WIRC BULLETIN

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Students Felicitation Programme organised by WIRC on 7th April 2018 at Sydenham College

CMA P.V. Bhattad, Past President and CCM-ICAI felicitating Chief Guest Ms. Pranita Tai Shinde, Member of Legislative Assembly, Government of Maharashtra

CMA Robin Banerjee, Managing Director, Caprihans India Ltd. inaugurating the function by lighting the lamp. Also seen: CMA Harshad Deshpnade, Treasurer-WIRC, CMA P.V. Bhattad, Past President and CCM-ICAI, CMA Kailash Gandhi, Chairman-WIRC, CMA Laxman D Pawar, Vice Chairman-WIRC and CMA Shriram Mahankaliwar, Hon. Secretary-WIRC.

In this Issue....

WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL

THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)

Rohit Chambers, Janmabhoomi Marg, Fort, Mumbai 400 001.

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CMA Kailash R. Gandhi, Chairman WIRC felicitating Shri Rajiv Jalota, IAS GST Commissioner 5th March, 2018.

CMA Kailash R Gandhi, Chairman of WIRC felicitating Shri M. V. Chakranaraynan, Regional Director (West) of MCA, GOI on 5th March 2018

12 Days Pre-Campus Orientation Programme organised by WIRC

CMA Debasish Mitra, Regional Council Member felicitating CMA Kishore Bhatia

CMA Kailash Gandhi, Chairman-WIRC, CMA Deepak Ukidave and CMA Darshan Vora felicitating CMA Robin Banerjee, Managing Director, Caprihans India Ltd.

CMA Kishore Bhatia,CMA L Prakash, Sr. Vice President, (Strategies) RIL, CMA Kailash R Gandhi, Chairman, WIRC, CMA Rajesh K Dalmia, Dy Director MCA, Guest of Honour, CMA Joy M. Shah, Sr. Vice President, RIL and CMA Debasish Mitra, RCM.

View of Fresh CMAs.

International Women's Day Celebration at WIRC, Mumbai

CMA Aruna Soman, Past CCM inaugurating the programme.

Cutting of Cake by Lady Members

From the Desk of Chairman

"Success is a journey, not a destination. The doing is often more important than the outcome " – ***Arthur Ashe***

We have arrived again at the beginning of a financial year for 2018-19 and we wish all a Happy Financial New Year. This year we hope as Cost and Management Accountants we achieve great heights and reach to the expectations of all stakeholders.

WIRC had organized the Pre-Campus Orientation Programme for the freshly passed out students from 19th - 30th March, 2018 at Aruna Manharlal Shah Institute of Management and Research, Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai. CMA Robin Banerjee, Managing Director of Caprihans India Limited was the Chief Guest and CMA Deepak Ukidave, Sr. Faculty and CMA Darshan Vora, Co-opted Member of WIRC were present along with me at the Inaugural Session.

CMA Rajesh Kumar Dalmia, Dy. Director of MCA, Western Region. CMA Joy Shah, Sr. Vice President (Technology), RIL, CMA L. Prakash, Sr. Vice-President (Strategies), RIL, CMA Kishore Bhatia, Practising Cost Accountant from Mumbai Region along with CMA Debasish Mitra, RCM and me were present at the valedictory session on 30th April 2018.

Each day we had faculty representing the academia and the industry and feedback from the students received was excellent and the sessions were highly interactive in nature. CMA Shriram Mahankaliwar (Secretary- WIRC), CMA Harshad Desphande (Treasurer), eminent corporate leaders like CMA Rakesh Kataria, CFO, Chemco Group and other senior practising members attended the program and elucidated their knowledge and experience to the participants.

WIRC of the Institute organized the International Women's Day on 8th March 2018 on the topic 'Women: Power of the Multitasker". On that occasion we felicitated our Institute's lady members for their outstanding contribution to the profession.

- CMA Mrs. Aruna Soman - Business woman and Former Central Council Member
- CMA Mrs. Laxmi Deosthalee - Dy. Chief Accounts Officer, Mazagon Dock Ltd.
- CMA Mrs. Arti Patil - G.M. Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Ms. Mamta Deval, Corporate Trainer gave a presentation and a video clip emphasizing the role of women in workplace and society.

At the onset of the month of March, I had the privilege to attend a meeting with Shri Rajiv Jalota, IAS, GST Commissioner of Maharashtra. The discussion focussed on the bottlenecks of GST implementation and how CMAs can play a role in mitigating such a crisis and enable the objectives of revenue maximization and anti-profiteering aspects.

I along with WIRC Officials visited at the Office of the Regional Director and met Shri M.V. Chakranaraynan, Regional Director of MCA of Western Region, CMA Rajesh Kumar Dalmia, Dy. Director of MCA and discussed various aspects relating to Investor Awareness Programmes. I also met Shri Vinod Kumar, ROC who had recently joined the Office of the ROC. The discussion focussed of enabling better Institute and Government interface and be an enabler in the Government programmes and schemes.

The WIRC Office also organized a CEP on Advance Excel on 31st March 2018. The faculty for the programme was Mr. Imran Shaikh, IT Consultant.

It is my further privilege to state that Campus Placement will be conducted from 12-14th April, 2018 at Aruna Manharlal Shah Institute of Management and Research, Ghatkopar (W), Mumbai and I hope the new budding CMAs can get the best placement and wish them all their best in their future endeavours. I appeal to all the members of the Institute to come forward and participate in bringing Companies for the Campus Placement and be an enabler for providing employable opportunities to them. In the current session, 150 students are expected to attend the Campus Placement.

I, along with CMA Laxman D. Pawar, Vice-Chairman of WIRC and CMA Harshad Deshpande, Treasurer of WIRC had the privilege to be a part of the annual event of CMAs i.e. 'National Cost Convention' held at New Delhi on 16th and 17th March 2018. The event was a success and was graced by Ministers, head honchos of Corporate and PSUs, Practising CMAs, Students and other person of eminence.

I, again reiterate to appeal to all the members in the Industry and practising members to support the Institute's Campus Placement.

I wish you all Ambedkar Jayanti, Buddha Purnima, Maha Vishuba Sankranti for the month.

Jai Hind!!!

CMA Kailash R. Gandhi

Be Compliant under GST – Steps to Ensure

CMA Ashok B. Nawal
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Though, GST is implemented w.e.f. 1st July 2017, still it is not being implemented in the same way, which was desired due to technology as well as problems faced by taxpayers. Meantime, while resolving the issues more conflicts have been arisen. Taxpayers have to adopt frequent changes and ensure they are GST compliant and also do not lose on account of interest & Penalty and blockage of working capital due to delayed refund.

