



Dear Professional Friends,

Vibrant Karnataka has just turned 61! Many of us in Karnataka having marked out November 1st on our calendar, would have planned short getaways and lazy breakfasts, secure in the knowledge that it's a public holiday. In the real sense how many know what it signifies? It is the day state of Karnataka was formed. On this day, in 1956

all the Kannada speaking areas of South India were merged into a new state which was erstwhile known as Mysore state, but this was considered too reminiscent of the old princely regiment, and the name was changed to Karnataka on 1st November 1973. Kannada Rajyotsava is celebrated very enthusiastically all over the state. The state is dotted with Red and Yellow as the Karnataka flag is hoisted at important locations, and the state anthem is sung. The beauty of this day is that it is enjoyed with as much excitement across age groups, religion, gender and income, making it a truly wholesome and inclusive celebration. Kannada Rajyotsava is really a day to pay tribute to the rich cultural heritage of Karnataka, celebrate its progress and work towards its continued development.

On the most happening and debated GST front, the recent 23rd GST Council meeting that concluded in Guwahati on 10th November 2017 was much-awaited for easing hardships faced by business. The speculation surrounding the meeting was akin to that of the annual union budget announcements. For many it was a reason to cheer and for some there were more than one. On the rate front, the Council trimmed down 28% slab comprising 227 products to just 50. A large variety of consumer goods ranging from detergents to chocolates to beauty products faced rate cuts while rates for sin goods and cess applicable goods, durables like refrigerators, washing machines and cement were kept unchanged for obvious reasons. All restaurants whether air-conditioned or otherwise except those in star hotels with room tariff more than Rs.7,500/- per day were moderated to 5% without Input tax credit. Those falling in star hotels with room tariff exceeding Rs. 7,500/- per day will continue to be taxed at 18% with Input tax credit. On popular expectations by various associations, trade bodies, the Council for the second time increased the threshold for Composition Scheme from 1 Crore which had found few takers to 1.5 Crores and was further rechristened to a single rate structure of 1% for traders as well as manufacturers.

On the compliance front, the Council announced a series of extensions and suspensions aimed to help the tax payers, Government and the GSTN. The last dates of various filings have been extended in view of continuous technical glitches. The summary monthly return GSTR-3B instead of detailed filing has been extended for the entire financial year. The Council decided to temporarily suspend complex invoice matching procedure to reexamine it very closely. The penalty for late filing of returns are reduced substantially to bring in equity. To sum up, the decisions sounded a bold move and all ears to the industry noise. Instead of frequent monthly extensions, suspension for the entire fiscal year would provide much needed time for a softer landing. The rate cut should also provide a little succor to the tax payers as well, who have faced increasing tax rates always.

It is imperative to note that your association has made five representations (details may be accessed @ www.kscaa.com) on various pain points faced by the trade and this was well received by the ministry and officio. What is really heartening to see is the very points brought forth have been tinkered majorly to grant substantial relief. We sincerely are committed to take up the issues unaddressed and seek solutions in this regard. While we

are keen to take up issues and populate before appropriate forums, what we really need from members is clarity on issues, brief suggestions to ease such issue so that we can make meaningful representations.

Upcoming programs

After prolonged tax compliance months meeting various regulatory deadlines, it's a time to de-stress. In this regard, KSCAA organizes much anticipated Sports and Talent Meet jointly with Bangalore Branch of SIRC on 19th November and 26th November. Enthusiastic participants can register soon to help us organize the event even better.

Standing at the cusp of a growing entrepreneurship atmosphere in India and unprecedented growth in the new age business and emergence of 'Start-Ups', this sector is grappling with lack of knowledge about best practices and management experience evident from recent issues faced by nascent entrepreneurs. Therefore, there is a need for more statutory, accounting and management guidance to address challenges faced by the Start-Ups. In the effort to bridge this gap, KSCAA in association with Bombay Chartered Accountants Society (BCAS) is organizing 'Startup Conference – Challenger Perspective' on 1st and 2nd December 2017 at the Chancery Pavilion, Residency Road, Bengaluru. I request our members to actively participate in huge numbers and make this event a grand success.

We are organizing one-day seminar on 'Direct & Indirect Taxes' jointly with Belagavi Branch of SIRC of ICAI on Saturday 16th December 2017 at Belagavi in our effort to disseminate knowledge to mofussil members. I request our mofussil members to make most of this event.

For more details on the upcoming programs, please visit www.kscaa.com

We wish to inform you that we have constituted various committees like Taxation, Corporate and allied laws, Journals & Publications, Membership development and Public relations, Sports and Skill development, Mofussil programs, e-Initiatives and Social media to diversify the activities of the Association and to serve the members in a better way. To achieve this, we solicit seniors and members to join us in mentoring and building the committee activities and need valuable inputs to achieve the desired goal of '**Growth, Share & Transform**' as envisaged motto of the term, and going forward. In this regard, we make an earnest appeal to the past presidents, subject experts and young chartered accountants who can devote their valuable time to support the Chairmen of respective committees towards this noble cause of our profession.

I wish to end my message with a provoking thought:

"Success is going from failure to failure without losing your enthusiasm" – Winston Churchill

Getting knocked around by failures is never fun or easy, but this advice reminds us that it's vital that you remain enthusiastic when facing your next venture even while you are unsure of the outcome. It's not an easy task, but it's clear to see that if you let your defeats get you down you only make it that much harder to get that elusive success. Do make an effort to get enthusiastic about your current endeavor, regardless of past failures by taking it into stride as a valuable experience. This is the only sure way to succeed, and help build momentum on the path of success. It's one phase of life "This too shall pass"

No matter what you're going through, there's always a light at the end of tunnel!

With warm regards,

CA. Raghavendra T.N.
President

KSCAA

News Bulletin

November 2017

Vol. 5 Issue 3

No. of Pages : 20

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KSCAA welcomes articles & views from members for publication in the news bulletin / website.

email: kscabl@gmail.com

Website: www.kscaa.com

Karnataka State Chartered Accountants Association(R)

jointly with

Belagavi Branch of SIRC of ICAI

organizing

ONE DAY SEMINAR ON DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXES

On Saturday, 16th December 2017

at Belagavi

09:30 am	Inauguration & Address by Chief Guest	
10:15 am	Tea Break	
10:30 am	Practical Issues in Search & Seizure including Assessments under Income Tax Act	CA G S Prashanth
01:00 pm	Q & A	
01:30 pm	Lunch	
02:30 pm	Recent Changes in GST & Practical Issues in Filing GST Returns	CA Annapurna Kabra
04:00 pm	Tea Break	
04:15 pm	Impact of GST on SME Sector	CA Annapurna Kabra
05:00 pm	Q & A	
05:15 pm	Valedictory	

Venue:

At Shivanagi – Marathe Auditorium
Belagavi Branch of SIRC of ICAI

"ICAI Bhawan", IInd Floor, Swaroop Plaza,
Shukrawar Peth, Tilakwadi, Belagavi – 590 006.

