NAGPUR BRANCH OF WICASA OF ICAI

Believe in Yourself

Speak Up!

E-Newsletter
JUNE 2017

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(Setup by Act of Parliament)

MESSAGE

CA. Saket Bagdia
Chairman, WICASA

Dear Student Friends,

"The expert in anything was once a Beginner" The Month of June becomes warmer with the heat of CA examination results. It feels amazing to pen down my message for the CA Students' own magazine, Speak - Up wherein the students get an opportunity to learn as well as express their thoughts. I hope you all are enjoying the soothing Pitter Patter raindrops of Nagpur City.

With the role of CA Articles so critical in the performance of financial reporting, we need to continuously strive to explore frontiers of challenges through sharpening our knowledge and increasing interpretation expertise. With the help of this magazine,we at WICASA aim at helping the CA students gain knowledge about all perspectives of the Income Computation and Disclosures Standards and Overview if Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.

I also congratulate Nishit Parikh, Maharshi Shukla, Hitesh Agrawal for their efforts in bringing up fruitful information on the topics. Also, I Congratulate Nishtha Vyas and Vishal Saluja for their amazing piece of art.

"Be Somebody Nobody Thought You Could Be" Keep believing, keep learning!

Regards
CA Saket Bagdia
WICASA Chairman

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MESSAGE

Gurbani Kaur Bhasin
Joint Editor

Hello Friends,

It is always a delight to be able to communicate with you through this prestigious forum. This edition for June 2017 covers intriguing and alarming topics of 'Income Computation and Disclosure Standards' and 'Insolvency and Bankruptcy code'. Heartiest congratulations to our friends from various parts of the Nation who have worked extensively and submitted marvelous works on the said topics, which is a real help for beginners as us. This enthusiasm displayed by our friends in contributing for the magazine in different capacities is a genuine motivation for us to take up more activities that provide us all, a platform to explore and improve.

We have shared glimpes of our funfilled month of June where we conducted a host of events from an English Speaking Course at Pench and Live Telecast of the very anticipated sports matches to a 3-Day Refresher Course on GST as per the guidelines of Board of Studies.

The month of July has in its purview, the much awaited Convention for CA students and the overwhelming response that was welcomed by the branch on the occasion.

We at WICASA invite your participation at all levels in future too as your input has given us an equal opportunity to learn and grow as it has, to you all.

WICASA is of the students, by the students and for the students, so please feel free to interact with us about any grievance or suggestion, your feedback is always a guiding energy for us.

Regards,
Gurbani Kaur Bhasin
Joint Editor
Nagpur Branch of WICASA

Sonali Raut
Joint Editor

Hello Friends,

It gives us a great pleasure to bring **SPEAK UP** to you again covering topics 'Income computation & Disclosure Standards' and 'Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code'. A huge thanks for the Responses, Contributions and Suggestions. It enhances our spirit to work more enthusiastically. Hope the earlier issue would have helped you in one way or the other.
If you are crazy enough to think you can what you want to do, be great at it, make a name for it, and even make a living from it, you will do it. Believe in Yourself& Be Yourself.

Speak up provides you a platform to come up with your innovative thoughts and opinions and to show your unconventional talents in offbeat column named as **'Amazing Corner'**.

I request students to visit Facebook Page WICASA Nagpur & Nagpur Branch website for forthcoming programmes of Nagpur WICASA. I look forward your enthusiastic participation in every programmes organized by Nagpur WICASA

Happy Learning!!

Warm Regards,
Sonali Raut
Joint Editor
Nagpur Branch of WICASA

STUDENT's ARTICLE

Nishit A Parikh
WRO 0309533

Overview of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

"The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, the National Company Law Tribunal, a new arbitration framework and a new IPR regime are all in place. New commercial courts have also been set up. These are just a few examples of the direction in which we are going. My Government is strongly committed to continue the reform of the Indian economy."

- Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi

❖ BACKGROUND:

"India's ranking is 136 out of 189 countries as per the World Bank's index on the ease of resolving insolvencies".

At present, there are multiple overlapping laws and adjudicating forums dealing with financial failure and insolvency of companies and individuals in India. The current legal and institutional framework does not aid lenders in effective and timely recovery or restructuring of defaulted assets and causes undue strain on the Indian credit system. Recognising that reforms in the bankruptcy and insolvency regime are critical for improving the business environment and alleviating distressed credit markets, the Government introduced the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code Bill in November 2015, drafted by a specially constituted 'Bankruptcy Law Reforms Committee' (BLRC) under the Ministry of Finance.

After a public consultation process and recommendations from a joint committee of Parliament, both houses of Parliament have now passed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (Code).

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC) was on Introduced in Lokshabha on 21st Dec, 2015 and referred to joint Committee of IBC and committee modified its recommendations in revised Bill. Later on it was passed by house of Parliament on 11 May 2016.

This is one of the major economic reforms Bill moved by the Government. It received Presidential assent on 28 May 2016 and was notified in the official gazette on the same day. It is considered to be New Era for CA Professionals.

❖ PURPOSE:

One of the weaknesses of the previous law was the difficulty for companies to voluntarily liquidate themselves and there were various laws through which one might take undue advantage and escape from paying debts and ran away outsides country. A corporate may choose to do so voluntarily Liquidation, if for Example: Promoter decides to move on to other venture or his heirs do not show interest in continuing the business or he wants to retire.

To Improve and move on difficulties, we now have a path breaking law that brings us closer to International Practice. As with any new laws, Successful implementation might be dependent on Adequate regulatory and proper following rules rather than abuse of rules.

Now, Let us understand "**THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016**":

STUDENT's ARTICLE

❖ **Why this is Code & Not Act:**

As there was no single law prevailing that deals with Insolvency and Bankruptcy, Process was bit time consuming and challenging as one need to comply with various other law prevailing from time to time. There were 11 different laws which are integrated to one in form of Code.

The **objective** of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 is **to consolidate and amend the laws relating to reorganisation and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals** in a time bound manner so as to make it easy for the investors to exit within a fixed time frame in an effort to improve the ease of doing business in India. One of the fundamental features of the Code is that it allows creditors to assess the viability of a debtor as a business decision, and agree upon a plan for its revival or a speedy liquidation. For smooth functioning of same, Government have created a Governing Board who would be looking after smooth functioning of Code. The **COMMITTEE** consist of The IBBI consists of:
(a) **a** Chairperson;
(b) **three** ex-officio Members from amongst the officers of the Central Government, one each representing the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Ministry of Law,
(c) **one** ex-officio Member nominated by the Reserve Bank of India, and
(d) **five** other Members nominated by the Central Government, of whom at least three are Whole Time Members.

The **OBJECTIVES** of the Committee were to resolve insolvency with:
(i) Lesser time involved,
(ii) Lesser loss in recovery, and
(iii) Higher levels of debt financing across instruments.

