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# WIRC BULLETIN

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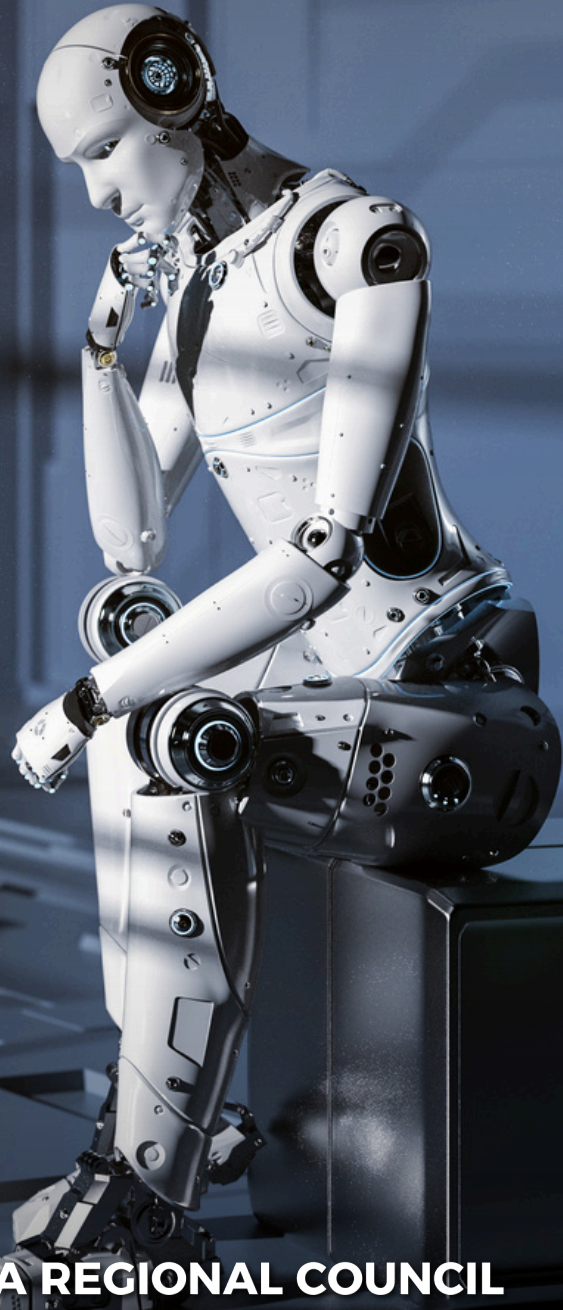
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“  
AI &  
SUSTAINABILITY  
”



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



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THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA**

Rohit Chambers, 4th Floor, Mumbai 400001

**NOTICE**

**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

In terms of Regulation 136 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulation 1959, Notice is hereby given that the 65th Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Western India Regional Constituency of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India will be held on **Wednesday 26th June 2024 at 6.00 pm at ICMAI Surat South Gujarat Chapter, CMA Bhawan, 103, Ritz Square, Near Indoor Stadium, Ghod Dod Road, Surat – 395 007 on hybrid mode** to transact the following business:

**AGENDA**

1. To receive the Western India Regional Council's Sixty Fifth Annual Report.
2. To consider and adopt the Accounts of the Western India Regional Council for the year ended 31st March 2024, together with the Auditor's Report thereon.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year 2024–2025 and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business as may be brought before the meeting with the permission of the Chair.

By order of the Regional Council  
**CMA Chaitanya Laxmanrao Mohrir**  
**Chairman**

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India  
Western India regional Council

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 5th June 2024

Note: Those members, who require any clarification in respect of any matter connected with the Annual Report and / or Accounts, are requested to send their queries so as to reach this office at least 5 days before the date of the meeting.



*Congratulations!*

Department of Higher and Technical Education, Shikshan Shulk Samiti, Mumbai, Government of Maharashtra **appointed CMA Harshad Shamakant Deshpande, CCM-ICMAI, as a member of the Fees Regulating Authority** vide its notification dated 3rd June 2024.

# From the Desk of the Chairman

**CMA CHAITANYA LAXMANRAO MOHRIR**  
Chairman, ICAI-WIRC



Respected Seniors and Dear Professional Colleagues,  
Greetings!

General Election results was declared on 4th June 2024. 140 cr Indians have elected NDA alliance one more time with majority. I would like to congratulate Honorable prime Minister Narendra Modiji his party BJP and all NDA alliance for the same. After honorable Jawaharlal Neharu, Honorable Narendra Modiji is the first one to take oath as PM for consecutive 3rd time. I hope the new Government will fulfill expectations of Indians and take the country to new heights.

CMA exams will commence from 10th June 2024. I have seen our students are studying hard, taking several practice tests and attending different sessions. Also I have observed that students have extensively used the MCQ question bank published by WIRC. I am positive that students are well prepared and my best wishes for the exams.

I am sure that all chapters have conducted AGM and selected office bearers for year 2024–25 by now. I congratulate all the elected office bearers. I have full faith that they will work hard for Chapter's growth in coming year and increase their horizons even further. May each chapter be a vibrant chapter.

Recently, General elections are conducted and Member of Parliaments are elected. I appeal office bearers and managing committee members of each chapter to connect with respective MPs from your city to felicitate. On the same occasion, please brief him/her about the activities and achievements of Institute and Chapter.

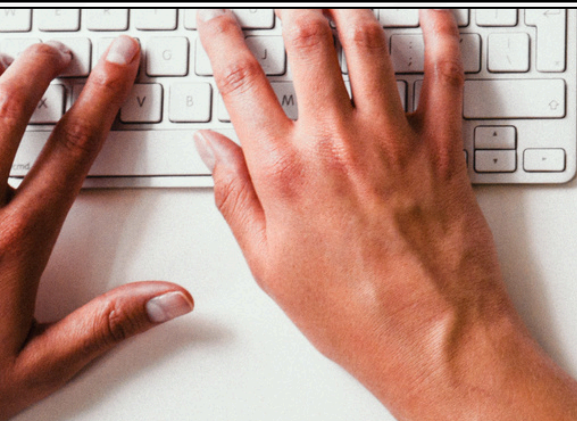
National Cost Convention (NCC) for this year is planned at "Statue of Unity", Gujrat from 27th June to 30th June. This NCC is residential convention at tent city. I am looking forward to this unique experience. I appeal all members to support and attend the convention.

The institute has introduced a one-time amnesty scheme for all the members whose name was removed from membership register. I appeal all the concerned members to take benefit from this scheme and restore the membership. I also appeal chapters to make all members aware about this scheme.

Financial audits for year 2023–24 are completed and WIRC adopted the accounts. We are excited to share the news that WIRC has gained profit around INR 40 lacks which is highest in past 3 years. This year we have decided to conduct the AGM at Surat on 26.06.2024. I appeal all the members to attend the AGM.

Thanks and Regards,

**CMA Chaitanya Laxmanrao Mohrir**  
Chairman, ICAI-WIRC



# From the Desk of Chief Editor

**CMA MIHIR NARAYAN VYAS**

Hon. Secretary ICMAI –WIRC &  
Chief Editor, WIRC Bulletin



Respected seniors and Dear professional Colleagues,  
Greetings!

*“Either you run the day or the day runs you.”*

I am excited to announce the 61st National Cost Convention (NCC) 2024 of ICMAI, scheduled to take place on 28th & 29th June, 2024, at the Statue of Unity – SOU, The venue chosen is Tent City – II at Statue of Unity – Gujarat, Near by Baroda, Gujarat. The theme of this year's convention is “Viksit Bharat 2047 – Sankalp to Siddhi.” The online registration, visit: <https://icmai.in/NCMAC-2024/>. I look forward to seeing you at NCMAC- 2024.

**Opportunity for restoration of Membership**, I am pleased to inform you that the Council of the Institute has announced that to bring back the members whose names were removed due to non-payment of prescribed fees, into the fold of membership, a onetime opportunity to be given to the members, whose names has been removed from the Register of Members for non-payment of fees, to restore their names through a remission/amnesty scheme from 1st June 2024 to 30th June 2024 by paying the differential rate of fees, viz – Membership fee for the FY year of default, Re-Entrance Fee and Restoration fee of ₹ 50/- each respectively and Membership fee for the FY year of Restoration. Also during such restoration, membership number will remain the same.

The Management Accounting Committee of the Institute had organized a National Seminar titled "Navigating the New Frontier: Management Accounting in the Era of Real-Time Insights, Sustainable Growth, and Cybersecurity" in Mumbai on 6th May, 2024 to celebrate the International Management Accounting Day. The National Seminar was inaugurated by Shri Ramesh Bais, Hon'ble Governor of Maharashtra who was the Chief Guest and Prof. Manoj Tiwari, Director IIM Mumbai as the Guest of Honour.