Contact:

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CA Raghavendra T N
President, KSCAA

CA Chetan V Chougule
Chairman, Belagavi Branch

For details visit : www.kscaa.com

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15% rebate if booked for minimum of 3 issues.



ACCELERATOR STARTUP

CA S. Krishnaswamy

Princely Tip – “Mentoring is Key for Budding Entrepreneurs”

- Prince Charles

According to a recent study 94% of new startup businesses failed during seed/ initial growth. Lack of mentoring and support through incubators and later through an accelerator programme apart from inadequate funding turns to be one of the common reasons. I have in an earlier article written about incubators and their functions. Accelerators although interchangeably used with incubators differ vastly. Getting **feedback early, quickly** and **regularly** seems to be the cornerstone of accelerators and should be something all business owners strive for. The concept of an accelerator first appeared in Silicon Valley almost a decade ago, but is quickly gaining steam, reportedly doubling annually. Paul Graham, widely considered the progenitor of the accelerator, created the model most entrepreneurs are familiar with, in 2005 when he launched Y-COMBINATOR. In exchange for equity accelerators provide select companies with funding, resources, **mentorship** and access to deep-pocketed, check-writing investors over the course of a few months. The accelerator programmes are conducted by institutions like Oracle, Microsoft etc. They support early stage startups and are to be distinguished from other institutions such as incubators, angel investors, and early-stage venture capitalists. Centers have been established in Bangalore.

What do accelerators do?

“Broadly speaking, they help ventures define and **build their initial products, identify promising customer segments, and secure resources**, including **capital** and **employees**. More specifically, accelerator programs are programs of limited-duration—lasting about three months—that help **cohorts of startups** with the new venture process. They usually provide a small amount of **seed capital**, plus **working space**. They also offer a **plethora of networking opportunities**, with both **peer ventures** and **mentors**, who might be successful entrepreneurs, program graduates, venture capitalists, angel investors, or even corporate executives. Finally, most programs end with a grand event,

a “**demo day**” where ventures pitch to a large audience of qualified investors

The accelerator experience is a process of intense, rapid, and immersive education aimed at accelerating the life cycle of young innovative companies, compressing years’ worth of learning-by-doing into just a few months.

Accelerators and incubators differ in four key ways-

1. **Duration:**

The limited duration of accelerators, usually three months, is the characteristic that most clearly defines accelerator programs. Research on incubators suggests that firms graduate from incubators anywhere from one to five years after they begin. Established timelines and strict graduation dates reduce the amount of codependence between ventures and accelerators and force ventures to face the selection mechanisms that operate in the market

2. **Business Model:**

Most of the original accelerators are privately owned and take an equity stake in the ventures participating in the programs. Moreover, some accelerator managers are also active angel investors who provide additional financing to some of the ventures, either directly or via a fund. Incubators, on the other hand, are mostly publicly owned, managed by managers, and generally do not have their own investment

funds. This difference is theoretically interesting because the incentives of accelerator directors who are investors in the firms they are helping are more closely aligned with the ventures than are professional incubator managers. Furthermore, some accelerator owners have extensive prior experience as entrepreneurs or angel investors, giving them the firsthand experience they need to assist ventures with a myriad of tasks, from customer development to fundraising and hiring.

3. **Selection:**

Another byproduct of accelerator’s limited duration is that they accept **ventures in batches**, usually once or twice a year, while incubators accept and graduate

new ventures on an ongoing basis. The batching selection process focuses the accelerator’s marketing and outreach around key dates. Moreover, the open application process attracts ventures from a wide, even global, pool. Ventures frequently relocate so they can participate in top programs. Top accelerator programs accept as few as one percent of applicants.

4. **Education, Mentorship:**

Research on incubators suggests that incubator tenants rarely take full advantage of available advice. Mentorship is typically offered for a fee by professional service providers, such as accountants and lawyers. On the other hand, intense mentorship and education are cornerstones of accelerator programs and often a primary reason that ventures participate.

Key differences between Incubators, Investors and Accelerators

	Incubators	Angel Investors	Accelerators
Duration	1 to 5 years	Ongoing	3 Months
Cohorts	No	No	Yes
Business Model	Rent; non-profit	Investment	Investment, can also be non-profit
Selection	Non-competitive	Competitive, ongoing	Competitive, cyclical
Stage	Adhoc, human resource, legal etc.	None	Seminars
Mentorship	Minimal, tactical	As needed, by investor	Intense, by self and others
Venture location	On-site	Off-site	On-site

Today there are more than 200 accelerator programs around the world, with seemingly just as many specialties. There are vertical-specific accelerators (e.g., health, green energy or education startups only), accelerators **for women** minority entrepreneurs, accelerators based out of **college campuses**, accelerators for big-name companies like Nike and Disney.

What are the advantages of accelerator programs for startups?

- The chance to meet people in the tech industry, both from successful startups and in larger tech businesses.

- Introductions to investors and time face-to-face with them which can be hard to get for first-time founders. Because accelerators do a great job of providing a quality pipeline of new companies (more on that in a future post), a lot of investors make sure they go along to accelerator events and getting them all in the same place is something that is a very rare opportunity for new companies.
- Validation. The idea that you’ve been vetted by a group of successful founders and investors helps any early stage company, whether that’s with journalists, or investors or potential clients. It helps to be able to say that you’ve been selected as a ‘promising startup’ by an accelerator program. The value of that validation is linked to how well the program is regarded.
- A peer support group. It’s actually quite hard to meet people who are doing the same thing as you.
- Finally accelerators provide pressure; getting out of an accelerator program with a deadline and basic framework for getting there.

Oracle

The **cohort** comprises an interesting **mix of companies** using artificial intelligence (AI), predictive analytics, automation, internet of things (IoT), Chatbots, machine learning (ML) and virtual reality (VR) technologies.

The startups will get a chance to get technical and business mentoring by Oracle and industry experts. They will also **get free Oracle Cloud credits, 24x7 access to a co-working space within Oracles’ premises**, as well as access to Oracles’ ecosystem of customers, investors and partners.

Microsoft Accelerator

Microsoft Accelerator is a global initiative built to empower startups around the world on their journey to build great companies. We work with mature startups to provide the tools, resources, connections, knowledge and expertise they need to become successful companies. Microsoft goal is to help startups mature into enterprise-ready companies by scaling every aspect of their business.

Microsoft offer a 4-month tailor-made program for later-stage startups who are looking to go beyond the development of their product. Through the program, they provide all the elements that come with building a strong company and scaling up every aspect of the business: from CEO coaching, team culture development and recruiting talent to creating distribution channels with global Fortune 500s, learning how to work with big corporates and developing



new markets. It also provide support for marketing, finance and tech management. Microsoft help startups build their companies for growth and go beyond a local mindset to become sustainable global entities.

Throughout the program and after graduation, Microsoft serve as a strategic partner for startups and provide unparalleled routes to market by connecting startups with our global network of customers, partners, VCs, business mentors and technical experts.