Following is the check-list for taxpayer:

- **Reconciliation of GSTR-3B and GSTR-1 for Tax liability:**

  Taxpayers were required to file GSTR-3B and GSTR-1 from 1st July 2017. However, no utility was provided to make the correction in GSTR-3B for any errors and omissions. Tax payable shown in Table 3.1(a), 3.1(b) of GSTR-3B should be reconciled with Table No. 4A, 4B, 4C, 6A, 6B, 6C, 5A, 5B, 9B, 7, 11A read with 11B of GSTR-1. Similarly, 3.1(c) & 3.1(e) of GSTR-3B should be reconciled with 8A, 8B, 8C, 8D of GSTR-1.

  Correct tax liability to be ascertained from the analysis of each accounting entry appearing on the credit side of ledgers, which needs to be reflected as outward supply and proper reconciliation is required to be done with general ledgers, GSTR-3B and GSTR-1. No books of accounts can be closed for the year without such reconciliation.If there is excess tax paid and reported in GSTR-3B, refund application to be made under Section 89 of CGST Act 2017. If there is a short payment of tax, it has to be reported as other debit.

- **Reconciliation of GSTR-2A with goods and services inwards and invoices booking:**

  CBEC has issued Circular vide F. No. 349/164/2017/-GST dated 01st September 2017, advising to reconcile GSTR 2A with GSTR 2. However, GSTR 2 is discontinued and responsibility iscasted on the tax payer who is availing Input tax credit. ITC only will be allowed in the following circumstances:

  1. Tax invoice is in possession
  2. Supplier has uploaded the invoice on GSTN and reported in its GSTR 1.
  3. Such invoices of respective suppliers are appearing in 2A of the tax payer and there is 100 % with respect to invoice number, GST number, quantity, taxable value, tax amount and tax type.
  4. Supplier should pay the tax and file the return 3B.
  5. Receipt of Goods and services.
  6. Payment has been made with 180 days.

  Therefore, tax payer will have to ensure 100% matching after removing the mismatch with the support of supplier. If this exercise is not done, then such ITC will be treated as provisional credit and if mismatch is not removed by September end then reversal of ITC credit and interest @ 24% is to be paid. However, at the time of finalization of accounts, statutory auditors may insist for making appropriate provision and until reversal is made GSTR 9B mat not get certified Chartered Accountant/ Cost Accountant.

- **Reversal of Input Tax Credit:**

  1. Reversal of ITC is required in the following circumstances:

  a. Reversal on account of Section 17(5) of CGST Act which is produced below

     (a) motor vehicles and other conveyances except when they are used

     (i) for making the following taxable supplies, namely:-

     (A) further supply of such vehicles or conveyances ; or

     (B) transportation of passengers; or

     (C) imparting training on driving, flying, navigating such vehiclesor conveyances;

  (ii) for transportation of goods;

  (b) the following supply of goods or services or both

  i. food and beverages, outdoor catering, beauty treatment, health services,cosmetic and plastic surgery except where an inward supply of goods or servicesor both of a particular category is used by a registered person for making anoutward taxable supply of the same category of goods or services or both or asan element of a taxable composite or mixed supply;

  ii. membership of a club, health and fitness centre;

  iii. rent-a-cab, life insurance and health insurance except where--

     (A) the Government notifies the services which are obligatory for anemployer to provide to its employees under any law for the time being inforce; or

  (B) such inward supply of goods or services or both of a particularcategory is used by a registered person for making an outward taxablesupply of the same category of goods or services or both or as part of ataxable composite or mixed supply; and

  iv. travel benefits extended to employees on vacation such as leave orhome travel concession;

  (c) works contract services when supplied for construction of an immovableproperty (other than plant and machinery) except where it is an input service for furthersupply of works contract service;

  (d) goods or services or both received by a taxable person for construction of animmovable property (other than plant or machinery) on his own account includingwhen such goods or services or both are used in the course or furtherance of business.

  Explanation: For the purposes of clauses (c) and (d), the expression"construction" includes re-construction, renovation, additions or alterations or repairs,to the extent of capitalisation, to the said immovable property;

  (e) goods or services or both on which tax has been paid under section 10;

  (f) goods or services or both received by a non-resident taxable person excepton goods imported by him;

  (g) goods or services or both used for personal consumption;

(h) goods lost, stolen, destroyed, written off or disposed of by way of gift or freesamples; and

(i) any tax paid in accordance with the provisions of sections 74, 129 and 130.

Further the amount of ineligible credit has to be captured from the system and also to be reported in Table No.4 of GSTR3B. The person having ISD registration will have to also distribute ineligible credit along with eligible credit in accordance with prescribed formula.

2. Reversal of ITC of Inputs and Input services and Capital Goods in accordance with Rule 42 and Rule 43 of CGST Rule 2017 which is given below:
While calculating Exempted supply and Non-taxable supply, Non-GST Supplies and exempt supplies also needs to be captured from respective ledgers and it has to be ensured that monthly correct reversal has been made, otherwise monthly differential amount to be calculated and reversal needs to be reworked out and payment to be made along with interest or refund to be applied for excess reversal.

Reversal of Credit Rule 42

	Particulars		**Treatment**
Add:	Total Input Tax Credit	T	
Less:	Exclusive Input Tax Credit	T1	Fully reverse
Less:	Exclusive for exempt supplies	T2	Fully reverse
Less:	IT not eligible u/s 17(5)	T3	Fully reverse
Less:	Other than Exempted Supply	T4	Fully avail
	Net Common Credit	C	Refer below
Less:	Credit attributable to exempt supplies - reverse in t/o ratio of respective state	D1	Fully reverse
Less:	Credit attributable to non-business - reverse 5% of C	D2	Fully reverse
	Net eligible common credit (C-D1-D2)		Fully avail

Final working by September: Pay differential with interest / claim differential without interest

Reversal under Rule 43 relating to Capital Goods

	Particulars		**Treatment**
Add:	Total Input Tax Credit n CG	T	
Less :	Exclusive for other than business / exempt supplies		No credit in elec. Credit ledger
Less:	Exclusive for taxable supplies		Full credit in elec. Credit ledger
	Net Common Credit of CG	Tc	Avail equally every month for 60 months
Less:	Credit attributable to exempt supplies - reverse in t/o ratio	Te	Reverse every month for60 months

Change of use of CG from exempt / non-business /taxable supplies to common use or vice versa, reduce ITC of CG by 5% / quarter

3. Reversal of excess credit distributed by ISD registered person in terms of Section 21 of CGST Act, 2017. A registered person who has obtained ISD registration should distribute ISD credit each month without leaving any balance based on the prescribed formulae. It has to be ensured that correct credit is distributed if not proper reversal of input tax credit along with interest has to be made.

4. Reversal of ITC if suppliers are not paid within 180 days from the date of invoice. Tax payer has to ensure payment has been made to the supplier within 180days. If not paid, ITC will be required to be reversed along with interest and if paid after 180days still it has to be reversed along with interest and re-credit to be taken when payment is made to supplier.