I am excited to congratulate ICMAI Baroda Chapter for Stone lying ceremony and Bhumi Poojan Ceremony at Baroda. A Brief History of the CMA Baroda Chapter-

1. The Baroda chapter gained independent status in 1968.
2. The first Chapter office was located at M.C.High School, Salatwada.
3. In the year 2000, the Chapter relocated to its new premises at the 2nd and 5th Floor, Phoenix Complex, Sayajigunj.

**New Milestone – CMA Bhawan: CMA Bhawan Land, Opposite Aark international School, behind Adventura, Bhayali–Sevasi Ring road 391101.**

WIRC organized the IOTP training for the students who could not attend the earlier sessions and I thank the faculties for their sessions. I wish all the candidates who would be appearing for the examination in the June, 2024 term the best of luck and hope their hard work will pay rich dividends and they succeed in their career as CMAs.

I urge the members to share knowledge by way of article to make WIRC Bulletin Knowledge Pack. We welcome suggestions and feedback for betterment of WIRC Bulletin.

Wish all the festivities of the upcoming monsoon and wish it quenches our heart and soul after the sweltering heat.

**CMA Mihir Narayan Vyas**

Hon. Secretary ICMAI –WIRC & Chief Editor, WIRC Bulletin

# AI and Sustainability



written by,

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Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to computer algorithm that makes predictions, recommendations, or decisions on the basis of a defined set of objectives. AI can perform numerous tasks which requires human intelligence. AI encompasses technologies which include MACHINE LEARNING (ML), DEEP LEARNING (DL) and NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING (NLP).

In today's technological era, Artificial Intelligence (AI) evolved as the burning topic of the moment. With AI's immense rising popularity it shall be applied to innumerable Industries which may transform business practices and industries and will be leveraged for a variety of causes such as environmental sustainability. AI has come out as a significant tool to direct us towards a sustainable future with it's true value and potential to reduce waste, enhance efficiency, stimulate innovation and environmental governance. Saving Planet earth does not seem as hard as it used to be because of these technological advancements.

However, we must also be sensible of the potential threat and challenges associated with AI and make sure that it is used in an accountable and ethical manner .

## AI and Environmental Sustainability

### Renewable Energy

AI has the predictive capabilities and smart grid system to manage the supply and demand of renewable energy. For example – accurate weather forecasts can maximize efficiency, cut costs and unnecessary carbon pollution generation.



Moreover it can enhance energy storage, efficiency and assist in the integration and reliabilities of renewables. This application of AI contributes to the growth and efficiency of renewable energy sources like wind power. For example –GE Renewable Energy , IBM, Solavio are some of the organizations of this field which have applied the use of AI.

## Energy Efficiency / Power Saving

Artificial intelligence may enhance energy efficiency. AI can evaluate, monitor and manage energy consumption in buildings and factories. Additionally AI can control energy usage and reduce it during peak hours and ascertain appliances/equipment failures before they occur.



For example, Google's Artificial intelligence division, DeepMind, has cut Google's data centres' cost of cooling by 40% and the overall energy consumption by 15%, using a machine-learning algorithm.

## Sustainable Land / Agriculture:

AI has the ability to assist in sustainable Land use or agricultural practices as AI integrated with satellite imagery can sense changes in land use, forest cover and the fallout of natural disasters.



With the help of AI-augmented agriculture via robotics, early detection of crop diseases and issues is quite possible.

This system involves, automated data collection, automated corrective measures and decision making. It also helps with streamlining agricultural inputs and returns base on supply and demand resulting in an improved resilience to climate extremes, increased resource efficiency of the industry and a reduction in the use of water, fertilizers and pesticides.

Examples- Blue River Technology uses AI-driven machinery to enhance crop management.

Other Startups which are using AI for Agricultural practices – Intello Labs, Fasal, DeHaat etc.

## AIR POLLUTION MONITORING & EARLY DETECTION

Air pollution is now considered to be the world's 4th largest environmental health threat and according to the source of WHO, Air pollution is responsible for almost 7 million premature deaths annually worldwide. There are numerous different parts of the world that suffer from massive amounts of air pollution.



There are now air purifiers with an integrated AI system that can record air quality and environmental data in real time and adapt the filtration efficiency. Moreover, warnings can be sent out to people with AI powered simulations, regarding the pollution levels in their areas. This allows for pollution sources to be detected much earlier than before.

## Climate Change

AI can advance models of climate, weather, and other Earth systems and provide data. Weather patterns, Greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental factors can be addressed by AI. Through which decision-making process can be made easily.



Example – VIA , CarbonBright, Pendulum are some of the organizations which are using AI tools for the same.

## Biodiversity Conservation

AI has the ability to aid in biodiversity conservation by analysing data on species populations, habitats, and threats. AI is not only useful for monitoring and conserving ecosystems but also for making more informed and specific decisions.



It can enhance our understanding of the complex relationships between different species and their environments. Now a days Many companies are using AI to advance their biodiversity initiatives. For Example– Conservation International uses AI for Environmental Sustainability.

## Summary

Consequently AI can help achieve many goals by enhancing efficiency, reducing waste, and promoting innovation in various sectors. For example, AI may aid to improve access to healthcare and education, protect environment, promote sustainable use of natural resources and promote economic growth.

However, organizations must carefully manage the adoption of AI to ensure they avoid negative impacts on sustainable development. For example ensuring ethical and responsible use of AI, protecting privacy and security, and extending benefits to everyone, including marginalized communities.

### Theme of July 2024 is “Inventory Valuation in different Industries”



Articles on the theme as well as other professional matters are invited along with scanned copies of recent passport size photograph, email id, mobile no and scanned copy of declaration stating that the articles are their own original and have not been considered for anywhere else.

**Please send your articles by e-mail to  
[wirc.admin@icmai.in](mailto:wirc.admin@icmai.in)  
before 25th June 2024**

**“ Be as a warrior, To get the throne called 'CMA'  
Climb the mountain, To touch the sky called 'CMA'  
Dive in the sea, To get the pearl called 'CMA' ”**

**by Sivaprakash Subramanina**



# AI/ML to enable the Business in Supply Chain Management

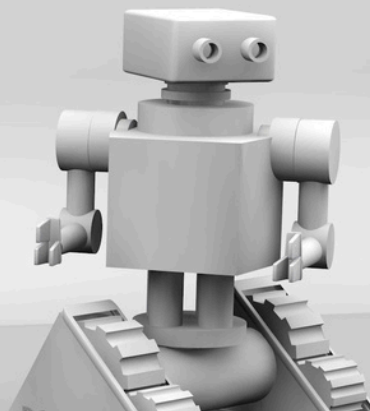


Written by,

**CMA CS MSC N. RAJARAMAN**

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## Synopsis:

Supply chain leaders are poised to face a new era marked by pivotal trends shaping the future of the industry. After a thorough review of numerous articles from trusted sources, we have distilled the trends that SCM professionals and Food Sector CXOs must watch for, in the coming year. These insights are not just predictions; they are the signposts for future success.

## 1. Application of AI/ML

AI and ML are revolutionizing SCM with on-demand, accurate insights for smarter decision-making. These technologies are set to become indispensable for their ability to process big data, leading to accurate forecasting and streamlined supply chains. The surge in their adoption is fuelled by democratization of knowledge & skills around Generative AI and rapid development in conversational style Application Programming Interface (APIs).

**Relevance to Indian Food Supply Chain:** AI/ML will accelerate demand forecasting & improve accuracy, reducing overstock and understock scenarios, directly affecting waste reduction and service levels.

## 2. Sustainability (Diversity & Inclusion)

Sustainability in SCM is evolving to include not just environmental responsibility but also diversity and inclusion within operations. By 2024, D&I will be critical for fostering innovation, resilience, and competitive advantage. The trend is gaining traction as businesses recognize that diverse supply chains drive better decision-making and reflect a broader customer base. Technological advancements are enabling companies to implement D&I initiatives more effectively, tracking progress and ensuring accountability.

**Relevance to Indian Food Supply Chain:** Emphasizing diversity & inclusion will not only enhance ethical sourcing and social equity but also resonate with a customer base that values social responsibility, potentially improving market share.

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### 3. Inventory Challenges

The drive towards hyper-personalization is intensifying inventory challenges. By 2024, the expectation for products will strain traditional inventory models, which are not designed for the variability and complexity that customization demands. This trend is intensifying as consumer preferences shift towards more personalized goods, requiring supply chains to manage a wider variety of stock-keeping units (SKUs) and shorter product life cycles. The challenge will be to balance the cost-efficiency of mass production with the need for personalized offerings, without inflating inventory costs or compromising on delivery times.

**Relevance to Indian Food Supply Chain:** Food supply chains will need to adapt to hyper-personalization trends, requiring managing a wider variety of SKUs & inventory to cater to niche market demands.

### 4. Agility and Resilience in Operations

Agility and resilience are becoming the twin pillars of supply chain excellence as businesses prepare for an unpredictable future. By 2024, the ability to rapidly adapt and recover from disruptions will define SCM leaders. This trend is accelerating as companies experience the tangible benefits of flexible, responsive supply chains—especially in the face of unforeseen global events. Investments in technologies that enable quick pivoting and robust risk management practices are key drivers of this trend.