Microsoft late-stage startup accelerators are located in several cities around the world, including Bangalore, Beijing, Berlin, London, Paris, Seattle and Tel-Aviv.

With startup culture becoming popular in India, ideas are creating entrepreneurs, but how do we ensure that these startups grow and become successful companies? Microsoft Ventures aims to address that, by enabling startups scale their business. And has done so successfully - within just 3 years of its footprint in India, the program saw 74 entrepreneurial graduates and partner accelerator startups on their way to becoming successful businesses.

Mentor-based learning

Apart from providing the tools and resources, the program also helps empower startups through a mentor-driven accelerator program in overcoming the challenges of building a sustainable business, gaining customers, and scaling to global markets.

With a 150+ mentor network and associations with notable organizations, the program provides world-class mentorship and expertise, technology and infrastructure support, and access to investors and customers so every startup can scale from idea to execution at an accelerated speed.

Our variety of programs, including Accelerator Plus and Scale Up, are designed to get seed and series funded

startups the growth and traction they need to be successful in the future. With individualized support and access to our resources, a startup can accelerate their growth by 6X through our programs.

Accelerated growth across the country

The Microsoft Accelerator program operates out of Bangalore with Partner Accelerators in Mumbai and Hubli. Quickly gaining traction among entrepreneurs the initiative is set to spread across the rest of India soon.

Financing the dream

Microsoft Accelerator also organizes events such as Demo Days, which are private and invitee only sessions that give graduates an opportunity to showcase their company to potential investors and make a pitch for funding.

Tail Piece:

“Lending money to budding young entrepreneurs was good, but they also needed mentoring in their initial years to build durable businesses.

It’s all very well to lend money to young businesses, but what really makes a difference to the sustainability and durability of these businesses is the handholding and advice in the first two or three years — particularly when trying to deal with the appalling complications of cash flows and all the pitfalls that you can fall into.”

Prince Charles of Prince of Wales Youth Business Trust at New Delhi - The Hindu, Nov 10, 2017

Source:

- Susan Cohen–2013, Innovations/Volume 8, Number 3/4.

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KSCAA WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS - OCTOBER 2017		
S.No.	Name	Place
1	Anil Kumar B.S.	Bengaluru
2	Lakshmi L.	Bengaluru
3	Jeevan Kumar	Udupi



LEVY OF GST ON NOTICE PERIOD RECOVERY?

CA Madhukar N Hiregange and CA Mahadev.R



In GST regime, the number of exemptions / concessions have been brought down. A lot of effort has been put in drafting GST law and lot of litigated aspects are put to rest. However, there are still aspects like compensatory damages, employee notice period recovery which needs clarity as to taxation. In many private organisations, employees would be legally bound to serve for specified period which could vary from 1 month to 3 months depending on designation or role of a particular employee during termination of employment contract. If employee fails, then the security amount collected during appointment or amount which could be part of salary would be withheld by the organisation as 'Notice period pay'. The question of levy of tax on such income started after introduction of negative list concept in service tax. Though GST has replaced the law, the clarity on taxation of such notice period pay continues.

Certain activities have been specifically mentioned in Schedule II to CGST Act 2017 to be treated as goods or services. Agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act has been specifically stated to be treated a service in this schedule. By plain reading of the entry, it could be contended that notice period pay is the consideration received by employer for tolerating the act of employee who does not serve the notice period.

It is very interesting to note that UK VAT law which is very close to our new GST law does not levy tax on termination of contract subject to condition that the contract originally contains a clause allowing the parties to terminate early in lieu of compensation for losses arising from termination. However, levy could get attracted where no such clause exists in original agreement, and separate agreement reached to terminate. This may not be applicable in India as our GST law does not provide for such exemption.

Employment services exempted from GST

Services by an employee to employer in course of or in relation to employment would not treated as either supply of goods or as services. There is a school of thought among few professionals that notice period pay is recovered in course of employment and should not be treated as supply liable for GST. It is important to note here that the services are provided by employer to employee by way of tolerating the act. Therefore, this view may not hold good for the simple reason that the exemption is for services by employee to employer and not for services by employer to employee. Safer way would be to pay GST on notice pay.

Clarification from department in earlier law

Tolerating of an act was considered as 'declared service' in earlier service tax law after introduction of negative list taxation system in the year 2012. After this, there were lot of queries raised on taxation of notice pay. The Director General of Central Excise Intelligence (DGCEI) in November 2015 had the following observation while conducting an audit of an assessee:

1. The activity of entering into an agreement by employer with employee to allow him to forfeit the security deposit or paying some charges/expenses/fee etc., in case of his leaving the employment without giving stipulated notice or completing the bond period, appears to be covered under the declared services of, "agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act".
2. These services are being provided by the employers to its employees and consideration in terms of forfeiture of security deposit or other payments is being received by the employers in lieu of these services. Hence, Service Tax would be leviable on employers for providing these services.

Time of supply for the service

Time of supply of services to be determined for services in terms of Section 13 of CGST Act 2017 which would be earliest of following:

- (a) Date issue of invoice by supplier, if invoice is issued within prescribed period (30 days) under Section 31(2) or date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier; or

- (b) Date of provision of service, if invoice not issued within prescribed period or date of receipt of payment, whichever is earlier; or
- (c) Date on which recipient shows receipt of services in books of account

Issue of invoice in case of notice pay recovery is not common. If the amounts are recovered at the time of appointment, then date of receipt of such amounts is time of supply. Otherwise, the date of breach of contract could be considered as date of provision of service to determine time of supply.

Valuation of services

If employers opt to pay GST on notice pay, then the issue to be brought to the notice of employees in terms of contract. GST at 18% could be added extra to the amount or the total amount could be treated as inclusive of 18% GST in terms of Rule 35 of CGST Rules 2017 if employer does not wish to add to burden of employees. One of the common error noticed in service tax regime was claiming back the tax amount paid on notice pay as Cenvat credit treating it as reverse charge payment. Such tax payment was being made without utilising the available credit. This is not right as the amount recovered as notice pay would be treated as output supply of service.

ITC utilisation for payment of tax

For payment of GST on notice period recovery, tax payer could utilise the input tax credit balance, if any, as such recovery could be treated as output service.

GST on payment made to employees on termination

Conversely to recovery of notice pay, there could be instances wherein organisations pay amounts to employee for termination of employment contract. Such amounts paid would be “part of salary” and paid as salary. In such cases, there may not be disputes with regard to GST applicability.

Conclusion: Terms like ‘refrain’, ‘tolerate’ etc., needs clarity as these words leading to lot of interpretations and disputes. Employers who opt not pay GST on notice pay recovery run the risk. Therefore, paying GST taking a conservative view is a safer option. The aspects discussed above are limited to notice pay recovery from employees only. The analogy cannot be applied for liquidated damages, compensation for losses etc. as it is.

