



Gurgaon Branch of NIRC



of

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

(set up by an act of parliament)

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e-NEWSLETTER

From Chairman's Desk...



CA. Naveen Garg

Chairman

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Dear Professional Colleagues and Students,

It's September...

Yes, it's again that time of the year where every practicing member would be assiduously engrossed under the encumbrance of accounts closures and audit for the financial year and filing of tax returns within time provided as per statute.

'Professionalism is skill & values in perfect balance'. Therefore, with fundamental changes lined up in every sphere of our professional area, our intellect and knowledge would be continuously tested on a continuous basis, and we have to prove our professional performance by balancing our skills, values and ethics, perfectly.

On Independence Day, the country witnessed a mesmerizing speech by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi from the ramparts of Red Fort which inspired us all. We at the Branch, celebrated the occasion by organizing the traditional flag hoisting ceremony in the branch

premises. A seminar on 'Income Tax Audit, TCS and Intricacy & Interesting Issues in CIT (A)/ITAT' has been organized in August month which drew a full house. Furthermore an "Elocution Contest", "Quiz Contest" and Seminar on "Tax Audit & 15 CA/CB Certificates under Income Tax" was also organized for CA Students in the month of August .

From health point of view, I want to inform you that Yoga classes has been extended to 5 days a week rather than only once a week which is free of cost for all our members & their families.

Gurgaon branch requests all its members to bring sponsorships for the events and the seminars. Also its open for any type of corporate tie ups for the benefit of CA fraternity.

I request all my respected members and students to refer our website (www.icaigurgaon.org) for upcoming seminars and events in September 2016 month.

Gurgaon Branch is open to new ideas and programmes, members are requested to give suggestions and contribute their thoughts.

Thank You!

Best Regards,

(CA. Naveen Garg)

Chairman





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e-NEWSLETTER

From Secretary's Desk...



CA. Arun Aggarwal
Secretary
Email: arunaggarwalca@gmail.com
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Dear Professional Colleagues,

Please accept our warm wishes to the joyous festive of Ganpati Pooja and a heartfelt "Happy Teachers Day"!

The Principal-Article relationship in our profession is akin to the sacred Teacher-Student relationship. Our principals are the first one that come in our mind as a teacher and preacher and that is so for a sacred reason!

अखण्डमण्डलाकारं व्याप्तं येन चराचरम् ।

तत्पदं दर्शितं येन तस्मै श्रीगुरुवे नमः ॥

We congratulate and express heartfelt gratitude for the relentless efforts of the members for the betterment of the profession and hence the society.

The month of August saw conclusion of #2 seminars (one for Members and one for Students) and a student elocution contest held in your branch. We are delighted to see high interest of members in the events organized by the branch.

GST is the country's most comprehensive and biggest tax reform since independence. Its implementation is expected to bring in new opportunities for Chartered Accountants. Our President in his message to the members in Sept'16 Journal has said "ICAI is committed to the smooth rollout of GST and a process is already underway to prepare a clear pathway for the

rollout of GST through a series of countrywide awareness and training programmes for the members and other stakeholders."

Gurgaon Branch initiated the weekly series of Group Discussions on Model GST law wherein subject experts shall lead a detailed discussion on a different topic every week. We are delighted to note that the first discussion on 2nd September 2016 was well received by the members with multiple suggestions pouring in to make it more effective. The tentative topics for next 12 weekly sessions are annexed in Page no 7 of this newsletter. Please do reach out to us for your views and suggestions or if you intend to lead any of these discussions.

Before I conclude, I must thank you and all those who are helping the team manage the operations of the branch. Special mention goes for the staff of Gurgaon Branch of ICAI for devoting their time and effort.

Experto Crede'

With warm regards,

(CA. Arun Aggarwal)

Secretary





Gurgaon Branch of NIRC



of

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

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Independence Day Celebration (15th August 2016)





Transitional provisions: Carry forward of Credits under GST



CA. ASHISH CHAUDHARY

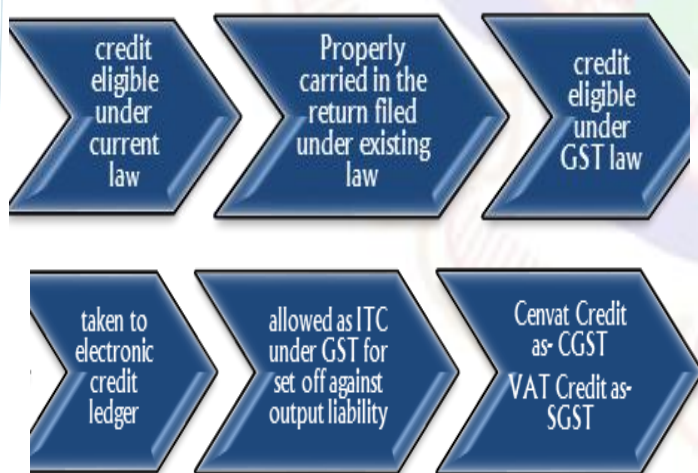
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Introduction

Goods and Service Tax (GST) in all likelihood is going to be rolled out in India w.e.f. 1.4.2017. Smooth migration to Goods and Service Tax (GST) would require business to take multiple actions so that all eligible benefits are carried forward in GST regime and proper systems, processes and procedures are envisaged and put in place in advance so as to ensure flawless compliance under the new law.

Transfer of credits balance from existing Indirect Tax laws to GST regime (sec. 143)

The transitional provisions provides for carry forward of unutilized credits under current law to Goods and Service Tax (GST) regime subject to fulfillment of conditions:



If all the above conditions are cumulatively fulfilled, unutilized credit under current law shall be allowed to be taken to Goods and Service Tax (GST) regime.

Action plan by Business

It becomes imperative for businesses to prepare themselves so that they may take their credit benefits to GST without any leakage/loss. Following could be suggested course of actions:

- Make all procurement from manufacturers/excise

dealers/registered service providers/VAT dealers.

- Undertake Cenvat Credit/VAT input Credit review of transactions of at least last one year prior to transition to identify the instances of missed out credits.
- All cases of possible liability under reverse charge must be ascertained and tax paid before Goods and Service Tax (GST) so that credit could be migrated. If demand is raised post Goods and Service Tax (GST) in respect of transactions prior to Goods and Service Tax (GST), credit may/ may not be allowed resulting in additional cost.
- Payment should be made to all vendors outstanding for period more than 3 months so that cenvat credit in respect of such vendor is allowed (not required to be reversed). There is no explicit provision in the GST law to re-avail the credit if payment made post GST.
- Any specific forms for charging concessional VAT, if VAT law of any particular state provides, must be obtained prior to GST. If buyer is not able to give, tax should be charged at normal tax rate so that at least buyer could get the credit. If later on (once GST is introduced) buyer is not able to give the form for whatever reasons, seller may have to pay differential tax without corresponding eligibility of credit to buyer.
- All credit/debit notes must be settled prior to migration date so that correct credit balance could be ascertained for carry forward.
- If any credits were reversed earlier under protest, it should be availed as on transition date and may again be reversed post transition under protest.
- If there is doubt/uncertainty as to eligibility of any credits under current law, it may be availed under protest under intimation to department so that credit is not lost warranting carry forward in return.
- If any credit is missed out or return not filed on time, it is not certain whether revision of return filed under existing law shall be allowed or not. Hence, returns for all registrations must be filed on time fully capturing the details of credit balance.



