



WIRC BULLETIN

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The Tax Research Department and Board of Advanced Studies of the Institute launched Certificate Course on GST on 17th February 2018 at WIRC – Mumbai



CMA Prasad G. Joshi, Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax (Administration & Appeals) of Maharashtra was felicitated by CMA Harshad Deshpande, Treasurer of WIRC of ICAI.



CMA Amit Sarker, Director - Indirect Taxation Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP was the Faculty for the inaugural session addressing the participants.

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

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CMA Ashish Bhavsar, Chairman-Ahmedabad Chapter felicitating Mr. Praveen Maheshwari during CEP organized by Ahmedabad Chapter on 7th Dec. 2017.



CMA Mihir Vyas and CMA Dhaval Shah, Career Guidance Lecture organised by Baroda Chapter



CMA Mihir Vyas and CMA Dhaval Shah giving presentation at Baroda Chapter



Prof. Reshmi Gurnani delivering lecture on Union - Budget 2018-19 at Kalyan-Ambarnath Chapter



CMA Niranjn Shastri delivering the lecture on Future & Options - Hedging cum Trading Tool and Investment planning for Executives on 20th January 2018 organised by Indore-Dewas Chapter



Memento given by Vice Chairman to CMA Mayank Agrawal – Future & Options - Hedging cum Trading Tool and Investment planning for Executives on 20th January 2018 organised by Indore-Dewas Chapter



The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC 2016) January 13, 2018. Guest Speaker - Mr. Mangesh Kekre (Indore-Dewas Chapter)



Seminar on TDS is not tedious on 3rd Feb. 2018 Guest Speaker CMA Shailendra Jain (Indore-Dewas Chapter)



CMA (Dr.) A. G. Anikhindi delivering lecture on Insolvency & Bankruptcy code 2016 organised by Kolhapur-Sangli Chapter on 23rd December 2017.



CEP seminar on 'Personal Finance & Tax Planning' on 13th January 2018. CMA Roven Pereira delivering lecture, Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter



Oral Coaching Inauguration on 15th January 2018; CMA Ashish Deshmukh, Past Chairman, PCA giving information about Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter



Career Counseling on 16th January 2018, Prof. Dr. Sucheta Dalvi, Head- Commerce Dept. felicitating speaker CMA Suraj Tatiya, Vice-Principal Prof. Dr. Arun Shelar – Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter



CMA L D Pawar, RCM, WIRC felicitating speaker CMA Harshad Deshpande, Treasurer, WIRC during Seminar on 'Understanding GST: E-way Bill' organised by Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter on 18th Jan. 2018



CMA L. D. Pawar, Vice-Chairman, WIRC hoisting the flag on Republic Day of India on 26-1-2018 at CMA Bhawan – Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter



CMA Abhijeet Deshmukh felicitating speaker Mr. Maheshwar Marathe during Seminar on 'MSMED Act 2006 - Opportunity & Responsibility' organised by Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter on 27th January 2018



From the Desk of Chairman

Dear Members and Students,

"Nothing fruitful can be achieved without the perfect combination of inspiration and perspiration we owe much to inspiration part."

February month was full of events. I am happy to state that WIRC had successfully organized the National Seminar on 10-11th February 2018 at Y. B. Chavan Centre at Mumbai. WIRC has a precedence to host the Regional Cost Convention every year and this year as it was scheduled to be organized at Mumbai-the financial capital of India therefore it was called the National Seminar. The topic for the Seminar was kept as "CMAs Partner in Vision 2022-for Vibrant India".

The preparatory event was a humongous effort taken by WIRC Council, Volunteers and WIRC Staff in approaching Companies for sponsorship and delegate participation. More than 40 Companies were physically visited by me for sponsorship. The Public Sector Undertakings, Private Organizations, Members in Practice of the Institute and other sister Institutes were all approached for participation in the National Seminar. The Regional Office also conducted three round table meetings with all the Committee Members and volunteers to plan properly, so that no rough edges existed for such an event. More than 400 delegates participated in the event.

In order to reach the members at length, for the first time a Digital Committee was set up. They had earnestly uploaded videos of the speakers, session-wise snippets and also shared the updates of the National Seminar religiously in their social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn. It was very well appreciated and enabled outreach and enabled a positive vibe for the event.

The National Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Chandrakant Dada Patil, Hon'ble Minister of Revenue, Government of Maharashtra. The National Seminar was graced by 12 CFOs and MD's who were CMAs which was a unique achievement. They were honoured and felicitated for their outstanding contribution to the CMA Profession.

The event made us believe that with proper cohesiveness of ideas and with proper planning any event can be successfully organized in a missionary manner inspite of limited resources and other constraints. The event also exemplified the strength of the brand awareness of the Institute and enabled very positive impression in the minds of stakeholders.

I am also happy to state that the following Key Events organized by the WIRC in the month are stated as follows:

1. Oral Coaching Classes started at six venues of the WIRC simultaneously was inaugurated on 1st February 2018.
2. CEP on Union Budget on 3rd February 2018 at Borivali SMF Centre. Two separate sessions for Direct and Indirect Taxation was taken by Ms. Anjana Singh Director-Direct Taxation, Deloitte Haskins & Sells and CMA S.S. Gupta, Indirect Tax practitioner.
3. CEP on Union Budget on 4th February 2018 was conducted at Thane SMF Centre. Two separate sessions for Direct and Indirect Taxation was taken by Mr. Tejas Mehta Director - Direct Taxation, Deloitte Haskins & Sells-Direct Taxation, Deloitte Haskins & Sells and CMA Amit Sarker, Director - Indirect Taxation Deloitte Haskins & Sells.
4. CEP on 'CMA's Role in Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016' was conducted at Thane SMF Centre on 24th February 2018. CMA Laxman D. Pawar, Vice-Chairman of WIRC and Insolvency Professional took the session.
5. **GST Certificate Course launched by the Taxation Committee and Advanced Studies-Directorate of the Institute at WIRC Office:** I am happy to state that the GST Certificate Course has been launched on 17th February 2018 at WIRC Office. The inauguration was done by CMA Prasad Joshi, Joint Commissioner, Maharashtra Circle who also inaugurated the session. CMA Harshad Deshpande, Treasurer was also present in the event. I am happy to state that total 51 students are attending the classes in weekends at WIRC Office.

The Institute is organizing the National Cost Convention, 2018 at New Delhi on 16-17th March 2018 on the topic "New India 2022: Role of CMAs from Intent to Action". I request all my CMA friends and others to join the event and make it a grand success.

CMA Results

The results were published by the Institute and we are happy to state that a total of 1,757 students passed including 1,040 for the Foundation Course, 474 for the Intermediate Course and 243 for the Final Course has passed respectively in the December 2017 session from the WIRC Region. I congratulate all for their achievement and hope their future augurs well in their career and family.

Jai Hind!!!

CMA Kailash R. Gandhi



Flaws on Exporters (Operation Successful Patient Died)

CMA Ashok B. Nawal

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After GST implementation, exporters have suffered a lot. Earlier there was no exemption on payment of IGST for EOU, Advance Authorisation Holder or EPCG Holder. All exporters were required to pay CGST + SGST / IGST for domestic purchases even when used for exports product. They were required to take the refund on refund of IGST paid on exports under Rule 96 of CGST Rules 2017. Lot of hue & cry was made by the exporters and thereafter GST Council has recommended to exempt the IGST on importation by EOU, Advance Authorisation Holder and EPCG Holder,

Supplies to the Merchant Exporters were required to pay 0.1% of IGST and exporters were entitled to claim refund of IGST claimed on exports under Rules 96 of CGST Rules 2017. Huge amount of duty which was locked in exports where gradually released through refund. Govt came out with the Circular No. 17/2017 dtd. 15.11.2017 where in manual filing and processing of refund claims in respect of zero-rated supplies was implemented. Further Govt. also clarifies vide Circular No 78/2017 dtd. 13.10.2017, how to make the corrections in the documents already filed therefore refund of duty paid will be released. Further, Govt has issued the Circular No. 5/2018 Customs dtd. 23.02.2018 giving detailed procedure for releasing the refund which could not be given due to communication gap and understanding of the exporters.

However, the problems of exporters could not be solved but problems have been aggravated when rules 96 of CGST Rules 2017 amended retrospectively vide Notification No. 3/2018 C. Tax dtd. 23/01/2018.

It is important to highlight the impact of this notification amending the Rule 96. The wording of the amendment

to Rule 96 is given below :

Quote:

(10) The persons claiming refund of integrated tax paid on exports of goods or services should not have received supplies on which the supplier has availed the benefit of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, notification No. 48/2017-Central Tax dated the 18th October, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1305 (E) dated the 18th October, 2017 or notification No. 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate) 23rd October, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1320 (E) dated the 23rd October, 2017 or notification No. 41/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) dated the 23rd October, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1321 (E) dated the 23rd October, 2017 or notification No. 78/2017-Customs dated the 13th October, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1272(E) dated the 13th October, 2017 or notification No. 79/2017-Customs dated the 13th October, 2017 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (i), vide number G.S.R 1299 (E) dated the 13th October, 2017.";

Un Quote

It means, if any person who is receiving the supplies from any supplier who has claimed benefit under various notifications (once or number of times) as given below, then such person will not be entitled for claiming refund of IGST paid on exports.

| Type of Supplier | Notification No. | Benefit |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Supplier to Merchant Exporter | 40/2017-Central Tax (Rate) 23rd October, 2017 | Charging 0.5% of CGST & 0.5% of SGST |
| Supplier to Merchant Exporter | 41/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) dated the 23rd October, 2017 | Charging 0.1% of IGST |
| EOU | 78/2017-Customs dated the 13th October, 2017 | Exemption of Basic Customs Duty as well as IGST |
| Advance Licence Holder & EPCG Holder | 79/2017-Customs dated the 13th October, 2017 | Exemption of Integrated Tax/Cess on import of goods under AA/EPCG. Schemes. |

In other words, if any person who has receives the goods on or after 23rd October 2017 from EOU or Advance License Holder or EPCG Holder, then such person will never be able to claim IGST paid on exports. This is never the intention of the Govt. but wording of the notification has been so badly drafted. intention of change in law is mainly to make the provisions parallel with earlier laws like 25/2003 Excise dtd. 31.03.2003 as amended.