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FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ASSURANCE – KEY UPDATES

CA Vinayak Pai V

1. Introduction

Global accounting standards have increasingly given more prominence to current value measures for accounting various elements of financial statements. Current values are perceived to be more relevant in comparison with its counterpart historical cost as evidenced by the slew of changes that have swept USGAAP and IFRS in the last couple of decades. With India too adopting a variant of IFRS, the use of fair value as a measurement base now hogs the limelight in financials. The recent notification of Section 247 of the Companies Act and the accompanying rules with respect to valuers and valuation makes for interesting developments in the Indian accounting and assurance space.

Heads Up – Few Upcoming Changes

1	Revised Definition of Internal Audit (ICAI ED)
2	Amended AS 24 – Related Party Disclosures
3	Amended AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

2. Financial Reporting And Assurance Updates

a) Extension Of Timeline For Filing E-Forms (AS and IND-AS)

The MCA has provided relaxation with respect to filing e-forms (AS and IND-AS) for the financial year ended March 31, 2017 primarily on account of the fact that the tools required for deployment of XBRL Taxonomy are expected to be complete in February 2018. The extended due dates for filing without additional fees is highlighted in the table herein below.

General Circular	E-Forms	Extended last date for filing (YE March 31, 2017)
No. 13/2017 dated Oct 26, 2017	• AOC-4 XBRL (IND-AS)	March 31, 2018
No. 14/2017 dated Oct 27, 2017	• AOC-4 • AOC-4 (XBRL Non IND-AS) • AOC-4 CFS	November 28, 2017

b) Notification of Section 247 of Companies Act and Issue of Registered Valuers and Valuation Rules

The MCA, on October 18, 2017 notified the lone section of Chapter XVII that scopes in **Registered Valuers**. The

said section deals with **Valuation by Registered Valuers**. The Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Rules 2017 now comes into force.

It may be noted that as per Section 247, “*where a valuation is required to be made in respect of any property, stocks, shares, debentures, securities or goodwill or any other assets (herein referred to as the assets) or net worth of a company or its liabilities under the provision of this Act, it shall be valued by a person having such qualifications and experience and registered as a valuer... ..*”

Valuations would need to be conducted within the **ambit of the rules**. Valuation standards would be notified under the Companies Act and **until such notification**, valuations need to be made as per *internationally accepted valuation standards /valuation standards adopted* by any registered valuers organization.

c) Accounting for Government Grants Related to Assets under IND-AS At Transition

Our Institute in its IND-AS transition facilitation guidance has recently dealt with the accounting issue of treatment of **government grant related to assets** at the date of transition where a reporting entity *opts* to measure its items of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) at **Fair Value (Deemed Cost)** at the **date of transition**.

The accounting aspects dealt therein are summarized herein below.

- The **fair value** of an asset is **independent of the government grant** received on the asset
- Therefore **no adjustment** with regard to grant should be made **to the fair value** of the PPE taken as deemed cost on the date of transition to IND-AS.
- An entity should **recognize** the asset-related government grants outstanding on the transition date **as deferred income** in accordance with the requirements of IND-AS 20 and the resultant **adjustment will be made in retained earnings** or, if appropriate, another category of equity **at the date of transition**.

d) Technical Guide on Income Computation and Disclosure Standards – ICDS IV: Revenue Recognition

Our Institute released a **Technical Guide** on ICDS to gear members and stakeholders for its implementation.

The salient aspects of the Technical Guide with respect to **ICDS III- Revenue Recognition** are summarized herein below.

- One **view** that can be taken is that for the purposes of ICDS IV, the term “**goods**” **includes immovable properties**. Accordingly, if the assessee is dealing in land then in such a case, the term “goods” may include immovable properties like land and consequentially provisions of this ICDS shall apply.
- Unlike the requirement of IND-AS on revenue recognition, ICDS IV does not recognize discounting of consideration and therefore while computing total income, the revenue should be considered/recognized **without discounting**.
- It may **not always be appropriate** to apply the recognition criteria to the **separately identifiable components** of a single revenue transaction while applying the provisions of this ICDS depending upon the facts.
- There may be different views in respect of recognition of revenue from lease agreements, particularly transactions in the nature of finance lease, and hire-purchase agreements.
- Often a transaction involves both, sale of goods and provision of service. In such a case, one will have to examine what is the **predominant aspect** of the transaction, whether consideration to be received for the transaction can be split into that for sale of goods and for provision of service, etc.
- The taxpayer would be required to apply the principles of accrual and reasonable certainty in respect of Interest, royalty and dividend income also.

e) **Presentation Of Raw Materials Consumed In IND-AS Financial Statements**

Our Institute’s **Guidance Note On Division II- IND-AS SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT 2013** provides implementation guidance on the new accounting framework.

The presentation and disclosure aspects of the line item “**Raw Materials Consumed**” are detailed herein below.

- The term “raw materials” include materials that physically **enter the composition** of the finished product.
- Where **packing materials** are not classified as raw materials the consumption thereof should be disclosed separately
- **Internally manufactured components** may be disclosed as below.

- Components sold without further processing - disclosed as 'finished products'.
- Components sold only after further processing, - disclose as 'work-in-progress' but they may also be disclosed as 'manufactured components subject to further processing', 'semi-finished products' or 'intermediate products'.
- Components sold without further processing and sometimes after further processing - disclose as 'manufactured components'.
- **Shortages, losses or wastages** which are within company established norms of acceptable margin may be regarded as an ordinary incidence of the manufacturing process and may, therefore, be included in the figure of consumption. However, any shortages, losses or wastages which are beyond the permitted margin or when they are known to have occurred otherwise than in the manufacturing process, should not be included in the consumption figures.

f) **Clarifications On Transition Amounts in Computation Of Book Profits For MAT (Section 115JB)**

The CBDT vide **Circular No. 24/2017** dated July 25, 2017 has issued clarifications on certain issues arising at **IND-AS** transition and on steady-state reporting with respect to **computation of Book Profits** under **section 115JB** of the Income Tax Act.

The salient aspects of certain key clarifications on transition amounts as relevant to a wide array of companies are provided herein below.

- **Equity Components of Financial Instruments**
Equity component of financial instruments like Non Convertible Debentures, Interest free loan etc. included per IND-AS 109 in other equity would be **included in the Transition Amount** for Minimum Alternate Tax purposes.
- **Disposal of previously revalued items of Property, Plant and Equipment**
The book profit of the previous year in which the items of PPE are retired, disposed, realized or otherwise transferred shall be **increased or decreased**, as the case may be, by the revaluation amount **after adjustment of the depreciation** on the revaluation amount relating to such asset.