Transitional provisions: Carry forward of Credits under GST

- Registration under Goods and Service Tax (GST), if allowed to be obtained before roll out date, must be obtained in advance so that credit shown in return could be carried forward to electronic credit ledger automatically.
- The inventory balance should be minimized on migration date. This is because a VAT dealer may not be entitled to excise credits under existing law. If inventory is held on migration date and sold post Goods and Service Tax (GST), liability of Goods and Service Tax (GST) would arise without eligibility of corresponding excise credits. If same goods are purchased post Goods and Service Tax (GST), credit of GST would be available to set off against output supply.

There could be many other steps/actions which business may have to take depending upon their business and the applicability of provisions of Central Excise Act, Finance Act 1994, VAT law of particular state, Cenvat Credit Rules and other relevant provision of the law to ensure that credit balance taken is taken properly under Goods and Service Tax (GST) regime. The exercise could be done internally by business or may get it done through professional consultants so that there is neither any leakage nor any ineligible carry forwards.

Open issues:

Transition provisions have provided for transition of credits from existing law to Goods and Service Tax (GST). But still there are few issues which have not been unaddressed/remain unclarified:

- Transition provision requires that credit may be carried forward if it is allowed under existing law as well as Goods and Service Tax (GST) law. Cenvat Credit is pool in which all credits are accumulated. How to determine the composition of pool as on date of migration to ascertain if it contains any ineligible credits? What method to be followed?
- All supplies of goods held in inventory as on transition date, unless exempted or non taxable, would be liable to GST when supplied under Goods and Service Tax (GST). But a VAT dealer is not allowed to take the credits of excise duty paid on such goods. When supply of such inventory would be subjected to Goods and Service Tax (GST), is it not unfair not to allow excise credits?

- Whether unutilized Education Cess (including SHECess) balance could be allowed to be carried forward as cenvat credit?
- Whether excise dealer also allowed carrying forward credits under this provision as there will not be any concept of dealer under Goods and Service Tax (GST)?
- Whether any details need to be furnished to department for credit carried forward or mere disclosure in the return is sufficient?
- Manufacturer of exempted goods/services provider providing exempted service is required to reverse the credits under Rule 6 of Cenvat Credit Rules, 2004. There is time limit upto 30th June of next financial year to determine amount to be reversed finally. Whether such time would be eligible at the time of migration also or adjustment needs to be made in the return preceding appointed day?
- If credit is inadvertently missed out to be disclosed in the return, whether there would be provision to allow the revision of return filed under existing law so that correct balance could be taken?
- A service provider engaged in providing services from multiple locations and registered as centralized registration may have credit balance. Such person may require taking state wise registration under Goods and Service Tax (GST). How shall the credit balance on migration be apportioned among various units of assessee in different state? Whether option would be allowed to set off the credit balance against liability arising in any of the states?
- It is understood that cenvat credit shall be carried forward as CGST credit and VAT credit as SGST. In case excisable goods/services are procured interstate, whether it shall be allowed to be taken as IGST under Goods and Service Tax (GST)?

Conclusion

There is urgent need for business to take adequate steps timely. Any delay could directly result in loss/leakage of credits. It is also equally imperative to make representation before government to clarify all the open issues so that business is not put to state of confusion.

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Group Discussion on GST Law



Gurgaon Branch of NIRC of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Group Discussion on Goods and Services Tax

Tentative Topics

<i>Principles of Supply under Model GST Law</i>
<i>Principles of Place of Supply under Model GST Law</i>
<i>Principles of Time of Supply under Model GST Law</i>
<i>Principles of Value of Supply under Model GST Law</i>
<i>GST from CEO/ CFO/ Owners point of view</i>
<i>Input tax Credit under Model GST Law</i>
<i>Impact of GST for IT/ITES/ BPO sector / Technology</i>
<i>Matching reversal under Model GST Law</i>
<i>Impact of GST for Logistics sector</i>
<i>Impact of GST for Automotive sector</i>
<i>Registrations, returns and payment processes in GST</i>
<i>Transitional provisions</i>
<i>Impact of GST for Hospitality sector</i>

- **Weekly Discussion on Every Friday/Saturday**
- **02(Two) CPE credit hours for each session.**
- **Led by Industry/Topic Experts**
- **No fee applicable**



Accounting for Expected Credit Losses (ECL) under IFRS 9



CA. ADITYA SINGHAL

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IFRS 9 is the long awaited post-financial crisis response to accounting for bank assets and liabilities. In July 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) introduced the final guidance on expected loss (EL) model of impairment accounting. All financial entities will mandatorily have to use this model starting January 1, 2018. This article discusses the expected loss impairment model, with specific focus on its comparison with the expected loss model under the Basel framework.

The requirements of IFRS 9 are technically complicated and will take several years to develop and implement fully. But it's more than just an accounting change –it forces an integration of finance, risk and the business unlike any seen before.

Accounting of financial assets is currently guided by the International Accounting Standard 39 (IAS 39) that recommends the use of the incurred loss model, which recognizes a credit loss in the profit and loss (P&L) account. This approach to recognize losses after they have been incurred on a financial asset, has been widely criticized for being 'too little, too late'. International Financial Reporting Standards 9 (IFRS 9), IASB's new accounting standard for financial instruments, provides guidance on classification and measurement of financial assets, hedge accounting, and most importantly, a completely new approach on impairment accounting – one that is based on expected credit loss (ECL) instead of incurred loss (IL).

IFRS 9 defines the expected credit loss (ECL) of a financial asset as the estimated present value of all expected cash shortfalls over the expected life of the asset, and suggests the recognition of this component in the P&L statement. This holds for all financial assets, including the ones that are newly acquired. ECL module requires categorization of all financial assets into three stages of credit risk, for the purpose of estimation of expected loss. During the first stage, the impairment allowance is accounted for all financial assets irrespective of the credit quality, on the basis of loss expected over a period of 12 months. The financial asset moves to the second stage if there is a significant deterioration in the credit quality, or to the third stage, if the contractual cash flows on the financial asset are not fully recoverable in the event of default. In both these

stages, the impairment allowance is recognized based on the lifetime expected losses. The transfer of financial assets from one stage to another is symmetrical, which means that any financial asset can move back to the first stage (lowest risk stage) if there is a significant improvement in the credit quality

Credit Quality	Interest revenue	Impairment recognition
Stage 1 - Performing Asset	Gross basis	EL = 12-month PD * PV of Cash Shortfalls
Stage 2 - Under Performing Asset	Gross basis	EL = Life Time PD * PV of Cash Shortfalls
Stage 3 - Non – Performing Asset	Net basis	EL = Life Time PD * PV of Cash Shortfalls

* Note: EL – Expected Credit Loss | PD – Probability of Default | PV – Present Value

In addition to impairment provisioning, there is also change in classification and measurement. IFRS 9 changes the basis under which financial assets are measured –either at cost, fair value through the P&L account or fair value through reserves –and how impairment losses are recorded on these assets. Initial assessment has indicated that the total value of assets changing classification is not significant. Last but not least there are some minor changes in hedge accounting as well.