**Relevance to Indian Food Supply Chain:**

With agile and resilient supply chain operations Food businesses can adapt to supply shocks, demand variability and market volatility, maintaining continuous product availability.

### 5. Accelerated Digital Transformation

The rapid digitization has led to development of many industry or process specific APIs. By 2024, the integration of cutting-edge digital supply chain solutions will be critical, with cloud computing, IoT, and advanced analytics leading the charge. This trend is picking up speed now as companies seek to gain visibility, enhance connectivity, and automate processes in an increasingly complex supply chain landscape. The acceleration is also a response to the need for resilience against disruptions and the drive for cost-effective scalability.

**Relevance to Indian Food Supply Chain:**

Digitalization will streamline the value chain, from procurement to delivery, enhancing visibility, traceability, and service delivery assurance.

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## 6. Surge in Talent with Digitization Skills

As supply chains experience a digital transformation, the need for professionals skilled in emerging technologies will surge. This trend is intensified by the swift progression of digitization and rapid developments in generative AI, necessitating ongoing skill enhancement. The forthcoming year promises abundant opportunities for individuals possessing not only technical expertise but also strategic & analytical capabilities essential for harnessing these technologies effectively. To meet this demand, proactive investment in professional development and education will be crucial.

### Relevance to Indian Food Supply Chain:

The skills gap in supply chain could limit Food Service & FMCG sectors' ability to implement new technologies and processes, impacting efficiency.

## 7. Circular Supply Chains

By 2024, sustainability will be deeply embedded in SCM, with a significant pivot towards green operations and circular supply chains. This trend is gaining ground as businesses recognize the long-term value in resource conservation and closed-loop systems. The urgency is propelled by a combination of technological advancements that enable efficient recycling and upcycling, and a regulatory environment increasingly favouring sustainable practices. The circular supply chain model is not just an environmental response; it is a strategic approach to reduce waste, recover value, and drive innovation in product life cycles.

### Relevance to Indian Food Supply Chain:

Integrating green operations and circular supply chain models will help Food businesses mitigate environmental risks, capitalize on consumer trends towards sustainability, securing long-term operational viability.

## 8. Strategic Investments

Strategic investments in supply chain partnerships are becoming increasingly critical as companies seek to enhance their competitiveness and resilience. By 2024, forming alliances with key partners will be essential to access new technologies, markets, and capabilities. The challenge lies in selecting the right partners and managing these relationships effectively, ensuring alignment of goals, and sharing of risks and rewards. Investments must be strategic, focusing on long-term value creation rather than short-term cost savings.

### Relevance to Indian Food Supply Chain:

Strategic supply chain investments will lead to stronger partnerships in the Food Service & FMCG sectors, fostering collaboration that can drive down costs and improve market responsiveness.

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## 9. 'Total System Cost' approach

As we approach 2024, supply chains are set to embrace transformative strategies in response to intensifying cost pressures from rising fuel, energy, labour, and real estate prices. The 'Total System Cost' approach, encouraging a holistic view of the supply chain costs rather than in isolated segments will be widely adopted. This forward-thinking strategy includes implementation of comprehensive cost management frameworks that allow for looking beyond the immediate impact of costs, considering long-term value creation, and systemic efficiency. It emphasizes the integration of cross-functional data analytics to drive decision-making, the adoption of sustainable practices that lead to cost savings, and the strategic use of automation to enhance productivity and reduce reliance on fluctuating labour markets.

### Relevance to Indian Food Supply Chain:

Rising costs in SCM will necessitate more efficient operations and innovative cost-saving strategies in the Food Service & FMCG sectors to preserve margins and competitive pricing.

## 10. Cyber Security Measures

As supply chain becomes increasingly digital, cyber security measures are moving from the server room to the boardroom. By 2024, robust cyber security frameworks, including data encryption, blockchain technology, and stringent policy enforcement, will be non-negotiable for safeguarding supply chain data integrity and continuity. The urgency for these measures is escalating as supply chains face growing cyber threats and data breaches. The integration of blockchain is particularly noteworthy for its potential to create transparent, tamper-proof records, enhancing trust across the supply chain.

### Relevance to Indian Food Supply Chain:

Enhanced cybersecurity will protect the integrity of data & digital assets across the supply chain, ensuring the Food Service & FMCG sectors' compliance with regulations and customer trust.

As we look towards 2024–2025, the terrain of supply chain management is evolving rapidly, presenting a spectrum of trends that will shape the future of our businesses. Armed with insights into these potential shifts, now is the moment to sharpen our focus and align our growth strategies suitably.

**Time is now to turn the Knowledge gained into action and leverage AI/ML technology from Possibilities to realities in taking the business to greater heights.**

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# Sustainability Accounting Impact and Linkage with ESG



Written by,

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- The idea of meeting our needs without sacrificing the needs of our children tends to form the basis of most sustainability definitions.
- But what do the terms 'sustainability' and 'ESG' really mean?
- Also, how do we measure sustainability and why does it matter?

Sustainability is a hot topic today due to increasing awareness of climate change and inequality, among other pressing issues.

## What is sustainability?

There is no universal definition of sustainability, but many point to the United Nations' 1987 Brundtland Report that calls for sustainable development that meets our needs today without compromising the needs of those in the future.

This idea of meeting our needs without sacrificing the needs of our children, or our children's children, tends to form the basis of most sustainability definitions.

The definition focuses on the planet's capacity to meet our needs. Without a healthy planet, we will be unable to meet our needs for food, clean air, shelter and other basics. Those of us who live in the developed world – high income earners in particular – are far more likely to be contributing disproportionately to climate change, while those who live in less affluent parts of the world are more likely to suffer the consequences.

## Who's responsible for sustainability?

We all have a role to play in achieving sustainability, and these roles are interconnected. As consumers, we can make changes to our lifestyles to reduce our waste and use cleaner energy sources, but that's not enough.

We buy products and services produced by companies, so they need to be responsible too. It's estimated that 71 per cent of all greenhouse gas emissions come from just 100 companies, including major oil and gas multinationals. If these companies produced sustainable goods and services while consumers also took individual responsibility, it could have a powerful impact.

Governments play an important role too, creating and enforcing regulations such as putting a price on carbon to disincentivize its use.

Regulators like SEC in USA, CSA in Canada, SEBI in India set rules around what information publicly traded companies are required to disclose. As a result, we are getting tons of information about what firms want to talk about, likely in an effort to enhance their reputation.

## **What is sustainability accounting?**

Sustainability accounting is the practice of measuring, analysing and reporting a company's social and environmental impacts.

Various stakeholders have different interests. Employees may be interested in wage inequality – for example, how much more the CEO makes than the average worker. In the 1970s, CEOs made 20 to 30 times more money than the average employee – today, they make 300 times more. Communities may be interested in how much pollution or greenhouse gases a firm is producing so that their neighbourhoods remain clean and safe. Investors are usually interested in a firm's financial performance, including ESG.

## **What is ESG?**

ESG refers to the environmental, social and governance information about a firm. There is growing evidence that companies that take their environmental and social responsibilities seriously perform better financially. This has naturally made investors sit up and take notice.

Sustainable responsible investing (SRI), or ESG investing, uses this information about a company to inform investment decisions. ESG investors are attracted to companies that meet certain ESG criteria while they avoid investing in companies, they believe are unethical, like tobacco (known as sin stocks). They also pressure firms to improve their ESG performance, or they divest from some companies completely.

## **How do we measure sustainability?**

Measuring sustainability is where it gets tricky. Much of the information used to gauge a firm's sustainability is provided by the company itself, and it's not always audited. This makes it very different than financial information, which is subject to detailed audits.

Third-party organizations use this company-provided information as the basis to create different ratings and assessments, meaning there are serious issues with their analyses. While many firms provide this information voluntarily, many say one thing but do another, burnishing their reputation, for example, while continuing to pollute.

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This means that a company's true sustainability performance is difficult to accurately gauge unless audited through sustainability standards. Earlier, their ESG disclosures are mostly voluntary, businesses don't have to divulge anything they don't want to, and there are few consequences for grand, baseless claims or non-disclosure. But globally situation is changing very fast and slowly all the major organisation's sustainability disclosures are coming under mandatory audit.

## **The need for sustainability accounting**

There is huge potential here, however, for sustainability accounting to play a key role. There are currently a number of different ways to report ESG information. Among the most popular is the Global Reporting Initiative, which takes a multi-stakeholder perspective. That means that information on how a company's actions affect many different parties – not just shareholders – is reported.

This can include local communities and employees. This approach captures many different elements of a company's business operations. That's more in line with a long-term view of sustainability itself and is one of the features that differentiates the Global Reporting Initiative from other measures.

There are other frameworks and proposals, including the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) – followed by companies in many countries – to create their own sustainability accounting standards. The issue? While the proposal would focus on providing pertinent information to investors, those same investors tend to be short-term thinkers and sustainability is inherently a long-term concept.