In view of the above following categories of the exporters will be deprived of the benefits of refund of IGST paid on exports.

- **EOU:**

When EOU are importing the goods under the Notification No. 78/2017 Cus. dtd. 13.10.2017 following IGCRD Rules whereby, Basic Custom Duty and IGST is exempted and therefore EOU will not be entitled to pay IGST on exports and claim the refund under Rule 96. Albeit, there is no exemption to CGST + SGST / IGST when goods are supplied to EOU by domestic supplier. Therefore, EOU Unit will have to pay CGST + SGST / IGST on domestic procurement and claim the refund under Notification No. 48/2017 Central Tax dtd. 18.10.2017 or follow the procedure as given in the CGST Circular No. 14/2017 dtd. 06/11/2017 i.e. issue of Form A to domestic supplier & report consumption in Form B in line with Form A i.e. consumption of imported material and submit to Custom / IGST Officer.

We strongly advise that purchase of material from domestic supplier on payment of CGST + SGST / IGST and EOU to issue Form A to domestic supplier & report consumption in Form B. Kindly note, if option of claiming refund under deemed export category by EOU Supplier is obtained, still such EOU will not be entitled to claim IGST Refund even paid on its physical exports. If issuance of Form A to the supplier and report consumption of domestic material in Form B is not feasible then only alternate left for EOU to claim refund of input under Rule 89 of CGST Rules 2017. It is important to note, if any taxable person having one GSTN may have Domestic Unit, EOU Unit, Service Unit, etc. and if EOU Unit is importing the goods without payment of duty or procuring the domestic goods under Form A and claim the refund under Deemed Export, then all the units having the same GSTN will not be entitled to export the goods & services on payment of IGST under the claim of refund under Rule 96 of CGST Rules 2017.

- **Merchant Exporter:**

Merchant exporter is entitled to procure the goods from his supplier on payment of 0.01% of CGST + SGST / IGST and Merchant exporter cannot claim

refund of IGST paid on export of goods under Rule 96 of CGST Rules 2017. However, if Merchant Exporter is also engaged as manufacture exporters / service exporters and even standalone purchases has been made on payment of 0.01% of CGST + SGST / IGST then all the units under the same GSTN will not be entitled to claim the refund of IGST paid on exports under Rule 96 of CGST Rules 2017.

- **Suppliers of Supplies against Advance Authorisation / EPCG Authorization:**

If any exporter is exporting the goods under Advance Authorisation Scheme / EPCG Scheme and obtain the advance release order from licensing authority and against such ARO and such supplies are received from domestic supplier, then the Advance Authorisation / EPCG holder receiving the goods against ARO / invalidation letter will not be entitled to avail refund of IGST paid on export of goods & services under Rule 96 of CGST Rules 2017. Further, any EPCG holder or Advance Authorisation holder for any goods imported or indigenously received against any Authorisation number cannot claim refund of IGST paid on export of goods under Rule 96 of CGST Rules 2017 any time. It is nothing but denial to the legitimate benefit to the exporters and liquidity loss to the exporters.

In view of the above, all exporters coming under above category will have to obtain the refund of accumulated credit under Rule 89 of CGST Rules 2017 and not on payment of IGST under the claim of refund under Rule 96 of CGST Rules 2017.

Any exports made on payment of IGST under the claim of refund during 23.10.2017 till date (since system is accepting), refund may be granted to you, but it will have to be repaid back on the same day. However, there is no system set up by the GSTN for payment of such liability of wrongly granting the refund or recredit the amount of IGST paid under the claim of refund but not granted.

Exporters will get relived only when following actions are taken with immediate effect and if the council takes the proactive steps and resolve the difficulties of exporters:

- Withdraw the amendment made vide Notification Number 3/2018 C. Tax dtd. 23/01/2018
- The amount transferred in TRAN-1 will be allowed to use for payment of IGST paid exports and refund to be granted
- Refund to be granted under Rule 89 of CGST Rules 2017 without asking any input document and it should be sanctioned only on refund claim filed on common portal

If these suggestions are not implemented, exporter will have very bad days and will face the liquidity crunch. ■



Check List Containing Action Plan to Improve Efficiency of Sales and Distribution

CMA Rajesh Kapadia

To improve efficiency of Sales & Sales Optimisation is essential as the entire basis of Profit Improvement Programmes & Profit Optimisation Planning rest on efficiency of Sales & Sales Optimisation.

So, it becomes imperative for management to Optimise Sales Revenue to remain competitive in the market.

Here, CMA Department can play a very important role by preparing, submitting & monitoring Check List Containing Action Plan to Improve & Optimise Sales & Distribution to help management in their endeavour to Profit Improvement Programmes & Profit Optimisation Planning.

Check List is mentioned in Annexure 1

This Check List should be prepared only for key finished products i.e. A & B Category Finished Products constituting 70 % to 75 % of total Sales Revenue.

Conclusion :

Once the Check List as mentioned in Annexures is prepared, submitted, monitored and discussed with the management, it will facilitate taking up of appropriate and suitable corrective and remedial actions by the concern departments and authorities of the company to improve efficiency of Sales & which will ultimately enable the management to meet Profit Improvement Programmes & Profit Optimisation Planning.

ANNEXURE 1

Check List Containing Action Plan to Improve Efficiency of Sales and Distribution

| SYMPTON | DIAGNOSIS | ACTION |
|---|--|--|
| Volume of Sales below operating tolerance | Fall in Sales due to : 1. General Fall in Market (Seasonal fluctuations) 2. Economic Pressures 3. Price Too High 4. Unfavourable Distributor Margin 5. Quality below competitive value 6. Deterioration in delivery 7. Product Obsolescence 8. Competitor Action | 1. Check Sales with Previous Years 2. Keep abreast of economic and business trends. Adjust production to restricted demand 3. Check price structure and price relative to that of other manufacturers 4. Interview with distributors to compare margins 5. Check specification and price against competing products. 6. Examine delivery records. Check accuracy of delivery promises. 7. Check if improved product alternatives result in decline in use of current product. 8. Compare conditions and terms of sale. 9. Consider all aspects of price, quality, utility and design. 10. Check effectiveness of sales effort both in field and internal administration. 11. Consider necessity of additional training. 12. Consider effectiveness of existing publicity. |
| High Volume of Customer Complaints | Analyse and classify complaints by : 1. Price 2. Quality 3. Delivery 4. Others | 1. Check validity of complaints. 2. Compare service with that offered by competitors 3. Take positive action after carefully considering all facts. |



GST : SUPPLY - Bill to & Ship to Scenario

CMA Vinod Shete

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GST is basically an indirect tax that brings most of the taxes imposed on various goods and services at the point of manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services under one umbrella at the National level. While in Pre GST Era, taxes were levied separately on Goods and Services.

The Goods and Service Tax (GST) is significantly different from the previous tax system as it is a destination-based tax. A tax can be either be origin- based or destination- based. Origin based tax or production tax is levied where goods or services are produced. Destination- based taxation or consumption tax are levied where goods and services are consumed. Therefore, the SGST generally accrues to the State where the consumers of the goods or services reside and not to the State where the goods are produced.

What is Supply ?

According to Section 7 of the CGST Act, 2017 and Section 7 (1) (c) states - " For the purposes of this Act, the expression "supply" include the activities specified in Schedule I, made or agreed to be made without a consideration." And as per SCHEDULE I issued under Section 7 dealing with ACTIVITIES TO BE TREATED AS SUPPLY EVEN IF MADE WITHOUT CONSIDERATION in clause (2) to the said Schedule, Supply of goods or services or both between related persons or between distinct persons as specified in section 25, when made in the course or furtherance of business and where provisions of Section 24 has been made applicable in Section 25, in categories of persons who shall be required to be registered under this Act, – includes in clause (i) – "persons making any inter-State taxable supply".

In the GST provisions, the place of supply assumes a great importance to determine whether the supply of goods/ services is within the state or outside the state.

How to determine whether the transactions come under Intra State or Inter State in the case of Bill To & Ship To scenario ? Below example will be helpful to get better understanding of BILL To & SHIP TO scenario under GST Provision.

If ABC Company (Pune Maharashtra) Bill to XYZ Company (Mumbai Maharashtra) & Ship material to XYZ Company's warehouse at B'lore . Whether this transaction come under INTRA STATE or INTER STATE ?

Section 10 (1) (b) of IGST Act, 2017 is relevant for the above example where the goods are not supplied to the place where the purchase order is placed but the goods are asked to be delivered to another place, which is Bangalore. And the said provisions of Section 10 (1)(b) reads as - "The place of supply of goods, other than supply of goods imported into, or exported from India, shall be as under, – (b) where the goods are delivered by the supplier to a recipient or any other person on the direction of a third person, whether acting as an agent or otherwise, before or during movement of goods, either by way of transfer of documents of title to the goods or otherwise, it shall be deemed that the said third person has received the

goods and the place of supply of such goods shall be the principal place of business of such person".

In the above example ,XYZ Company Mumbai has ordered the material but asking ABC Company Pune to supply directly to XYZ company's warehouse at Bangalore, the deeming provisions as per Section 10 (1) (b) of IGST Act, 2017, become applicable and it is construed in law that XYZ - Mumbai becomes a deemed recipient of the goods , as a third person and the place of supply of such goods from ABC - Pune in the given example will be within Maharashtra and hence , on the Tax invoice raised by ABC -Pune on XYZ - Mumbai regarding the said supplies as " Intra - State supplies", applicable CGST and SGST needs to be charged. XYZ - Mumbai can avail ITC credit CGST/ SGST paid by ABC - Pune.