Impact of IFRS 9 impairment:

After initial analysis, Industry estimates show

- A. Provisions could increase by 25 -50% with varying impacts across businesses lines and/or geographies which will directly impact financial institutions retained earnings and corresponding regulatory capital.
- B. Volatility may increase as IFRS 9 is more pro-cyclical,
- C. Cost of implementation and increasing run-the-bank costs
- D. Impairment governance and credit risk management frame work to be re-evaluated
- E. Drives a different data/systems model and, possibly, people structure
- F. Business planning, capital and profit forecast processes need to more integrated with how the business is run
- G. Pricing models may need to be revisited & Product selection could also change

The new impairment accounting standard based on the expected credit loss is a welcome convergence between Basel and IFRS regulatory standards. However, since this convergence comes with certain challenges in terms of pressure on capital ratios due to increased impairment provisioning, financial institutions need to assess the degree of impact on their capital, and actively create a plan to implement the prescribed models, on or before the effective date of January 1, 2018.



Gurgaon Branch of NIRC

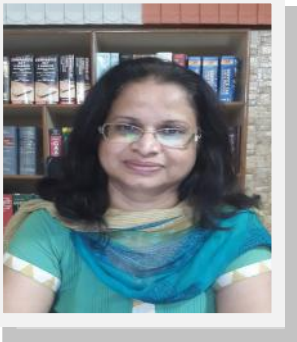


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Practice Management with the use of technology



CA. KANTA SHARMA

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“We all know there is a proverb that says ‘To err is human’. But a human error is nothing to what a computer can do if we do not apply mind. And many a times people end-up doing blunders, set-aside waste of time, effort and even cost .

We the Chartered Accountants better known as book worms have remained away from technology in order to achieve our goal to become a Chartered Accountant in student life. During our student life we were more focused towards passing of exams rather than venturing into other areas or pursuing our hobbies. When we were student we sacrificed all our hobbies in order to become a CA. But the situation is not same in present scenario. You need to be an all rounder in order to be successful in your professional life and no doubt IT training is one of the most essential part of it. Technology has invaded almost every profession and this is much more relevant for our profession. For example, initially when computers came and the process of computerization of systems started, in most the cases it started with Accounts Deptt. But today it is there in every node of the organization.

Information technology has now become part our core CA syllabus and it plays very important role in execution of our professional duties. With growing computerization in every field, we can't stay away from being technically sound. It has become a big challenge in our professional life to get ourselves acquainted with latest technology and its proper implementation and effective utilization.

We have to use various software and operating systems and things like JAVA, Acrobat Reader etc. to work smoothly on MCA, Income Tax, Service Tax websites etc. And biggest problem is that different website uses different schemas and compatibility becomes a big issue. In this scenario it is very difficult to manage small offices and discharge all professional duties by sitting on one or two computer systems. You need to have different computers to work with different departments with their required versions. This process consumes much of our valuable time and effort, which most of the times our clients do not understand or pay for.

With excessive interference of technology we should have benefited in some way or the other. However, the experience is somewhat different and many a times we end-up wasting too much time and with very little outcome. This happens not only because our own house is not in order, but also because of various problems at the other end, which are not in our control. For example, many a time we end -up wasting too much time on MCA and Income Tax sites and at the end we get to know that the problem is with these sites only. This results in loss of time, effort , bandwidth and staff cost, for which we have to suffer. There have been glaring examples of wrong software designs and implementation. There are also cases where wrong error messages are given by the sites and there is no redressal mechanism in place.

Therefore, the challenge is how to overcome these entire problem, organize and manage our practice by using appropriate of IT resources. Our senior colleagues face more problems in this situation because they are sound in knowledge but comparatively less efficient in execution because of fast technological changes. Therefore, from my personal experience I would suggest the following ways by which we can enhance our ability to manage practice by better utilization of IT resources:

- Being knowledgeable and having a hand over technology are two altogether different things. However, we cannot ignore the role of technology and must have a grip over it, not only by education, but also by practice. If you do not participate in this learning process, you are bound to lose opportunity and sorry to say, you are not in race.
- Only by sitting in office and using computer for net-surfing or using it as typewriter is not going to work. We must have good command over the technology and must understand how to use it for the benefit of profession. For example, many of us use MS-Office, but very few have good command over Word, Excel or PPT.
- Keeping, organizing and managing soft-record of clients' data is quite easy with computers and one can have good system in place to keep everything handy. Through MS-Access, one can organize all the files and client data.
- We should also have knowledge of various IT Laws and best practices. In this World where misuse of technology is just unstoppable, we must know various kinds of misuse like hacking, phishing etc.
- Proper IT training should be organized by ICAI to help our senior members to have smooth hand on computers.
- And at the top of all, a strong will power and interest to manage and crack IT issues are needed. This makes life all the more easy.



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GLIMPSES - Seminar on Income Tax Audit, TCS And Intricacy and Interesting Issues in CIT(A) /ITAT

Topic :
Income Tax Audit, TCS And Intricacy and Interesting Issues in CIT (A)/ ITAT

Audience :
Members & Students

Guest Speaker :
CA DR. RAKESH GUPTA,
CA SIDDHARTH JAIN

Date & Day :
20th August 2016, Saturday





Bumpy road ahead for traders in GST regime



CA. SAURABH GUPTA

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This article tries to highlight procedural aspects for businessmen in new GST regime relating to filing of tax returns. As you must be aware, the seller is liable to pay GST on the sale of goods and services, and the amount payable is to be explained by providing adequate data in returns, to be filed concurrently.

Under current VAT Laws, of most of the states, quarterly returns are to be submitted and in addition, an annual return is as well required in some state laws. While Service Tax laws ask for submission of two half yearly returns and a yearly return (yearly return was recently introduced from FY 2016-17). Let's understand how this position changes in GST regime.

It is surprising to note that in new GST law, one would require to file not less than 37 returns for a financial year. These comprises of monthly outward supplies return, monthly inward supplies return, monthly summary returns and one annual return. And in case, somebody wishes to surrender his GST registration, he again needs to provide a final return too.

So which are these 37 returns ? Let's have a look :-

Monthly sales / outward supply return under Section 25 of Model GST Law: By 10th of succeeding month, one is required to file a return specifying all the Sales / Outward supplies made in the previous month. It requires one to report the details of all Invoices and GST number of clients/ customers (registered GST assesseees) to whom these supplies were made. The term 'supplies' includes both sales of goods and rendering services.

The GST common portal will populate this data to respective client's (registered taxable person's) screen for validation. This data shall eventually be used by respective client/ customer to furnish the returns of monthly purchase / inward supplies required to be filed by 15th of succeeding month. One needs to file this return as prescribed by Section 26.

The client / customer may also approach you for correcting any mistakes / deviations made by you in your Sales / Outward supplies return.

The third return is a combination of auto populated data of above two returns plus details of taxes challan paid and input credit availed, and is to be filed by 20th of succeeding month.

How do these three monthly returns change your way of doing business?

Firstly, the new system compels you to close your books on a monthly basis. This is good step theoretically, but practically requires a fully functional back office to ensure accurate data is ready with-in respective deadlines. The process is to be followed in piecemeal, three times a month; sales, purchase and reconciliation. Any input claimed

without receipt of goods is prone to prosecution. Act also provides for imprisonment provisions in case of severe defaults.

This is a minimum requirement assuming that you operate in a single state which would have multiplier effect if you are operating into more. The number can reach up-to 1147 returns, if you have presence in all 31 states. These still excludes the revisions, in case any unfortunate mistake done by you or your customer/ supplier. So, planning time for these returns and revisions is very important.