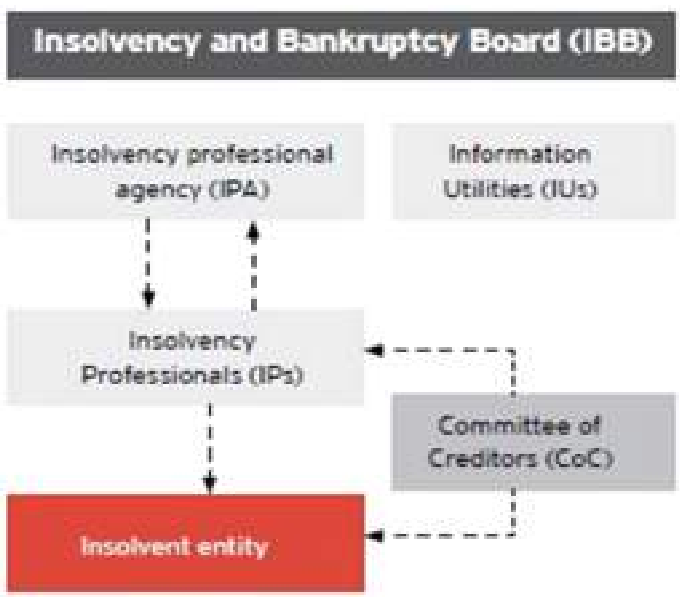
❖ **Applicability:**

➢ Companies as per Companies Act,2013
➢ Partnership Firm LLP

Code will be applicable to Other than Partnership Firms and Individual Shortly. **This code is not Applicable to Jammu & Kashmir.**

❖ **Corporate Insolvency System:**

National Tribunal Law Board – Adjudicating Authority



Source: Google

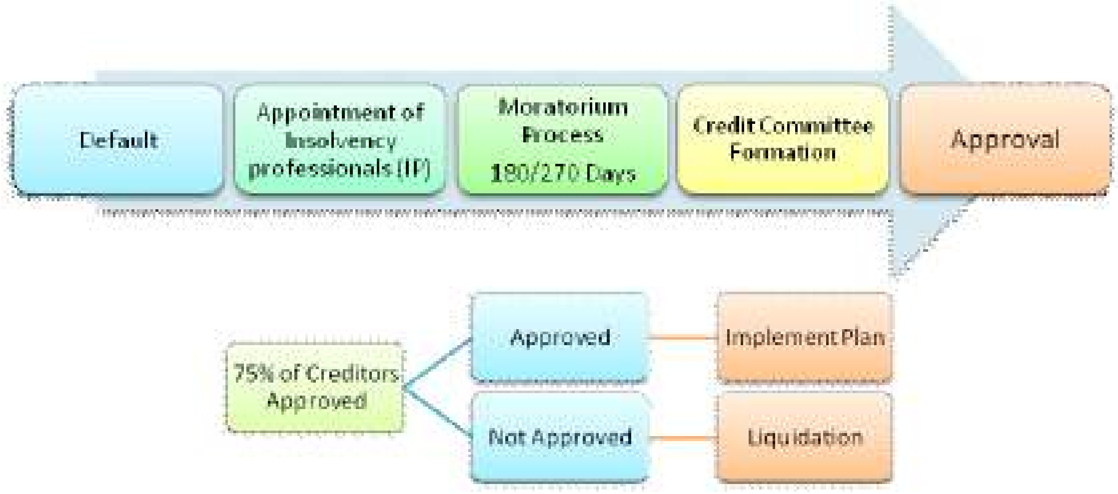
IBB – Apex body for promoting transparency & governance in the administration of the IBC; will be involved in setting up the infrastructure and accrediting IPs & IUs. It is an Regulatory over sight.

IUs - centralised repository of financial and credit information of borrowers; would accept, store, authenticate and provide access to financial data provided by creditors. It would store facts about lenders and terms of lending in electronic database.

IPs - persons enrolled with IPA and regulated by Board and IPA will conduct resolution process; to act as Liquidator/bankruptcy trustee; appointed by creditors and override the powers of board of directors. It will be looking after efficient working of Bankruptcy process.

Adjudicating authority (AA) – NCLT would be dealing with firms and DRT'S would be dealing with Individuals. It main role is to have efficient functioning of Bankruptcy process so that process get complete within time limit permitted/decided.
IPA - registered by the board shall enrol IPs.

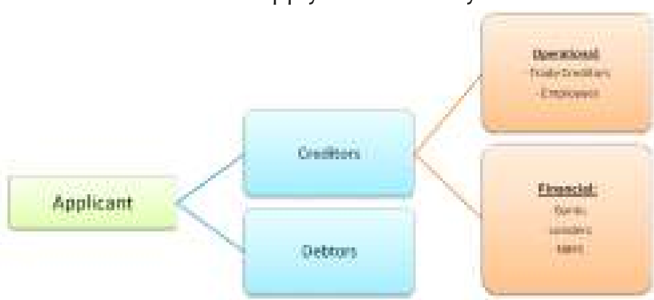
❖ **Corporate Insolvency Process:**



❖ **Corporate Resolution Process:**

➢ **Application on Default:**

Any Financial or operational creditors can apply for insolvency on default of debt or interest.



In case of default of more than Rs.1 lakh with respect to operational or financial debt, any operational creditor or financial creditor or Corporate borrower itself can apply for initiating Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process.

Banks and financial institutions have been considered as financial creditors, and are considered eligible for initiating insolvency process. RBI has been empowered by amending Banking Regulation Act, 1949 through ordinance for instructing banks to go for insolvency process under IBC to resolve NPA.

- **Appointment of IP:**

It will be appointed by regulator n Approved by the creditor committee. IP will take over the Running Company. All the power of board of directors will be forfeited and will be vested in IP. IP will look into matter and share his opinion to the creditor committee about the Action likely to be taken. Assets to be Sold – Cash Inflow & Outflow – Operational Expenses that need to be incurred or liked to be decreased.

- **Period:**

Moratorium Period is the period during which no one can take Action Against Company. It's kind of Stay – where IP will be looking after the Issues and Trying how to Repay the Amount and same will be Sent for Approval to Creditor Committee. Period allow is 180days but it can be extended to more 90 Days if NCLT gives Approval on showing reasonable cause.

Now, here comes one Interesting Points, whether **180 Days n Extended Period is Sufficient???**

While period of 2 months was short for transfer of securities at one time, now 1 min is long today after dematerialisation. Every transaction takes less time then yesterday. In same way to complete whole process and to avoid unnecessary delay time bound is necessary and it should be completed in time. Now a day various Analysis, technology, software are use which make the work easy for professional and one must take benefit of it to complete in time. There might be some unavoidable situations which might be beyond the control of professional and for same extension period is granted.