In the above example , M/s XYZ located in Mumbai and its Warehouse located at Bangalore are distinct entities, as far as GST law is concerned and hence are holding separate GST registration in respective States in Maharashtra and Karnataka, for the simplicity of further understanding, XYZ - Bangalore is like a any other vendor to XYZ Mumbai. Further, XYZ - Mumbai has to raise Tax Invoice on XYZ - Bangalore and charge IGST tax being supplies to distinct person located in another State. Hence, if XYZ supplies any goods on stock transfer to XYZ - Bangalore then IGST tax needs to be paid and XYZ Mumbai has to raise a tax invoice on XYZ-Bangalore. XYZ-Bangalore can avail ITC credit based on invoice raised by XYZ - Mumbai on them as the said goods will be used by XYZ - Bangalore for further business of effecting taxable supplies to their customer charging appropriate tax.

It is also important and relevant to understand in the context of GST provisions that a registered person located in one State transact by way of supply with the same person who is located in another state, carrying our further business activity which is regarded as " B to B business " in law, as the other person is located in different State having a separate GST registration number, the supplies to self on Inter-state basis attracts IGST tax and the other person can avail ITC credit of the same. Thus two persons located in different States and transacting in GST regime, is regarded as a " distinct person " in law and is not a same person and hence registered person transacting within the State i.e Intra State do not attract any GST, whereas when the same person who is the recipient of such supplies, is located at different State, it attracts IGST being Inter State supplies.

If XYZ-B'lore had placed direct order on ABC (Pune), then it would have been a straight Inter State transaction and ABC (Pune) would have raised a Tax Invoice on XYZ Bangalore and charge IGST, whereas XYZ Bangalore would get Input tax credit.

Conclusion : GST is significantly different from the previous tax system as it is a destination - based tax. Supply of goods under Bill To & Ship To scenario is very much important and needs to consider whether the transaction is within the state or outside the state.



Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Amendment Rules, 2017 – Implications

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Backdrop:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has on December 7, 2017 notified amendments to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2017. This amendment has been brought about mainly with the objective of bringing cost records and audit in sync with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

Two interesting observations in connection with the Amendment Rules. One, the principles of Ind AS are to be observed by all companies that are subject to cost audit irrespective of the fact whether a company is required to follow the Ind AS under the Companies Act, 2013. Secondly, and more important, the Amendment Rules issued on December 7, 2017 are applicable retrospectively from April 1, 2016. In other words, adoption to the Ind AS to cost records and cost audit is expected even for the financial year ended on March 31, 2017. As a matter of fact, the deadline for submission of the Cost Audit Report by companies for the year 2016-17 being October 27, 2017, companies are supposed to have observed the Rules as the stood prior to issue of the Amendment Rules of 2017 which were announced only on December 7, 2017. Logically, therefore, it seems that the MCA will not insist on observance of the Amendment Rules, 2017 for the financial year 2016-17.

Implications of the Amendment Rules, 2017:

The Notification of December 7, 2017 has revised the Annexures, CRA-1 (Particulars relating to the items of Costs to be included in the Books of Accounts) and Form CRA-3 (Form of the Cost Audit Report Mmm

Clause wise changes brought about by the amendment rules is as follows. The clauses as amended have been printed in italics, followed by the implication of the amendment.

CRA 1

1. Material Cost:

i. Rule (e) 2017:

(e) Spare parts shall be recognised as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment and depreciated accordingly. Otherwise, such items shall be classified as inventory.

Implication - If spare parts are in the nature of independent equipment, these are to be treated as plant and equipment and 'depreciated' at the appropriate rate. Other spares are to be treated as 'Inventory' items and

to be charged to Profit and Loss statement upon issue for use.

ii. Rule (j) 2017:

(j) Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to any material cost shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognized as income.

Implication - In case any subsidies are available on any material, the reduction in thr material cost on account of such subsidy is to be given effect to in the year in which such subsidy is accounted in financial accounts.

iii. Rule (k) 2017:

(k) Issues shall be valued using appropriate method as per the provisions contained in the accounting standard applicable for the time being in force.

Implication - Material issues are to be valued as per the provisions contained in the IndAs. Earlier, the Company could choose the method, viz. FIFO, LIFO, etc. It was acceptable as long as the same method is followed consistently.

2. Employee Costs:

i. Rule (b):

(b,) Employee Cost shall be ascertained taking into account the gross pay including all allowances payable along with the cost to the employer of all the benefits, including the cost of retirement benefits charged in the financial statements in an accounting period. In case of companies to which Indian Accounting Standards apply, any re-measurement of such costs recognized in other comprehensive income shall not form part of the employee cost.

Implication - Clarifies that the cost of retirement benefits is to form part of employee costs. However, it is clarified that if a company has in a given financial year incurred any additional expense as a result of re-measurement of such retirement benefit costs, such additional cost will not form part of employee cost, even where such additional expense is debited in the financial statements for the year.

ii. Rule (i)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to any employee cost shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or

incentive and any such payment is recognized as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on the employee costs, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost object concerned.

3. Utility Costs:

i. Rule (l)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to any cost of utilities shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognized as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of utility costs, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost object concerned.

4. Direct Expenses:

i. Rule (h)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to any direct expenses shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognized as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of Direct Expense costs, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost object concerned.

5. Repair and Maintenance Cost:

i. Rule (n)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to repairs and maintenance activity shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognized as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of Repair costs, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost object concerned.

6. Fixed Assets and Depreciation:

Rule (b)

The depreciation and amortisation shall be the amount recognised as an expense for the year in the financial statements, which shall be measured as per the provisions contained in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and the accounting standards applicable for the time being in force. The amount of Depreciation and Amortisation not recognised as expense in the financial statements shall be treated as a non-cost item.

Implication - The depreciation / amortization to be applied to cost objects has to be as per the depreciation expense as recognized in the financial statements. (Earlier, the computation of depreciation and amortization expense for cost records purposes could differ from the expense figure as disclosed in the financial statements. However, the depreciation used for cost accounting could not be lower than the expense charged in the financial statements.)

Rule (c)

Depreciation on an asset which is temporarily retired from production of goods and services shall be considered as abnormal cost for the period when the asset is not in use.

Implication - This provision in the new Rules is in line with the generally accepted cost accounting principles.

Rule (d)

Impairment loss on assets shall be excluded from cost of production/service.

Implication - This provision is in line with the generally accepted cost accounting principles.

Rule (e)

Spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment shall be recognised as property, plant and equipment when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment and depreciated accordingly. Otherwise, such items shall be classified as inventory.

Implication - It is necessary to determine whether spares or stand-by equipment falls within the meaning of 'property, plant and equipment'. If an item qualifies to be termed 'property, plant and equipment', depreciation will have to be computed on such item. Otherwise, such spare parts and equipment will be classified as 'inventory' and depreciation will not be provided.

7. Overheads:

i. Rule (h)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to overheads shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognised as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of overhead

expense, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost object concerned.

8. Administrative Overheads:

i. Rule (e)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to any administrative overheads shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognised as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of Administrative expense, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost objects concerned.

9. Royalty and Technical knowhow:

i. Rule (d)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to amount of royalty and technical know-how fee shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognized as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any Royalty or Technical knowhow expense, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost objects concerned.

10. Research and Development Expenses:

i. Rule (b)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to research and development activity shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognised as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of research and development expense, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost objects concerned.

11. Quality Control Costs:

i. Rule (g)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to any quality control cost shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognized as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of quality control expense, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost objects concerned.

12. Pollution Control Expenses:

i. Rule (p)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to pollution control activity shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognized as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of pollution control expense, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost objects concerned.

13. Service Department Expenses:

i. Rule (n)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to any service cost centre shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognised as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of service department expense, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost objects concerned.

14. Packing Expenses:

i. Rule (h)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to packing material shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognised as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of packing

expenses, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost objects concerned.

ii. Rule (i)

Issue of packing materials shall be valued using appropriate method as per the provisions contained in the accounting standard applicable for the time being in force.

Implication - Material issues are to be valued as per the provisions contained in the IndAs. Earlier, the Company could choose the method, viz. FIFO, LIFO, etc. It was acceptable as long as the same method is followed consistently.

15. Finance Costs:

i. Rule (a)

Finance costs are interest and other costs incurred by an entity in connection with the financing arrangements and shall be measured in accordance with the accounting standards applicable for the time being in force.

Implications - The revised Rules specifically stipulate that finance costs are to be measured in accordance with the IndAs provisions.

ii. Rule (e)

Subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment received or receivable with respect to finance costs shall be reduced from cost of the cost object in the financial year when such subsidy or grant or incentive and any such payment is recognized as income.

Implication - If the company is entitled to claim any grant, subsidy or incentive on any component of finance charges, such grant, subsidy or incentive is to be considered only in the financial year in which such grant, etc. is recognized as income in the financial statements. The value of such grant is to be reduced from the cost of the cost objects concerned.

CRA 3

Annexure to the Cost Audit Report

Part-A:

1. General Information -

i. Against entry no. 11, it is now necessary to mention whether IndAS applicable to the company.

2. Products/Services Details (for the company as a whole)-

i. Reconciliation of turnover - the wordings should have been excise, service tax or Goods and Services Tx, as the case may be.