What if you miss to file any single return? The penalties are Rupees one hundred per day and your **GST compliance rating score shared in public domain goes for a toss**. On the top of it, if you miss to file your return and pay tax, your customers cannot avail tax credit on goods sold by you.

What if you mistakenly punch inaccurate data in returns so filed? Let's understand this with one example. Suppose while punching the sales data your vendor punches the Invoice of Rs 10 lacs as Rs 1 lacs only, in such case, please be aware as you need to pay balance tax until the seller corrects the same. So, you may have to pay a fortune for such typo errors. On the top of it, one need to pay interest on disputed amount, if there are delays in depositing it. **In short, you may need to maintain sufficient working capital just to deal with such instances alone**, given most of Business to Business (B2B) transactions operates on very thin margins. If you miss to get it rectified by September following the end of the financial year, please be prepared to forget this excess paid money. Please also keep praying for your vendor that he always remain in good health and is able to file his GST return in timely manner thrice a month.

Coming now to the annual return, this needs to be filed by 31st December following the end of financial year. This return must be in concurrence of your annual financial results and summation of your 12 monthly returns filed.

One needs to budget working capital too, as once you generate Sales Invoice the GST becomes payable. However, in case of availing inputs, actual receipt of goods / services is a pre condition. If you haven't paid the tax, your return would be considered as invalid. You are not allowed to furnish return for a tax period if valid return for any previous period hasn't been furnished.

There is one more return, which we haven't mentioned yet under Section 27A called as First Return or Welcome Return. You need to file this first return, once you are granted GST registration.

However, Act does prescribe a composition scheme, wherein by paying certain %age (approx 1-2%) of your turnover as tax, you can save yourself from this suffering, provided your annual turnover is less than Rs 50 lacs and you do not have any interstate supplies of goods or services.

The system does provide for editing / correction of returns, but is it practical in a country like ours? With the limited and inadequate means we have, in terms of power, IT equipment, data networks and the prevalent computer literacy rate, it is very difficult to manage this world's largest matching system.

Changing monthly returns to quarterly returns, keeping lesser rate of tax under composition scheme, increasing threshold in composition scheme, diluting imprisonment provisions for new law, increasing dispute correction time window can be the enabling provisions. Present harsh provisions may lead to widespread non-compliance which is not in the interest of our nation.



SAP – Not Just ERP



CA. ROHIT CHOPRA

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Today almost all the growing companies around the corner are working or planning to work on Enterprise Resource Planning software. Working on ERP gives them an additional advantage of integrated process, better internal controls, proper recording of financial & supporting data, soft month end & year end activities and quickly preparation of Financial Statements and other MIS in real time basis. All the business processes, accounting functions, communication etc. can be integrated within the ERP which allows user to work with co-ordination using single interface.

There are several ERP packages which are available in the market for which license has to be purchased and then to be configured based on the business requirement during the ERP implementation. Some of the major players in the market are SAP, Oracle, JD Edwards, BAAN etc. and some companies use to customized their own ERP Suite considering the special nature of process and transactions. SAP being the market leader owns more than 50% of the market share and provide solutions for almost all the business needs.

Using SAP helps finance people in proper recording of their finance transactions and performing the cost controlling using SAP FICO (Finance & Controlling) module. There are various sub modules in sap covering GL (General Ledger), AP (Accounts Payable), AR (Accounts Receivable), FA (Fixed Assets), AA (Asset Accounting), BA (Bank Accounting) and Taxation. Further to tackle the budget requirements of the companies, SAP provides FM

(Fund Management) module which helps business in defining the finance budget at GL Code level and even perform the availability control functionality which controls booking of expenses within the budget umbrella only.

Requirement of AS21 for consolidation in case of holding & subsidiary relationship can be met using BPC module of SAP which identifies the intercompany transactions and perform the consolidation at the Group Level. Further BPC also provides Excel Interface and various statutory reports as well as required MIS can be built on using the sap BW database on which BPC lay down. Financial statements with notes to accounts, Cash Flow, Funds Flow, Fixed Assets Schedule etc. can be extracting with the help of BPC module. SAP provides the functionality of parallel accounting (reporting under IGAAP as well as IFRS) by creation of multiple non-leading ledger. For real accounting & postings leading ledger is used and for other set of reporting non leading ledger can be used.

SAP new upgradation to S/4 Hana Finance (Simple Finance) with Hana database comes up with drill down reporting which will help top management in easy & quick decision making for many business decisions this in parallel also helps finance team by shifting their time utilization from doing reconciliations to performing other important tasks.

ERP implementation with basics modules took around 8 to 12 months on an average for **productionization**. Although ERP implementation is governed by the IT departments but it is majorly driven by Finance People due to better understanding of SOP and audit requirement of the companies. Once implemented, ERP is a vital tool in the hands of a CA in performing financial resource planning to Business Advisory Services. The successful implementation of the ERP is possible only if the correct solution is presented. Hence it is essential for a CA to ensure that each and every function of the business of the enterprise is taken care of, all resources are effectively used and no deviations from regulations are to be ensured.

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GST Council- mini Parliament for GST



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After a much awaited time period, now its matter of time, when GST is going to be a reality in India. The seriousness of the Government to implement GST, clearly appears from the passage of 122nd Constitutional Amendment Bill (“Constitutional Amendment Bill”) by both the houses of parliament i.e. Rajya Sabha as well as Lok Sabha. On the other hand, the States are also equally eager to implement GST as early as possible, and after the passage of Constitutional Amendment Bill, States are ratifying the same by holding the special sessions of their State legislative assemblies, and till now Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Chattisgarh has already ratified the Constitutional Amendment Bill. Therefore, we should not hesitate to appreciate the efforts of both Central Government and State Governments to implement the GST from April 1, 2017.

However, once the Constitutional Amendment Bill ratified by at least 50% States and assent is given by the Hon’ble President, after that the most important work before the Government would be, setting up of GST Council.

As per Article 279A of the Constitution of India, the President shall setup GST Council within 60 days of the commencement of 122nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014. GST Council may prove to be most powerful federal forum in years to come.

Nature of GST Council: The nature of GST Council will be quasi-legislative-cum-administrative body, as it

will perform the legislative function delegated by the parliament to it and will also perform the administrative function. It will be a constitutional body, since it draws its power from the Constitution of India. The GST Council will be a recommendatory body, in other words the decision taken by the GST Council will not be binding on the Central Government or State Governments. However, since it comprises of big political guns from the Centre as well as from the States i.e. the Finance Minister of the Centre and the Finance Ministers of the States, so it will not be easy for the Centre or the States to ignore its recommendations without any strong reason.

Composition of GST Council: The GST Council shall consist of following members:

- ⇒ Union Finance minister, who will be Chairperson of GST Council;
- ⇒ Union minister of State incharge of Revenue or Finance;
- ⇒ The minister incharge of Finance or Taxation or any other minister nominated by each State Government and they will choose one among themselves to be the vice chairperson of the council for a particular period.