- **Credit Committee:**

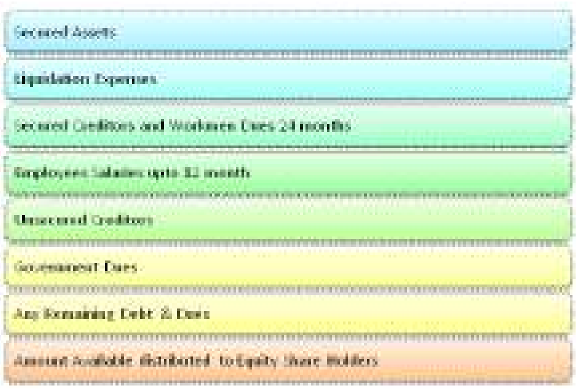
They shall be responsible for carrying out day to day business and convening meetings of the Committee of Creditors (CoC). CoC shall be constituted of all the financial creditors and prescribed number of Operational Creditors (10% of total debt). Voting powers of CoC shall be 75% of creditors wherein operational creditors shall have no voting powers. Credit Committee consist of Creditors but Related party will be excluded for same. 75% of the creditor committee should Approved the scheme. Resolution plan has to be tabled before NCLT after passing at CoC. If Scheme is Approved then Implement the Plan otherwise go for Liquidation.

- **Liquidation:**

Failure to approve or Implement Plan within specified days will lead to Liquidation. Debtors can also opted for Liquidation by passing Special Resolution in General Meeting.

The Insolvency professional can Act as Liquidator and exercise all power of Board of Directors. The Liquidate can check Assets and Liabilities and carry on work as he/she dim to be fit. There is specific order i.e. priority given how to Distribute Assets.

Order list is as Follow:



❖ **Key Highlight of Code:**

- IBC CODE Legitimate transfer from Debtors Regime to Creditors Regime.
- IBC aims at consolidating all laws as well as amending multiple law including companies laws.
- IBC code will override all laws prevailing till Now.
- IBC code has been strict and need to complete whole process in time bound of 180 Days.
- Moratorium period of 180 days can be extended maximum to 270 Days.
- Clearly define Priority to be given or waterfall Mechanism.
- Suspicious Transactions need to be investigated and Person responsible will be Personally Liable to pay dues in Personal Capacity.
- Introduce qualified insolvency Professional for looking after a whole Process.
- Establishing Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board as Independent Body for Smooth functioning and Administration Purpose and information utility as depository of Financial Information.
- One major and welcoming step is Company can do VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION know.

❖ **Role of ICAI:**

- The Indian Institute of Insolvency professionals of ICAI (IIIPI) is a Section 8 Company formed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India to enrol and regulate insolvency professionals as its members in accordance with the Insolvency and Bankruptcy code 2016 and read with regulations.
- ICAI IPA has been designated as the first Insolvency Agency in India.
- It has already started functioning and enrolling Insolvency Professionals.
- After Clearing Exam, Person need to be registered with the Insolvency Professional Institute.
- Person need to do Application to Institute in Softcopy as well as send Hardcopy with relevant Document of the Second Schedule of the Insolvency Professionals Regulations to IIIPI.
- Limited period registration shall be valid for a period of 6(six) months from the date of such submission.
- More details are available at the website www.iiipicai.org

❖ **Favourable :**

As it is UK based model of consolidating all the laws and making uniformity so that no one cannot take undue advantage from it and cannot declared himself as Insolvency and create financial disturbance to country it was necessary step that needed to be taken. Due to this:

- Professional people will be having Challenging work to be complete in time bound instead of Monotonous work and various automation, software will be key factor in completing work in time.
- Financial debt would be recovered as Professional People knows how to recover dues and make payment to creditors.
- It will be helpful in saving unemployment. If company will be keep on going liquidate then unemployment problem instead of reducing it will be increasing and it will be adversely affect the growth of Country.
- Due to this Non Performing Loan Repayment ratio will be reduced.
- Overall it will be contributed in growth engine of country as money will be recovered and it can be use for Capital Expenditure or Devlopment of Country.

❖ **Opportunities:**

Practising CA, CS, CMA having 10 years of Experience can become Insolvency Professional subject to clearance of ***Limited Insolvency* Exams** and can play an Important Role in it. Person other than having requisite professional degree will be needed 15yrs of Experience in Management after having Bachelor degree and even Advocate of Bar Council can also Act as Insolvency Professional.

Exam need to be given Online and there is prescribe material for same and same material might be Amended from time to time as per changes Required.

Once exam is clear Person need to be registered with respective Institute for Acting as Insolvency Professional. The person registered will be having 6 month Validity to perform himself as Insolvency Professional on Payment of Prescribed Fees to the Institute.

Even Partnership firm can be Registered as Insolvency Professional subject to Majority Partner have clear Insolvency Exam.

As far as Remuneration is concerned it is highly Remunerative as per Challenge. Remuneration is depending on case to case and Amount Realised. The Remuneration will be charged on basis of Percentage. So Insolvency Professional will do his/her best efforts to recover maximum amount that they can recovered as Remuneration is received on basis "**MORE YOU RECOVERED, MORE YOU EARN**"

Recent Happening: Since Insolvency resolution process comes under Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016, so NPA Ordinance 2017 has been brought vide section 35AA & 35AB of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 on the basis of IBC, 2016 issuing press release by Ministry of Finance on 5th May, 2017.

❖ **Concluding Thoughts:**

Being understood as a CA student and having analyzed aspects of the IBC, 2016, on that basis, such code may be concluded in the following points-

- We are towards change in banking landscape for preventing bad assets or stressed assets because Malya already given stresses to our Govt.
- RBI has been empowered for various actions.
- IBC 2016 is an umbrella of opportunities especially for Chartered Accountants.
- Stringent provisions of IBC will create a growth oriented picture of banking sector that will contribute to Indian Economy.
- And let's see further implications after one year when it is implemented.

Recent Applicability: Lancho Infratech became the first company to face bankruptcy proceedings among the dozen identified by the regulator as IDBI Bank has decided to recover its dues by taking the resolution to insolvency court.

For more information, visit http://ibbi.gov.in/index.html.

"The work of Chartered Accountant is not only of that of Addition, Subtraction, Matching credit, Set Off etc they have much more to do and Contribute it for NATION BUILDING" – This is one of much more to be done by Us in near future by gaining experience.

STUDENT's ARTICLE

Maharshi Amar Shukla
WRO No- 0441942

Income Computation & Disclosure Standards

I. Introduction

"The Ministry of Finance has issued **Ten Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS)**, operationalising a new framework for computation of taxable income. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) notified these standards **under Section 145(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 vide 'Notification No. 33/2015 dated 31 March 2015'**.

The notification of these standards came as a follow-up to the **announcement made by the Finance Minister in his maiden budget speech in July 2014** of the intent to notify standards for computation of tax."

"Explaining the relevance of ICDS, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said in his budget speech that currently there are various loopholes in the Tax system with regards to treatment of certain items.

ICDSs are **expected to fill up some gaps that existed in the current taxation** set up by bringing in **consistency and clarity in computation of taxable income** and providing stability in tax treatments of various items. ICDSs will also address the significant issue relating to taxability of assessees when companies in India move their financial reporting to IndAS that are converged with IFRS in a phased manner commencing 1 April 2015."