Right now, the current measurement systems are inconsistent and incomparable. Unlike the financial information for public companies that we can compare and rely upon, we do not have the same reliability for sustainability accounting information.

## **Why does sustainability accounting matter?**

Sustainability accounting, ESG investing and Sustainable responsible investing (SRI) are not going away any time soon as pressure grows on companies to measure and report their sustainability information. In terms of environmental sustainability, long-term efforts are critical for the sake of humanity and the planet. Sustainability accounting can help companies do business differently because what gets measured, after all, gets managed.

To achieve environmental sustainability, we need strong corporate standards that are quantifiably enforced, accountants trained to accurately and comprehensively measure sustainability – and we all need to play a role in changing how we live. Our words and actions matter. As consumers, we can change our lifestyle, our investments and demand change from our governments. Together, along with accountants, we can get there.

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# Artificial Intelligence and Sustainable Solutions: A Promising Future



Written by,

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The emergence of artificial intelligence (AI) has created ripples of excitement in various industries, including commerce and business. AI has been instrumental in increasing efficiency, minimizing costs, and improving customer experience. However, AI's utility extends beyond profitability; it plays a significant role in promoting sustainability and environmental conservation. From waste management to water conservation and renewable energy, AI is transforming the way businesses approach sustainability. In this article, we explore how AI is driving sustainability initiatives and revolutionizing commerce through its unique capabilities.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become a key driver in the growth of modern businesses, transforming managerial and operational structures. In today's fast-paced world, organizations, particularly those with large data sets, require time-saving and efficient solutions. AI-based solutions help organizations effectively manage their data, streamline workflows, and ultimately achieve better results.

One key advantage of AI in businesses is the automation of menial and repetitive tasks, enabling workers to focus on more critical and decision-making tasks. For instance, in the finance sector, AI can automatically balance sheets, analyze financial metrics in real-time, and forecast trends, improving accuracy and saving effort while making it easier for stakeholders to view reports and provide better insights.

In terms of costing, AI-powered systems can assess historical trends and market data, help businesses make more informed decisions, and optimize processes to minimize expenses. AI-powered inventory systems can also alert businesses of potential stock outages, delays, and forecast customer demand, helping organizations manage cash flow, minimize overstocking, and prevent wastage.

AI-based systems are becoming increasingly useful in operations and project management. They aid in scheduling and resource allocation, reducing wasted resources and improving efficiency in handling large datasets. Additionally, AI-powered chatbots have enabled an entirely new level of customer service, making it possible for organizations to provide efficient, round-the-clock service, and improving customer satisfaction.



Though the AI field is still nascent, many companies are already investing heavily in building their AI capabilities. To take advantage of these developments, businesses also need to develop AI literacy. AI literacy is essential because it allows individuals to optimize processes and make informed decisions, reducing errors and ensuring a competitive edge in their industries.

The impact of Artificial Intelligence on sustainability is rapidly growing. AI has the potential to enable more sustainable practices by identifying patterns in data that can be used for more efficient resource usage. Sustainability and AI, when integrated, can enable companies to achieve environmentally conscious business practices, generate cost savings, and gain competitive advantages.

Here are some key areas where AI is being utilized to promote sustainability:

### **(1) Predictive Analytics:**

AI and machine learning allow organizations to analyze large scale data sets with speed and efficiency. By processing enormous amounts of data, businesses can gain insights on consumption patterns and identify opportunities for increased sustainability. For example, AI-powered systems can analyze energy consumption patterns to predict future usage and optimize energy efficiency through interventions such as lighting and temperature controls.

### **(2) Supply chain Management:**

AI can help companies make more sustainable choices by predicting shipping routes that reduce carbon emissions and identifying alternative suppliers with more environmentally friendly manufacturing processes. For instance, AI-powered supply chain management systems can help organizations optimize routes and reduce carbon emissions associated with shipping by modeling the most direct and efficient route for fleet management.

### **(3) Waste Management:**

AI can help companies reduce waste and inefficiencies by identifying wasteful behaviors. For example, AI-powered systems can automatically sort recyclable materials, optimize waste storage, and identify areas for improvement. Reducing waste in production, transportation, and operations can lead to significant cost savings and is an integral component of sustainable business practices.

### **4) Carbon Footprint Reduction:**

AI can help businesses identify areas within their operations that produce a high carbon footprint, enabling them to take steps to reduce emissions. For instance, AI-powered fleet management systems can monitor drivers' behaviors and encourage more environmentally friendly driving techniques. AI is also being used for carbon capture research and management, making advances in the field of alternative energy that will facilitate the transition towards sustainable energy.

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a powerful tool that can help companies optimize performance, become more efficient, and reduce costs. However, it is not without risks. Companies need to be aware of the potential risks associated with AI deployment so that they can address them and minimize their impact. These risks include security breaches, unintended consequences, lack of transparency, biased decisions, and job losses. Companies must ensure that they deploy AI systems that are secure, transparent, unbiased, and free from any unintended consequences. This calls for measures to mitigate risks, promote transparency, ethical guidelines, and skilled personnel to oversee the responsible deployment of AI systems. By addressing these concerns, companies can leverage the benefits of AI while minimizing any negative consequences.

The deployment of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is shaping today's tech-led economy and paving the way for sustainable solutions. AI can automate manual tasks, help optimize resource consumption, and improve energy efficiency. It presents new and innovative opportunities for developing sustainable technologies, but it also presents several challenges. To leverage the benefits of AI while mitigating potential risks, companies must use ethical guidelines, incorporate human oversight, use responsible AI governance frameworks, and be transparent about their AI systems' operation.

In conclusion, when deployed responsibly, AI offers tremendous opportunities for sustainable technological solutions, helping companies achieve a more sustainable future while improving efficiency, productivity, and profitability. The development of sustainable AI strategies requires proactive measures grounded in responsible practices that enhance transparency, fairness, and accountability. Companies that prioritize the responsible use of AI will reap the long-term benefits of a more sustainable future while minimizing the inherent risks of deploying AI.

**Someone asked a CMA: Why so much of  
hardwork, sacrifice for a single degree?**



**Best reply by a  
Cost and Management Accountant**



**"I can't break the trust  
placed by society on my  
signature."**

# Analysis and Summary of Changes in CAS-2



Written by,

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The Institute of Cost Accountants of India's Cost Accounting Standards Board released a revised version of the Cost Accounting Standard on Capacity Determination (CAS-2) in 2024, replacing the 2015 version. The updates introduced in the 2024 revision reflect a comprehensive effort to refine the principles and methods used for capacity determination, incorporating practical insights and addressing evolving needs in cost accounting. Below is an in-depth comparison and analysis of the significant changes made and their potential impacts on the practice of cost accounting.

## Introduction and Objective

### Scope Expansion

The revised CAS-2 (2024) broadens its scope beyond just the preparation of cost statements requiring attestation. It now explicitly states that the standard may be applied for determining capacity for any other purpose. This expansion ensures that the principles and methods outlined in the standard can be utilized in a wider range of contexts, providing greater flexibility and utility in capacity planning and cost management across different sectors and applications.

### Consistency and Accuracy

Both versions of the standard aim to ensure uniformity and consistency in the methods of capacity determination. The revised version places a stronger emphasis on achieving reasonable accuracy in these determinations, highlighting the importance of precise and reliable data in cost accounting practices.

## Definitions (Introduction of New Terms)

### Achievable or Practical Capacity

This term replaces the previous concept of normal idle capacity. It is defined as the maximum productive capacity reduced by predictable and unavoidable internal interruptions, such as preventive maintenance, repairs, setups, and holidays. By focusing on practical limitations within the organization, this term provides a more realistic measure of capacity that entities can achieve under normal operating conditions.

**Excess Capacity Utilization**

This term addresses situations where actual capacity utilization exceeds the installed capacity. It helps in identifying and explaining instances where production or service delivery surpasses the originally planned capacity, which can be useful for understanding and managing operational efficiencies and demands.

**Idle Capacity**

Simplifying the earlier distinctions between abnormal and normal idle capacity, the revised standard uses a single term—idle capacity. It refers to the difference between installed capacity and actual capacity utilization when the latter is less than the former. This simplification aids in clearer communication and easier application of the concept.

**Licensed Capacity**

Introduced to account for capacity constraints due to licensing, licensed capacity is the capacity for which an appropriate authority has issued a license. This inclusion ensures that entities consider legal and regulatory limitations when determining their capacity, aligning operational capabilities with regulatory compliance.

**Determination of Capacity****Achievable or Practical Capacity**

This replaces the older concept of normal capacity with a more practical approach. The revised standard includes specific adjustments that should be made to the installed capacity to determine achievable or practical capacity. These adjustments account for factors such as time lost due to scheduled maintenance, setup times, holidays, normal shutdown days, and efficiency losses due to the aging of machines or equipment. This change makes the determination of capacity more aligned with real-world operational conditions.