Subject matters on which recommendations will be made by GST Council:

The GST Council shall make the recommendations to the Union and the States on the following subjects:

- ⇒ GST rates, cesses and surcharges levied by the Union, States and Local bodies which may be subsumed in the GST;
- ⇒ Goods and Services exempted from GST;
- ⇒ Model GST Law which is put on public domain on June 14, 2016, will be analyzed clause by clause;
- ⇒ The apportionment of Integrated Goods and Services Tax (“IGST”), the principles that govern the place of supply and the principles of levy;



GST Council- mini Parliament for GST

- ⇒ Threshold limit of turnover below which goods and services may be exempted from GST;
- ⇒ Special provisions with respect to the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand;
- ⇒ Prescribe the detailed procedure for conduct of its own business;
- ⇒ Recommend the date from which the GST would be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (Commonly known as Petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel; and
- ⇒ Any other matter relating to GST, as the council may decide.

Quorum for conducting meeting: At least 50% of the total number of members of GST Council should be present to conduct a meeting.

Voting Composition in GST Council:

- a) The Central Government shall have a weightage of $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of total votes cast.
- b) The State Governments taken together shall have a weightage of $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of total votes cast.

Approval of any decision by the GST Council: In GST Council, every decision shall be taken, when it is approved by at least 75% of the weighted votes of members present and voting.

From the above voting pattern, it appears that it will not be possible for the States to take any decision against the will of Centre, since the Centre has 33% votes and to get any decision passed, 75% votes are required, which is possible only when centre supports that particular decision. In the similar way Centre cannot take any decision which is opposed by States.

Challenges before GST Council: The GST Council has to face challenges while taking the given below decisions:

- ⇒ Computation of compensation in lieu of revenue loss to the States, since losses are going to be notional in nature, so it becomes important to laid down a transparent and detailed method to calculate the compensation, which is to be provided to States for initial five years;
- ⇒ Finalization of common list of exempted goods and/or services, since every States has priority for its own goods and services having local importance, to which they wants to promote by providing exemption;
- ⇒ Determining the Revenue Neutral Rate ("RNR"), since many important things will depend upon RNR viz. GST rate structure, impact of GST on inflation, GST compliance etc.
- ⇒ Prescribing the machinery e.g Tribunal, to resolve the disputes of different kinds, but to resolve the disputes between Centre and States or among States, the apex court has the original jurisdiction as per Article 131 of the Constitution of India, so setting up of any parallel machinery to resolve the given disputes, that machinery may be held to be unconstitutional by the apex court.
- ⇒ There will be many more challenges, which will be come into picture once the GST Council start its work, but as we all know there is always a solution for every problem and we hope that GST Council will be able to find constructive solutions for such problems arises before it and will make the GST a successful experiment in India.

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GLIMPSES - Elocution Contest for CA Student

Topic :
Elocution Contest

Audience :
Students

Guest of Honour :
CA. DINESH AGARWAL,
CA. PRINCE MITTAL

Date & Day :
27th August 2016,
Saturday





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GLIMPSES - Quiz Contest for CA Student

Topic :
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CA. RAJ KUMAR

Date & Day :
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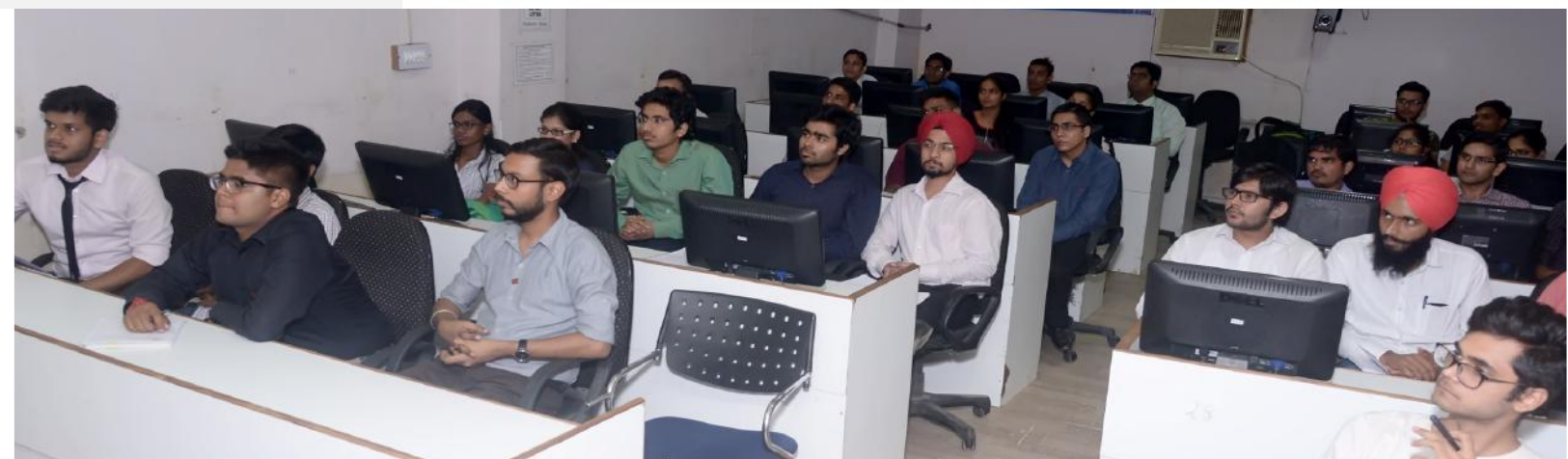
GLIMPSES - Student Seminar on Tax Audit & 15 CA/CB Certificates under Income Tax

Topic :
Tax Audit & 15 CA/CB Certificates under Income Tax

Audience :
Students

Led By :
CA. ASHOK CHHABRA,
CA. LALIT JAIN,
CA. MAHINDER KAMBOJ,
CA. SANJAY AGRAWAL,
CA. VINAY CHHABRA

Date & Day :
27th August 2016, Saturday





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NEW TAX, NEW IDEAS: DEFINING SUPPLY UNDER THE MODEL GST LAW



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Yet another positive step taken by the government by releasing model Goods and Services Tax (GST) law on June 14, 2016 which takes us one step closer to the introduction of GST in India. GST is expected to be the biggest indirect tax reform in India and is aimed at removing the shortcomings of the existing indirect tax structure and bringing the Indian indirect tax structure at par with that being adopted globally. It is expected that GST will remove the cascading of taxes, reduce compliance burden of businesses, reduce indirect tax litigation and increase GDP.

Presently, different indirect taxes are levied at different levels of the supply chain and different incidence of tax also varies for each levy. For instance, Excise duty is levied at the time of manufacture of goods, Value Added Tax (VAT) / Central Sales Tax (CST) is levied at the time of sale of goods, Entry tax is levied at the time of entry of goods into a State, Service tax is levied when services are performed, and many other indirect taxes with different incidence of tax. As in the case of many other countries having implemented GST, the incidence of tax under proposed GST law in India shall be 'supply' of goods and/or services and only one tax shall be levied instead of multiple levies. In India, as per the model GST law released by the Government of India for public comments, GST shall subsume, Excise duty, VAT/CST, Service tax, Entertainment tax, Luxury tax and other levies proposed to be omitted from existing entry 84 and

entry 54 of Union List and State list respectively of the Schedule VII of the Constitution of India.