Part - B For Manufacturing sector:

1. Quantitative information- item 3- the wording should have been . Production as per Excise/ GST Records.

Part D:

a. Profit Reconciliation (for company as a whole):

1. The Profit or Loss as per Financial Accounts is to be shown 'excluding Other Comprehensive Income for companies following Ind AS'.

b. Financial Position and Ratio Analysis (for the company as a whole):

1. Share Capital- In this table, in case of companies to which IndAS apply Share Capital shall mean 'Equity Share Capital'. Thus, share capital other than equity share capital is not to be shown against the head 'Share Capital'.

2. Reserves and Surplus - , in case of companies to which IndAS apply, reserves and Surplus shall include 'Other Equity'.

3. Long term borrowing-, in case of companies to which IndAS apply Long Term Borrowing will include 'Borrowing under Non-Current Liabilities'.

4. Net Fixed Assets- in case of companies to which IndAS apply Net Fixed Assets shall mean the sum total of 'Property, Plant and Equipment', 'Capital Work in Progress', 'Goodwill', 'Other intangible assets', 'intangible assets under

c. Reconciliation of Indirect Taxes (for the Company as a whole):

The prescribed format of reconciliation of indirect taxes needs to be revised in view of switchover to the GST regime.

- *All the wealth of the world cannot help one little Indian village if the people are not taught to help themselves. Our work should be mainly educational, both moral and intellectual.[Source]*
- *Educate and raise the masses, and thus alone a nation is possible.[Source]*
- *Education, education, education alone! Travelling through many cities of Europe and observing in them the comforts and education of even the poor people, there was brought to my mind the state of our own poor people, and I used to shed tears. What made the difference? Education was the answer I got. Through education comes faith in one's own Self, and through faith in one's own Self the inherent Brahman is waking up in them.[Source]*

— Swami Vivekananda



LTCCG Tax on Equity and Equity Oriented Investments is Back: Budget 2018

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Most of the people are expecting change in tax slab and reduction in income tax rate from budget 2018, but there is no change in it. Moreover, finance minister Arun Jaitley in his Budget 2018 speech has proposed to re-introduce long-term capital gains tax (which was abolished in 2004) on gains arising from the transfer of listed equity shares exceeding ₹1 Lakh at 10%, without allowing any indexation benefit. However, all gains up to 31st January, 2018 will be grandfathered. Let us understand the same with the help of following tables,

[A] Income-Tax rates for Individual/HUF

| Tax Rates F.Y.2018-19 (A.Y.2019-20) | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Income Slab | Individuals (Aged below 60 Yrs.) | Individuals (Aged 60 Yrs. and above but below 80 Yrs) | Individuals (Aged 80 Yrs. and above) |
| Up to ₹ 2,50,000/- | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| ₹ 2,50,001/- to ₹ 3,00,000/- | 5% | Nil | Nil |
| ₹ 3,00,001/- to ₹ 5,00,000/- | 5% | 5% | Nil |
| ₹ 5,00,001/- to ₹ 10,00,000/- | 20% | 20% | 20% |
| ₹ 10,00,001/- and above | 30% | 30% | 30% |

Notes:

- 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable.
- 2) 4% Health and Education Cess on income tax including surcharge. This Health and Education Cess replaced the earlier 2% Education Cess and 1% Secondary and Higher Education Cess.

[B] Long Term Capital Gain Taxation -Equity & Debt Assets

| Type of Assets | Resident Individual/HUF | Domestic Company | NRI |
|--|---|--|---|
| Equity Schemes (where STT paid at time of redemption / sale) | <p>10% without indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 11.96%</p> <p>Note: 1) Cost of Acquisition of units purchased before 1 Feb 2018, Higher of following...</p> <p>(a) Actual cost of acquisition of units, (b) Lower of fair value as on 31st January 2018 and the sale/redemption value</p> <p>2) No LTCG up to ₹1 lakh, where long term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares, equity oriented mutual funds and units of business trust.</p> <p>3) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable.</p> | <p>10% without indexation + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess = 11.648%</p> <p>Note: 1) Cost of Acquisition of units purchased before 1 Feb 2018, Higher of following...</p> <p>(a) Actual cost of acquisition of units, (b) Lower of fair value as on 31st January 2018 and the sale / redemption value</p> <p>2) No LTCG up to ₹1 lakh, where long term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares, equity oriented mutual funds and units of business trust.</p> <p>3) Surcharge at the rate of 12% is applicable on Domestic companies where income exceeds ₹10 Crore and where income exceed ₹1 Crores but it is less than ₹10 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable.</p> | <p>10% without indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 11.96%</p> <p>Note: 1) Cost of Acquisition of units purchased before 1 Feb 2018, Higher of following...</p> <p>(a) Actual cost of acquisition of units, (b) Lower of fair value as on 31st January 2018 and the sale/redemption value</p> <p>2) No LTCG up to ₹1 lakh, where long term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares, equity oriented mutual funds and units of business trust.</p> <p>3) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable.</p> |

| Type of Assets | Resident Individual/HUF | Domestic Company | NRI |
|---|--|---|--|
| Equity oriented Fund of Funds (where STT paid at time of redemption/sale) | 10% without indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 11.96% Note: 1) Cost of Acquisition of units purchased before 1 Feb 2018, Higher of following... (a) Actual cost of acquisition of units, (b) Lower of fair value as on 31st January 2018 and the sale/redemption value 2) No LTCG up to ₹1 lakh, where long term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares, equity oriented mutual funds and units of business trust. 3) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 10% without indexation + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess = 11.648% Note: 1) Cost of Acquisition of units purchased before 1 Feb 2018, Higher of following... (a) Actual cost of acquisition of units, (b) Lower of fair value as on 31st January 2018 and the sale/redemption value 2) No LTCG up to ₹1 lakh, where long term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares, equity oriented mutual funds and units of business trust. 3) Surcharge at the rate of 12% is applicable on Domestic companies where income exceeds ₹10 Crore and where income exceed ₹1 Crores but it is less than ₹10 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 10% without indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 11.96% Note: 1) Cost of Acquisition of units purchased before 1 Feb 2018, Higher of following... (a) Actual cost of acquisition of units, (b) Lower of fair value as on 31st January 2018 and the sale/redemption value 2) No LTCG up to ₹1 lakh, where long term capital gains arising on transfer of equity shares, equity oriented mutual funds and units of business trust. 3) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. |
| Debt Schemes (Listed) | 20% with indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 23.92% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual / HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceed ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 20% with indexation + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess = 23.296% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 12% is applicable on Domestic companies where income exceeds ₹10 Crore and where income exceed ₹1 Crores but it is less than ₹10 Crore, surcharge of 7% is applicable. | 20% with indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 23.92% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceed ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. |
| Debt Schemes (Unlisted) | 20% with indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 23.92% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual / HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceed ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 20% with indexation + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess = 23.296% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 12% is applicable on Domestic companies where income exceeds ₹10 Crore and where income exceed ₹1 Crores but it is less than ₹10 Crore, surcharge of 7% is applicable. | 10% without indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 11.96% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. |

Common Notes:

Here, Long term capital assets in relation to equity / equity oriented mutual funds (excluding equity-oriented funds of funds), assets should be held for a period of more than 12 months. Other than equity, assets should be held for more than 36 months.

[C] Short Term Capital Gain Taxation -Equity & Debt Assets

| Type of Assets | Resident Individual/HUF | Domestic Company | NRI |
|--|---|--|---|
| Equity Schemes (where STT paid at time of redemption / sale) | 15% + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 17.94% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 15% + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess = 17.472% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 12% is applicable on Domestic companies where income exceeds ₹10 Crore and where income exceed ₹1 Crores but it is less than ₹10 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 15% + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 17.94% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. |

| Type of Assets | Resident Individual/HUF | Domestic Company | NRI |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Equity oriented Fund of Funds | As per income tax slab + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 15% + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess = 17.472% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 12% is applicable on Domestic companies where income exceeds ₹ 10 Crore and where income exceed ₹1 Crores but it is less than ₹10 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | As per income tax slab + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. |
| Debt Schemes (Listed) | As per income tax slab + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | As per income tax slab + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 12% is applicable on Domestic companies where income exceeds ₹ 10 Crore and where income exceed ₹ 1 Crores but it is less than ₹ 10 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. 2) The corporate tax is proposed to be charged at the rate of 25% (+12% surcharge + 4% Cess) for the f.y.2018-19 in the case of domestic companies having total turnover or gross receipts in the f.y.2016-17 not exceeding ₹ 250 Crores. | As per income tax slab + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual / HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. |

[D] Dividend Distribution Tax

| Type of Assets | Resident Individual/HUF | Domestic Company | NRI |
|--|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Equity schemes (including fund of funds) | 10% + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess | 10% + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 12% is applicable on Domestic companies where income exceeds ₹ 10 Crore and where income exceed ₹1 Crores but it is less than ₹10 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 10% + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess |
| Debt schemes | 25% + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess | 25% + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 12% is applicable on Domestic companies where income exceeds ₹ 10 Crore and where income exceed ₹1 Crores but it is less than ₹10 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 25% + 12% surcharge + 4% Cess |

[E] Tax Deducted at Source (Applicable to NRI)

| Type of Assets | Short Term Capital Gains | Long Term Capital Gains |
|--|--|--|
| Equity Schemes (where STT paid at time of redemption/sale) | 15% + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 17.94% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 10% without indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 11.96% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹ 1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. |

| Type of Assets | Short Term Capital Gains | Long Term Capital Gains |
|---|--|---|
| Equity oriented Fund of Funds (where STT paid at time of redemption/sale) | 30% + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 35.88% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 10% without indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 11.96% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹ 50 lakhs but it is less than ₹ 1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. |
| Other Schemes (Listed) | 30% + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 35.88% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 20% with indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 23.92% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹ 50 lakhs but it is less than ₹ 1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. |
| Other Schemes (Unlisted) | 30% + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 35.88% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹50 lakhs but it is less than ₹1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. | 10% without indexation + 15% surcharge + 4% Cess = 11.96% Note: 1) Surcharge at the rate of 15% is applicable on individual/HUF having total income exceeding ₹ 1 Crore and where income exceeds ₹ 50 lakhs but it is less than ₹ 1 Crore, surcharge of 10% is applicable. |