**Installed Capacity**

The process of determining installed capacity remains largely the same, based on technical specifications, technical evaluations, and the capacities of individual or interrelated production centers. However, the revised standard adds a new requirement to consider bottlenecks when determining installed capacity. This ensures that capacity determinations are not overly optimistic and reflect potential operational constraints.

**Normal Capacity**

In the revised standard, normal capacity is determined based on the actual capacity achieved or expected to be achieved over a period, typically averaging three to five normal years. This approach excludes periods influenced by abnormalities, providing a more accurate reflection of typical operational performance. The emphasis on using historical data for determining normal capacity ensures that capacity planning is grounded in past performance, making it more realistic and achievable.

**Reassessment of Installed Capacity**

Both versions of the standard require reassessment of installed capacity in case of changes due to additions, deletions, modifications, or other reasons. The revised standard continues this practice, ensuring that capacity determinations remain up-to-date and reflect current operational realities.

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## Presentation and Disclosures

### Presentation

The requirements for presenting capacity information in cost statements remain consistent between the two versions. Installed capacity, normal capacity, and actual production of goods or services should be presented in absolute terms, and actual capacity utilization should be expressed as a percentage of installed capacity. This ensures that capacity information is clearly communicated to stakeholders.

### Disclosures

The revised standard maintains the detailed disclosure requirements of the previous version. Entities must disclose the basis for determining different types of capacity, changes in installed or normal capacity with reasons, capacity enhanced through outsourcing, capacity outsourced to others, and details of actual production. Additionally, reasons for low capacity utilization and abnormal costs due to under-utilization must be disclosed. This comprehensive disclosure framework ensures transparency and provides stakeholders with a clear understanding of an entity's capacity and its utilization.

## Impact of Changes

### Clarity and Precision

The introduction of new terms and the refinement of existing definitions provide clearer guidelines, improving the precision and consistency of capacity determination across entities. This enhances the reliability of capacity-related data used in cost accounting and management decisions.

### Practical Relevance

By emphasizing practical capacity and the identification of bottlenecks, the revised standard aligns more closely with real-world production and operational challenges. This ensures that capacity determinations are realistic and reflect the actual operational environment, leading to more accurate and actionable insights.

### Regulatory Compliance

The inclusion of licensed capacity ensures that entities consider legal and regulatory constraints in their capacity planning. This alignment with regulatory requirements enhances compliance and reduces the risk of legal issues arising from capacity misstatements.

### Enhanced Reporting

The detailed disclosure requirements in the revised standard help present a comprehensive view of capacity utilization and constraints. This improved reporting framework aids stakeholders in understanding the operational efficiency and capacity planning of an entity, supporting better decision-making and performance evaluation.

### Summary

In summary, the revised CAS-2 (2024) standard introduces significant updates that enhance the clarity, practicality, and regulatory alignment of capacity determination in cost accounting. These changes are expected to improve the accuracy and usefulness of capacity-related information, benefiting both internal management and external stakeholders in their evaluation and decision-making processes.

# Profit as per Section 198 of the Companies Act 2013



Written by,

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## Purpose of this Article n Section 198:

Is to know as to how to compute Profit as per Section 198 in such manner that there is a total clarity about each and every item added or deducted in computation of the Profit in accordance with Section 198, for the purpose of Sections 135 and 197.

This session should remove all doubts and ambiguities from your mind about calculation of Profit as per Section 198.

## Why do we have Section 198, in the Companies Act 2013?

To ensure standardization in computation of Profit for Section 135 and 197 and to ascertain the amount of Profit that should be rightfully used for determining maximum Ceiling U/S 197 and amount liable for minimum CSR spending as per Section 135.

And keep at bay any arbitrary computation of Profit for the purpose of Section 135 and 197.

## What are we covering in this Article?

- Meaning and significance of Profit as per Section 198 and rationale behind computation of such Profit
- Clarity about various provisions of Section 198
- Which Profit needs to be computed?
- Analysis of each sub section for computation of Net Profit U/S 198
- Where should I start from, for computation of Profit U/S 198 for my company or client?
- What is the Meaning of “absence or inadequacy of profits”?

## Which Profit needs to be computed under Section 198?

- Please note, the Heading of Section 198 refers to, “Calculation of Profit”, and body of the Section refers to “Net Profit”.
- So which Profit is to be calculated?
- What Section 198 really refers to is, the “Profit Before Tax” but not the one which is arrived for financial reporting.
- This Profit Before Tax is different from the PBT which is shown in the Income Statement.

## Let's begin with the phrase “absence or inadequacy of Profit”?

- Here the term Profit, refers to the Profit per Section 198
- So, the phrase, “absence or inadequacy of profits” refers to the situations when...

(1) There is a loss as per Section 198 computation or

(2) The amount of managerial remuneration proposed to be paid by the company, exceeds the ceiling worked out based on the Profit computed as per Section 198 computation.

## Applicability of Profit computed as per Section 198:

(1) For determining the amount to be spent on CSR as per Section 135 – Corporate Social Responsibility.

According to Sub Section (5), The Board of every company referred to in sub-section (1), shall ensure that the company spends, in every financial year, at least two per cent of the average net profits of the company made during the three immediately preceding financial years, in pursuance of its Corporate Social Responsibility Policy:

Provided that the company shall give preference to the local area and areas around it where it operates, for spending the amount earmarked for Corporate Social Responsibility activities:

Provided further that if the company fails to spend such an amount, the Board shall, in its report made under clause (o) of sub-section (3) of section 134, specify the reasons for not spending the amount.

**Explanation.** –For the purposes of this section "net profit" shall not include such sums as may be prescribed and shall be calculated **in accordance with the provisions of section 198.**

(2) For determining overall maximum managerial remuneration and managerial remuneration in case of absence or inadequacy of profits as per Section 197.

**Section 197** of the **Companies Act, 2013** prescribed the maximum ceiling for payment of managerial remuneration by a public **company** to its managing director whole-time director and manager which shall not exceed 11% of the net profit of the **company** in that financial year computed **in accordance with section 198.**

## Meaning, significance and rationale behind computation of Profit as per Section 198.

- What is supposed to be computed U/S 198? Is it Profit or Net Profit, or do both have the same meaning U/S 198?
- Section 198(1) refers to it as Net Profit, but it's not Net Profit in that sense of it.
- It is actually, to arrive at the profits earned during the year from the business operations of the entity and exclude all non-operational items of income and expenses, as these cannot be credited to the Managerial Personnel of the company, for the purpose of computation of net profit as required U/S 198.

- So, the Rationale of Section 198 on Computation of Profit, is to link the limit on managerial remuneration U/S 197, with the operating results of the Business, for which the managerial personnel can be credited to have contributed.
- Same logic is also applicable for the purpose of requirement under Section 135 as well.

## Clause by Clause analysis of provisions of Section 198 for computation of Profit as per U/S 198:

- Section 198 (1) (a) – credit shall be given for the sums specified in sub-section (2)
  - It means all these items will be part of the Profit computed as per Section 198.
  - Meaning thereby, if not already included, then do it now.
- Section 198 (1) (a) – credit shall not be given for those specified in sub-section (3).
  - It means these items will not form part of the Profit computed as per Section 198.
  - Meaning thereby, if already included in NP computation, then remove them now.
- Section 198 (1)(b) – the sums specified in sub-section (4) shall be deducted,
  - It means these items of expenses will be deducted from the Income for arriving at the Net Profit as per Section 198.
  - Meaning thereby, if not deducted already, then deduct them now.
- Section 198 (1)(b) – those specified in sub-section (5) shall not be deducted.
  - It means these items of expenses will not be deducted from the Income for arriving at the Net Profit as per Section 198.
  - Meaning thereby, if deducted already, then add them back now for computation of the Net Profit as per Section 198.

## Treatment to bounties and subsidies received from any Government. Sub Section 198 (2)

Section	Provision	Treatment	Reason
<b>198(2)</b>	In making the computation aforesaid, credit shall be given for the bounties and subsidies received from any Government, or any public authority constituted or authorised in this behalf, by any Government, unless and except in so far as the Central Government otherwise directs.	These will be part of the Income for the purpose of Net Profit computation. Will not be part of Net Profit only if specifically directed by the CG.	Inclusion is specifically provided in the Section.



## Revenue Vs. Capital bounties and subsidies

- Whether only the bounties and subsidies of Revenue nature will need to be added as income or that of Capital nature shall also be added?
- Only the Revenue nature bounties and subsidies shall be included as income.
- Bounties and subsidies of capital nature shall appear as Liabilities in the Balance Sheet.