The incidence of tax under GST regime shall be 'supply' of goods and/or services and the word 'supply' as per section 3 of the Model GST Act shall include the following:

- All forms of supply of goods and/or services, such as sale, barter, exchange, license, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business;
- Importation of service, whether or not for a consideration and whether or not in the course or furtherance of business;
- Supply specified in Schedule I, made or agreed to be made without a consideration

It is apparent from the above that the scope of supply is not only very wide, but also includes transactions which may not be covered under existing tax structure. Accordingly, the provision poses many questions and issues before the tax payers as well as the government, some of which are discussed here:

- Taxability of barter and exchange transactions

Presently, barter is neither specifically included in the State VAT laws not in Finance Act, 1994. The same at present may be questioned by the revenue authorities. Under GST, specific inclusion of barter in the scope of supply indicates the intent of government to tax all free of cost exchange of supplies including those which generally take place between closely related entities. Valuation of such supplies may also be a challenge. Firstly, it would be difficult to arrive at a correct value of the supplies bartered/exchanged and the values adopted at the end of both parties' separately may not be the same.



NEW TAX, NEW IDEAS: DEFINING SUPPLY UNDER THE MODEL GST LAW

- What would be the treatment of waste products manufactured?

Presently, residues and waste products are not considered excisable even if sold for a consideration. Courts have taken a view that residues or waste which are left as a result of a manufacturing process of some other product does are not excisable even if these are sold for a consideration. Even if there is a buyer for such products, it does not render the products marketable. It is also held by courts that merely an entry in the tariff does not make the product excisable when there is no manufactured involved in it. Shifting of incidence of tax from manufacture to supply, may require revising the position taken at present.

- Will consideration play an important role in future?

Presently, activities done or agreed to be done without consideration do not qualify as 'service' and accordingly are not subject to Service tax. Similarly, sale of goods without consideration is not charged to VAT, with certain exceptions. Consideration has been an essential element in Indian indirect tax laws to render a transaction taxable. However, in GST regime this may not be the case.

Consideration is mentioned in the first part of the scope of supply discussed in earlier paras along with other specific inclusions which may qualify as a supply even without consideration. Import of services without consideration shall be treated as a supply and transactions mentioned in Schedule I of the Model GST law if made without consideration shall be treated as a supply. Such supplies are:

- ⇒ Permanent transfer/disposal of business assets
- ⇒ Temporary application of business assets to a private or non-business use
- ⇒ Services put to a private or non-business use
- ⇒ Assets retained after deregistration
- ⇒ Supply of goods and/or services by a taxable person to another taxable or non-taxable person in the course or furtherance of business

The last inclusion above apparently brings almost all the supplies of goods and/or services without consideration within the ambit of supply. Thus, it apparently renders inclusion of the word 'consideration' in section 3 (wherein the scope of supply is provided), discussed in earlier paras, ineffective and gives 'supply' a very wide connotation.

Further, branch transfers i.e. transfer of goods from one

State to another by an entity to its own branch in another State, would also fall within the scope of supply. Accordingly, GST may be levied on branch transfers as against the existing law. Further, valuation of such supplies would also be challenging. At present, under CST law, tax is not levied on branch transfers subject to furnishing prescribed declaration in Form F.

Some other transactions such as scrap sale of business assets for free, use of premise or facilities by a third party without consideration, importation of services without consideration, private use of business vehicles/assets, supply of free samples, services put to private use such as CSR activities, etc. may be charged to GST even though these are not charged to tax at present.

Many organizations give free gifts to their customers, employees etc. and such gifts may also fall within the last clause of Schedule I discussed above. In some countries a threshold limit is prescribed in relation to free gifts that may be given by a taxable person to another person per year upto which GST is not chargeable. There is no clarity whether such an exemption in India would be given or not.

- Import of services non in the course of business

Services received from a provider of service located in non-taxable territory by an individual located in taxable territory in relation to any purpose other than commerce, industry or any other business or profession is exempted from service tax by way of mega exemption notification. However, importation of services whether or not in the course or furtherance of business is specifically included in the scope of supply. In the absence of any details regarding exemptions in GST law, it is not clear whether importation of services for private consumption would be charged to GST or not. Generally these services constitute healthcare services, educational services, software and gaming licenses, legal and other private consulting services etc.

As the developments around GST are taking place at a rapid speed and the most awaited indirect tax reform may come into force anytime, it is high time to make an assessment of all segments of the business that may get affected, especially the mutual assistance among closely held companies as such assistance/ facilities are generally extended without consideration. A deeper analysis of the meaning and scope of supply is really important at this stage and the same may prove to be a key to smooth transition to the new regime.



Borderless Exchange of Information: Reality or Myth?



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One of the focus area of the governments across the globe today is to foster an environment which facilitates Exchange of Information. The benefits include increased role of developing nations in sharing and gathering information to aid prevention of tax evasion engendered by Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) through complex cross border transactions, entity structures etc. As the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project led by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has moved forward, a spurt in signing of information sharing agreements is visible. India, one of the major contributors to the BEPS project and a flagbearer of the developing nations plagued by BEPS, has itself been a signatory to various such agreements. Some of the key ones are discussed.

Automatic Exchange of Information on Beneficial Ownership:

Beneficial Ownership is a term used largely to prevent treaty shopping by virtue of placing conduits at tax beneficial jurisdictions camouflaged as recipients of income. There is a long standing dispute on whether Beneficial Ownership has an autonomous treaty meaning or whether it takes its definition from the domestic law. The OECD commentary suggests that the term shall not be used in a narrow technical sense but in light of the object and purposes of the convention including avoiding double taxation.

Announced by the then Prime Minister David Cameron at the landmark international Anti-Corruption Summit in London in May 2016, India has become one of the approximate 40 signatories of the agreement on Automatic Exchange of Information on Beneficial

Ownership. While addressing the delegation at the Anti-Corruption Summit, the Indian delegation not only asserted its support to the automatic exchange of information on beneficial ownership, but also called upon other countries to join and maximize transparency. The initiative aims to develop a global standard for the automatic exchange of beneficial ownership data between various agencies such as tax authorities, asset recovery offices, law enforcement and anti-corruption agencies etc., of partner countries.

Agreement enabling Automatic Sharing of Country-by-Country Reporting:

Action Plan 13 [Country-by-Country Reporting (CbCR) Implementation Package] of the BEPS project mandates MNEs to prepare a CbCR and provide such information as sought therein for each tax jurisdiction in which they do business. As part of facilitating mutual exchange of information on MNEs, India signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement for the automatic exchange of Country-by-Country reports (CbC MCAA) in 2016 in Beijing, China.

The genesis of MCAA could be traced back to the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance (Convention) in Tax Matters developed jointly by the OECD and the Council of Europe in 1988. To enable developing countries entail benefits from tax transparency, the Convention was amended vide a Protocol in 2010 and is regarded as the most comprehensive multilateral instrument available for all forms of tax co-operation. The said Convention was opened for signature to all countries in June 2011 and notably, India was the first country, outside the membership of the OECD, to become a party to the Convention.

The CbC MCAA allows signatories to bilaterally and automatically exchange Country-by-Country Reports with each other, subject to maintaining confidentiality and ensuring data protection thereof, and thus enable the tax administrations to obtain a complete understanding of how MNEs structure their operations. Action Plan 13, inter alia, provides following two model competent authority agreements to facilitate exchange of CbCR between countries:



Borderless Exchange of Information: Reality or Myth?

1. Exchange under the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs), and
2. Exchange under the Tax Information Exchange Agreements (TIEAs)

Exchange under the DTAAs:

Generally, tax treaties contain an Article on Exchange of Information to facilitate sharing of information amongst competent authorities of the contracting states to the DTAA. Such sharing of information is intended to enable carrying out the provisions of the DTAA or enforcing domestic laws of the contracting states concerning the taxes to which the DTAA applies. The contracting states could mutually agree to either exchange information on a routine basis (including agreeing on the list of information which should be furnished on a routine basis) or on request with reference to particular cases.