The notification with 10 ICDS has been issued on 31st March,2015. Post receipt of concerns of various stakeholders the Government had deferred the applicability of ICDS by one year and re-notified under Notification no. 87 dated 29 September, 2016 the amended ICDS to be applicable w.e.f AY 2017-18. Now, Finally the Board has issued various clarifications on the amended ICDS by issuance of a circular no. 10/ 2017 dated 23 March, 2017. With the notification of ICDS, there is certainty on the path that has been chosen by the CBDT.

II. Latest Circular No. 10/2017 dated 23rd March, 2017

- ✓ **Interplay between ICDS I and Maintenance of Books of Account**
  It is clarified that ICDS are not applicable to maintenance of books of account. The Accounting Policies in ICDS I are applicable for computation of income

- ✓ **Inconsistency between judicial precedents and ICDS**
  The ICDSs have been notified after examination of judicial views for bringing certainty on issues covered by it. As the CBDT has now provided certainty by notifying ICDS, the provisions of ICDS shall be applicable to the transactional issues dealt therein from AY 2017-18 and onwards.

- ✓ **Applicability of ICDS in certain cases**
  The clarifications have been issued by the CBDT on the applicability of ICDS to persons covered under presumptive taxation scheme, companies following Ind-AS, computation under Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') and Alternate Minimum Tax ('AMT'), banks, etc. as under:

- ✓ **Persons covered by presumptive scheme of taxation (eg. Sec 44AD, 44AE, 44ADA, 44B, 44BB, 44BBA of the Income-tax Act, 1961).**

It has been clarified that ICDS is applicable to persons having income chargeable under the head 'Profits or gains of business or profession' or 'Income from other sources'. Therefore the relevant ICDS shall also apply to persons computing income under the relevant presumptive taxation scheme.

- ✓ **Applicability to companies which adopted Ind-AS**
  ICDS is applicable for computation of taxable income under the Income-tax Act, 1961 ('Act') irrespective of the accounting standards adopted by the companies i.e., either Accounting standards or IND-AS.

- ✓ **Whether applicable to computation under MAT and AMT**
  As the provisions of ICDS are applicable for computation of income under the regular provisions of the Act, the provisions **of ICDS shall not apply for computation of book profit under section 115JB of the Act.** However, as AMT is computed on adjusted total income derived by making specified adjustment to total income computed under regular provisions of the Act, the provisions of **ICDS will apply for computation of AMT.**

- ✓ **Applicability to Banks, Non-banking financial institutions, Insurance companies, Power sector etc.**
  The general provisions of ICDS shall **apply to all persons** unless there are sector specific provisions contained in the ICDS or the Act. (Example: ICDS VIII contains specific provisions for Banks or certain financial institutions and Schedule I of the Act contains specific provisions for Insurance business). Applicability of ICDS III and IV by real estate developers and Build-Operate-Transfer ('BOT') projects and applicability of ICDS for leases As **currently there is no specific ICDS notified for real estate developers, BOT projects and leases, the relevant provisions of the Act and ICDS shall apply to these transactions as may be applicable.**

- ✓ **Applicability of ICDS to income liable to tax on gross basis**
  The provisions of ICDS shall also be applicable for computation of income on gross basis (e.g. interest, royalty, fees for technical services under section 115A of the Act) for arriving at the amount chargeable to tax.

- ✓ **Conflict between the provisions of ICDS and Income Tax Rules, 1962**
  As ICDS provides for general principles for computation of income, in case of conflict between the provisions of the Rules and ICDS, the provisions of Rules which deal with specific circumstances, shall prevail (e.g. 9A, 9B etc.).

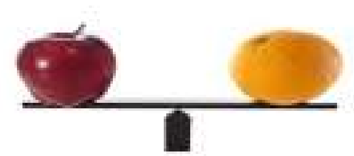
Presentation of computation of income after introduction of ICDS:

COMPUTATION OF TOTAL INCOME		
AS PER NORMAL PROVISIONS		
Net profit as per profit and loss account		XX
Add: Adjustment pertaining to ICDS	XX	
Less: Adjustment pertaining to ICDS	(XX)	XX
Net profit after giving effect to ICDS		**XX**
Add: Disallowables / Items considered separately under the Act	XX	
Less: Allowables / Items considered separately under the Act	(XX)	XX
Taxable Total Income		XX
Tax at normal rates (A)		XX
AS PER MINIMUM ALTERNATE TAX ('MAT') PROVISIONS		
Net profit as per profit and loss account		XX
Add: Additions as per section 115JB of the Act	XX	
Less: Reductions as per section 115JB of the Act	(XX)	XX
Book Profit as per section 115JB of the Act		XX
Tax at MAT rates (B)		XX
Tax payable (Higher of A or B)		XX

III. The Ten Standards

Standard	Particulars	Corresponding	Corresponding
ICDS I	Accounting Policies	AS-1& -5	IAS-1 & -8
ICDS II	Valuation of Inventories	AS-2	IAS-2
ICDS III	Construction Contracts	AS-7	IAS-115
ICDS IV	Revenue Recognition	AS-9	IAS-109
ICDS V	Tangible Fixed Assets	AS-10	IAS-16
ICDS VI	Effects of Changes in Forex Rates	AS-11	IAS-21
ICDS VII	Government Grants	AS-12	IAS-20
ICDS VIII	Securities	AS-13	IAS-109
ICDS IX	Borrowing Costs	AS-16	IAS-23
ICDS X	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets	AS-29	IAS-37

IV. Key Affected Areas – What's Different ?



Summary of Significant Deviations created by ICDS

- **<u>ICDS I - Accounting Policies</u>**<u>(VersusAS-1& -5)</u>

⇒ ICDS recognizes three accounting concepts – going concern, consistency and accrual. But ICDS **does not recognize the concept of prudence.**

⇒ **Expected losses or mark-to-market losses shall not be recognized** unless permitted by any other ICDS.

⇒ Further, *as per FAQ 8 dated 23rd March, 2017* issued by CBDT, **<u>expected gains or mark to market gains</u>** shall not be recognized unless permitted by any other ICDS.

⇒ **Accounting policies shall not be changed without a reasonable cause** whereas AS permits change if it is required by statute or for compliance of AS or if the change would result in a more appropriate presentation.

⇒ **<u>For example</u>**–Say there is expected loss of Rs. 5,00,000/- and anticipated income of Rs. 1,00,000/- Now as per Books, the loss would be recognized, while the income won't be. However, as per ICDS loss of Rs. 5,00,000/- won't be recognized, but income of Rs. 1,00,000/- shall be recognized.

STUDENT's ARTICLE

- **ICDS II – Valuation of Inventories** (VersusAS-2)
    - ⇒ New ICDS now permits **standard cost method** for the purpose of inventory valuation
    - ⇒ **Method of valuation of inventory once adopted** by a taxpayer in any tax year shall **not be changed without a reasonable cause.**
    - ⇒ Recording of inventory is **now required for service providers too.**
    - ⇒ **According to ICDS, in case of dissolution of a partnership firm or association of person or body of individuals, *notwithstanding whether business is discontinued or not*, the inventory on the date of dissolution shall be valued at the *net realizable value*.**
    - ⇒ ***Thus, following caselaws are overruled –***
        - **Sakthi Trading Co. Vs CIT** - If on dissolution of the firm the business is not discontinued, then, the ordinary principle of commercial accounting permitting valuation of stock-in-trade at Cost or Net Realizable value whichever is lower will apply.
        - **A. L. A. Firm Vs CIT** - In cases of dissolution of firm, the stock-in-trade will have to be valued at the prevailing market price while preparing the accounts if the business of the firm is discontinued.