## Treatment of items of Sub Section 198 (3) – Credit shall not be given for the following sums:

Section	Provision	Reason
(a)	Profits, by way of premium on shares or debentures of the company, which are issued or sold by the company, unless the company is an investment company as referred to in clause (a) of the Explanation to section 186]	Really speaking, these are part of the capital raised by the entity and it's not a revenue of business. Except in case of an Investment Company
(b)	Profits on sales by the company of forfeited shares;	Not an operational income business of the business.
(c)	Profits of a capital nature including profits from the sale of the undertaking or any of the undertakings of the company or of any part thereof;	Not an operational income business of the business.
(d)	Profits from the sale of any immovable property or fixed assets of a capital nature comprised in the undertaking or any of the undertakings of the company, unless the business of the company consists, whether wholly or partly, of buying and selling any such property or assets:  Provided that where the amount for which any fixed asset is sold exceeds the written-down value thereof, credit shall be given for so much of the excess, as is not higher than the difference between the original cost of that fixed asset and its written down value;	Credit shall not be given for such profits in computation of Profit U/S 198. Example: Original Cost = 100 Written down Value = 50 Difference between the OC and WDV = 50 1) Asset sold for 50 or less, No Credit 2) Asset sold for 60, Credit of 10 will be given. 3) Asset sold for 110, maximum credit of 50 only

Section	Provision	Reason
(e)	any change in carrying amount of an asset or of a liability recognised in equity reserves including surplus in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value.	The increase in profit on account of FVM are unrealised gains yet to be confirmed, hence not eligible for inclusion in Net Profit. In any case, in increase of FV of an asset or reduction of a liability, there is no contribution of the management, hence cannot be credited.
(f)	any amount representing unrealized gains, notional gains or revaluation of assets	For the obvious reasons as states above, these are to be excluded.

**Note:**

Amounts of all the above items will need to be removed from the Income for the purpose of NP computation U/S 198, if already included.

### **Treatment of items of Sub Section 198 (4), the following sums shall be deducted:**

(a)	All the usual working charges;	Routine operational expense
(b)	Directors' remuneration;	Routine operational expense
(c)	Bonus or commission paid or payable to any member of the company's staff, or to any engineer, technician or person employed or engaged by the company, whether on a whole-time or on a part-time basis;	Routine operational expense
(d)	Any tax notified by the Central Government as being in the nature of a tax on excess or abnormal profits;	This is not a normal tax but a charge incidental to the excess or abnormal profits
(e)	Any tax on business profits imposed for special reasons or in special circumstances and notified by the Central Government in this behalf;	This is not a normal tax, but a tax imposed for special reasons or in special circumstances
(f)	Interest on debentures issued by the company;	Routine operational expense
(g)	Interest on mortgages executed by the company and on loans and advances secured by a charge on its fixed or floating assets;	Routine operational expense
(h)	Interest on unsecured loans and advances;	Routine financial expense

(i)	Expenses on repairs, whether to immovable or to movable property, provided the repairs are not of a capital nature;	Routine operational expense
(j)	Outgoings inclusive of contributions made under section 181; (Company to contribute to Bonafide and Charitable Funds etc.)	Not a routine operational expense, but specifically permitted to be deducted
(k)	Depreciation to the extent specified in Section 123; (Declaration of Dividend)	Part A, Part B and Part C of Schedule II have specified as to how depreciation will be charged on the assets, though a company can charge depreciation differently. Any variation in depreciation charged will require adjustment to Profit calculation U/S198
(l)	The excess of expenditure over income, which had arisen in computing the net profits in accordance with this section in any year, in so far as such excess has not been deducted in any subsequent year preceding the year in respect of which the net profits have to be ascertained;	Net loss of any previous year arrived at as per Section 198, if not already deducted(adjusted) in any of the previous years, will be deducted in the current year for which NP is being calculated U/S 198. So, if loss is incurred in a year U/S 198, it will need to be set off first in determining Profits available for managerial remuneration for the subsequent years, as per Section 198.
(m)	Any compensation or damages to be paid by virtue of any legal liability including a liability arising from a breach of contract;	Routine administrative expense
(n)	Any sum paid by way of insurance against the risk of meeting any liability such as is referred to in clause (m);	Routine administrative expense
(o)	Debts considered bad and written off or adjusted during the year of account.	Routine administrative expense

## Treatment of items of Sub Section 198 (5) the following sums shall not be deducted:

Section Ref	Provision	Reason
(a)	Income-tax and super-tax payable by the company under the Income-tax Act, 1961, or any other tax on the income of the company not falling under clauses (d) and (e) of sub-section (4);	Even though Section 198 at many places refer to as "Net Profit" but what is intended to be calculated is the "Profit earned during the year which can be termed as the profit from the operations of that year". Hence what is implied is, to calculate Profit Before Tax.
(b)	Any compensation, damages or payments made voluntarily, that is to say, otherwise than by virtue of a liability such as is referred to in clause (m) of sub-section (4);	While the one referred under SS (4)(m) is obligatory, this one is not obligatory that way, hence, it is not to be deducted.
(c)	Loss of a capital nature including loss on sale of the undertaking or any of the undertakings of the company or of any part thereof not including any excess of the written-down value of any asset which is sold, discarded, demolished or destroyed over its sale proceeds or its scrap value;	A loss of capital nature, in any case is not a loss on account of routine business operations, hence is not to be deducted. Excess of written-down value of any asset over its sale proceeds or its scrap value shall be deducted. Example: Original Cost = 100 Written down Value = 50 Difference between the OC and WDV = 50 1) Asset sold for 50 or less, No Deduction 2) Asset sold for 40, deduction of 10 will be made. Amount of loss in excess of the WDV amount will not be deducted for this purpose. Meaning thereby, maximum loss that can be deducted is equal to the WDV of the asset.
(d)	Any change in carrying amount of an asset or of a liability recognised in equity reserves including surplus in profit and loss account on measurement of the asset or the liability at fair value.	Losses, if any on account of FMV, are unrealised losses yet to be confirmed, hence not eligible for deduction in computation of Profit as per Section 198.

## Conclusion:

So, where should I start from, for Calculation of Profit U/S 198?

- Firstly, lets be clear that the PBT arrived at following the Accounting GAAP is not same as the Profit U/S 198.
- Profits as per the GAAP and as per Section 198, are highly unlikely to be the same, as there are too many differing variables.
- Hence, computation of Profit U/S 198 has to be done separately.
- Starting point can be the PBT as per the Financial Reporting, to be adjusted as per the provisions explained above.
- We just need to take care of provisions of Section 198(1) (a) and (b).

## WIRC WELCOMES NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBERS - MAY 2024

1	55572	Sheetal Rajan Toraskar	Mumbai
2	55573	Dipti Prakash Rokade	Pune
3	55580	Naisargi Gopalkumar Sheth	Vadodara
4	55588	Yashvid Soni B	Durg
5	55589	Ankita Yadav	Bhilai
6	55590	Vaishnavi Soni	Bhilai
7	55596	Ashish Singh Thakur	Korba
8	55597	Kuljeet Kour	Bhilai
9	55601	Arup Kumar Mondal	Singrauli
10	55602	Avinash Sharma	Indore
11	55604	Preeti Rameshchandra Vishwakarma	Mumbai
12	55605	Priyanka Dhananjay Borate	Pune
13	55615	Shyam Jatinbhai Shah	Veraval
14	55616	Sejal Dilipbhai Shah	Ahmedabad
15	55626	Akshay Narayan Handa	Dombivli
16	55628	Priyank Vallabhji Maru	Mumbai
17	55630	Shivrup Mohan Rajeshirke	Pune
18	55635	Pankaj Dewaji Padole	Bhandara
19	55645	Murli Pankajbhai Pavthawala	Surat
20	55646	Sanjay Nirmal Kumar Gupta	Thane
21	55656	Amitkumar Subhash Agrawal	Khopoli
22	55658	Rahul Kondiba Sakpal	Mumbai
23	55662	Pooja Bhagwan Bandekar	Thane



## A journey of CMA Jayashri Rajesh: From CMA to Vice President, Reliance Industries Limited.



Curated by,  
**CMA Mihir Narayan Vyas**

Hon. Secretary ICAI –WIRC &  
Chief Editor, WIRC Bulletin

- “There are no two individuals for a Professional and Personal Life”. Thus goes a saying which resonates with the working Professionals. Satisfaction and balance are the test of the statement.
- A living example to this is Ms. Jayashri Rajesh Vice President, Reliance Industries Limited.
- An impressive 35 years of experience in Cost and Cost Management and a Board Member of many companies, she brings in huge volumes of experience in terms of subject and candidature development.
- She has been recognized by our Institute and has been awarded with ‘ Achiever Award 2015’.
- Lets’ peek look into how this journey was and what it took to reach where she has reached.
- “As I always say, my personal life and professional life was inseparable. Many things happened together for me. I moved from Chennai to Mumbai soon after my marriage and in the same year I joined Reliance. Putting up with the city, culture change, home change, new office all threw a lot of challenge, but I knew and had the energy to handle it all and more importantly understood and incorporated these changes to my life. It was almost the first battle of life won and settled.
- On the career front, initially there were changes in terms of the Company making moves to merger and I being a part of it. As years rolled, so many changes and so many dimensions of work handled. Mergers, Expansions, ERP implementations, Automation and Digitization, Compliances, Process structuring, mentoring and Knowledge sharing, almost all became a part of everyday life.
- As the Company moved in size, volume and spread, so did the function of Costing, reporting and Compliance. From a general Manager responsible for a fraction of Reliance segment, things moved and evolved to make me responsible for Costing of Reliance Industries as whole. Sitting in a pivotal position with responsibility reaching from roots of Manufacturing sites to Business and to Company as a whole, made me a wholesome or a sought-out person.