Inauguration of WIRC Oral Coaching Classes by CMAs on 1st February 2018 at various centres

| Sr. No. | Name of the Member | Center |
|---------|------------------------|--|
| 1 | CMA Veerral Patail | Sydenham College, Churchgate |
| 2 | CMA Akshay Shah | N M College, Vile Parle West |
| 3 | CMA Ashwin Solanki | St. Francis Institute of Management Borivali |
| 4 | CMA Kishor Bhatia | R J College Ghatkopar West |
| 5 | CMA (Mrs) Padma Ganesh | Mulund College of Commerce, Mulund West |
| 6 | CMA Darshan Vora | Thane SMFC Thane West |

WIRC CEP REPORT

- WIRC organised CEP on Union Budget on 3rd February 2018 at Borivali SMFC. Mr. S. S. Gupta Indirect Tax practitioner and Ms. Anjana Singh, Director - Direct Taxation Deloitte Haskins and Sells was the Speakers.
- WIRC organised CEP on Union Budget on 4th February 2018 at Thane SMFC. CMA Amit Sarker, Director - Indirect Taxation Deloitte Haskins & Sells and Mr. Tejas Mehta, Director - Direct Taxation, Deloitte Haskins and Sells was the Speakers.
- WIRC organised CEP on The Insolvency and Bankruptcy code, 2016 on 24th February 2018 at Thane SMFC. CMA Laxman Pawar was the Speaker.



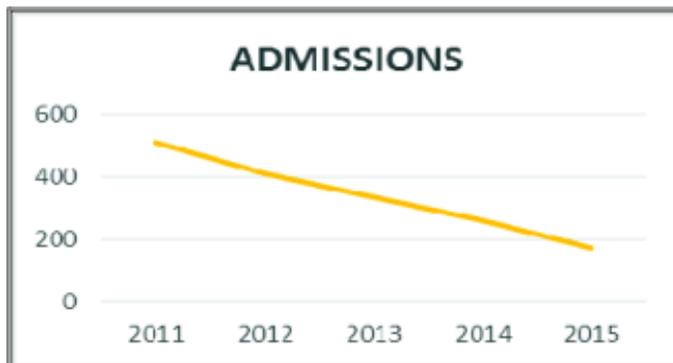
The Untold Story of Aurangabad Chapter Unfolded

My Experience (2015-17)

CMA Parag Rane

Aurangabad chapter has been working since 1989 as one of the good chapters of our Institute and has produced many successful Cost Accountants till date. However, after 2011 there was a change in terms of number of admissions and the overall registrations for Inter as well as Final because of various reasons. By the time we reached 2014-15 the number had gone down drastically and even though it was well noted by many it was initially believed to be because of some common socioeconomic reasons concurrently faced by many other educational institutes contributing to this kind of negativity in the admission numbers. This negativity had spread like an epidemic in the minds of all including the office staff, teachers and students. Even some members who have been consistently associated with the profession and professional activities of the Chapter got little discouraged and demotivated.

In July 2015 the Chairman of the Managing Committee (2015-16) and Senior Member of Aurangabad Chapter invited me to join the activities of the Chapter. I was definitely delighted when I got the opportunity to contribute as Chairman Training & Education of the Aurangabad Chapter. But the excitement couldn't last long as I started understanding what was happening and what we needed to make happen.



The negativity in the surroundings had spread as an airborne virus and was very difficult to counter and fumigate the environment. The challenges were many and the opportunities too less. But we decided to work on all the dimensions and create a successful turnaround. We decided to fight and try and bring back those good old days of the Chapter. The challenges and the areas where we worked simultaneously, which are predominantly found commonly in any Education Institute are as follows

The Chapter Office Staff: The staff of the Chapter is the backbone for achieving success in the operations like any other education institute. There was a strong fear in their minds about the continuation of the Chapter and was increasing day by day that in near future the Chapter

would surely get closed down. The amount of demotivation was increasing the level of frustration in their minds holding them back for going all out to try and retrieve the lost glory of the chapter, as if they were counting down the last days.

We decided to work on the mindset of the staff members and build a team spirit once again and bring back the positivity in their minds to come together as a strong team and fight all odds to turn the tables. The team being good, it took very little time to ignite them for start firing. We immediately got convincing assurance from them that they would fully stretch out themselves and run an extra mile in our endeavor of bringing back the lost glory of the chapter. With a strong committed & enthusiastic team we went all out firing all cylinders to rise back in no time to our path for progress. Growth was obviously at that time immediate concern and had to work out strategies for all stakeholders to ensure that we achieve what we wanted.

The Students: The number of students (on roll registrations) was going down year after year since 2011 till 2015 and the reasons had to be identified and countered. The students who had taken admissions in these years were struggling and finding it very difficult to clear through the examinations and thereby creating a fear in the minds of the prospective students to come into the system as new registrations and also creating a word of mouth about the difficulty in getting into this professional course.

The local coaching classes had by this time started having tie-ups with local colleges and started servicing CPT & CS Foundation students thereby attracting young minds by telling that CMA is difficult and valuable time would be lost if the students opt for CMA; in fact the real reason was different i.e. these coaching classes are denied business value in CMA course as ours is the only institute which provides coaching in the same fees paid for the registration as compared to other professional courses. The local students are denied information and are kept in dark about CMA as a career option and are pulled into CPT and CS Foundation by ignorance.

There are two main types of institutes in the Education Industry i.e. Teaching Institutes and Coaching Institutes and unfortunately both had jointly wedged a war against CMA and that is why it was all the more difficult to bring in Fresh Blood in our CMA program as the blood already in circulation in the system was getting contaminated and was losing on the flowing speed & pressure. These really called for a very careful and critical plan for growth. We decided to face it and go for it. We targeted initially outstation colleges and set up good relations with their

Principals, Vice-Principals, HODs and all teaching members of those colleges. We developed a personal relation & rapport with them. We started inviting them for all programs of the chapter as well as kept them informed about the happenings of the chapter. We were determined to keep ourselves connected with them for all possible opportunities because we firmly believed in the good old saying "out of sight is out of mind" and for us their recognition of our existence was very important for them to recommend the course to our students.

Slowly we started noticing the negativity in the minds of academia melting down and they started encouraging students to join CMA course. The opinion of local Academia is always more important in students decision making process. We ensured presence of local college authorities in annual felicitation function of our chapter. The academia continuously supporting our chapter were duly recognized with lot of appreciation. This relationship paved our way into college premises for conducting Career Counselling Programs (CCP) as per our requirements. With our relations we insisted on having presence of Principal and VP/ HOD along with other teachers during these CCP as their presence increases the significance of CMA course in the minds of students. We developed SOPs for the CCP as well as all other chapter programs as bare minimum mandatory compliances to be ensured to en-cash all positive and favorable spin-offs of these activities. Despite our willingness to approach colleges and conduct CCP, unfortunately there are only few months in the academic calendar of the colleges which can accommodate some scope and space for conducting CCP and we hardly missed these opportunities. In all in these two years we conducted 24 CCP out of which 5 were in-house at Chapter office, 7 in local Aurangabad colleges and institutes and 12 outside Aurangabad in nearby prominent feeder grounds. We tried to showcase success stories from these rural colleges of Marathwada who have successfully completed the CMA course and are now doing very well in their respective careers. While our institute from the head office level joins us in welcoming the attendees of these CCP through SMS we filtered the attendees on the basis of their interest and eagerness as Hot/Warm/Cold prospects and tried promoting faster conversion for Hot Prospect and thereby a motivation for warm prospect and so on.

However with all these efforts one thing was not slipping out of our minds that unless we have local students also registering in the course we won't be able to increase the numbers as there is always a difference between paying capacity of these two backgrounds. We had to also keep in mind for financial implications and budgeting part of the whole exercise that we have to slowly try and bring students paying more fees i.e. the graduate students for intermediate admissions. The most important fear in the minds of the students was found to be 'how will I be able to complete the studies and in how much period'. Naturally we had to ensure a very strong academic support to the students.

We started reworking on our strategies and formulated new academic process as well as a very strong academic monitoring mechanism. We very firmly believe that for any ACADEMIC INSTITUTE the only MARKETING PROCESS is the CORE ACADEMIC PROCESS of the institute so we strengthened the academic process.

The Teaching & Learning Process: The entire success of any education institute is measured by the excellence in academic process so keeping the same in mind we reengineered the entire teaching & learning process and tried to improve the satisfaction quotient and the result of the process. The student satisfaction is very important for generating the positivity about the course in the markets and thereby diluting the negativity present in the minds of all the stakeholders. The faculty members were very neatly oriented about the task & their responsibility by way of an opening meeting before every academic session and then were reviewed every month for the overall process and the progress therein.

We were no exception for the basic challenges which are normally found across the length & breadth of the entire education industry and had to face them as well, viz Low confidence due to vernacular medium background, omission of mathematics in the junior college level, poor knowledge about the basic fundamental concepts in subjects like Accounts and Economics and due to language problem fear about handling law as a new subject. However, to overcome these we started categorizing students on various parameters and made aware the faculty members about the same and expected the faculty members to support them on the basis and carry out subsequent evaluation of the learners on the same parameters. We introduced class tests and conducted very regularly to assess the overall progress of the learning process and effectiveness of the teaching mechanism adopted. Based on needs for overall performance improvement the faculty members were advised to alter the teaching process.