- **ICDS III - Construction Contracts**(VersusAS-7)
    - ⇒ The CBDT clarified that Retention money, being part of overall contract revenue, shall be recognised as revenue subject to reasonable certainty of its ultimate collection condition contained in Para 9 of ICDS –III on Construction Contracts.
    - ⇒ **Pre-construction income** in the nature of interest, dividend and capital gains **shall not be reduced** from the cost of construction. They **shall be taxed as income.**
    - ⇒ AS-7 requires that contract costs relating to future activity shall be recognized as an asset **when it is probable that such costs are recoverable**. ICDS provides for **recognizingsuch costs as an asset.**
    - ⇒ **Condition of non-recognition of contract revenues, if it is not possible to reliably measure the outcome of a contract, is not incorporated in ICDS** based on recommendation that it is subjective in nature and has resulted in litigation and postponement of tax liability.
    - ⇒ **Once a contract crosses 25% of the completion stage, the revenue in respect of such contract shall be required to be recognized but the same is not the case currently under AS 7.**
    - ⇒ **Losses incurred on a contract shall be allowed only in proportion to the stage of completion**. As per Committee, future or **anticipated losses shall not** be allowed, unless such losses are actually incurred.
    - ⇒ Thus, following caselaws are overruled by ICDS –
        - **CIT Vs Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd.** also, **CIT Vs Advance Construction Co. Ltd. –** It was held that foreseeable losses on construction contracts were allowed as a deduction for tax purpose.

- **ICDS IV - Revenue Recognition** (VersusAS-9)
    - ⇒ Revenue from service transactions shall be recognized by following '**percentage completion method'** alone. AS permits adoption of either 'completed service contract method' or'percentage completion method'.
    - ⇒ Sale of goods shall be recognized **when all significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred.** Claims for **escalation of price and export incentives can be postponed to theextent of uncertainty involved.**
    - ⇒ Interest will be recognized on time basis, dividend as per provisions of the Act and royalty as per terms of the relevant agreement.

STUDENT's ARTICLE

- **<u>ICDS V - Tangible Fixed Assets</u>**<u>(VersusAS-10)</u>

⇒ In case of **acquisition of an asset in exchange for another asset**, shares or other securities, **fair value of tangible fixed asset acquired shall be recorded as actual cost of the asset.**

⇒ However, AS provides that where fixed asset is acquired in exchange for another asset, shares or other securities issued, cost of asset acquired should be recorded **either at fair market valueof asset given up/shares or securities issued or fair market value of asset acquired, whichever is more clearly evident.**

⇒ AS 10 read with guidance note on Machinery for Spares provides for charge to P/L, however spares to specific asset should be capitalised and shall form part of that Asset whereas **ICDS provides that machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of tangible fixed asset and their use is expected to be irregular, shall be capitalized.**

⇒ Income arising on transfer of a tangible fixed asset and depreciation shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Laws.

⇒ Existing AS **permits capitalization of foreign exchange difference along with the underlying asset** under certain circumstances. **ICDS reiterates the fact that capitalization of exchange difference** relating to fixed asset shall be in accordance with the Section 43A and other provisions of the Income Tax Act.

- **<u>ICDS VI - Effects of Changes in ForexRates</u>**<u>(VersusAS-11)</u>

⇒ ***Revenue monetary items (like trade receivables, payables, bank balance, etc.):***
As per AS 11 It should be Reported using the closing rate and exchange difference recognized in P/L A/c. ,the same treatement given in case of ICDS

⇒ ICDS provides that the exchange differences on translation of non-integral foreign operations to be recognized as an **income or expense as against accumulation in foreign currency translation reserve** in Balance Sheet as prescribed under AS.

⇒ ***Capital monetary items – relating to Non Imported assets:***
Option of capitalization as per Para 46 & 46A of AS -11, exchange differences arising in case of long-term foreign currency monetary items shall be either adjusted to capital asset or accumulated in Foreign Currency Monetary Item Translation Difference Account (FCMITDA) whereas in ICDS No such option will be available.

- **<u>ICDS VII Government Grants</u>**<u>(VersusAS-12)</u>

⇒ Grant should be recognized On reasonable assurance of compliance of attached conditions and reasonable certainty of ultimate collection, Mere receipt is ***not sufficient However, ICDS goes one step further stating that Recognition cannot be postponed beyond date of actual receipt***

⇒ ICDS **does not permit the capital approach for recording of government grants**. Therefore, Government grants should **either be treated as revenue receipt or should be reduced from the cost of fixed assets** based on the purpose for which such grant or subsidy is given.

- **<u>ICDS VIII – Securities</u>**<u>(VersusAS-13)</u>

⇒ Since ICDS deals with computation of income under Business or Other Sources heads, **ICDS only deals with securities held as stock-in-trade.**

⇒ Securities should be **valued at lower of cost or net realizable value (NRV).** Comparison of cost and NRV shall be done **category-wise (and not for each individual security)**, for which securities shall be classified into the following categories: (a) Shares (b) Debt securities (c) Convertible securities (d) Any other securities not covered above.

⇒ **Unlisted or thinly traded securities shall be valued at cost.**

⇒ In case of acquisition of securities in exchange for issue of shares or other securities, **fair value of shares or securities acquired shall be recorded as actual cost of the securities.**

✹ **<u>ICDS IX -Borrowing Costs</u>**<u>(VersusAS-16)</u>

⇒ Borrowing cost **will not include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings**, whereas AS includes such differences to the extent that they are regarded as anadjustment to interest costs.

⇒ Unlike AS 16, ICDS **does not define any minimum period for classification of an asset as a qualifying asset** (with the exception of inventories). Borrowing Cost may need to be capitalized even if an asset does not take substantial period of time to construct.

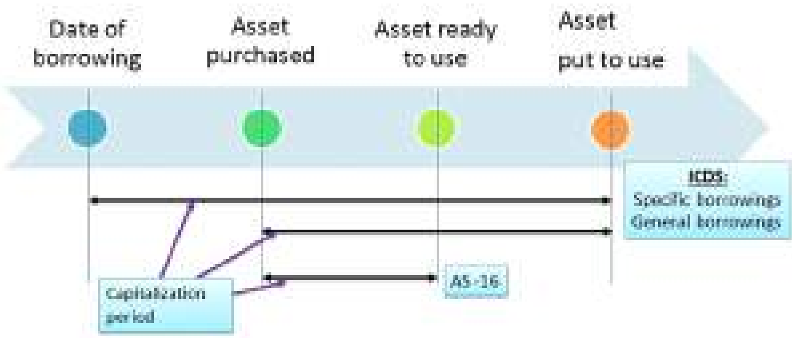
⇒ ICDS states that in case of **specific borrowings capitalization of borrowing cost should commence from the date of borrowing** whereas AS requires cumulative fulfillment of three conditions viz. incurrence of capital expenditure, incurrence of borrowing costs and preparatory activities being in progress.