- I can proudly say, we submit the biggest Cost Audit report of the Country, in terms of Volume, Value and Complexity. We (RIL) were recognized and awarded with 'Cost and Management Excellence Award' in 2014.
- As a part of the journey, I have moved into Directorship positions on many companies and one of it got listed last year.
- While these moved on the professional front, my family grew, kids studied, graduated and went to work.
- Have I done it all alone? The answer is No, and it is not possible. I had my father and my husband as my pillars of strength. They stood through my ups and downs and supported in all crises. They are my first pillars, the other one being hard work. There is no substitute to hard work. Come what the situation be, taking responsibility and completing and delivering results was not compromised.
- Many ask, what are my mantras to reach here. I keep it simple – Trust, do value add jobs, delegate, and develop.
- Trust the immediate circle around you, be it your team members or support systems at home. You need to work to create this circle.
- In any deliverable, value added jobs bring the tone and finish, along with an exponential lift on completion. So, concentrate on what can make a difference and do that.
- Delegation is a must, and it should happen to correct set of people who you develop during your life.
- All the above not only make your life balanced, but also engaging and enhancing.



**A cost accountant is someone  
who knows the cost of everything.**



## **INTIMATION TO THE MEMBERS WHOSE NAMES WERE REMOVED DUE TO NON-PAYMENT OF FEES**

Kolkata, 28th May, 2024

The Council of the Institute is pleased to announce that to bring back the members on Register of Members, whose names were removed due to non-payment of prescribed fees, into the fold of membership, a one-time opportunity to be given to the members, whose names were removed from the Register of Members for non-payment of fees, to restore their names through a remission/amnesty scheme from 1st June 2024 to 30th June 2024 by paying the differential rate of fees as per below schedule

### **Membership fee for the FY year of default :**

- ₹ 1000 / ₹ 250 / ₹ 1500 / ₹ 375\*
- (Associate or Fellow as the case may be)

### **Re-Entrance Fee :**

- ₹ 50/- \*
- (Associate or Fellow as the case may be)

### **Restoration fee :**

- ₹ 50/- \*

### **Membership fee for the FY year of Restoration:**

- ₹ 1000 / ₹ 250 / ₹ 1500 / ₹ 375\*
- (Associate or Fellow as the case may be)

Such facility will be one-time basis only during the FY 2024-25 and in the month of June 2024 and during such restoration, membership number will remain same.

It is further decided that the restoration fees be reduced to ₹ 50/- from the existing ₹ 500/- and the Re-entrance fees be reduced to ₹ 50/- for both Associate and Fellow members from the existing ₹1000/- for all restoration cases from the date of this Notification to 30th June, 2024.

\*GST @18%, as applicable, is to be added with the fees payable.



# CHAPTER NEWS

## AHMEDABAD

### **Celebration of Gujarat Sthapna Diwas**

On the occasion of Gujarat Sthapna Diwas on 1ST May 2024 Chapter organized Gujarati Sher-O-Shayari, Kavita, Geet & Gazal competition in which students enthusiastically participated. Participants in the competition had presented Sher-O-Shayari, Kavita & Gazal in Gujarati. Jt. Secretary & Treasurer CMA Mitesh Prajapati also presented share-O-Shayari in Gujarati.

Out of the participants, Mr. Sahil Oza (Intermediate) was declared the first, Mr. Nitin Jinjala (Intermediate) was declared the second and Ms. Bhumi Patel (Foundation) & Mr. Harsh Mistry (Intermediate) were declared the third winner.

### **Campus placement for Qualified CMAs of Dec'23 exam**

Chapter organized Campus Placement for qualified CMAs of Dec '2023 exam.

6 leading corporates of Ahmedabad participated and took benefit of campus placement for their requirement of CMAs. 23 candidates participated in Campus Placement.

### **Certificate in Accounting Technicians (CAT) Course**

Chapter conducted a CAT Course for the retiring/retired defense personnel at Ahmedabad from 27 May 2024 to 08 Nov 2024. CMA Mitesh Prajapati, Secretary has taken an introduction lecture.

### **Celebration of 65th foundation day of our Institute**

On the occasion of 65th foundation day of the Institute, Chapter had organized Fun Activity for CMA Students & members of Ahmedabad Chapter. Prize distribution ceremony of fun activity was also organized by the Ahmedabad Chapter. Function concluded with Cake cutting by Office bearers, Senior Members, Staff and students attended the function.

### **Career Counseling Activity**

During the month of May 2024, CMA Mitesh Prajapati, Chairman- Oral Coaching Committee has done Career counseling Seminar on You Tube Live & Prajapati Samaj with Sakalchand University at SMT H D Patel Vidhyalaya Jashvantgadh on 17th May'2024 and 19th May'2024 respectively.

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## AURANGABAD

### **Celebration of CMA Foundation Day**

The 65th CMA Foundation Day of the Institute was celebrated by the Chapter at CMA Bhawan, Jawahar colony, Aurangabad.

On the Occasion of CMA Foundation Day of the Institute (28th May, 2024) tree plantation programme was organized at parking area of CMA Bhawan. The Chairman of the Chapter CMA Salman Pathan, Vice-Chairman Babasaheb Shinde, Secretary CMA CS Dr. Sanvedi Rane, Managing Committee Member CMA Vivek Deshpande, CMA Shreyas Khonde and CMA Ganesh Ingale were present on this occasion.

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**BARODA****Industry Oriented Training Programme for Final Students**

For the students who are appearing for the June, 2024 final exam, Chapter organized The Industry Oriented Training Programme (IOTP) from 25th April 2024 to 3rd May 2024 at Chapter Office. The students have received a very effective and career oriented training from nine professionals working in different branches of industries.

**Land Purchase for CMA Bhawan – Baroda Chapter**

We are happy to inform you that with immense pleasure and pride to share that the Head Quarter has accorded their consent for a CMA Bhawan. Land Documents Sign dated 30th April 2024.

**Activity of Placement**

Chapter arranged various activities regarding Placement, Large number of Students take benefit of this placement.

**INDORE DEWAS****Special program on preparation for examination**

Chapter organized a special program for the students appearing for June 2024 Terms of Foundation, Intermediate and Final examinations. The key speaker in this program was CMA P.D. Modh, an educationist from Ahmedabad, who gives detailed information on how to prepare for the exam and how to solve the question papers. He stressed the importance of an effective study plan in exam preparation. He advised students to maintain a balance between daily study hours and relaxation, so that studies can be continuous and effective. He also told that it is very important to maintain positive thinking and confidence during the examination. The program ended with a question-and-answer session.

The program was held under the chairmanship of Indore Dewas Chapter Chairman CMA Rahul Jain and chief hospitality of CMA Praveen Mundra. CMA Pankaj Raizada, CMA Ravindra Dubey, CMA Vijay Joshi, CMA Neeraj Maheshwari and other executive committee members were present for the program. The Vote of thanks was proposed by CMA Yash Vagrecha.

**Felicitation of CMA Foundation, Intermediate and Final pass students**

In a heartwarming celebration, CMA Foundation, Intermediate and Final pass students were honored by Chapter at Hotel Amrit Palace, Indore on 18th May 2024. Devansh Shukla, Sagar Pathak, Anushka Chourdia, Rajnandni Sahu and Minerva Tripathi, who have completed CMA course, were also felicitated on the occasion.

Chapter Chairman CMA Rahul Jain, Secretary CMA Pankaj Raizada and all the members of the executive congratulated the students who were successful in the examination and wished them good luck for their bright future.

CMA P.D. Modh, CMA Pankaj Raizada, CMA Ravindra Dubey, CMA Vijay Joshi, CMA Neeraj Maheshwari and other executive committee members were present in the program. The Vote of thanks was proposed by CMA Yash Vagrecha.

## **CPE on “Management of Mind”**

CPE Program was organized by Chapter on the theme “Management of Mind” on 18th May 2024 at chapter’s office.

The Guest Speaker was CMA P.D. Modh. He said that managing the mind effectively involves several key strategies. Practicing mindfulness through meditation or deep breathing exercises helps maintain focus and reduces stress. Regular physical activity is also crucial, as it promotes the release of endorphins, which improve mood and cognitive function.

CMA Pankaj Raizada, CMA Yash Vagrecha, CMA Vijay Joshi, CMA Neeraj Maheshwari and other executive committee members were present in the program. The Vote of thanks was delivered by CMA Ravindra Dubey. This seminar offered valuable insights and practical tools applicable in both personal and professional life.