All these processes were conducted with an active involvement of students which increased their confidence levels and developed a sense of belongingness towards chapter and the people involved. This overall satisfaction of the students led to a very positive feedback in the markets and they referred their friends and others to get into the CMA course. We ensured to complete the syllabi of all subjects well within defined time lines and allowed faculty members to conduct revisionary and doubt solving sessions for the benefit of the students of the chapter. During the academic sessions we introduced effective tools like

- (a) **Faculty Data Form,**
- (b) **Faculty Declaration Form,**
- (c) **Sessions Plan and**
- (d) **Course Handout** (attached as Annexures a to d).

These tools made it mandatory for all faculty members to prepare for their sessions well in advance and a proper controlling mechanism got enabled. A new system with the help of advanced technology and tools of

communication in the form of whatsapp groups was formed wherein every day reports by all stakeholders are posted which automatically get circulated to all the group members and transparency is maintained.

The opportunity to showcase the academic process to all the aspiring young minds was never missed out and the academic process was very widely showcased during all CCP at various locations for reducing the fear in the minds of the admission seekers and encouraging them by increasing their confidence to get into CMA course.

As we were in the pursuit of increasing the performance as outcome of the process after defining the process requirements did not hesitate to take tough calls on changing the faculty members whenever warranted if they were falling short in complying with the process expectations. New fresh blood was enthused into the system at all levels i.e. students as well as faculty off course under the watchful and grooming guidance of all experienced and veterans.

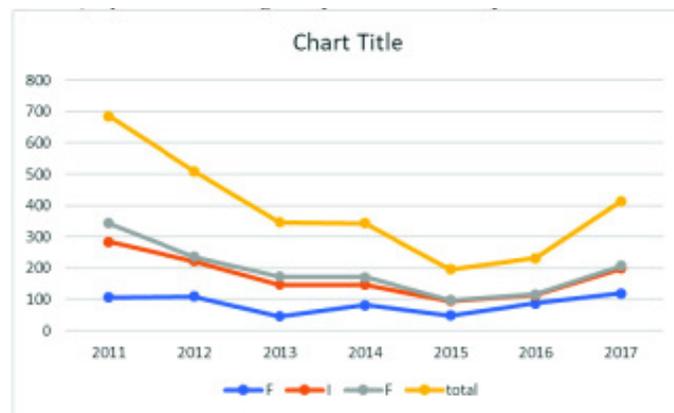
The Members: As mentioned above unless the members, the real Brand Ambassadors of the profession join hands in representing the chapter and the profession proudly & proactively the true branding can never take place. Keeping this in mind as per the availability of the various members we tried to facilitate an interaction in the classroom with the students to increase the motivational levels of the students. Members were requested to make themselves available for CCP and for various other events wherein the visibility of the profession would be increased by their presence and their networking.

The CEP sessions conducted by various members were also en-cashed as a very strong branding tool and for showcasing the professional excellence. We started inviting academia from all the colleges and the educational industry as well as people from Marathwada industries. The acceptance and the acknowledgement in the form of presence of these outside invitees was also a solid proof of recognition of Chapter contribution to professional skills development and rendering of social responsibility for continuous knowledge and skills development allied with the profession.

All these collectively contributed to the growth and created a scope for further growth and progress which got captured in the increased registrations in terms of admissions i.e. total 207 admissions in the July 2017 admission window; almost equal to the total number of admissions of what we achieved in two admission windows of **July 2016 & January 2017, i.e. 208 admissions.**

| Session wise Admission details from July -2011 to July 2017 | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----|----|-------|------|--------------------|----|----|-------|-------------|
| Year | July Admissions | | | Total | Year | January Admissions | | | Total | Grant Total |
| | F | I | F | | | F | I | F | | |
| 2011 | 106 | 178 | 59 | 343 | 2012 | 46 | 94 | 26 | 166 | 509 |
| 2012 | 109 | 113 | 15 | 272 | 2013 | 62 | 80 | 30 | 172 | 409 |
| 2013 | 46 | 101 | 26 | 173 | 2014 | 61 | 80 | 21 | 162 | 335 |
| 2014 | 82 | 65 | 25 | 172 | 2015 | 24 | 55 | 9 | 88 | 260 |
| 2015 | 49 | 45 | 4 | 98 | 2016 | 29 | 29 | 19 | 77 | 175 |
| 2016 | 87 | 27 | 2 | 116 | 2017 | 44 | 37 | 11 | 92 | 208 |
| 2017 | 120 | 79 | 8 | 207 | 2018 | | | | | |

Above July admissions figures presented in Graph Form



The total number of students passing also started increasing since 2015 and 2016 after the new process was introduced. The overall percentages improved because the intake had reduced in the earlier years and the overall satisfaction levels increased due to the modified academic process.

| Year | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Results | 121 | 91 | 162 | 143 | 70 | 118 | 123 |

All these required a continuous focus, retention of interest of all stakeholders and a consistent & clear communication to all stakeholders to ensure smooth turnaround from a downward slope and heading towards an upward rising promising take off stage .It gives us confidence that our efforts are in right directions !!

One memorable Incidence during CCP at Nilanga* in Maharashtra College:

After we finished our CCP & were about to leave from Principal's office, the Principal offered us some honorarium which we very politely refused to accept. The Principal suggested that we can take some amount at least for our transportation to & fro from Aurangabad. We once again very humbly refused to accept that also. Then what he did was something unimaginable and never thought of. He took us to the class room again and declared in the entire classroom that the college will sponsor two merit students who take admission in CMA course. In all 10 students have taken admission from Maharashtra College of Nilanga and out of that top two merit students have been sponsored by the college.

Is it not something really very unbelievable and interesting!

(*Nilanga a small town, is 314 kms away from Aurangabad in the border of Maharashtra)

CHAPTER NEWS

AHMEDABAD

Chapter has organized CE Program on GST - Current Scenario and Issues on 7th December 2017 at Chapter office. CMA Ashish Bhavsar, Chairman of Chapter welcomed members present and given introduction of faculty Mr. Praveen Maheshwari. He also felicitate the faculty with memento. CMA Haren P Bhatt, Secretary of Chapter proposed vote of thanks to speakers and participant members on behalf of ICAI-Ahmedabad Chapter.

BARODA

Career Counselling Program

Chapter organized Career Counselling at 2 location, Narmada GNFC School and Narmada College Campus, dated on 11.01.2018. This Campus is having Various Collages for B.Com., M.Com., B.B.A., M.B.A., etc. CMA Mihir Vyas (Vice Chairman of Chapter) and CMA Dhaval Shah explains in detail about CMA profession and GST awareness in detail. College professor and more than 200 students attended the program. Program was co-ordinated by CMA S. V. Diwanji. Session was very interactive. Management of this campus appreciates efforts of Baroda Chapter for spreading awareness. Narmada College also suggest to make this event in future in the month of August 2018.

KALYAN-AMBERNATH

Inauguration of Oral Coaching

On 13th January 2018 Chapter organised function for inauguration of Oral coaching classes for Foundation, Inter and Final for students appearing June 2018 examination of institute. CMA Gopichand B. Shamnani, Managing Committee Member welcomed students, parents. CMA M. R. Dudani Chairman of Chapter inaugurated the session by lighting of lamp, He informed students about subjects of CMA course and employment opportunists open to semi qualified and qualified CMA's in Public, Private, Infrastructure, Banking, Insurance, sectors of the economy. CMA Gopichand B. Shamnani, Managing Committee Member presented vote of thanks.

Career Counselling Programme

On 16th January 2018 Chapter participated in "Lakshya 2018 Lecture Series" organized by Smt. C.H.M. College of Arts, Science, and Commerce, Ulhasnagar.

Union Budget

On 6th Feb 2017 Chapter organised Lecture on Union Budget 2018-19 CMA Gopichand B. Shamnani Managing Member of chapter welcomed the students and speaker CA Reshmi Gurnani faculty member Smt. C.H.M. College Of Arts Science & Commerce, Ulhasnagar. CA ReshmiGurnani explained in simple language amendments proposed in Direct and Indirect Taxes, Energy, Food Processing, Logistic, Defence, Medium, Infrastructure Sectors and Small Scale Industries, Many students of Foundation, inter and Final attended and listened the speakers and raised queries which were replied by speakers to their satisfaction.

KOLHAPUR-SANGLI

Chapter had organised Half day Seminar on "Insolvency & Bankruptcy code 2016 - Scope and Opportunities for CMA Professionals" on 23rd December 2017 at Chapter premises. The faculty for the seminar was CMA (Dr) A. G. Anikhindi. He explained the provisions of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 in detail and also presented Scope and Opportunities for CMAs under the code. The examination procedure was also explained in detail with syllabus.

CMA Dr. Anikhindi also replied to various queries of the participants and appealed all members to clear examination as "Insolvency Professional" at the earliest and also shown his willingness to conduct detail workshop on the same subject keeping in view the intricacies of the new Code and Regulations.

CMA B.N. Mule introduced the faculty CMA A.G. Anikhindi. CMA M. I. Lakadawala proposed vote of thanks. Members attended the seminar in large number.

NASHIK-OJHAR

Career Counselling Programs

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, Nasik Ojhar Chapter was organized Career Counselling Programs in various schools.

We had conducted Career Counselling programme on 06th Jan. 2018 at SVKT Arts, Sci. and Commerce College, Deolali Camp Nasik. 71 students were attended this program.

On 11th Jan. 2018, we had conducted career counselling at HAL College of Science and Commerce, Ojhar Township, Nashik. 36 students were attended the seminar.

Another session of Career Counselling was held on 2nd Feb. 2018 at MET's IOM, Adgaon, Nashik for the MBA students. 50 MBA appear students were present for this program.

Next Career Counselling programme was conducted on 16th Feb. 2018 Janata Vidyalay, Asawali, Tal. Igatpuri, Nashik for 10th Std. students. 90 students were attended the programe. All the counselling programs coordinated by CMA Suraj Lahoti, Chairman and CMA Bhushan Pagere, Treasurer of Nashik Ojhar Chapter. The feedback of the students was very well.