⇒ In case, **asset is not put to use, capitalization under ICDS will be higher than that under AS-16** which stops capitalization when all activities to prepare asset for its use arecomplete.

⇒ ICDS has prescribed **a new formula for capitalization of borrowing cost on general borrowings** which involves allocating the total general borrowing cost incurred in the ratio ofaverage cost of qualifying asset on the first day and last day of the previous year and the average cost of total asset on the first and last day of the previous year, except assetsfunded from specific borrowings.

⇒ Unlike AS, **income on temporary investments of borrowed funds cannot be reduced from borrowing costs eligible for capitalization in ICDS**.

⇒ Unlike AS, **condition of suspension of capitalization during interruption of active development is removed in ICDS**.



✹ **<u>ICDS X - Provisions, Contingent Liabilities &Contingent Assets</u>**<u>(Versus AS-29)</u>

⇒ A provision can be recognized when it is **"reasonably certain" that an outflow of economic resources** will be required to settle an obligation As against condition of "probable" under AS.

⇒ A contingent asset can be recognized when the **realization of related income is "reasonably certain"** as against condition of "virtual certainty" under AS.

V. Wings of Hope or Doomsday Despair

In my opinion –

- The **taxable income now might be visibly delinked from the accounting income** as both will be computed underdifferent set of standards and principles.
- The areas **of significant differences between the existing AS and the corresponding tax positions** would be the key areas thatassessees would need to consider while implementing ICDS.
- **ICDS has been drafted keeping the existing AS as abase.** There are significant differences between Ind-AS and existing AS. With Indian companies moving into Ind-AS in phases from 1 April 2015 onwards, **there would be additional adjustments required to be made** to the accounting profit calculated using Ind-AS to arrive at the taxable income as per the Act.
- ICDS has **not adequately addressed certain areas** such as financial instruments, share-based payments, etc.,which are quite prevalent in today's business environment.
- Some of the **judicial pronouncements whichwere in favour of the assessees** might no longer beoperative.
- **ICDS has considered only the existing AS currently.** For accounting purposes, companies have also been relying upon numerous other pieces of literature issued by the ICAI such as Guidance Notes, Accounting Standard Interpretations,etc. These areas needs to be carefully evaluated as it has significant impacts on reporting of numbers for covered entities. They may impact computation oftaxable income going forward.
- **Appropriate modifications needs to be made to theIncome tax return and Form 3CD** to determine taxableincome computed as per provision of ICDS.
- Another area that needs the regulator's attention arethe Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) provisions. Once Ind-AS comes in, some companies would report based onInd-AS whereas others would report based on existingIndian GAAP; **therefore the accounting profits based onwhich MAT is to be calculated would need to beclarified**, and may require consideration of suitableadjustments to Ind-AS accounting profit.
- While standard setters **have clarified that additional setof books of accounts will not be required for ICDS**, however, thedifferences between the two standards may give rise toadditional computations and reconciliations, which inessence **could result in the need for maintaining additional set of records** especially for large and multilocationcompanies.

VI. Conclusion – ICDS Now a Usual Life !

- ICDS is now a reality, and certainly a step in the right direction to enable smooth implementation of Ind-AS, and reduce tax litigation in the medium term.
- As with any new framework, its implementation is expected to throw up challenges. With the extent of changes in financial, corporate and tax reporting regulations, corporates in India,certainly have their task cut out for 2015.

Hitesh Kishor Agiwal
WRO 0498083

INCOME COMPUTATION AND DISCLOSURE STANDARDS (ICDS)

Overview:

The Ministry of Finance has issued 10 Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS), operationalising a new framework for computation of taxable income by all Assessees in relation to their income under the heads 'Profit and gains of business or profession' and 'Income from Other Sources' and not for the purpose of maintenance of books or preparing financial statements.

The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) notified these standards u/s. 145(2) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (the Act) vide 'Notification No. 33/2015/SO 892(E) dated 31 March 2015'. This notification comes as a follow up to the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his maiden budget speech in July 2014 of the intent to notify standards for computation of tax. Subsequently, Notification No. 87/2016, dated 29-9- 2016 came into force with effect from 1-4-2016 and became applicable with effect from Assessment Year 2017-18 and clarification in form of FAQ's issued on 23-03-2017 vide Circular 10/2017.

Applicability:

All Assesses following Mercantile System of accounting (including the non-corporate assessee's who are covered by Presumptive Scheme of taxation) except Individual and Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) who is not required to get his accounts audited u/s. 44AB of the Act. Thus in case Assessee is Individual or HUF and is carrying on Business with sales turnover less than Rs 2 Crores or carrying on profession with Gross receipts less than Rs 50 Lacs during AY 2017-18 (financial year 2016-17) then ICDS are not applicable on such Individual or HUF.

In the case of conflict between the provisions of The Income Tax Act, 1961 and ICDS's then the provisions of The Act shall prevail to that extent. Also, in case of inconsistency with judicial precedents, ICDS would prevail to the transactional issues dealt therein from AY 2017-18.

ICDS No	ICDS	Corresponding AS
I	ACCOUNTING POLICIES	AS-1
II	VALUATION OF INVENTORIES	AS-2
III	CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS	AS-7
IV	REVENUE RECOGNITION	AS-9
V	TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	AS-10
VI	EFFECTS OF CHANGE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES	AS-11
VII	GOVERNMENT GRANTS	AS-12
VIII	SECURITIES	AS-13
IX	BORROWING COSTS	AS-10
X	PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES & CONTINGENT ASSETS	AS-29

ICDS – I: Accounting Policies

- This ICDS deals with the Significant Accounting Policies (SAP).
- It recognizes the Fundamental Accounting Assumptions of 'Going concern, Consistency and Accrual' while it does not consider the concepts of 'Prudence and Materiality'.
- Treatment and presentation have to be governed by on the basis of 'Substance over form'.
- Marked to market (MTM) loss or an expected loss is not to be recognized unless recognition of such loss is in accordance with the provisions of any other ICDS. Same principle shall apply mutatis mutandis to MTM gains or expected profit.
- SAP shall not be changed without reasonable cause.
- Apply to derivatives not within the scope of ICDS – VI.
- All the SAP adopted and Change in SAP having material effect along with the amount of change shall be disclosed. In case of no material effect in current year but the disclosure should also be made in the year in which such change has material effect for first time.