5. While calculating depreciation, it has to be ensured that amount of CGST & SGST / IGST has not been included value of the capitalization otherwise reversal of ITC will be required.

- **Reconciliation of material sent on Job Work**

  CBEC has issued detailed clarification on job work activities vide circular number 38/2018 dtd. 26.03.2018. Tax payers have to ensure that they have filed ITC-04on monthly basis and reconciled material sent and received from the job worker. Tax payers also will have to ensure when waste & scrap is not brought back from the job worker, they will discharge liability to pay GST on such waste & scrap supplied from the job worker's premises. They will have to ensure that they are strictly following the provisions of law with clarifications issued by the CBEC.

- **HSN Code on the Invoice**

  GSTR-1 return should contain HSN wise summary of outward supplies in Table 12. It has to be ensure that HSN mentioned on the invoice of the suppliers is also matching with master maintained by the company. Though, at present matching of HSN is not envisaged. It is always better to be ready with the system.

  Before preparing first invoice in the new financial year, taxpayers should check the turnover for the year 2017-18. Taxpayers whose turnover is above Rs. 1.5 crores but below Rs. 5 crores shall use 2digits code and the taxpayers whose turnover is Rs. 5 crores and above shall use 4-digit code. Taxpayers whose turnover is below Rs. 1.5 crores are not required to mention HSN Code in their invoices.

- **E-Way Bill**

  Govt has issued the notification number 15/2018 Central Tax dtd. 23.03.2018 notifying the date making Rule 138 of CGST Rules effective from 1st April 2018. Rule 138 of CGST Rules is applicable for any movement of goods involving CGST as well as IGST including Job Work movements. Surprisingly, GST Council has issued a Press Release after 25thGST Council Meeting held on 18th January 2018, where it has been stated that E-Way bill preparation will be mandatory w.e.f. 1st April 2018 for inter-state movement and by 1st June for Intra-State movement.

  There is a conflict with notification and the provisions of the Act & Rules and the decision taken by GST Council for differentiating the effective dates for inter-state movement and intra-state movement. Govt has issued the notification no 15/2018 Central Tax dtd. 23.03.2018 amending the provisions relating to E-Way bill in CGST Rules. Therefore, it is necessary to take the registration under E way bill system before 31st March.

  E Way bill have to prepared even for the supplies made before 1st April 2018 but will reach to destination after 1st April 2018 to avoid transit delays, since there is no clear-cut provisions for transitional period.

- **Compliances**

If anyone wants to change the series for billing in the New Year, then he can do that from 1st April. New numbering should be started form 1st April.

Forms	Particulars	Periodicity	Period	Due Date
GSTR-1	Outward	Quarterly	Jan 18 to March 18	30th April 2018
GSTR-1	Outward	Monthly	February	10thApril 2018
GSTR 3B	Summary	Monthly	March	20thApril 2018
GSTR 4	Composition	Quarterly	Jan to March	18thApril 2018
GSTR 5	Non-resident	Monthly	March 2018	20thApril 2018
GSTR 6	ISD	Monthly	July 17 to April 2018	31st May 2018
ITC-04	Job Work	Quarterly	Jan to March	25th April 2018
CMP-02	Intimation to Opt for composition	One Time		31st March 2018
Online	E-Way Bill Registration	One Time	One Time	31st March 2018

- **GSTRTRAN 2**

  Last date of filing the TRAN-2 for entitlement of availment of ITC to the extent of 40% or 60% of CGST paid or 20% or 30% of IGST paid at the time of supplies out of the stock declared in TRAN-1 - Table (7a) & (7b) is on 30th June 2018 and not likely to be extended. IT has to be ensured that whatever stock has been declared in TRAN-1 and been supplied through tax invoice, appropriate information has to be filed.

- **VAT & CST Assessment:**

  VAT & CST Assessment for the period ending upto 31st March 2017 are in progress and assessment for the period ending 31st March 2014 to be completed before 31st March 2018.

- **Impact of the changes**

  GST Council was very proactive for understanding of the grievances of the trade & industries and alsodue to lot of technology problem, it was necessary to issue various notifications for changing the provisions of the Rules and change in rate of Tax. It has to be ensured that tax payers has correctly discharged the tax liability and if short paid then tax has to be paid alongwith interest and if excess paid, appropriate refund claim to be made.

- **Refund**

  Number of exporters have accumulated ITC on account ofexports made under LUT and therefore they will have to apply for refund under Rule 89 of CGST Rules 2017 from the month of July 2017 onwards. Similarly, number of exporters have paid the IGST on exports of goods and their refunds could not be sanctioned on account of various errors including tax invoice and commercial invoice as appearing in the shipping bill is not matching and other errors as elaborately clarified in the Circular Number 5/2018, 6/2018 & 8/2018 CUS dtd. 23.02.2018, 16.03.2018, 23.03.2018 respectively. Number of exporters still not corrected the errors. Until errors are rectified no refund will be granted.

  Similarly, where input tax rate is higher than that of output tax rate. In such circumstances tax payer will have to file refund for inverted duty structure under the Rule 89 of CGST Rules 2017.

- **Anti-profiteering**

  Section 171 of CGST Act 2017 provides to pass on the benefits accrued on account of higher input tax and benefits on account of reduction of tax rates. Impact analysis will have to be worked out as on 1st July 2017 and it has to be ensured the benefits has been passed on to the consumers.

  Similarly, number of notifications have been issued subsequent to July 2018 reducing the various tax rates and therefore it has to ensure that appropriate benefit has been passed on to the ultimate consumer. Proper working has to be preserved to ensure the compliance under Section 171 of CGST Act 2017.

- **Reconcile Electronic Cash Ledger, Credit Ledger and liability ledger as available on GSTN with books of accounts.**

  It has to be ensured that electronic ledger reflected on GSTN is matching with state wise / registration wise books of accounts maintained by the tax payers. However, there may bea difference for which reconciliation has to be made with valid reasons. It will also require by the statutory auditors to make appropriate provisions for finalization of accounts. ■

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM): Basic Understanding

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Concept and necessity of HAM:

HAM is a game changer in the construction arena, particularly in Road, in PPP model. As the name suggest, it is a hybrid of both of EPC (Engineering, procumbent and Construction) model and BOT (Built, Operate and Transfer) model.

Under EPC Model, NHAI provide contracts for construction of roads to private player. Private players construct the road with in a stipulated time period and hand over it to the NHAI. Ownership lies with the NHAI. Responsibility of Toll collection and maintenance of road remains with the NHAI. In this model entire investments to be done by NHAI during construction period in the form of payment to the invoices raised by the EPC contractor.