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BANNING OF UNREGULATED DEPOSIT SCHEMES AND PROTECTION OF DEPOSITORS' INTERESTS BILL, 2016

CA Sandeep Jhunjunwala



The Ministry of Finance along with the Department of Financial services is gearing up to introduce a legislation to provide a comprehensive code to ban unregulated deposit schemes and protect interests of depositors. The Finance Minister had announced in the Budget 2016-17 that a comprehensive central legislation would be brought to deal with the menace of unauthorised deposit taking schemes. The "Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes and Protection of Depositors' Interests Bill, 2015" and the Report of the Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) for identifying gaps in the existing regulatory framework for deposit-taking activities were introduced by the Department of Financial Services last year for eliciting public comments. Based on the comments received and further consultations with the stakeholders, the Draft Bill was modified and a revised version (version 2.0) has been introduced.

As a consumer protection legislation, the intent of this Bill seems to be to spread the net on all deposit takers who accept or solicit deposits to defraud investors. Unregulated deposit schemes, like pyramid schemes, have been used to swindle depositors out of enormous sums of money. India traditionally did not have a unified regulatory regime to counter Ponzi or pyramid schemes whose operators typically grab deposits to meet their promise of guaranteed returns to savers. Such schemes can swell but are destined to eventual collapse when they run out of new savers. The lack of sanctions meant that the kingpins behind such failed deposit schemes are rarely punished. Though there are host of regulations including the Chit Funds Act 1982, Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules 2014, SEBI (Collective Investment Scheme) Regulations 1999 etc, the lack of a unified regulatory regime have enabled several fairly-planned deposit schemes to slip through the regulatory cracks. Once enacted, this will be an additional piece of legislation for professionals to refer to for advising on matters related to deposits.

The Bill adopts a prescriptive approach to describe regulated deposit schemes and provides a list of schemes/ arrangements under Schedule I that are considered regulated deposit schemes. The Bill, further, presumes illegality for unregulated deposit schemes. Consequently, any deposit taker promoting, operating, issuing any advertisement, soliciting participation or enrolment in, or accepting deposits (directly or indirectly)

in pursuance of, any deposit scheme that is not regulated is subject to stringent penalties, including and imprisonment. Based on the Britain's Financial Services Act, the draft Bill seeks to consolidate and create a comprehensive code for protecting the interest of Depositors by banning Unregulated Deposit Schemes by Deposit Takers. The Bill contains total 40 Clauses under 8 Chapters with 2 Schedules.

Every Ponzi scheme is followed by a new statute and such confrontational law-making at times, add to the woes of genuine entrepreneurs. For instance, Clause 4(2) in the draft bill provides that an advance received in connection with consideration of an immovable property under an agreement or arrangement would not be considered as deposit, provided that the same is adjusted against such immovable property in accordance with the terms of the arrangement or agreement. Therefore, a question arises whether the advance received by a real estate developer which is subsequently refunded owing to cancellation by a customer, be considered as deposit as the advance would not be adjusted against the consideration for immovable property. Adding to the woe is another clarification in the draft Bill which states that an amount would be considered as deposit on expiry of 15 days from becoming due, where it becomes refundable due to the deposit taker not obtaining necessary permission or approval to deal in the goods/ properties/ services for which money is taken. This clarification, on a joint reading with the provisions of the recently enacted Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 may lead to additional issues for the developers where the necessary approvals could not be obtained. These issues may need to be ironed out over a period of time. Further, Clause 23 has been introduced in the Bill to give depositors first charge on any asset created from the deposits. The Bill, being a social welfare legislation, prioritises the interests of depositors over others.

Overall, the reform is expected to create a stronger framework that is less prone to manipulation and positive knock-on effects for investment and growth by channelling savings into the formal economy. Supplementing the Government's financial inclusion plan, the reform should aid the economy by bringing additional money into the mainstream banking system.

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GST HIGHPOINTS

CA G.B. Srikanth Acharya and CA Annapurna D Kabra



Deemed Export

- Deemed export, as defined by **Section 147** of the **CGST Act, 2017** is reproduced below: The Government may, on the recommendations of the Council, **notify certain supplies of goods as deemed exports**, where goods supplied do not leave India, and payment for such supplies is received either in Indian rupees or in convertible foreign exchange, if such goods are manufactured in India.”
- The Central Government, **vide Notification No. 48/2017 - Central Tax, dated 18th October, 2017**, has notified the following supply of goods as deemed exports:
 - Supply of goods by a registered person against Advance Authorization
 - Supply of capital goods by a registered person against Export Promotion Capital Goods Authorization
 - Supply of goods by a registered person to Export Oriented Unit
 - Supply of gold by a bank or Public Sector Undertaking specified in the Notification 50/2017-Customs (as amended) against Advance Authorization

Procedure for Deemed Export

- It has been prescribed vide **Circular No. 14/14/2017 - GST, dated 06/11/2017**, a gist of which has been discussed below:
 - The recipient EOU / EHTP / STP / BTP unit shall give prior intimation in "Form-A" prescribed, bearing a running serial number, containing the goods to be procured. The same must be pre-approved by the Development Commissioner. It shall also contain the details of the supplier before such deemed export supplies are made. The said intimation shall be given to the registered supplier, the jurisdictional GST officer in charge of such

registered supplier and its jurisdictional GST officer.

- The registered supplier thereafter will supply goods under tax invoice to the recipient EOU / EHTP / STP / BTP unit. On receipt of such supplies, the EOU / EHTP / STP / BTP unit shall endorse the tax invoice and send a copy of the endorsed tax invoice to the registered supplier, the jurisdictional GST officer in charge of such registered supplier and its jurisdictional GST officer.
- The endorsed tax invoice will be considered as proof of deemed export supplies by the registered person to EOU / EHTP / STP / BTP unit.
- The recipient unit shall maintain records of such inward supplies (treated as deemed export by the supplier), including its use and removal or disposal, in digital form, in the fields contained in **FORM-B**. While the data elements contained in the **FORM-B** are mandatory, the recipient units will be free to add or maintain any additional data fields as per their commercial requirements.
- A digital copy of **Form-B** containing transactions for the month shall be provided to the jurisdictional GST officer, by the 10th of the next month, in a CD or Pen drive, as convenient to the recipient.
- It must be noted that the above procedure and safeguards are in addition to the terms and conditions to be adhered to by an **EOU / EHTP / STP / BTP** unit in terms of the **Foreign Trade Policy, 2015- 2020** and the duty exemption notification being availed by such unit.
- Explanation to Section 54 of the CGST Act, 2017, defines the term “**Refund**” to **include** refund of tax paid on zero-rated supplies of goods or services or both or on inputs or input services used in making such zero-rated supplies, or **refund of tax on the supply of goods regarded as**

deemed exports, or refund of unutilized input tax credit.”

- On referring the above inclusion, it can be construed that the tax discharged on deemed exports, shall be eligible for refund, to either by the supplier or the recipient of goods, as the case maybe. The following rule under the CGST Act, 2017, provides the guidelines to be adopted for claiming refund under Section 54.

Refund in case of Deemed Export.