ICDS – II: Valuation of Inventory

- Inventories has been defined to mean assets held for –
  - Sale in the normal course of business
  - In the process of production of such sale
  - In the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process orin the rendering of services.
- This ICDS is not applicable to WIP- Construction & Service Contracts covered under ICDS –III, Shares/Debentures and other financial instruments held as Stock in Trade covered under ICDS –VIII, Producers' inventories such as livestock, agriculture/forest products, minerals oils, ores & gases to the extent they are measured at Net Realizable value and Machinery Spare used for tangible fixed assets covered under ICDS –V.
- This ICDS requires Inventory to be valued at Cost (determined using FIFO or Weighted Average Cost methods) or Net Realizable Value(NRV) whichever is lower.
- Further, Standard Costing and Retail Method have also been permitted for measurement of cost inventories.
- Cost of Inventories = Cost of Purchases + Cost of Services (available to all Assessees whether Service Provider or not) + Cost of Conversions + any other cost directly attributable – NRV of Scrap/waste
- This ICDS requires disclosure of the accounting policies adopted in measuring inventories including the cost formulae used and the total carrying amount of inventories and its classification appropriate to a person.

ICDS – III: Construction Contracts

- This ICDS is required to be applied in determination of income of a contractor from construction contract.
- Applicable separately to each construction contracts and also includes contracts for the rendering of services which are directly related to the construction of asset.
- It only recognizes Percentage of Completion Method (POCM) for recognizing contract revenue and contract costs associated with a construction contract.
- The revised ICDS provides that in relation to construction contracts under progress as on 31.3.2016, the method of accounting being regularly followed by an entity in respect of the same, even if different from POCM, may continue to be followed.
- Retention money shall be recognized as revenue subject to reasonable certainty of its ultimate collection condition.
- This ICDS also contains certain disclosure requirements like the amount of contract, revenue recognized as revenue for the current period. The methods used to determine the stage of completion of contracts in progress, etc.

ICDS – IV: Revenue Recognition

- This ICDS deals with the bases for the recognition of revenue arising in the course of the ordinary activities of a person from –
  - Sale of goods
  - The rendering of services
  - From the resources yielding Interest, Royalties or Dividends
- It does not deal with the aspects of revenue recognition which are dealt with by otherICDS's.
- "Revenue" is the gross inflow of cash, receivables or other consideration arising in the ordinary business activities of a person from the sale of goods, from the rendering of services or from the various resources yielding interest, royalties or dividends.

In an agency relationship, the revenue is the amount of commission and not the gross inflow of the cash, receivables or other consideration.

- ❖ This ICDS also contains a provision wherein the revenue from sale of goods could be recognized when there is reasonable certainty of its ultimate collection.
- ❖ However, 'reasonable certainty for ultimate collection' is not a criterion for recognition of revenue from rendering of services or use by others of person's resources yielding interest, royalties or dividends.
- ❖ The revised ICDS now additionally provides that revenue is required to be recognized on a straight line basis over the specific period where the services are provided by an indeterminate number of acts over a specific period of time
- ❖ However, revenue from service contracts with duration of not more than 90 days may be recognized when the rendering of services under that contract is completed or substantially completed.
- ❖ The interest on refund of any tax, duty or cess shall be recognized as income on receipt basis.
- ❖ As a principle, Interest accrues on time basis and Royalty accrues on the basis of contractual terms. Subsequent non recovery can be claimed as deduction in view of amended section 36(1)(vii) of the Act.
- ❖ Applicable to revenues that are liable to tax on gross basis for non-residents u/s. 115A of the Act.
- ❖ This ICDS contains certain disclosure requirements like the amount of revenue from service transactions recognized as revenue during the previous year, the method used to determine the stage of completion of service transactions in progress, information relating to service transactions in progress at the end of the previous year, etc.

ICDS – V: Tangible Fixed Assets

- ❖ This ICDS deals with the treatment of tangible fixed assets.
- ❖ This provides the definition of the tangible fixed asset which also provides criteria for determining whether an item is to be classified as a tangible fixed asset,
- ❖ "Tangible Fixed Asset" is an asset being land, building, plant and machinery, furniture, etc held with the intension of being used for the purpose of producing or providing goods or services and is not held for sale in normal course of business,
- ❖ This ICDS provides the components of actual cost of such assets and valuation of such assets in special cases.
- ❖ The fair value of the tangible fixed asset acquired in exchange for shares or other securities or another asset shall be its actual cost.
- ❖ The ICDS also provides that the depreciation on such assets and income arising on transfer of such assets shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of The Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ❖ The expenditure incurred till the plant has begun commercial production i.e. production intended for Sale or Captive Consumption shall be capitalized.
- ❖ The requirement of maintaining the details of jointly owned fixed assets in the fixed asset register separately has been done away with.
- ❖ The ICDS also contains the disclosure requirements in respect of such assets, like the description of the assets or block of assets, rate of depreciation, actual cost or written down value, as the case may be, etc.

ICDS – VI: The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

- ❖ This ICDS deals with treatment of transactions in foreign currencies, translating the financial statements of foreign operations and treatment of foreign currency transactions in the nature of forward exchange contracts.
- ❖ This ICDS requires exchange differences arising on settlement of monetary items or conversion thereof at last day of the previous year to be recognized as income or as expense in that previous year.
- ❖ Foreign Currency Translation Reserve as on 1st April 2016, pertaining to monetary items for non-integral operations, shall be recognized in the AY 2017-18 to the extent not recognized in the past computation.
- ❖ In respect of non-monetary items, exchange differences arising on conversion thereof as at the last day of the previous year shall not be recognized as income or as expense in that previous year.
- ❖ The ICDS contains provisions for initial recognition, conversion at the last date of the previous year and recognition of exchange differences. These provisions shall be subject to the provisions of section 43A of the Act and Rule 115 of The Income Tax Rules, 1962.
- ❖ The ICDS requires classification of a foreign operations or a non-integral foreign operation.

ICDS – VII: Government Grants

- This ICDS deals with the treatment of government grants received on or after 1st April 2016 (grants received prior to the 1st April 2016 shall continue to be recognized as per the prevailing law). It recognizes that the government grants are sometimes called by other names such as subsidies, cash incentives, duty drawbacks, etc.
- This ICDS does not deal with the Government Assistance other than in the form of Government grants and Government participation in the ownership of the enterprise
- It requires government grants relatable to the depreciable assets to be reduced from actual cost/WDV. It further provides that where the government grant is not directly relatable to the asset acquired, then a pro-rata reduction of the amount of grant should be made in the same proportion of such asset bears to all assets with reference to which the government grant is so received.
- It requires recognition of government grants when there is a reasonable assurance that the person shall comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants shall be received. However, it also states that recognition of government grants shall not be postponed beyond the date of actual receipt.
- The standard requires government grants relating to the non-depreciable assets to be recognized as income over the same period over which the cost of meeting such obligations is charges to income.
- The standard also requires government grants receivable as compensation for expenses or losses incurred in a previous financial year or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the person will no further related costs to be recognized as income of the period in which it is receivable.
- All other government grants have to be recognized as income over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.
- The standard contains certain disclosure requirements like nature and extent of government grants recognized during the previous year as income, nature and extent of government grants not recognized during the previous year as income and reasons thereof.

