Chairman of the Chapter. 98 students and 2 Members including staff joined the study tour.

Press Meet

Chapter arranged Press Meet with local Media (various newspapers) on 23rd February 2017 at Chapter's Office. Approximately 12 press Reporters and photographers attended the Press Meet. CMA Manubhai Desai, Chairman of the Chapter and CMA Brijesh Mali, Managing Committee Member represented from the Chapter's side and gave Information to the media about Result for Dec. 2016 session & Silver jubilee Function of our Chapter. All Foundation, Intermediate and Final passed students were invited. All Newspaper gave wide coverage to our result with Photographs. Ms. Preeti Agarwal, Final completed student stood first at chapter level and scored 525/800.

CEP on"Export-Import"

Chapter organized CEP on 18/02/2017 at Chapter's Office. Mr. Mahendra Khare, was Faculty for the CEP. Mr. Mahendra Khare in his lucid style elaborated the topic and explained in details the definition of valuations in Customs, import export procedure, duties draw backs and baggage etc. The Speech was followed by lively interactions with the participants. Members from service and practice, including Final Course students participated actively in the CEP Programme.


CMA Pravin Mohani addressing the members during CEP on Analytical Insights in to Insolvency and Bankruptcy code 2016 organised by Aurangabad Chapter on 28th January 2017

Adv Shrinivas Kulkarni addressing members during CEP on Insolvency and Bankruptcy organized by Aurangabad Chapter on 27th January 2017


Career Counselling Programme organised by Baroda Chpater at Shri C K Shah Vijapurwala Institute of Management, Baroda on 28th January 2017


View of audience during Workshop on GST organised by Baroda Chapter on 11th and 12th February 2017


Career Counselling organised by Navi Mumbai Chapter at - Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College, Vashi


CMA K.R. Jethani is facilitating Mr. Subhasis Banerjee during the CEP organised by Navi Mumbai Chapter on 5th February 2017


Mr. Mahendra Khare addressing the members during CEP organised by Surat South Gujarat on 18th February 2017


CMA Manubhai Desai, Chairman of the Chapter and CMA Brijesh Mali addressing Press during Press Meet organised by Surat-South Gujarat on 23rd February 2017

CMAs N. K. Nimkar, Dr. Sanjay Bhargave, Manohar Dansingani, Mr. Chandrashakhar Chitale, Anant Dhavale, during CEP on Union Budget 2017 organised by Pune Chapter on 4th Feb. 2017.


Panelists CMA Manohar Dansingani, CMA Amit Apte, CCM and CMA Dr. Sanjay Bhargave, Interacting with the participants during Seminar on Budget 2017 - organised by Pune Chapter.

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Hon'ble Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Minister of State, Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) being felicitated by WIRC - CMA Debasish Mitra, Past Chairman WIRC alongwith CMA Kailash Gandhi, Vice Chairman WIRC, during his visit to MCA Western Region Office on 3rd March 2017.

CMA S.G. Narasimhan felicitating CMA Harshad Deshpande during CEP on -Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code (IBC) organised by WIRC on 4th March 2017 at Thane SMFC.

CMA Jayram felicitating CMA Amar Kakaria during CEP organised by WIRC on 17th February 2017.

CMA Varsha Limaye felicitating CMA Shekhar Sane during the CEP organised by Pune Central Study Circle. Also seen CMA Prashant Vaze.

CMA Bappa Majumdar, conducting session on changes in Direct Tax organised by Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi on 3rd February 2017.

To

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WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL,
Rohit Chambers, Janmabhoomi Marg, Fort, Mumbai 400 001.

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