- Rule 89 of the CGST Rules, 2017 (Incorporating the effects of Notification No. 47/2017 – Central Tax, dated 18th October 2017 and Notification No. 49/2017 – Central Tax, dated 18th October 2017) prescribes the guidelines for claiming **Refund of Tax Paid**.
 - Application for refund may be filed by the recipient of deemed export supplies or the supplier of deemed export supplies in cases where the recipient does not avail input tax credit on such supplies and furnishes an undertaking to the effect that the supplier may claim the refund.
 - Application electronically in **FORM GST RFD-01** through the common portal, either directly or through a Facilitation Centre notified by the Commissioner.
 - The application shall be accompanied by the following **documentary evidences** in **Annexure 1** in Form **GST RFD-01 A** statement containing the number and date of invoices, Acknowledgment by the jurisdictional Tax officer of the Advance Authorization holder or Export Promotion Capital Goods Authorization holder, as the case may be that the said deemed export supplies have been received by the said Advance Authorization or Export Promotion Capital Goods Authorization holder or a copy of the tax invoice under which such supplies have been made by the supplier, duly signed by the recipient Export Oriented Unit that said deemed export supplies have been received by it.
 - An undertaking by the recipient of deemed export supplies that no input tax credit on such supplies has been availed of by him. An undertaking by the

recipient of deemed export supplies that he shall not claim the refund in respect of such supplies and the supplier may claim the refund. A declaration to the effect that the incidence of tax, interest or any other amount claimed as refund has not been passed on to any other person, in a case where the amount of refund claimed does not exceed two lakh rupees.

- A Certificate in Annexure 2 of **FORM GST RFD-01** issued by a Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant to the effect that the incidence of tax, interest or any other amount claimed as refund has not been passed on to any other person, in a case where the amount of refund claimed exceeds two lakh rupees.

Merchant Exporter

- The Central Government, **vide Notification No. 40/2017 - Central Tax (Rate), dated 23rd October, 2017** exempts the intra state supply of taxable goods by a registered supplier to a registered recipient for export from so much of the central tax leviable as in excess of amount calculated at the rate of .05% subject to following conditions
 - The registered supplier shall supply the goods to the registered recipient on a tax invoice
 - The registered recipient shall export the said goods within a period of ninety days from the date of issue of tax invoice by the registered supplier
 - The registered recipient shall indicate the GSTIN of the registered supplier and the tax invoice number issued by the registered supplier in respect of the said goods in the shipping bill or bill of export as the case may be.
 - The registered recipient shall be registered with an Export Promotion council or a Commodity Board recognized by the Department of Commerce
 - The registered recipient shall place an order on registered supplier for procuring goods at concessional rate and a copy of the same shall also be provided to the Jurisdictional tax officer of the registered supplier. The registered recipient shall move the said goods from place of registered supplier



- (a) directly to the port, Inland container depot, Airport or Land custom station from where the said goods are to be exported or
- (b) directly to a registered warehouse from where the said goods shall move to the port, inland customer depot, Airport or Land custom station from where the said goods are to be exported.
- If the registered recipient intends to aggregate supplies from multiple registered suppliers and then export, the goods from each registered supplier shall move to a registered warehouse and after aggregation, the registered recipient shall move goods to the port, Inland Container Depot, Airport or Land custom station from where they shall be exported
- The registered recipient shall endorse receipt of goods on the tax invoice and also obtain acknowledgement of receipt of goods in the registered warehouse from the warehouse operator and the endorsed tax invoice and the acknowledgment of the warehouse operator shall be provided to the registered supplier as well as to the Jurisdictional tax officer of such supplier and
- When goods have been exported the registered recipient shall provide copy of shipping bill or bill of export containing details of Goods and Service Tax Identification Number (GSTIN) and tax invoice of the registered supplier along with proof of export general manifest or export report having been filed to the registered supplier as well as Jurisdictional tax officer of such supplier.
- The registered supplier shall not be eligible for the above mentioned exemption if the registered recipient fails to export the said goods within a period of ninety days from the date of issue of tax invoice.

Press Release on Various Recommendations on 10th November 2017

- All taxpayers would file return in FORM GSTR-3B along with payment of tax by 20th of the succeeding month till March, 2018.
- Taxpayers with annual aggregate turnover upto Rs. 1.5 crore need to file GSTR-1 on quarterly basis.

Taxpayers with annual aggregate turnover more than Rs. 1.5 crore need to file GSTR-1 on monthly basis as per specified frequency:

- The time period for filing GSTR-2 and GSTR-3 for the months of July, 2017 to March 2018 would be worked out by a Committee of Officers. However, filing of GSTR-1 will continue for the entire period without requiring filing of GSTR-2 & GSTR-3 for the previous month / period.
- Taxpayers who were unable to file their return in Form GSTR-3B within due date for the months of July, August September 2017, late fees was waived in all such cases. It has been decided that where late fees are paid it will be credited to the Electronic Cash ledger.
- For subsequent months, i.e. October 2017 onwards, the amount of late fee payable by a taxpayer whose tax liability for that month was 'NIL' will be Rs. 20/- per day (Rs. 10/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts) instead of Rs. 200/- per day (Rs. 100/- per day each under CGST & SGST Acts).
- A facility for manual filing of application for advance ruling is being introduced for the time being.
- Exports of services to Nepal and Bhutan have already been exempted from GST. It has now been decided that such exporters will also be eligible for claiming Input Tax Credit in respect of goods or services used for affecting such exempt supply of services to Nepal and Bhutan.
- All service providers, whether supplying intra-State, inter-State or through e-commerce operator, will be exempt from obtaining GST registration, provided their aggregate turnover does not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs (Rs. 10 lakhs in special category States except J & K).
- Uniform rate of tax @ 1% under composition scheme for manufacturers and traders (for traders, turnover will be counted only for supply of taxable goods). No change for composition scheme for restaurant.
- Supply of services by Composition taxpayer upto Rs 5 lakh per annum will be allowed by exempting the same

- Annual turnover eligibility for composition scheme will be increased to Rs 2 crore from the present limit of Rupees 1 crore under the law. Thereafter, eligibility for composition will be increased to Rs. 1.5 Crore per annum.
- All stand-alone restaurants irrespective of air conditioned or otherwise, will attract 5% GST without ITC. Food parcels (or takeaways) will also attract 5% GST without ITC.
- Restaurants in hotel premises having room tariff of less than Rs 7500 per unit per day will attract GST of 5% without ITC.
- Restaurants in hotel premises having room tariff of Rs 7500 and above per unit per day (even for a single room) will attract GST of 18% with full ITC.
- Outdoor catering will continue to be at 18% with full ITC. GST on Services by way of admission to "protected monuments" will be exempted.
- The rate of GST on job work services in relation to manufacture of those handicraft goods in respect of which the casual taxable person has been exempted from obtaining registration, shall be reduced to 5% with full ITC.
- The existing exemption entries with respect to services provided by Fair Price Shops to Central Government, State Governments or Union territories by way of sale of food grains, kerosene, sugar, edible oil, etc. under Public Distribution System (PDS) against consideration in the form of commission or margin, is being rationalized so as to remove ambiguity regarding list of items and the category of recipients to whom the exemption is available.
- It is proposed to place permanent transfer of Intellectual Property other than Information Technology software in the goods rate of 12% and Permanent transfer of Intellectual Property in

respect of Information Technology software in the goods rate list of 18%.