The implementation of the information exchange under the DTAAs was made robust when India introduced section 94A within its domestic tax law in Union Budget 2011. This section empowered the Central Government to notify any country as a notified jurisdictional area if such country is found lacking in effective exchange of information. Not long ago, India notified Cyprus as a notified jurisdictional area and suspended all tax benefits with it as the country was not providing information requested by tax authorities under its DTAA.

Exchange under the TIEAs:

A TIEA constitutes a bilateral agreement between contracting states for official exchange of information amongst them relating to tax matters. Relevant to note that TIEAs do not facilitate automatic exchange of information. Rather they are on detailed requests only and that too as per the specified criteria. However, OECD has prescribed a model Protocol with guidance on Automatic and Spontaneous Exchange of Information under a TIEA. India has signed approximately 16 TIEAs till date and is in negotiation for few others as well. Considering that India

signed its first TIEA with Bermuda in 2010, the progress over these last 6 years is exceptional and resonates the positive intent of the government.

One of the unique features of a TIEA includes giving the competent authority the power, upon permission by the competent authority of the other country, to enter such other country and interview the persons concerned.

The Indian government has also set up a network of Income Tax Overseas Units in Indian Missions abroad largely to act as a liaison between Indian tax authorities and the tax authorities of the countries concerned, assist the Indian Competent Authority in matters relating to Exchange of Information etc.

FATCA between India and USA:

Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), a new chapter to the Internal Revenue Code enacted in 2010, targets to combat tax evasion by automatic exchange of information by countries with the US regarding offshore accounts of US persons. Countries which are signatories to FATCA are required to report such financial interests with the US tax authorities. India signed an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) in 2015 which enables Indian financial institutions to report information with the Indian government only which will in turn relay it to the IRS. Moreover, the agreement signed between India and the US entails mutual information sharing, i.e. the US will also share financial information on Indian residents who have investments in the US.

While it cannot be denied that it looks all strong and unprecedented on paper, how the countries respond to the spate of commitments made by them on information exchange remains to be seen. The success would depend largely upon the capabilities of governments across the world to undertake joint efforts to seamlessly share information with each other.



Position of Legal Heir under the Income tax Act- A controversy



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The definition of the term 'assessee' u/s 2(7) of the Act rope in following class of people:

- (a) every person in respect of whom any proceeding under this Act has been taken for the assessment of his income or assessment of fringe benefits or of the income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable, or of the loss sustained by him or by such other person, or of the amount of refund due to him or to such other person ;
- (b) every person who is deemed to be an assessee under any provision of this Act ;
- (c) every person who is deemed to be an assessee in default under any provision of this Act.

In terms of clause (b) a legal representative/legal heir of a deceased shall be deemed to be an assessee under the Act. In other words the legal heir of the deceased has a bounden duty to pay up the tax dues of the deceased. Section 159 of the Act more particularly bring out their position under the Act and read as under:

Legal representatives.

159. (1) Where a person dies, his legal representative shall be liable to pay any sum which the deceased would have been liable to pay if he had not died, in the like manner and to the same extent as the deceased.

(2) For the purpose of making an assessment (including an assessment, reassessment or recomputation under section 147) of the income of the deceased and for the purpose of levying any sum in the hands of the legal representative in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1),—

- (a) any proceeding taken against the deceased before his death shall be deemed to have been taken against the legal representative and may be continued against the legal representative from the stage at which it stood on the date of the death of the deceased;

(b) any proceeding which could have been taken against the deceased if he had survived, may be taken against the legal representative; and

(c) all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

(3) The legal representative of the deceased shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be an assessee.

(4) Every legal representative shall be personally liable for any tax payable by him in his capacity as legal representative if, while his liability for tax remains undischarged, he creates a charge on or disposes of or parts with any assets of the estate of the deceased, which are in, or may come into, his possession, but such liability shall be limited to the value of the asset so charged, disposed of or parted with.

(5) The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 161, section 162, and section 167, shall, so far as may be and to the extent to which they are not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, apply in relation to a legal representative.

(6) The liability of a legal representative under this section shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) and sub-section (5), be limited to the extent to which the estate is capable of meeting the liability.

Sub-section (1) of section 159 lament on the authority of the revenue to recover any sum which the deceased would have been liable to pay.

Sub-section (2) further confers an authority on the revenue to proceed against the legal heirs of the deceased. While clause (a) thereto envisage a situation where a proceeding already taken against an assessee "before his death" clause (b) harp on any proceeding which could have been taken against the deceased if he had survived. Hence, the AO is required to make compliance under the provision by issue of notice upon the legal heir by clearly stating the clause applicable. Under sub-section (3) the legal heir shall be deemed to be an assessee for conduct of proceedings taken against the deceased. Sub-section (4) casts a liability upon the legal heir for payment of any tax payable by him in his capacity as legal representative subject however to the stipulation that such liability shall be limited to the value of the asset so charged, disposed of or parted with. Vide sub-section (5) the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 161, section 162, and section 167 will assume application to the case of legal heir. Sub-section (6) goes on to reinforce that the liability of a legal representative



Position of Legal Heir under the Income tax Act- A controversy

shall be limited to the extent to which the estate is capable of meeting the liability.

The Courts being wary of the restrictions and limitations of the section have been upright in holding the following maxims:-

1. that there is no question of any personal liability of the legal heir beyond the estate which had devolved on him.
2. that the penalty proceedings abate on the death of an assessee.

The Jaipur bench of the Tribunal recently in *Srikishan Agarwal v. Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax* (2016) 48ITR (Trib) 548 held that "any sum" in section 159(1) includes only tax and not penalty. In this case the penalty which was imposed after the death of assessee stood vacated by the Tribunal. The bench relied on the Mumbai bench decision in *Bhagwansingh Shriramsingh L/H Dinesh Bhagwan Singh v. ITO* (2006) 9SOT73 which held a view that penalties are different and distinct in nature than tax. While taxes are the price paid for buying civilization, penalties are levied for the contumacious conduct of the wrong doer who is deceased in the case before us. In other words the two benches of the Tribunal held a uniform stand that that penalty proceedings abate on the death of the deceased assessee.

Before the Calcutta High Court in *Smt. Tapati Pal v CIT* (2000) 241ITR468 the assessments were completed on the legal heir and further the penalty proceeding under section 271(1)(c) was also initiated against the legal representative and one of the ground before it was 'Whether, on the interpretation of section 159 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the finding of the Tribunal that the legal heir is fully responsible for the default committed by the deceased was patently on reasonable and/or sustainable in law.' Confirming the order of the Tribunal the Court held that there is nothing wrong in initiating the penalty proceedings against the assessee.

This case pertained to a daughter claiming for the first time before the Tribunal that the diseased father was ill during the relevant period and, therefore, the correct income could not be filed. On this plea the Tribunal restored the case to AO to ascertain the fact of illness.