Under BOT model, private players takes the responsibility of construction, maintenance and toll collection for a specified period of time say 20 years (Construction period included) . During these 20 years, all toll collection will be done by Contractor and maintenance to be done by himself. After the expiry of 20 years, Ownership of the road is handed over the NHAI. In this model private player to invest all monies during construction period and expected to recover these amount (along with the interest cost) form the toll revenue. Private payer is always running a risk after huge initial cash out flow.

To overcome this risk and uncertainty, a alternate version of BOT model is BOT Annuity model. In this annuity model, generally, toll revenue risk is taken by NHAI while the contractor is paid a pre-fixed annuity for construction and maintenance of road.

HAM is the hybrid model of EPC and BOT. In this model, private player to construct the roads in which 40% of the project costs will be paid by NHAI during construction period and remaining 60% of the cost will be paid in annuity during the maintenance period along with the agreed interest. Separate agreement and payment to be made to maintenance of road in each year. This model is the combination of both EPC and BOT annuity. 40% of the total initial costs (BID price) are released during construction period like EPC and Rest payment is equivalent to BOT annuity.

Now question arises why this model is important. Concept of HAM model comes into picture for better financial mechanism for road development. In EPC model, entire project costs to be borne by NHAI and in BOT model private players had to fully arrange for its finances. Developers had to take on the entire risk of low passenger traffic. Assumptions on traffic had gone awry affecting returns in the various past instances. Now, they are unwilling to commit large sums of money in such models. Banks are also unwilling to provide large sum of loan in this model. HAM is the middle approach to trade off risks between developer and NHAI. Only investing 40% Government can flag off the road projects. Annuity payments ensures the developer and steady cash flow during maintenance period.

Risk allocation in different contract models are depicted in the following table

Type of Model	Financing Risk	Revenue Risk	O & M Risk
EPC	NHAI	NHAI	NHAI
BOT	Private player	Private player	Private player
BOT(Annuity)	Private player	Government	Private player
HAM	NHAI & Private	NHAI	NHAI or Private(depending upon contract)

Taxation Aspects

This model is being considered for construction of roads for our discussion. Road being an immovable property comes under the definition of 'Works Contract' as per definition of Section 2(119) of CGST Act,2017.

As per Schedule II , Point no 6(a) , Works contract will be considered as 'supply of services'. So taxation aspects of HAM projects will be judged in the light of GST applicability for supply of services giving due considerations to the relevant notifications and rules.

So, we need to understand first what is 'supply' and what is the 'point of taxation' for the supply of services.

The taxable event in GST is the 'supply' of goods or services or both. The term supply has been 'inclusively' defined in the GST Act. Following parameters are applicable to determined the 'supply' in GST.

1. Supply should be of goods or services or both. So supply anything other than goods or services will not attract GST. (Schedule III attached to CGST Act prescribe certain activities which will be neither supply of goods nor supply of services)
2. Supply should be made for a consideration. (Schedule I attached to CGST Act prescribes certain activities which will be considered as supply even if made without consideration)

3. Supply should be a taxable supply.
4. Supply should be made by a taxable person.
5. Supply should be made in the course or furtherance of business.

Point of Taxation: Point of Taxation means the date on which tax liability arises i.e. the date on which event for charging GST arises. It is called the 'Time of supply' in GST. Section 13 of CGST Act deals with the 'Time of supply of services'

Time of supply of services as per section 13(2) of the CGST Act,2017 is the earliest of the following

a) Date of issue of invoices as per section 31(2) of CGST Act,2017 read with Rule 47 of CGST Rule 2017 (Which is 30 days from the date of supply of services) or the date of receipt of payment whichever is earlier. OR
b) Date of provisions of services if the invoice is not issued within the specified time as above or the date of receipts of payment whichever is earlier. Or
c) Where the provision of (a) or (b) is not applicable, the date on which the recipient shows the receipts of services in his books of accounts.

In the HAM model it has been discussed in the earlier paragraphs only 40% payments will be done by the customer during the construction period. Remaining 60% will be paid as annuity during the maintenance period. Separate contract will be there for maintenance of road between customer and contractor in which customer will pay an annual sum for such repairs and maintenance.

Now implication of the GST has to be analyzed in the light of following activities.

1. 40% payment receipts during 100% construction period on raising of invoices.
2. 100% expenses incurred during construction of roads.
3. 60% payment receipts in annuity over the maintenance period (Post construction period)
4. Each year's maintenance expenses incurred for repair and maintenance of road.
5. Each year's revenue received for repair and maintenance of road.

GST rates on Construction of Road

As per Notification 20/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 22nd August,2017, GST rate for ' composite supply of works contract as defined in section 2(119) of CGST Act , 2017, supplied by way of construction , erection, commissioning, installations, completion, fitting out, repairs maintenance, renovation, or alteration of - a road, bridge, tunnel, terminal for road transportation for use by general public.' is 12% (6 % + 6% or 12%).

Areas of concern:

In the HAM model following gray areas are to be address properly in terms of legal aspects as well as Accounting aspects.

1. During construction period, ICT has been accumulated for 100% expenses but Output liability is to be discharged only on 40%. What will be the treatment of accumulated unadjusted ITC.
2. No GST is applicable on Annuity payment. It means when payment of remaining 60% will be received post construction period, there will be no 'Output Liability'. Then how to adjust the unutilized ITC.
3. Not certainly clear whether entire value will be considered as 'Financial Assets' as defined in IND AS 32 or only 60% value will be considered as 'Financial Assets.

Conclusion: It's new and upgraded version no doubt. As far as financial involvement is concern, this model may help both the contractor and customer but lots of clarity is required for treatment of 'unutilized ITC' and accounting treatment of entire scheme which largely will depends upon the explicit clarification on 'Financial Instruments' for this model. ■

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION AT WIRC, MUMBAI

WIRC celebrated Women's Day at WIRC Office, Mumbai by arranging CEP on "Women: Power of the Multitasker". WIRC felicitated lady CMA members who had outstanding contribution to the profession namely CMA Aruna Soman, Business Woman and Past CCM, CMA Mrs. Laxmi Deosthalee - Dy. Chief Accounts Officer, Mazagon Dock Ltd. and CMA. Arti Patil - G. M. Saraswat Co-op. Bank Ltd. They spoke on their struggles and successes and how they did a balancing act by taking care of their family and also rising in their careers.

The CEP was attended by both; members and students of the Institute.

CMA Poonam Shah, Practising Cost Accountant spoke eloquently on the trials and tribulations of being a woman and how she conquered all the challenges in her career and life.

Ms. Mamta Deval, Corporate Trainer was the Faculty for the programme and she presented case studies and a video clip depicting the impact of a woman in everybody's life.