- It is proposed to clarify that credit of GST paid on aircraft engines, parts & accessories will be available for discharging GST on inter-State supply of such aircraft engines, parts & accessories by way of inter-state stock transfers between distinct persons as specified in section 25 of the CGST Act, notwithstanding that credit of input tax charged on consumption of such goods is not allowed for supply of service of transport of passengers by air in economy class at GST rate of 5%.
- A suitable clarification will be issued by way of a Circular that processed products such as tea (i.e. black tea, white tea etc.), processed coffee beans or powder, pulses (de-husked or split), jiggery, processed spices, processed dry fruits, processed cashew nuts etc. fall outside the definition of agricultural produce given in notification No. 11/2017-CT(R) and 12/2017-CT(R) and therefore the exemption from GST is not available to their loading, packing, warehousing etc.
- A suitable clarification will be issued that (i) services provided to the Central Government, State Government, Union territory under any insurance scheme for which total premium is paid by the Central Government, State Government, Union territory are exempt from GST
- Services provided by State Government by way of general insurance (managed by government) to employees of the State government/ Police personnel, employees of Electricity Department or students are exempt from GST.
- Revised rate of 177 item falling into 28% by slashing their rate to 18%

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IMPORTANCE OF WATER IN HUMAN DIET

"I'M DYING OF THIRST!"

Sonali Kulkarni
Executive Nutritionist



Well this might sound like very simple, but the person who experiences this might be knowing the importance of this word called 'Water'. Commonly in chemical language known as H₂O - two parts hydrogen and one-part oxygen.

All liquids taken by human contain water with or without other constituents. Solid foods particularly fruits and vegetables contains high proportion of water. In fact, almost all foodstuffs (except fat) contain varying amounts of water. Thus, cooked rice contains about 70% and cucumber about 97% water. When food is metabolized, the ultimate breakdown products are carbon dioxide and water. The total water available from oxidation of food is about 300ml/day (F.P. Antia & Philips Abraham). Person's water requirement is according to climate, physical, dietary habits usually 7-10 glasses (2400 – 3000 ml) of fluids are needed to maintain various factors and the major is urine volume.

Water with meals:

Moderate amount of water taken with meals has no harmful effect. Soup, milk, beverages and much of our so called solid foods like cucumber, tomatoes and fruits contain a large proportion water, but these are regularly taken with meals with no unwanted effect.

Benefits of water:

Here are six reasons to make sure you're drinking enough water or other fluids every day:

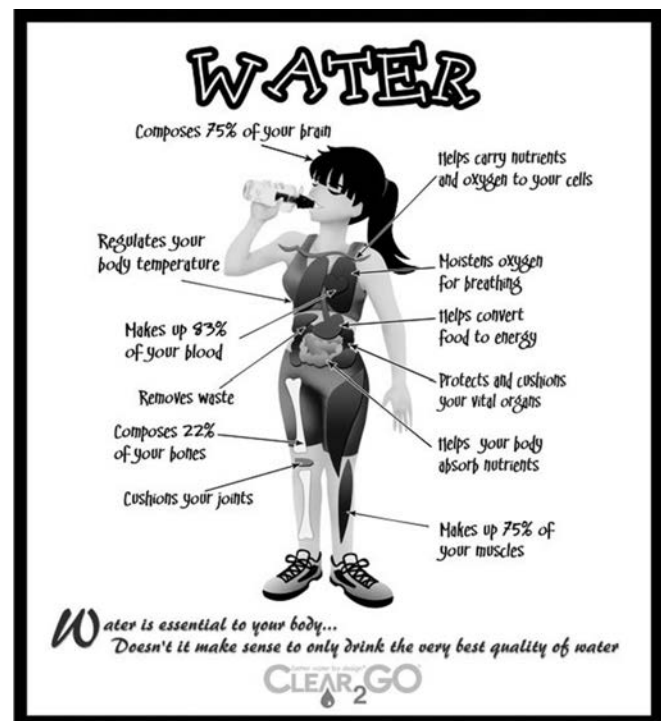
1. Drinking Water Helps Maintain the Balance of Body Fluids.

The functions of these bodily fluids include digestion, absorption, circulation, creation of saliva, transportation of nutrients, and maintenance of body temperature.

2. Water Can Help Control Calories.

For years, people who are on diet have been drinking lots of water as a weight loss strategy. While water doesn't have any magical effect on weight loss, substituting it for higher calorie beverages can certainly help.

Benefits of water:



3. Water Helps Energize Muscles.

These guidelines recommend that people drink about 17 ounces of fluid about two hours before exercise. During exercise, they recommend that people start drinking fluids early, and drink them at regular intervals to replace fluids lost by sweating.

4. Water Helps Keep Skin Looking Good.

Dehydration makes your skin look more dry and wrinkled, which can be improved with proper hydration. But once you are adequately hydrated, the kidneys take over and excrete excess fluids.

5. Water Helps Your Kidneys.

When you're getting enough fluids, urine flows freely, is light in color and free of odor. When your body is not getting enough fluids, urine concentration, color, and odor increases because the kidneys trap extra fluid for bodily functions. If you chronically drink too little, you may be at higher risk for kidney stones, especially in warm climates.

6. Water Helps Maintain Normal Bowel Function.

Adequate fluid and fiber is the perfect combination, because the fluid pumps up the fiber and acts like a broom to keep your bowel functioning properly.

Deficiency:

Drinking plenty of cold, clear water is essential for your health and, in fact, for your very survival. You can live much longer without food than you can without water. Water is an important part of all body functions and processes, including digestion and elimination. When you're on a diet, water also acts as a weight-loss aid because it can help you eat less.

"Drinking water is important during weight loss because it provides hydration without unwanted calories. Drinking non-caloric fluids like water before or with a meal can help a dieter feel full sooner," explains Donna Logan, RD, a registered dietitian at the University of Texas Medical School in Houston. "So in addition to not adding calories,

drinking water may help replace or avoid unnecessary food calories found in snacks or extra servings at mealtime. Drinking water also helps flush wastes from the body, which is especially important during times of fat metabolism and weight loss."

Excess:

Water Intoxication

If you drink a bottle of water here and there when you exercise or when you're hot, you'll be fine. Where you run into problems is drinking way too much too fast.

"Young, healthy people don't normally unless they drink liters and liters of water at once, because your kidneys can only excrete about half a liter at most an hour," says Chris Mc Stay, MD. Emergency medicine doctor at the University Of Colorado School Of Medicine. "You're drinking more than your kidneys can pee out." The symptoms of water intoxication are weakness, lethargy, confusion, vomiting, coma and convulsion. The condition is treated by withholding water and giving a dry diet.