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## **NAVI MUMBAI**

Chapter conducted a webinar on “Treasury Management in Corporate” on 28th April 2024. CMA Rajendra Natekar was the speaker. CMA Arup Bagui, Secretary & PD Committee Chairman of the Chapter welcomed the speaker. CMA B.N. Sapkal Chairman of the Chapter welcomed the participants.

The speaker deliberated on varied topics namely Treasury Operations, Funding Option, Insurance, Risk Management including Foreign Exchange and Commodity. The audience numbering 57 were listening with rapt attention and were deeply enlightened with the facts. CMA Vaidyanathan Iyer, Immediate Past Chairman of the Chapter thanked the speaker and participants for such a detailed and interactive program and proposed the vote of thanks.

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## **PUNE**

6th May is celebrated as International Management Accounting Day. The Institute has decided to mark this occasion by holding a Seminar on Management Accounting Day every year. The Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICMAI) celebrated the International Management Accounting Day by organising a National Seminar on “Navigating the New Frontier: Management Accounting in the era of Real-time Insights, Sustainable Growth and Cybersecurity” on 6th May 2024 at Yashwantrao Chavan Auditorium, Nariman Point, Mumbai . This being an important event for the profession, ICMAI Pune Chapter has made arrangements of the travel for Members.

Response from the members & students was overwhelming for this facility. Many members and students attended the seminar.

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## Valedictory Session of CAT Course Batch

Chapter conducted a first CAT Course batch (Part I & II) under DGR for Retired / Retiring Armed Forces personnel from November 2023 to May 2024 at ICMAI – Pune Chapter CMA Bhawan premises.

Valedictory Session of CAT Course Batch was conducted on 9th May 2024. Chief Guest for this session was Brig Rohit Mehta– ADG Directorate of Resettlement Zone (South), Ministry of Defence, GOI.

CMA Rahul Chincholkar welcomed the Chief Guest and participants. He felicitated Chief Guest Brig Rohit Mehta ADG Directorate of Resettlement Zone (South), Ministry of Defense, GOI.

Participants appreciated the efforts taken by Pune Chapter for faculty guidance, food, and other facilities. Certificate Distribution programme held in Valedictory Session.

## Examination of CAT Course Part – II under DGR

Chapter conducted a CAT Course for JCOs/OR under the Directorate General Resettlement (DGR) Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare (Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India) from 28th November 2023, at CMA Bhawan, Karvenagar. Chapter conducted examination of CAT Course Part – II under DGR on 10th & 11th May 2024 at CMA Bhawan Karvenagar Pune. Examination was conducted successfully as per Institute's norms.

## Foundation Day Celebration

On 28th May 2014, Chapter organized Foundation Day Celebrations programme at Chapter Premises. CMA Nagesh Bhagane, Chairman, welcomed and gave greetings to members on Institute's Foundation Day. Program started with the lighting of lamp. CMA Nagesh Bhagane, Chairman, CMA Nilesh Kekan Vice Chairman, CMA Rahul Chincholkar Treasurer, CMA Himanshu Dave, CMA Nikhil Agarwal member of ICMAI–Pune Chapter, CMA Narhar Nimkar, CMA Meena Vaidya and large number of members participated in the ceremony.

## Career Counselling Programme.

Chapter arranged Career Counselling Program, at Maharashtra Mandal's Seth Dagduram Kataria High School & Jr. College of Commerce, Pune, for students on 31st May 2024. Speaker for the program was CMA Smita Chapekar.

She explained the participants about the CMA Course which is statutorily recognized by the Parliament and how it enriches with higher degree of employable skills and guarantees life-long employability, requirement of Professional Accountants to serve the requirement of the Indian Economy. CMA Course converge Accountants from 'Ledgers of Business' to "Leaders of Business" and act as Strategic Decision Makers

**Work so hard that one day your**



**signature**



**will be called an Audited Cost Statement.**

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## SURAT SOUTH GUJARAT

CMA Neeraj Joshi, Central Council Member & CMA Nanty Shah– Treasurer, WIRC Grace the occasion. CMA Bharat Savani –Chairman of the chapter welcomed all the dignitaries. CMA Keval Shah, Vice Chairman coordinated the entire Programme with energy. CMA Kishor Vaghela, Secretary gave a welcome Speech. CMA K C Gupta, CMA Brijesh Mali & CMA Ashvin Ambaliya gave information regarding Surat Chapter & CMA Future. CMA Vipin Patel, managing committee member gave introduction of Chief Guest CMA Neeraj Joshi. CMA Deepali Lakdawala, Treasurer gave introduction to CMA Nanty Shah. CMA Bharat Savani & Managing Committee Members felicitated CMA Neeraj Joshi & CMA Nanty Shah.

The programme was attended by around 220 students of Foundation–Inter–Final passed Dec– 2023 term. CMA Bharat Savani, Chairman proposed formal vote of thanks.

## WIRC CHAPTERS' OFFICE BEARERS: 2024-25

AHMEDABAD	
CMA Uttam R Bhandari	Chairman
CMA Nikunj A Shah	Vice Chairman
CMA Mitesh I Prajapati	Hon. Secretary
CMA Sunil Tejwani	Treasurer
AURANGABAD	
CMA Salman L. Pathan	Chairman
CMA Babasaheb R. Shinde	Vice Chairman
CMA Sanvedi Parag Rane	Hon. Secretary
CMA Akshay Sunil Dande	Treasurer
BARODA	
CMA Priyank Vyas	Chairman
CMA Kartik Vasavada	Vice Chairman
CMA Amruta Vyas	Hon. Secretary
CMA Vandit Trivedi	Treasurer
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CMA R.K Rathi	Chairman
CMA R.A. Mehta	Vice Chairman
CMA S.N.Mundra	Vice Chairman
CMA Antarix K.Dalal	Hon. Secretary
CMA J.R. Panchal	Treasurer

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CMA Basanti Lal Malganya	Vice Chairman
CMA Rakesh Malik	Hon. Secretary
CMA Namrata Choudhary	Treasurer
GOA	
CMA Savari Muthu I	Chairman
CMA Adnika Colaco	Vice Chairman
CMA Praveen Kumar Singh	Hon. Secretary
CMA Rammohan Menon	Treasurer
INDORE-DEWAS	
CMA Neeraj Maheshwari	Chairman
CMA Rahul Jain	Vice Chairman
CMA Pankaj Kumar Raizada	Hon. Secretary
CMA Yash Vagreacha	Treasurer
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CMA B N Sapkal	Chairman
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CMA Dipak Sanghani	Hon. Secretary
CMA Hiren Katarmal	Treasurer

## JOB POST

### Dear Members,

In alignment with commitment towards members in industry, WIRC has introduced a section Job post on the website. We make an appeal to all the members to visit the job post and

- Share openings with your organization. WIRC will post it on the website
- Interested members can view current opportunities and apply.

Please share your requirements to WIRC on following email id to post on the Job portal: [wirc.admin@icmai.in](mailto:wirc.admin@icmai.in)

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



Celebration of CMA Foundation Day organized by Ahmedabad Chapter on 28th May 2024.



Campus placement for qualified CMAs of Dec'2023 exam organised by Ahmedabad Chapter



Celebration of CMA Foundation Day by Aurangabad Chapter by organizing Tree Plantation



CMA Rahul Jain, Chairman, Indore Dewas Chapter and CMA Yash Vagrecha felicitating students during Felicitation function organized by Indore–Dewas Chapter on 18th May 2024.



CMA Kishor Vaghela, CMA K C Gupta and CMA Bharat Savani felicitating CMA Neeraj Joshi, CCM-ICMAI during "Prize Distribution Function" organized by Surat South Gujrat Chapter on 11th May 2024. Also seen CMA Keval Shah and CMA Nanty Shah, Treasurer, ICMAI – WIRC.



Land purchase for Construction of CMA Bhavan at ICMAI Baroda Chapter – Present at the time of Land acquisition– CMA Kaushik Banerjee, Secretary, ICMAI, CMA Mihir Vyas, Hon. Secretary, ICMAI–WIRC, CMA Priyank Vyas, Chairman ICMAI Baroda Chapter, and CMA Amruta Vyas, Hon. Secretary, ICMAI Baroda Chapter.



Celebration of CMA Foundation Day – organized by Vapi Daman Silvassa Chapter Chapter on 28th May 2024.



CMA Arindam Goswami, Vice Chairman and Chairman Professional Development Committee, ICMAI– WIRC, CMA Mihir Vyas, Hon. Secretary, ICMAI– WIRC along with CMA Arunabha Saha and CMA Ratnakar Deshpande, Practicing Cost Accountants had meeting with Ms. Garima Gaur, IRS Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax, Mumbai for expressing a heartfelt gratitude on the publication of the empanelment of Cost Accountants for Inventory Valuation under section 142(1A) on 21st May 2024.

They also submitted the request letter for relaxation of stringent eligibility clauses, which currently pose a barrier for newly Practicing Cost Accountants, despite their competencies from corporate employment. They also had a fruitful discussion with Mr Tanveer Ahemad, Income Tax Officer.

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