CMA Kailash Gandhi, Chairman WIRC stated that he acknowledged the 'Women Power' as in his personal life as he is having all lady members in his house except him comprising of his mother, wife and two daughters. CMA Kailash R.Gandhi honoured the ladies for their contribution to the profession and emphasized the role of woman in society and profession at large. CMA V. C. Kothari, Past CCM gave the vote of thanks for the programme.

Governance in Real Estate – Developers' Liabilities & Liberties

CMA Dr. V. V. L. N. Sastry
Director, Firstcall India Investment Banking

India's real estate sector has often been criticized for lack of transparency and poor governance standards. The required practices of governance are not followed completely by any single real estate company.There is a vast gap between the industry's culture and its governance systems. Both imply a combination of rules and procedures that drive behavior. Hence there really should be a close resemblance between the code of ethics of an industry and the principles that guide its governance.

To have a dream house is a very special aspiration of the middle class and is part of the right to life as per our Constitution and the Government is bound to work towards this in a welfare state. However, on examination of themethodology, it becomes clear that the builders and all other agencies involved have swindled lakhs of purchasers by floating attractive schemes with misleading disclosures and in this process, fulfilling their personal interests. Builders have used these funds for their lavish lifestyles and establishing connections with the powerful. This tendency has also given rise to the emergence of real estate mafia all over the country.

The real estate sector involves small time players to huge corporate entities. The Indian realty industry has witnessed the entry of large, respected and responsible corporates in the past decade or so and thus has undergone a tremendous change. There have also been radical changes in the dealings of the sector which previously lacked ethics.

Thanks to the passage of RERA Act 2016, it has brought for the first time, transparency, governance and accountability in the sector whose functioning has been considered opaque and where there was maximum scope for information asymmetry and potential frauds.In due course, the Act will provide huge relief to consumers from corrupt practices by distinguishing between quality developers and the casual, unprofessional ones.

Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA) Act, in each State/Union Territory, will bring in the much-needed professionalism by regulating both commercial and residential transactions, all of which will be overseen by the RERA. The Act also fast-tracks a dispute resolution mechanism through adjudication and a Real Estate Appellate Tribunal.

While safeguarding the interests of the buyers and investors, developers will now have to comply with a host of new norms.

Registration of real estate project with RERA

It is mandatory for developers to register the projects with the RERA. There will be compulsory public disclosure norms for all registered projects that include details of promoters, project, layout plans, plan of development works, land status, status of statutory approvals etc.

Definition of carpet area

The Act defines Carpet area andthe developers can sell units only based oncarpet area which means the net usable floor area of an apartment. This excludes the area covered by the external walls, areas under services shafts, exclusive balcony or verandah area and exclusive open terrace area, but includes the area covered by the internal partition walls of the apartment.With this, the buyers will get a clear picture of the usable space.

Cap on the receiving of advance payment

A promoter cannot accept more than 10% of the cost of the plot, apartment or building as an advance payment or an application fee from a buyer without first entering into a written agreement of sale with the buyer and registering the said agreement of sale. This is a step aimed towards curbing embezzlement of funds by notorious builders.

Adherence to sanctioned plans

Under the RERA Act, developers whose projects are delayed will face a stiff fine. In worst case scenario, the tribunals can recommend a three-year imprisonment term for developers found guilty of fraud. Developers will also be responsible for fixing structural defects for five years after transferring property to a buyer.

Mandatory disclosures and registrations will help reduce black money transactions in the sector. Developers will have to reorganize their internal processes and form compliance teams. They will be required to polish their project management skills to incorporate.They will also have to bring in greater professionalism to ensure timely execution and delivery.

A key provision of the bill mandates that builders will have to hold 70 percent of payments collected from home buyers in a dedicated escrow account until a project's completion. This will prevent diversion of funds from one project to another and help eliminate unwarranted delays in project completion.

The promoter cannot make changes (additions or alterations) in sanctioned plans, layout designs or specifications as approved by RERA without the consent of person who has agreed to take one or more of the plot, apartment or building.For any other additions, alterations or assigning or transferring of majority rights and liabilities of the promoter, the consent of at least two-thirds of the allottees who have agreed to take apartments in such buildings and RERA should be taken, except the promoter himself.This will discourage the developers from increasing the cost of the project midway or acting against the interest of the consumers.

Compensation to the allottees

If the promoter fails to complete the project or is unable to give the possession of apartment, plot or building on the stipulated date, then, in case the allottee wishes to withdraw from project then he should receive interest and compensation as given in the Act orin case the allottee does not wish to withdraw from project, he should be paid interest for every month of delay at a specified rate, till the handing over of the possession.Further, in case of a structural defect, defects in workmanship, quality or provision of services or other obligations of the promoter as per the sale agreement, if the same is brought to the notice of the promoter by the allottee within 5 years of handing over of possession of the property, the same should be rectified by the promoter within 30 days without any cost implications. Failure to do sobythe promoter entitles the allottee to compensation. This is a refreshing change from the previous position where the developers were not penalized or held responsible and there have been many instances where the developers have washed off their hands once possession of property has been handed over.

Penal provisions for promoters

There is a penalty of 10% of estimated cost of project or an imprisonment of three years for a promoter who advertises, markets, books, sells or invites people to purchase any plot, apartment or building without registration with RERA.

There is a further penalty which may extend to 5% of the cost of project for providing false information to RERA while registration under the Act.The miscellaneous penalty can extend up to 5% of estimated cost of the project.This will discourage developers from indulging in under-hand dealings and come down heavily on those who do the same.

While the Act aims to regulate and revamp the sector, some issues still have not been addressed thus providing liberties to the developers.

There are several projects that are exempted from registration such as- where the land proposed to be developed is less than 500 square meters, where the promoter receives completion certificate prior to the commencement of Act or where the renovation, repair or re-development does not involve marketing, advertising, selling or new allotment of any plot, apartment or building.

Some States have notified the rules that are completely in synchronization with the one notified by Central Government, but, some states have tweaked the rules.

The Act does not include the projects completed and undelivered by the developers to the purchasers, leaving scope for multiple and protracted litigations.The corporate developers who borrowed for development of the projects and did not deliver the units to the purchasers for some or the other reasons have exposed the purchaser to multiple risks.

Another concern is the determination of the stage of completion of a project. The exclusion of ongoing projects where 60% or more of the work is completed or those where sale deeds have been executed from the ambit of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 in some states, has come under the lens of the "subjectivity" of the criteria for exemption, has created a loophole favorable for developers to evade provisions of the Act. The completion level can be manipulated by the developers and most of the ongoing projects will be kept out of the RERA.

There will be some fair play only if Real Estate Regulatory Authority conducts an audit and not leave the disclosures just as procedural formalities required to be declared by the builder.

The word 'net usable floor area' must be defined in the Act for greater clarity.