References:

- * The Importance of Water in Your Diet Plan - By Chris Iliades, MD
- * 6 Reasons to Drink Water - By Kathleen M. Zelman, MPH, RD, LD - WebMD
- * Clinical Dietetics and Nutrition - By F.P.Antia & Philip Abraham

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KSCAA requests the members to generously contribute towards the legal fund and support in its constant endeavour to protect the interests of our profession.

Kindly issue Cheque / DD in favour of "KSCAA" payable at Bengaluru.



KARNATAKA STATE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ASSOCIATION (R)

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New Membership Invited

KSCAA offers new memberships. Membership is now open at the same old fees, which was fixed in 1998. Cost of service to members has gone up since then. Despite strong reasons and suggestions to increase the fees, Association has hitherto consciously kept the membership fees at low, with a view to broad-base the representation and encourage new membership. Application form is appended for you to take a leap and join the Association bandwagon, without further delay.

Features

- Regular events, seminars, training programmes, annual conference, study circle meetings • Informative monthly bulletin • Library • Portal
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Name of the Organisation _____

Status (Prop. / Partner / Employee) _____

Communication Address (Please tick) Office Residence

Office Address _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Mobile: _____ Email: _____

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Educational Qualifications _____ Date of Birth _____ Blood Group _____

I am enclosing herewith Cash/Cheque/DD bearing No. _____ Dated _____ for Rs. _____

Date _____ Place _____ Signature _____

Proposed by Name _____ KSCAA Membership No. _____ Signature _____

Seconded by Name _____ KSCAA Membership No. _____ Signature _____

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Fee Payable	Ordinary Member	Life Member		Institutional Member
		Enrolment with ICAI		
		Less than 5 Years	5 years & above	
a. Entrance Fee	100	100	200	200
b. Yearly subscription	500	-	-	-
c. Life-Membership	-	1,000	2,000	5,000
Total	600*	1,100*	2,200*	5,200*

1. Cheque/Draft/Bank Transfer may be drawn in favour of 'KSCAA'. Outstation payment by Demand Draft only.

*Plus applicable GST

2. The Subscription for the financial year becomes payable before 31st March every year.

3. Every member shall intimate, from time to time, all changes in their address and other particulars to be entered in the Register relating to them.

4. Enclose photocopy of ICAI Membership Certificate.

Mail to

Chairman, Membership Development Committee

KARNATAKA STATE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ASSOCIATION, # 7/8, 2nd Floor, Shoukath Building, SJP Road, Bangalore 560 002

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Admitted at the Meeting of the Executive Committee held on _____

Membership No. Allotted _____

President _____ Secretary _____



KARNATAKA STATE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ASSOCIATION



jointly with

BANGALORE BRANCH OF SIRC OF ICAI

Organises

SPORTS AND TALENT MEET

CRICKET & VOLLEY BALL LEAGUE

Date : **Sunday, 19th November, 2017**

Time : **8:00 AM – 6:00 PM**

Venue : **Jnana Bharathi Campus, Bangalore University**



100m, 400m & 800m Athletics (Rs.100/participant)

400m Relay with Entry Fees Rs.200/- (Per Team)



Cricket Format

6 to 8 Overs per team, Tennis Ball

Restricted to 10 Teams only.

Min. of 6 teams / participants per event

Entry Fees : **Rs. 4,000/- Per Team (CRICKET)**

Rs: 1,000/- Per Team (VOLLEY BALL)



Registration closes on 15th November 2017 for event on 19th Nov 2017.

TALENT MEET

On **Sunday, 26th November 2017** Timings: **9:00AM - 6:00PM**

Venue: **KGS Club (opp to MS Bldg) Cubbon Park, Bengaluru.**

Events CA'S

Shuttle Badminton (Singles/Doubles)

Chess

Table Tennis (Single)

Carrom

Tennis



Family Members & Children

Shuttle Badminton (Doubles)

Singing Competition

Musical Chair

Drawing Competition for Children

Rangoli/ Flower Decoration

Instrumental /Dance, Carrom/ Chess



Events Fees: **For CA's : Rs.150/-** For Each Event, **Family Members & Children: Rs.50/-** For Each Event

Registration closes on 23rd November 2017.

Interested participants can contact & send registrations to:

KSCAA office: 080 -22222155 Email: kscaabl@gmail.com/info@kscaa.com

Bangalore Branch: Ms. Geethanjali - 3056 3513, Email: blrregistrations@icai.org

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Interactive Meeting with Mr. K. Ramalingam, Vice Chairman, Income Tax Settlement Commission, Chennai on 4-11-2017



Felicitating Mr. K. Ramalingam, IRS, by KSCAA

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Karnataka State Chartered Accountants Association

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organizing



"STARTUP CONFERENCE - CHALLENGER PERSPECTIVE"

on Friday 1st December 2017 & Saturday 2nd December 2017

at The Chancery Pavilion

135, Residency Road, Bangalore - 560025

DAY 1 - 1st December 2017

2.30 pm	Registration
3.30 pm	Welcome including address by Chief Guest
4.00 pm	Speaker from Government Department Central and State Govt. schemes for startups & overview
4.45 pm	Tea Break
5.00 pm	Panel discussion amongst venture capitalists
6.00 pm	Panel discussion - a session by successful entrepreneurs who raised investor funding and made big- representing B2B product company & B2C product company
7.00 pm	Find Your Rainmaker - Networking / Investors' meet (one to one) (4 or 5 investors - PE/VC/bankers. Each participant allowed to meet for 5-10 mins at max. If the investor is interested, the discussion to continue separately)
8.00 pm onwards	Dinner

FEES: Rs. 3,500/- (inclusive of GST)

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DAY 2 - 2nd December 2017

10.00 am	Business perspective of a start up 1. Business value creation: short term & long term 2. Evaluating sustainability of business & its valuation from investor perspective
11.00 am	Business perspective of a start up 1. Funding 2. Valuation of business - customer loyalty, Deep discounting & other models - Investor v. Investee perspective
12.00 pm	Tea break
12.15 pm	Legal Aspects of Start-ups 1. Legal requirements of doing business 2. Legal support for fund raising - Do's and Don't's 3. Choosing the right entity 4. Drafting agreements & NDAs and its intricacies 5. Creation and protection of intellectual property Rights
1.00 pm	Accounting and Taxation of Start-ups 1. Importance of statutory compliances for startup 2. Taxation planning of start-ups 3. Significance of accounting in value creation 4. Impact of GST and preparedness for GST 5. Accounting of intellectual property rights 6. Role of CAs
1.45 pm	Lunch
2.45 pm	Brand building, leveraging digital media, Communication strategy
3.45 pm	Angel Investor-Power of network
4.45 pm	Concluding session & vote of thanks

"Enhance your Gateway to Networking"

Entry limited to first 250 participants ONLY!!

For details & online registrations visit: www.kscaa.com