ICDS – VIII: Securities

- This ICDS has been bifurcated into two parts – Part A: Securities held as Stock in Trade and Part B: Securities held by a Scheduled Bank or Public Financial Institutions formed under a Central or a State Act or so declared under the Companies Act, 1956 or the Companies Act, 2013.
- It requires securities to be recognized at actual cost of acquisition, which shall comprise of its purchase price and include acquisition charges like brokerage, fees, tax, duty or cess etc.
- The actual cost of a security acquired in exchange for other securities or another asset shall be the fair value of the security acquired.
- For the measurement of securities held as stock in trade, the securities are to be first aggregated category wise. The aggregate cost and NRV of each category of security is compared and the lower of the two is to be taken as carrying value.
- It goes on to provide that such comparison of actual cost initially recognized and net realizable value has to be done category wise and not for each individual security.
- The Assessee shall be permitted to claim deduction of interest on security offered to tax on accrual basis but not received while computing capital gains.

ICDS – IX: Borrowing Cost

- This ICDS deals with the treatment of borrowing costs. It does not deal with the actual or imputed cost of owners' equity and preference share capital.
- It requires borrowing costs which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset to be capitalized as part of the cost of that asset; other borrowing costs have to be recognized in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- Borrowing costs shall exclude those borrowing costs that are otherwise not allowable under the specific provisions of the Act.
- Qualifying asset has been defined to mean –
  - Land, building, pant, machinery or furniture being tangible assets
  - Know-how, patents, copyrights, trademarks, licenses, franchises or any other business or commercial rights of similar

nature being intangible assets.
- Inventories that require a period of 12 months or more to bring them to a saleable condition.

- ❖ This ICDS requires capitalization of specific borrowing costs and general borrowing costs.
- ❖ The capitalization of general borrowing costs, used for the purpose of acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, shall be done on by asset by asset basis.
- ❖ It also provides as to when capitalization of borrowing costs would commence and cease.
- ❖ It requires disclosure of the accounting policy adopted for borrowing costs and the amount of borrowing costs capitalized during the year.

ICDS 10: Provisions, Contingent Liabilties and Contingent Assets:

- ❖ This ICDS deals with Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, however, it does not deal with the Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets –
  - Resulting from financial instruments,
  - Resulting from executory contract
  - Arising in insurance business from contracts with policyholders
  - Covered by another ICDS

  It also does not deal with the recognition of revenue dealt with ICDS on Revenue recognition.
- ❖ ICDS specifies the conditions for recognition of a provision, namely, existence of a present obligation as a result of a past event, reasonable certainty that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations and making a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation.
- ❖ When it becomes reasonably certain that inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income have to be recognized in the previous year in which the change occurs.
- ❖ To avoid 'double taxation' and 'escapement of income' transitional provision is provided that provisions or assets and related income shall be recognized for the year commencing on or after 01 April, 2016 in accordance with this ICDS after taking into account amount recognized, if any, for the same in any previous year ending on or before March 2016.
- ❖ It contains specific disclosure requirements in respect of each class of provision, asset and related income recognized.

Inference:

The rationale behind issuing ICDS is to lessen the uncertainty of alternative accounting treatment due to flexibility offered by AS & also to reduce litigation that crops up when the stand taken by I.T. Authorities is not in alignment with the AS. Also, ICDS shall apply irrespective of Accounting Standards adopted by companies i.e. either AS or Ind-AS.

However, to what extent ICDS shall be applied in right spirit, especially by the lower income tax authorities needs to be seen.

It shall not be applicable to computation of book profit u/s 115JB of the Act. But, the provisions of ICDS shall apply for computation of AMT u/s. 115JC of the Act.

Each ICDS requires disclosures in respect of various items dealt in the said standard. Net effect on the income due to application of ICDS is to be disclosed in the Return of Income. The disclosures required under ICDS shall be made in the Tax Audit Report in Part B of Form 3CD Clause 13, Sub-clause (D). However, there shall not be any separate disclosure requirements for persons who are not liable to tax audit.

Thanking you readers!!

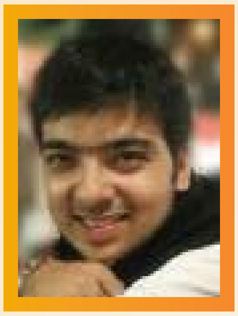
NOT TO MISS IN NAGPUR

Dragon Palace Temple

The Dragon Palace Temple, the Buddhist temple dedicated to Lord Buddha. is located in Kamptee, a satellite township of Nagpur district. Located at a distance of 20kms north-east of Nagpur, Dragon Palace sprawl over an area of 10 acres of land is a unique temple with striking architecture. The temple was established on 23rd November 1999 by Mother Noriko Ogawa Society of Japan, in association with Ms Sulekha Kumbhare, the MLA and Minister of State of Water and Sanitation. Renowned as the 'Lotus Temple of Nagpur', the Dragon Palace Temple is surrounded by lush green landscaped gardens dotted with flowering plants. The characteristics architecture of Dragon Palace Temple has won the 'International Award' for the best-solidified construction of the world.

The bright white walls of Dragon Palace Temple symbolises calm, clarity and divinity. A huge statue of Lord Buddha, carved out of a single block of sandalwood is installed on the first floor of the meditation hall. During the meditation hours, all the devotees who assemble in the temple chant 'Nangu-Mayo-Ho-Renge-Kyo'. The temple is an ideal place for those who are looking for some peace and want to de-stress yourself. The Dragon Palace Temple is open to the public throughout the year and the best time to visit the temple is between November and February.

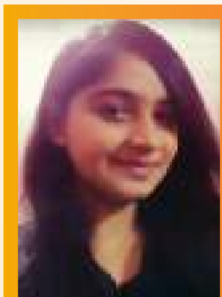
AMAZING CORNER



Moon are on the Sky,
We are on the Earth,
What is the basic difference in between both of them ?
Lets see :-
Moon always shines in their good times as well as in their bad times;
**(Good Times in Brightness & Bad Times in Darkness)*
That means always be Positive;
While we always shines in our good times & brings positivity whereas
when we falls in our bad times that brings negativity;

MORAL :
Be powerful to shine in your bad time also to make yourself more stronger.

- Vishal Saluja
WRO0438664



-Nishtha Vyas
WRO 0543724

GLIMPSES OF PAST EVENTS

An Interactive Meet with WIRC Office Bearers

GLIMPSES OF PAST EVENTS

Preparation of Regional conference on GST for CA students

Indoor sports meet : Sangram

GLIMPSES OF PAST EVENTS

Addhyayan: The Study Circle Meet
Restrictions on Cash Transactions

Residential Refresher Course On English Speaking

UPCOMING EVENTS

Date	Event	Time
01/07/2017	Blood Donation Camp and Free Health Checkup	9am to 3pm
02/07/2017	Green Marathon	7am onwards
15/07/2017	Regional Conference on GST for CA Students	9am to 10pm

No matter how diverse we are,
we all have only on home - The Earth!
Save Trees, Save Earth!

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
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