However it went on further to say that the legal heir is fully responsible for the default committed by the deceased as laid down in section 159 in the following terms. Any proceeding which could have been taken against the deceased, if he had survived, may be taken against the legal representative and all the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly and also the legal representative of the deceased shall for the purposes for this Act, be deemed to be an assessee. In view of this mandatory provision, it is difficult to appreciate the view of learned counsel for the assessee that the legal heir is not responsible for the default committed by the deceased. The High Court further held that there is nothing wrong in initiating the penalty proceedings against the assessee after the death of her father.

The decision of the two benches of the Tribunal go contra to Calcutta High Court decision though but certainly carry more weight if one go by plain reading of sub-section (2) of section 159 having reference to determination of any sum payable on assessment or reassessment and the fact that penalty proceedings are separate from an assessment it is not completely unjustified to go by the two decisions of the Jaipur and Mumbai benches of the Tribunal. At the same time the Mumbai bench made reference to the decision of the Calcutta bench in the case of *Bhuban Mohan Mitter Charitable Trust v. ITO* [1993] 45 ITD 617 to draw the point that penalty proceedings are quasi-criminal in nature which view has been discarded/disapproved in the judgment of the Supreme Court in *Dharamendra Textile Processors'* [2008] [306 ITR 277](#).

Thus the subject is not free from controversy. However, as soon as a legal heir receives any notice for initiation of penalty of any kind including penalties for TDS non compliance or for recovery of demand of any outstanding penalty he should place a dispute on the basis of the two decision of Jaipur and Mumbai bench. And in the event the AO does not yield to his request he should approach the jurisdictional CIT /Additional CIT who may apprise the AO of the correct position under the law.



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Corporate tie-up

Overview of 'Lite Bite Foods' and Validity

'Lite Bite Foods' is one of the largest & most dynamic Food & Beverage retail company in the country, with over 14 core brands & 6 Franchise brands under its umbrella. We have 95 operational outlets in India, Bangkok, Singapore, Abu Dhabi, Dubai & United States of America & with a plan of opening 31 new outlets company aims to become one of the largest Food & Beverage players in India by 2016. Currently we have a strong presence in Malls, High Streets, Airports, Multiplexes, Office complexes, Hotels and other high footfall locations.

Our awarded hero brands are Punjab Grill, Zambar, Fresc Co, Asia 7, Street Foods By Punjab Grill, Baker Street, Artful Baker, Pino's, Flamez & Roasted, Naashto, American Tandoor, Savour (Outdoor Catering Brand), Clink, Bottoms Up. We also run Franchise stores of Subway, KFC, Pizza Hut, Burger King, and Café Istanbul.

We invite all are members to avail this opportunity at their restaurants.

The Terms and Conditions offered will be as follows:

1. Fine Dining Restaurants & Casual Dining Restaurants will offer 15% discount on food & soft beverage. The restaurant covered under this policy will be:

- Punjab Grill
- Asia Seven
- Zambar- Coastal Kitchen
- Fresc co
- Bottoms Up

2. Quick Service Restaurants will offer 10% discount on food. The restaurant covered under this policy will be:

- Baker Street
- Pino's
- Street Foods by Punjab Grill
- Subway
- Asia Seven Express
- Zambar Express

Other applicable Conditions:

- All Discount OFFER(s) are NOT applicable on Festivals and Public Holidays.
- All Discount applicable on Saturdays and Sundays also.
- Discounts are only applicable on showing valid Membership Card/CA logo visiting card at the time on Dining.
- The menu prices at Outlets are subject to change without any prior notice.
- The conditions mentioned on the menu are applicable.
- Taxes and other Govt. levies are applicable.
- No other offers, exemptions or discount schemes can be clubbed with this corporate offer.
- Discounts are not applicable on Hard drinks & MRP products.
- Discount are not applicable at Airport/ railway/ Metro outlets.
- Mode of Payment-Cash / Credit Cards.

S.No	Outlet Name	Location	Outlet Landline No.	Address
1	ASIA 7	Ambience Mall	0124-4665571	Shop No. 318, 3rd Floor, Next to Food Court, Ambience Mall, Gurgaon.
2	BAKER STREET	Ambience Mall	0124-4665567	Shop No.16, Food Union, 3rd Floor, Ambience Mall, Gurgaon.
3	FRESC CO	Ambience Mall	0124-4665572	Shop No. 317, 3rd Floor, Next to Food Court, Ambience Mall, Gurgaon.
4	PINO'S	Ambience Mall	0124-4665495	Shop No. 14, 3rd Floor, Food Union, Ambience Mall, Gurgaon.
5	PUNJAB GRILL	Ambience Mall	0124-4665478	Shop No. 319, 3rd Floor, Next to Food Court, Ambience Mall, Gurgaon.
6	SF by PG	Ambience Mall	0124-4665513	Shop No. 02, 3rd Floor, Food Union, Ambience Mall, Gurgaon.
7	SF by PG	MGF Metropolitan Mall	0124-4222238	Shop No. 05, 3rd Floor, Food Court, MGF Metropolitan Mall, Gurgaon.
8	SF by PG (Delivery Only)	Udyog Vihar	0124-4236633	Plot - 317 Udyog Vihar Phase - 4 Gurgaon
9	SUBWAY	Ambience Mall	0124-4665515	Shop No. 04, 3rd Floor, Food Union, Ambience Mall, Gurgaon.
10	SUBWAY	DT Mega Mall	0124-4015577	3rd Floor, Food Court, DT Mega Mall, Gurgaon.
11	SUBWAY	Cyber Green	0124-4016962	Ground Floor, Food Court, Cybergreen Tower, DLF Phase-III, Gurgaon.
12	SUBWAY	Fortis Hospital	0124-4039728	Fortis Hospital Sector 44, Gurgaon Haryana
13	ZAMBAR	Ambience Mall	0124-4665639	Shop No. 310, 3rd Floor, Next to Food Court, Ambience Mall, Gurgaon.
14	ZAMBAR	Cyber Hub	91-8130450438	Ground Floor, Cyber Hub, Cyber City, Gurgaon



Gurgaon Branch of NIRC



of

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

(set up by an act of parliament)

Administration

- For the Financial Year 2016-17 the branch has constituted a Study Group for conducting the programs. The details of membership fee for which are as follows:

Particulars	Fee Per Member
For Individual Member	Rs.5000/-*
For five or more declared members from any organization i.e. names of the Members to be declared at the time of payment with the fee (payment will be made with a single cheque only)	Rs.4500/-*

* Fee is applicable for the period April 2016 to March 2017

Please note that Study Group members shall not be required to pay any fee for attending the seminars organized by the Branch during the financial year 2016-17.

Members are requested to enroll for the Membership of the Study group by sending a cheque in favour of "Gurgaon Branch of NIRC of ICAI" at Plot No. 60 - A, Sector-18, 3rd Floor, Gurgaon.

◆ Feedback & Suggestions

Gurgaon Branch will be happy to receive the feedback from you regarding the seminars/workshops and other activities organized by branch.

You may please send feedback at-

Regarding	Email	Subject line
Seminars/Workshops	icaigurgaon@gmail.com	Sub: Seminar_____
Others	icaigurgaon@gmail.com Or arunaggarwalca@gmail.com	Feedback_____

- Gurgaon Branch of NIRC of ICAI requests the members & students to come forward & share the articles (Professional & other) to be published in the upcoming newsletter. The submissions may be sent to itticaigurgaon@gmail.com with the subject line (Article Newsletter).

Gurgaon Branch Managing Committee for the Session 2016-19 and

Office Bearers for the year 2016-17

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