Many departments and processes will have to be streamlined along with upgradation of land records and bringing parity between circle rate and market rate. Since most of the documents inthe real estate sector are hand-written, it will be a Herculean task to capture all that on an online database which will also demand a lot of time. Moreover, understanding the ownership pattern would be critical for ensuring transparency under the Act.

Conclusion

This is the very beginning of transparency which India's real estate sector desperately needs. Overnight redemption for stuck buyers is too big a hope from the Regulator. Each State Authority will need to rethink and refine the laws as and where necessary and ensure buyer protection.

Further, the Act cannot be implemented effectively till the reluctance in implementing the Act is removed which is a major roadblock. Hence, the Act needs legislative amendments by consulting the stakeholders involved as there is a huge scope of improvement coupled with removing any conflict of interest that the political class might have in the implementation of the Act.

■

Pricing of a scheduled Medicine under DPCO 2013

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The prices of bulk drugs and the formulations included in the Schedules categories are being fixed by the Government of India as per the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, issued from time to time under the provisions of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955). In 1997, the Government felt that the prevailing mechanism for the fixation and revision of prices of bulk drugs and formulations is cumbersome, complicated and time consuming.

Therefore, to streamline and simplify the procedure and to bring about a greater degree of transparency as well as objectivity, Govt. has decided to establish an expert body with the powers, interalia, to fix prices and notify the changes therein, if any, of bulk drugs and formulations, from time to time, under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order. The Body of Expert is called as National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA).

The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority, consisting of a Chairperson in the status of the Secretary to the Government of India, Members having expertise in the field of Pharmaceuticals, Economics and Cost Accountancy and Member Secretary in the status of Joint Secretary / Additional Secretary to the Government of India, and the same is entrusted with the task of price fixation revision and other related matters such as updating the list of drugs under price control by inclusion and exclusion on the basis of the established criteria / guidelines.

The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority is empowered to take final decisions, which shall be subject to review by the Central Government as and when considered necessary.

The Authority shall also monitor the prices of decontrolled drugs and formulations and oversee the implementation of the provisions of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order.

The National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority (NPPA) is mandated with the task of implementing the "DPCO"-Drugs (Prices Control) Order 2013, which aims at making available all essential and lifesaving medicines to all at affordable prices through the instrument of price control. Attentions of readers are drawn to the recent decision of NPPA making substantial price reduction of stent used for angioplasty and implants for knee replacement. Such action has reemphasized the importance of the NPPAs role in making medicine affordable. Pricing under DPCO is a vast subject. However, we would restrict this article to the calculation of ceiling priceof existing product and calculation of MRP based on ceiling price.

To start with, let us understand some of the terminology as stated in The Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013.

"Formulation" means a medicine processed out of or containing one or more drugs with or without use of any pharmaceutical aids, for internal or external use for or in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease and, but shall not include - (i) any medicine included in any bonafide Ayurvedic (including Sidha) or Unani (Tibb) systems of medicines; (ii) any medicine included in the Homeopathic system of medicine; and (iii) any substance to which the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (23 of 1940) do not apply.

Thus Ayurveda, Unani and Homeopathic system medicine are not covered under DPCO 2013.

NLEM - "National List of Essential Medicines" means National List of Essential Medicines, 2011 published by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as updated or revised from time to time and included in the first schedule of this order by the Government through a notification in the Official Gazette. There are around 850 medicines which are currently covered in the national list of essential medicine.

"scheduled formulation" means any formulation, included in the First Schedule whether referred to by generic versions or brand name (mainly products covered under National List of Essential Medicines are Scheduled Formulation). In other words, all medicines that are covered in National List of Essential Medicine, which are notified in Schedule 1, by the Govt. are scheduled formulation. "CeilingPrice" means a price fixed by the Government for Scheduled Formulations in accordance with the provisions of this Order. Ceiling Price is the Maximum Price to Retailer (excluding Taxes, if any)for the given product.

"Wholesale Price Index" means annual Wholesale Price Index (WPI)of all commodities as announced by the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Government of India, from time to time.

Having understood some of the relevant terminology, let us understand the pricing and revision in pricing of existing schedule product.

First let us understand the Calculation of Ceiling Price of Existing productwhich is a scheduled product..

Calculation of the First Ceiling Price of a Scheduled Formulation: - (1) The ceiling price of a scheduled formulation of specified strengths and dosages as specified under the first schedule shall be calculated as under:

Step 1: First the Average Price to Retailer of the scheduled formulation i.e. P(s) shall be calculated as below: Average Price to Retailer, P(s) = (Sum of prices to retailer of all the brands and generic versions of the medicine having market share more than or equal to one percent of the Total Market Turnover on the basis of moving annual turnover of that medicine) / (Total number of such brands and generic versions of the medicine having market share more than or equal to one percent of total market turnover on the basis of moving annual turnover for that medicine.)

Step 2: Thereafter, the Ceiling Price of the scheduled formulation i.e. P(c) shall be calculated as below: P(c) = P(s) x (1+M/100), where P(s) = Average Price to Retailer for the same strength and dosage of the medicine as calculated in step1 above. M = 16 % Notional Margin to retailer.

This 16% is being considered by NPPA for calculation or fixing up ceiling price, though manufacturer / marketer can offer higher margin, without affecting the notified ceiling price (before taxes).

In simple words, first Celling price of Schedule formulation (existing product) is simple average of prevailing Price to Retailer (PTR) in respect of all branded-generic and generic versions of that particular drug formulation having a market share of 1 percent and above, and then adding a notional retailer margin of 16 percent to it.

The market based data i.e.Price to Retailer, for fixing the Ceiling Price of Scheduled Formulations for the first time after the notification of this order, shall be the data of May, 2012. Currently, NPPA uses the data provided by the AWACS for the purpose of calculating ceiling price.

Let us understand the above with practical example of one product.

CEILING PRICE CALCULATION OF SCHEDULED (NLEM) DRUGS (Acyclovir Cream 5%)

Composition as per NLEM	Brands	Pack Description	Dosage Form	Pack Size	UOM	Price to Retailer (Rs per pack)	MAT Value as on 31st May 2012	MAT %	Price per Unit (gm)
Acyclovir Cream 5%	HERPEX	HERPEX CREAM 5 % 5 G x	Creams	5	G	58.20	38,958,783	40%	11.64
Acyclovir Cream 5%	ACIVIR	ACIVIR CREAM 5 % 5 G x	Creams	5	G	39.58	37,750,624	39%	7.92
Acyclovir Cream 5%	HERPIKIND	HERPIKIND OINT 5 % 10	Creams	**10**	G	32.31	9,784,034	10%	3.23
Acyclovir Cream 5%	HERPERAX	HERPERAX OINT 5 % 5 G	Creams	5	G	51.99	5,981,936	6%	10.4
Acyclovir Cream 5%	OCUVIR	OCUVIR CREAM 5 % 5 G x	Creams	5	G	34.59	3,151,561	3%	6.92
Acyclovir Cream 5%	TRIKASE	TRIKASE CREAM 5 % 5 G	Creams	5	G	29.20	1,066,618	1%	5.84
Acyclovir Cream 5%	ACIHERPIN	ACIHERPIN CREAM 5 % 5	Creams	5	G	32.00	91,552	**0%**	**6.40**
								100%	7.66
					Maximum PTR per gm				11.64
					Minimum PTR per gm				3.23
Sum of MAT value considered for price calculation							(Rs. In Lakhs)		966.94
Sum of PTR per unit considered for price calculation									45.95
Number of Packs considered									6
Ceiling Price									7.66
Add : 16% Retailer Margin									1.23
Ceiling Price with 16% Margin per gm									8.88
MRP without Taxes for 10 gm pack									88.90
MRP without Taxes for 5 gm pack									44.42