CEP on GST E-way Bill and Efficiency, Effectiveness & Elegance

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, Nashik Ojhar Chapter has organised seminar on "GST Eway Bill and Efficiency, Effectiveness & Elegance on 24th Jan. 2018 between 02.00 pm to 06.30 pm. Eminent speaker CMA Rahul Chincholkar explained about the GST Eway bill system. Mr. Krishnadhan das from ESCON motivated us by explaining about Efficiency, Effectiveness and Elegance. CMA Suraj Lahoti, Chairman of Nashik Ojhar Chapter welcomed all members and faculties. Vote of thanks was given by CMA Prashant Yeole, Vice Chairman.

CEP - Coffee With Live Telecast of Union Budget 2018

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, Nashik Ojhar Chapter organised live telecast of Union Budget 2018 on 1st

Feb. 2018 during 11.00 to 02.00 pm. Many CMA members were attended the same.

CEP on Valuation Rules under Companies Act, 2013

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India Nashik Ojhar Chapter conducted a seminar on Valuation Rules under Companies Act, 2013, on 17th Feb. 2018 at NIMA Hall, Nashik. The eminent faculty CMA Amit Apte CCM was the speaker. He explained about the Valuation Rules very well. CMA members and students were attended the seminar

NAVI MUMBAI

Oral Coaching Inauguration function held on 28th January 2018

Navi Mumbai Chapter of Cost Accountants conducted the Oral Coaching inauguration function on January 28, 2018 at K. B. Patil College, Vashi. The Oral Coaching Classes will commence from 1st February 2018 for Foundation and Intermediate for June 2018 batch. The Chief Guest for this event was CMA M.K. Narayanaswamy, Ex-Sr Director, Sanofi India. The programme commenced with CMA L. Prakash (Chairman of the Chapter) introducing the dignitaries on the dais and the lighting of the lamp at the hands of the Chief Guest.

Career Counselling at Ramsheth Thakur College, Kharghar held on 29th January 2018

Navi Mumbai Chapter of Cost Accountants conducted a Career Counselling programme on January 29, 2018 at Ramsheth Thakur College, Kharghar. The managing committee members present were CMA L. Prakash (Chairman of the Chapter), CMA Shirish Mohite (Vice Chairman), CMA Vaidyanathan Iyer (Secretary), CMA Sushant Ghadge (Treasurer), CMA Ajay Mohan (MC member) & CMA Venu Durga (MC Member).

The Commerce Head faculty of the College Ms. Anjali in her address congratulated the Navi Mumbai Chapter on its efforts to interact with students and impart valuable knowledge for students pursuing CMA course.

Navi Mumbai Chapter Session on Union Budget 2018 held on 7th February 2018

ICMA - Navi Mumbai Chapter conducted a session on the theme "Union Budget 2018" on February 7, 2018 at K.B. Patil College, Vashi. The speaker for this event was CMA Vaidyanathan Iyer, Secretary of Navi Mumbai Chapter. The programme commenced with the speaker emphasising on the concept of Budget, Revenue Receipt, Fiscal deficit, Revenue deficit etc. The speaker decoded the key economic indicators impacting the Indian economy. As this was the first budget after the roll out of GST, Excise duties to a large extent and service tax have been subsumed in GST, along with corresponding duties on imports. In the concluding session, the speaker discussed Case Studies at length along with the various decisions and implications. A large number of students & professionals participated in the programme. The interactive workshop came to an end with the speaker being felicitated by CMA Sushant Ghadge, Treasurer of Navi Mumbai Chapter.

GST & Foreign Trade Policy - Recent Amendments & Implications Think beyond Horizon

A one day seminar on GST & Foreign Trade Policy - Recent Amendments & Implications was organized at Navi Mumbai Sports Association, Conference Hall, Sec 1A, Vashi on 17th February 2018 by the Institute of Cost Accountants of India Navi Mumbai Chapter. The Chief Guest for the event was Shri R. K. Mishra, I.R.S. Commissioner, GST Belapur, Navi Mumbai. The programme commenced with the lighting of the lamp by the dignitaries namely: Shri R.K. Mishra, I.R.S. Commissioner GST Belapur, Navi Mumbai CMA Ashok Nawal CCM and Member of Taxation Committee of ICAI, CMA Harshad Deshpande, WIRC Treasurer, CMAL Prakash, Chairman Navi Mumbai Chapter ICAI, CMA Shirish Mohite, Vice Chairman Navi Mumbai Chapter ICAI, CMA Vaidyanathan Iyer, Secretary Navi Mumbai Chapter ICAI. The Chief Guest and speakers lit the lamp and there was a prayer and Invocation song rendered by Ms Manogna, Seeta & team. CMA Vaidyanathan Iyer, Secretary of Navi Mumbai Chapter welcomed the dignitaries with his welcome address. The dignitaries were felicitated by the Managing Committee members and the dignitaries had lots of praise for the ICAI - CMA Navi Mumbai Chapter Vashi for organizing such a wonderful event in Navi Mumbai on GST & Foreign Trade Policy.

On this occasion, a souvenir was released by the dignitaries on behalf of the Navi Mumbai Chapter and provided to all the participants, guests etc. The Chief Guest for the event, Shri R. K. Mishra in his address said that GST will be a value addition for business. In this fast paced changing scenario, speed of decision making for policy makers is paramount. GST is the game-changer in India. He cited the Scandinavian example where the economy has grown by leaps & bounds. The economic distortions have been addressed and standard operating procedure will go a long way in the success of GST implementation. The role of trade & commerce in the economy is very important and lack of awareness is not an excuse for anybody. He reiterated that the roles of CMA's in GST industry in price determination ascertaining cost especially MRP are very crucial in the industry. The industry has to follow the rules & regulations and Anti-profiteering clause should be implemented to reduce the prices. Reduction in prices makes one viable economically & internationally.

CMA L. Prakash in his address coined the fact that there are new opportunities for CMA's in GST Implementation by being a facilitator to trade, industry and business. He highlighted the importance of serving the society and appealed to CMA's to reach out for new avenues and tap global opportunities for CMA's.

CMA Harshad Deshpande in his address stressed on the fact that GST & FTP are important for the growth of industries and congratulated the organizers for conducting such a wonderful event.

CMA Narayanaswamy proposed the vote of thanks for the inaugural session.

The technical session commenced with CMA Amit Sarker stressing on the important recent amendments from the introduction of GST and the deviations from pre-GST regime. Tracking of GST amendments since tariff change and tracking of general exemptions. The second technical session commenced with Adv. Harsh Shah detailing the

GST amendments, summary and notifications, key amendments and challenges in input tax credit and dealing with the supplies to SEZ along with practical examples. Input Tax credit is the backbone of GST and the concepts, definitions, eligibility norms, features have to be understood for better clarity.

PIMPRI-CHINCHWAD-AKURDI

CEP seminar on 'Personal Finance & Tax Planning' on 13th January 2018

Chapter conducted seminar on 'Personal Finance & Tax Planning' on 13th January 2018 at CMA Bhawan, Pimpri, Pune. CMA Mahendra Bhombe, Chairman of PCA Chapter has welcomed the audience and introduced the eminent speaker CMA Roven Pereira, CIMA (London) and felicitated him by offering memento.

CMA Pereira in his speech briefly focused on Mutual Fund. He also guided on how to tackle insurance?

Oral Coaching Inauguration on 15th January 2018

CMA MandarJadhav, Member of managing committee has welcomed all the students, Chief Guest Mr. Vinod Bansal, Managing Director, Jayashree Polymer Group, Pune and CMA Ashish Deshmukh, Past Chairman of PCA Chapter of ICAI. CMA Ashish Deshmukh felicitated Mr. Vinod Bansal by offering memento. CMA Ashish Deshmukh has given information about PCA Chapter. Students from final year have given presentation about oral coaching and faculties of PCA Chapter. The whole presentation about Chapter's activities started with video clip.

CMA Career Counseling on 16th January 2018

Chapter has conducted Career Counseling program on 16th January 2018 at Tikaram Jagannath College of Commerce, Khadki, Pune for the students of S.Y. & T.Y.B.Com. The program started with video clip about CMA Career. CMA SurajTatiya, speaker has delivered lecture informing students about Foundation, Intermediate and Final levels of the course. He spoke with the all commerce students in simple and lucid language. He also gave some live examples about the future and motivated all the students.

Seminar on 'Understanding GST: E-way Bill' on 18th January 2018

CMA DhananjayVatsyayan, Member of the Institute has welcomed & introduced the speaker CMA Harshad Deshpande, RCM & Treasurer, The ICAI - WIRC and CMA L. D. Pawar, RCM & Vice-Chairman, The ICAI - WIRC. CMA L. D. Pawar felicitated CMA Harshad Deshpande by offering a memento. CMA Harshad Deshpande in his speech focused on applicability before commencement of movement and cases when E-way bill is not required. CMA L. D. Pawar proposed vote of thanks

Flag Hoisting Ceremony on Republic Day on 26th January 2018

Chapter has celebrated this ceremony at CMA Bhawan, Pimpri, Pune. On this occasion CMA L D Pawar, RCM & Vice-Chairman, The ICAI - WIRC hoisted the flag. Members from Professionals, Members of the Institute, Students, Managing Committee Members and staff of PCA Chapter present for this event. The function was followed by national anthem.

Seminar on 'MSMED Act 2006 - Opportunity & Responsibility' on 27th January 2018

CMA Mahendra Bhombe, Chairman, Pimpri- Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter of The ICAI has welcomed the audience and speaker Mr. Maheshwar Marathe. CMA Abhijeet Deshmukh, Practicing CMA felicitated Mr. Maheshwar Marathe by offering a memento.