It is important to note that in above example, Aciherpin cream price is not considered for calculative average price, market share being less than 1%. Also, important to note that for calculating ceiling price, price per common unit (1 gm in this example) is derived from price to retailer of the same product for the different pack.

Once the ceiling price is notified by NPPA, every manufacturer / marketer having price higher than ceiling price shall reduce its price to the level of ceiling price. At the same time, manufacturer/marketer who is already selling the product at lower than ceiling price need to continue the same old price.

In above example, manufacturer of Herpexcream, Herperax Cream and Acivir Cream shall reduce the price to Rs. 7.66+16 % margin+ taxesper gram. However, manufacturer of other brand in above table shall maintain existing prices.

From Ceiling price, MRP is to be calculated and charged. Interestingly, though NPPA consider 16 % notional retailer margin, industry normally gives 20 % margin to retailer. Under the scenario, industry realization is further reduced from the ceiling price. Let us understand the same with the above example assuming 5 gm pack of the product.

Calculation of MRP of Scheduled product
(Acyclovir 5gm cream)

sr no	Particulars	16 % Retailer margin *	20 % Retailer margin **
1	Ceiling price Notified	38.29	38.29
2	Retailer margin	6.13	6.13
3	MRP before taxes	44.42	44.42
4	Company realisation(NRV)	34.46	31.98
5	Stockist Margin	3.83	3.55
6	**Price to retail (ceiling price)**	**38.29**	**35.53**
7	Retailer Margin	6.13	8.88
8	MRP before taxes	44.42	44.42
9	GST @12 %	5.33	5.33
10	MRP incl Taxes	**49.75**	**49.75**

* As considered by NPPA while declaring Ceiling price
** Normal Industry practice.

Now the obvious question is how long the ceiling price so fixed remains valid and when one can change price in normal situation. The same shall be discussed in next article.

Disclaimer: Views expressed in this article is the personal view / opinion of the author. ■

CHAPTER NEWS

GOA

Chapter in association with Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industry conducted a Seminar on "GST- Anti-Profiteering in Tourism and Real Estate" on 3rd March 2018.

Career Awareness Programmes

Goa Chapter conducted Career Awareness Programmes in the following colleges.

- St Xavier's College, Mapusa.
- GVM College of Commerce and Economics, Ponda, Goa.

CMA Allen Fernandes was the speaker, assisted by CMA Dr. Oscar D'Melo.

Response has been overwhelming and many students have evinced keen interest in enrolling for CMA course.

KALYAN-AMBERNATH

Prize Distribution Function

On 10th March 2018, Chapter organized Prize Distribution Function at S.E.S. Swami Hansmuni Maharaj Degree College of Commerce, Ulhasnagar for the Students Foundation, Inter and Final passing December 2017 examination. CMA M.R. Dudani, Chaiman of Chapter welcomed the Chief Guest Prof. Mona Haresh Rupani, Guest of Honour Mr. Manya Hari Dudani, faculties, members, students and parents.

Mr. Manya Hari Dudani Guest of honour shared valuable tips with students for completing CMA course, Prof. Mona Haresh Rupani, Chief Guest appreciated the efforts of students and delivered motivational lecture to inspire students to always aim for best. CMA Dr. Gopichand B Shamnani informed students placement opportunities for CMA in Banking, Infrastructure, Public, Private, Education, Manufacturing and Service Sectors.

More than 140 students passing Dec. 2017 examination were felicitated at the hands of dignitaries. Mr. Bhaven Nitin Dedhia, student of Chapter completed CMA Final securing All India First 1st Rank.

Seven Days Industry Oriented Training

Chapter organized 7 days Industry Oriented Training commencing on 4th March 2018 to 10th March 2018 for Final students appearing June 2018 examination. Faculties Professionals from were invited to deliver lectures on topics of professional Interest, covering Make In India, Start up India, Goods and Service Tax, Cost & Management Accounting, Auditing, Taxation, and communications skills, Operation Management, Accounting Standards.

NAGPUR

Chapter organized Workshop on "Avenues for Women CMA in Practice, Academics & Employment" on 8th March 2018. CMA Sonal Bakshi was the faculty for the programme.

NAVI MUMBAI

Career Counseling

Chapter conducted a Career Counseling Programme on 3rd March 2018 at Western College of Commerce, Sanpada. The Managing Committee members present were CMA L. Prakash (Chairman of the Chapter), CMA Sirish Mohite (Vice Chairman), CMA M. K. Narayanaswamy, CMA B. N. Sapkal (Ex-Chairman), CMA Ajay Mohan (MC member), CMA Venu Durga (MC Member) and Intermediate student Ms. Seethalakshmi.

The programme commenced with the welcome address by CMA L. Prakash along with the Principal, Dr. Susy Kuriakose. CMA M. K. Narayanaswamy who addressed the gathering, briefed the students and other members present, on the CMA course curriculum and the various levels associated with the course - namely Foundation, Intermediate & Final. He explained the benefits of Practical Computer Training and Communications and Soft Skills Workshop which is organized by the Chapter for the students. More than 1000 students attended this career fair.

CEP on 'Project Financing-Opportunities for CMAs'

Chapter organized CEP on the first day of New Year (Gudi Padwa) on 18th March 2018 on 'Project Financing - Opportunities for CMAs'at K.B. Patil College, Vashi, Navi Mumbai.

CMA Vivek Bhalerao introduced speaker CMA Sunil Pandey (Ex-group CFO, JP Infra) to the audience. This program covered opportunities available for CMAs in Project Finance in Real Estate, Africa Mining and SME Listing. At the beginning, the speaker highlighted the Finance function and how we as CMA professionals add value in Finance. He explained deep insights of Fundamentals of Finance, necessary Proposal documents, Loan documentation, Post disbursement process. He also explained opportunities available and Role of CMA in Real Estate Financing. He also highlighted the opportunities available in African countries especially in eastern Africa.

The session was interactive and it ended with questions and answers. Many participants from Practicing and Service joined the program.