Mr. Maheshwar Marathe in speech started with the status about SMEs in India today. He has given some live examples on the topic.

CMA Ashish Deshmukh, Past Chairman of PCA Chapter proposed vote of thanks.

PUNE

CEP on "Activity Based Costing"

Chapter organized CEP on "Activity Based Costing" on 13th January 2018. CMA Jitendra Deshmukh & CMA Madhav Kshirsagar were speakers for the programme.

Session was very fruitful and members satisfied for this subject related to Activity Based Costing.

CEP on "Companies (Cost Records & Audit) second Amendment Rules 2017 and Exposure Draft for Cost Accounting Standard 4 (CAS4)"

CMA Amit Apte, CCM & CMA Neeraj Joshi - RCM were speakers for the programme.

CEP on "GST: E-Way Bill System a revolutionary change in Logistic Management"

Chapter organized CEP on the subject "GST : E-Way Bill System a revolutionary change in Logistic Management" on 22nd January 2018. CMA Rahul Chincholkar was speaker for the programme. CMA S. G. Jog, felicitated speaker CMA Rahul Chincholkar.

CMA Chaitanya Mohrir, Treasurer, of the Chapter introduced the speaker and welcome the members.

Very lucid lecture delivered by CMA Rahul Chincholkar and members asked so many queries on this subject and enjoyed the session.

Inauguration of Oral Coaching Classes - Pune

The Oral Coaching Classes for Session No.3, (January to June 2018), were inaugurated at various centers of Pune Chapter on 15th January 2018.

Student's Day Programme

Student's Day programme celebrated by ICAI-Pune Chapter on 21st January 2018 at PVG College of Engineering & Technology's Auditorium, Students who excelled in ICAI Examinations held in Dec. 2016 and June 2017. Students were felicitated at the hands of Chief guests.

A large number of students attended this program. The parents of prize winner students, faculties of the Chapter & Managing Committee Members of ICAI-Pune Chapter were present for this program.

Welcome address was given by CMA Nagesh Bhagane,

Chairman Students Co-ordination Committee.

Inauguration of the programme made by lighting of the lamp in the hands of Chief Guest and dignitaries on the dais with Ishastawan.

CMA Kalaskar madam shared her experience in working with Pune Municipal Corporation as CFO.

CMA Upadhye sir expressed his views about role of CMA working in IT industry as CFO.

CMA Sujata Budhkar, Chairperson, Editorial Board informed about ICAI-Pune Chapter E- Bulletin and dignitaries on the dais Inaugurated E-Bulletin. Speech of Retd. Brig. Anil Talwalkar with PPT on surgical strike and his experience regarding physically & mentally preparation of soldiers of paramilitary force.

On this occasion CMA Nagesh Bhagane, explained Scholarship and loan scheme of Pune Chapter for Intermediate and Final students. Scholarship of Chapter and in fond memory of Late Mrs. Malati Madhav Sheode scholarship for economically backward student (Declared by CMA Amit Sheode-Practising Cost Accountant) were awarded at the hands of Chief Guest.

Merit rank holders of June 2017 examination were felicitated with certificates, cash prizes and students who passed in the December 2016 and June 2017 examination were also felicitated with various cash prizes. Total 67 students were awarded the prizes.

Students day programmed celebrated by cake cutting ceremony in the hands of rank holder students.

Vote of thanks were extended by CMA Chaitanya Mohrir, Treasurer, ICAI-Pune Chapter. Spectacular Student's Cultural program which consisted 'Naandee', mimicry and dance items by students. The anchoring of the program was done by ICAI-Pune Chapter students.

Flag Hoisting Ceremony

Flag Hoisting Ceremony was held on Republic Day at Chapter's premises at Laxminagar Pune on 26th Jan. 2018.

Career Counseling programs

Total 9 Career Counseling programs were held in January 2018 in various colleges in Pune & outside Pune.

CEP on "Coffee with Live Telecast of Budget 2018 and Panel Discussion"

ICAI Pune Chapter organized CEP on the subject "Coffee with Live Telecast of Budget 2018 and Panel Discussion" on 1st February 2018. CMA Dr. Sanjay Bhargave, CMA Amit Apte, CCM, CMA N. K. Nimkar & CMA Meena Vaidya, were in panel discussion.

CEP on "Union Budget 2018"

ICAI Pune Chapter arranged CEP on the subject "Union Budget 2018" on 2nd February 2018. CMA Dr. Sanjay Bhargave, CMA Narhar K. Nimkar and CA

Chandrashekhar Chitale were speakers for the programme.

Speakers CMA Dr. Sanjay Bhargave, CMA Narhar K Nimkar and CA Chandrashekhar Chitale expressed their views about on Union Budget 2018 to Cost Accountants.

Career Counseling programs

Career Counseling program was held on 5th February 2018 at Anekant Education Society's Tuljaram Chaturchand College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Baramati.

CMA R.S. Aralikatti, Vice Chairman, ICAI-Pune Chapter guide the students & explained the importance of this course to the students. Large number of students attended the session.

Foundation Batch Baramati

Second oral coaching batch started on 23rd February 2018 for Foundation at Anekant Institute of Management Studies. Prof. Sachin Jadhav (Co-ordinator Baramati Batch) welcomed the students & faculty members of Baramati Foundation Batch.

Certificate Course on Goods & Services Tax (GST)

Certificate Course on Goods & Services Tax (GST) started at ICAI-Pune Chapter on 17th February 2017.

CMA Chaintanya Mohrir, Treasurer, Pune Chapter introducing the faculty members of GST Course Feb 2018 at Pune. CMA Meena Vaidya, Chairperson Pune Chapter Welcomed the participants of the GST Course at Pune and felicitated the faculty members.

CMA Dr. Sanjay Bhargave, advisor ICAI Pune Chapter Guide the participants.

SURAT-SOUTH GUJARAT

Chapter celebrated 69th Republic Day at the campus of CMA Bhawan, Ritz Square, GhodDod Road, Surat. CMA Rakesh Verma, Member along with CMA Brijesh Mali, Managing Committee Member of the Chapter hoisting the Flag, addressed the students and members. After the Flag hosting ceremony, students along with members of the Chapter participated in the programme

Congratulations : CMA Manubhai K. Desai, Past Chairman of Surat-South Gujarat Chapter and WIRC, has been awarded 'Ujas Millennium Award' (along with others), by Famous 'Ujas Magazine' of Gujarat (on its Silver Jubilee Celebrations) at the worthy hands of Dr. Chaitanya Swamiji (Praneta of Sahaj Yog) on 6th January 2018. This has been awarded on the eve of Silver Jubilee of Manubhai's second innings after 60 years of age and in recognition of his dedicated services to the Society in general and particularly to the Cost & Management Accountancy Profession.



Chairman of Navi Mumbai Chapter L. Prakash addressing the students during Career Counseling at of Ram Sheth College.



CMA Vaidyanathan Iyer, Secretary, CMA Shirish Mohite, Vice Chairman, CMA L Prakash, Chairman, Shri R. K. Mishra, I.R.S, Commissioner, GST, CMA Ashok Nawal & CMA Harshad Deshpande – Navi Mumbai Chapter organised Seminar on GST



CMA Vaidyanathan Iyer delivering a speech on Union Budget 2018 - Navi Mumbai Chapter



Felicitation of guest speaker Shri Krishna Dhan Das from ISKCON by Past Chairman CMA R. K. Deodhar, Nashik-Ojhar Chapter



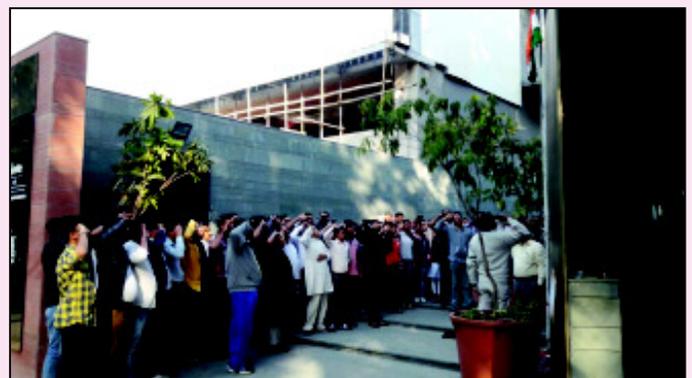
CMA R. D. Deodhar, Past Chairman, CMA Amit Apte, CCM and Guest Speaker, CMA Suraj Lahoti - Chairman



View of Audience



Ujas Magazine Award is given by Dr. Chaitanya Swamiji (Praneta of Sahaj Yoga) to CMA Manubhai Desai, Past Chairman, WIRC & Surat Chapter.



Republic Day Celebration at Surat-South Gujarat Chapter



CMA Chaintanya Mohrir, Treasurer, Pune Chapter introducing the faculty members of GST Course February 2018 at Pune.



CMA Amit Shahane, Secretary, ICAI-Pune Chapter introducing the guests for CEP on Union Budget 2018 on 2nd February 2018



Vapi Daman Silvassa Chapter organised a full day seminar on " GST-Eway bill and recent changes" on 23rd January 2018. Presentation by CMA R. M. Kandoi.



CMA Debashish Mitra, RCM welcoming Mr. S. S. Gupta, Indirect Tax Practitioner, CEP on Union Budget 3rd Feb. 2018 at Borivali SMFC



Congratulations !!

Mr. Bhaven Nitin Dedhia a student from Western Region secured All India 1st Rank in the Final Examination held in December 2017.

Earlier in Intermediate he has secured All India 1st Rank in June 2016 Examination & in Foundation All India 3rd Rank in June 2015 Examination.

He has completed CMA Course at age of 21 years.

WIRC Congratulate Mr. Bhaven Dedhia for his stupendous performance.

To



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