PIMPRI-CHINCHWAD-AKURDI

CEP on 'How to Prepare for IBC 2016 Exam'

Chapter conducted seminar on 'How to Prepare for IBC 2016 Exam' on 10th March, 2018 at CMA Bhawan, Pimpri, Pune.

CMA Mahendra Bhombe, Chairman of Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi Chapter felicitated CMA Raghavendra Chilveri, speaker by offering memento. CMA L D Pawar, Insolvency Professional, RCM & Vice-Chairman of WIRC in his speech briefly focused on importance of Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code 2016 and their impact in future. CMA Chilveri in his speech has given information about online registration of IBC 2016. He said who can pursue this course & what are the criteria for registration of this course. He highlighted on the preparation of examination. He has given some examples on the topic and lastly he said it is very important that how to tackle the IBC Exam.

CEP on 'Audit under Maharashtra Co-operative Society'

Chapter conducted seminar on 'Audit under Maharashtra Co-operative Society' on 24th March 2018 at CMA Bhawan, Pimpri, Pune.

CMA L D Pawar, Insolvency Professional, RCM & Vice-Chairman of WIRC welcomed all and felicitated the guest speaker Shri Mohan Gurav, Senior Certified Auditor, Government of Maharashtra by offering a memento.

Shri Mohan Gurav in his speech briefly highlighted on auditors responsibility as per Societies Act under Government of Maharashtra. He gave some examples on the topic.

CEP on 'IBC 2016 - Game changer for Corporate & Professional' on 27th March 2018

Chapter conducted seminar on 'IBC 2016 - Game changer for Corporate & Professional' on 27th March 2018 at CMA Bhawan, Pimpri, Pune. CMA Dhananjay Vatsyayan, Insolvency Professional and CMA L D Pawar, Insolvency Professional, RCM & Vice-Chairman of WIRC were the key speakers for the seminar.

CMA Vatsyayan in his speech briefly highlighted on background of IBC 2016 and existing laws therein. He explained in detail about the role of Insolvency Professional in IBC. He also highlighted on objectives of Insolvency Profession and focused on Lenders prospective, Borrowers prospective & Government prospective. He further highlighted on Roles & Responsibilities of IRP and Liquidator.

CMA L D Pawar in his speech explained that there is a huge scope for Insolvency Professional in this field but everyone has to play their role and take responsibility under IBC. He has given some interesting examples in the field of Insolvency Professional.

PUNE

Women's Day Celebration

On 8th March 2018, Lady CMA members and all other members and office staff of ICAI-Pune Chapter celebrated Women's Day, at M. P. Pandit Hall, of the Chapter at Laxminagar, Pune. More than 20 lady members along with chapter staff, lady students and faculties actively participated in the session. The theme of the session was Music Therapy for Health Improvement & Work Life balance.

CMA Netra Apte introduced the guests, Mr. Santosh & Mrs. Sawani Ghatpande. They conducted a small workshop on 'how music helps in stress management to balance life'. The session was very interactive and everybody participated actively. CMA Meena Vaidya, Chairperson of Chapter, shared her views with participants. This was followed by a joyous moment of cutting of a delicious cake by all ladies and girls.

CEP-Industrial Revolution 4.0 & Impact on CMA's

Chapter organized CEP on the subject "Industrial Revolution 4.0 and Impact on CMA's" on 10th March 2018. CMA Milind Date was speaker for the programme. Speaker CMA Milind Date expressed their views about Industrial Revolution 4.0 and its impact on CMA's to the participants.

CEP on "Corporate Governance CSR, Applications & Implications to MSME"

Chapter arranged CEP on the subject "Corporate Governance CSR, Applications & Implications to MSME" on 24th March 2018. CMA Damodar R. Kulkarni was speaker for the programme. He explained the topic about Corporate Governance CSR, Applications & Implications to MSME to Cost Accountants. Members enjoyed the session on the subject.

CEP - Cost Audit -Best Way to Analyse Performance

Chapter organized CEP on the "Cost Audit - Best Way to Analyse Performance" on 28th March 2018. CMA Rahul Chicholkar was speaker for the programme.

Speaker CMA Rahul Chicholkar expressed his views about how Cost Audit is best way to analyse performance to the Cost Accountants.

CEP on"Discussion on Draft CWA Act 2018 and Draft CWA Rules 2018"

Chapter organized CEP on the subject "Discussion on Draft CWA Act 2018 and Draft CWA Rules 2018" on 29th March 2018. CMA Neeraj Joshi, RCM-WIRC, CMA Amit Shahane, Secretary, Pune Chapter, CMA Chaitanya Mohrir, Treasurer, Pune Chapter were panel members.

Sport Event 2018

Chapter had organized Badminton and Chess Tournament on Sunday, 4th March 2018 at Shakuntala Kisanrao Shinde Multipurpose Sport Complex. Total was 29 participants for Badminton & 17 for Chess Tournament.

Trophies for Badminton were awarded to first winner CMA Shashank Chitale & second winner trophy to CMA Shilpa Bhalchandra. Trophies for Chess were awarded First winner for Chess to CMA Sathish Thombare & second winner CMA Akshay Gokhale. Certificates were awarded to all the participants. ■

CHESS COMPETITION

WIRC had organized Chess Competition at WIRC Office on Saturday, 20th January 2018.

Winner	–	CMA Ashish Thatte
Runner Up	–	Ms. Ankita Gandhi
Third Place	–	Mr. Malav Sheth

CMA Rammohan Menon, Chairman, Goa Chapter seen with Mr. R. S. Kamat, Director General, Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (extreme left) during Seminar organized by Goa Chapter on 3rd March 2018.

CMA P. V. Bhattad, Past President & CCM- ICAI interacting during Workshop organised by Nagpur Chapter on 8th March 2018. Also seen CMAs Anil B. Verma, Shriram Mahankaliwar, Hon. Secretary WIRC, Dr. Sandhya Nair, Sonal Bakshi, Renu Kulkarni, Vivek Chavan.

CMA L Prakash and CMA Ajay Mohan felicitating CMA Sunil Pandey during CEP organised by Navi Mumbai Chapter on 18th March 2018.

CMA M R Dudani, Chairman inaugurating Prize Distribution Function organised by Kalyan-Ambernath Chapter on 10th March 2018.

CMA L D Pawar, Vice-Chairman, WIRC felicitating Shri Mohan Gurav, Senior Certified Auditor, Maharashtra Government during CEP organized by Pimpri-Chinchwad-Akurdi on 24th March 2018

Badminton and Chess Tournament organised by Pune Chapter on 4th March 2018.

Cake Cutting Ceremony was arranged on occasion of International Women's Day 2018 at ICAI- Pune Chapter.

International Women's Day Celebration at Indore-Dewas Chapter

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