



**THE INSTITUTE OF
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA**
(Set up by an Act of Parliament)



NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022

Theme



“AgniPankh”

(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way... Showing the way.. (to the World)



24th December and 25th December, 2022

Organized by:

SSEB, BOARD OF STUDIES-(OPERATIONS), ICAI

Hosted by:

PUNE BRANCH OF WIRC OF ICAI Jointly with PUNE BRANCH OF WICASA OF ICAI

OUR TORCH BEARERS



CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra
President, ICAI



CA. Aniket Sunil Talati
Vice-President, ICAI



CA. C. V. Chitale
Central Council Member of ICAI



CA. Murtuza Kachwala
Chairman
WIRC of ICAI



CA. Ketan Saiya
Chairman - WICASA
WIRC of ICAI



CA. Yashwant Kasar
Vice-Chairman
WIRC of ICAI



CA. Ruta Chitale
Regional Council Member
of WIRC of ICAI

PUNE BRANCH MANAGING COMMITTEE



CA. Kashinath Pathare
Chairman



CA. Rajesh Agrawal
Vice-Chairman



CA. Pritesh Munot
Secretary



CA. Pranav Apte
Treasurer



CA. Ajinkya Ranadive
Member



CA. Amruta Kulkarni
Member



CA. Hrishikesh Badve
Member



CA. Moushmi Shaha
Member



CA. Sachin Miniyar
Member



“AgniPankh”

(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way... Showing the way.. (to the World)

AgniPankh...

What did you first thought of the theme?

Let me explain you what was my stand or my thought while proposing this...

AgniPankh-

The wings of Fire is a concept self explanatory A bird whose journey starts with a simple nest on tree where it can not even walk properly to a state where it flies high over the sky and desires to fly over the horizon. The Concept explains the Journey of not just a bird but every Human born and every CA student studying.

Just like a bird a student falls fails gets demotivated while he learns to fly in life in exams but one day when he becomes a complete polished diamond he takes a flight no one every imagined and if he maintains that momentum his name is engraved in the books of history.

The Tagline depicts how the concept is not just restricted to an individual but to a whole collective nation.

The Tagline Goes like

India Knowing the way...

Going the way and...

Showing the way...

To the world

I.e how a nation was first a golden bird which was caged oppressed by britishers and now is on flight again As the Future lies in Asian powers the Republic of China and The mother nation India where India would again be all set for the leadership role knowing going and showing describes us that state of mother nation.

Would end with the following quote:

Life is a race that everyone has to one and success is the title everyone has to get.....

You should have the winning spirit that yes I am Gonna win yes I am gonna win I will light the fuse and I will never loose....

ABOUT PUNE





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Programme Schedule

DAY 1 - SATURDAY, 24TH DECEMBER, 2022

TIME	PARTICULARS
Day 1	
10.00 AM to 11.00 AM	Inaugural Session- Chief Guest - Padma Shri. Milind Kamble, Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICC)
11.00 AM to 12.30 PM	Technical Session: I Session Speaker: CA. Ruta Chitale, Regional Council Member Topic: Auditing 1. Audit Documentation 2. Limitation in Audit Report 3. Audit and Public Perception
12.30 PM to 02.00 PM	Technical Session: II Session Speaker: CA. Aashish Khandelwal Topic: Accounting Standards 1. Cash vs. Accrual basis of Accounting 2. Whether Accounting Standards are really complex 3. Are Accounting Standards really required
02.45 PM to 04.15 PM	Technical Session: III Session Speaker: CA Chandrashekhar V. Chitale, Chairman, DTC ICAI Topic: Direct Tax 1. Analysis of faceless assessment 2. Whether agricultural income should be tax 3. Taxation of virtual digital assets
04.15 PM to 05.45 PM	Special Session :- Radheshyam Das- Art of Concentration in the age of Distraction CA. Kushal Lodha, Ex-ABG, YouTuber - CA as an entrepreneur and his role in building the countries Moderator- CA. Chaitanya Vakharia



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Programme Schedule

DAY 2 - SUNDAY, 25TH DECEMBER, 2022

TIME	PARTICULARS
Day 2	
10.00 AM to 11.00 AM	Special Session: I CA. Sushil Kumar Goyal, Chairman, Students Skills Enrichment Board (Board of Studies-Operations) Interaction with SSEB, Board of Studies-(Operations), ICAI
11.00 AM to 12.30 PM	Technical Session: IV Session Speaker: CA. Anand Paranjape Topic: Block Chain 1. Block Chain & Data Analytics Technology 2. Moving Towards Digital Economy 3. Importance of Cyber Security
12.30 PM to 1.30 PM	Motivational Session: II Session Speaker: Mr. Mohan Palesha (Past District Governor Rotary International) Topic: Shikhar- Achieving Excellence
2.30 PM to 04.00 PM	Technical Session: V Session Speaker: CA. (Dr.) Sanjeev Kumar Singhal, Central Council Member, ICAI Topic: Forensic Audit 1. Forensic Audit Relevance in current scenario 2. Are Chartered Accountants suited to do Forensic Audit 3. Technology and Forensic Audit
04.00 PM to 05.00 PM	Session Speaker: CA. Charanjot Singh Nanda, Central Council Member, ICAI Topic: Action @ 75
05.00 PM to 05.30 PM	Valedictory Session by CA. (Dr.) S. B. Zaware



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





Profile



CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra
President, ICAI

CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra, President ICAI

2022-23 A visionary with strong academic leaning and having deep professional insight, CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra, has been elected as the President of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) for the year 2022-23. Serving his third term in the Council of ICAI, he has been serving the accounting profession for last more than thirty-four years. Dr. Mitra, a senior practising member, is also a Cost Accountant, Company Secretary, holds a Master's degree in Commerce, Law graduate and a qualified Information Systems Auditor. With keen interest in academic research, he is a Ph.D. on the topic “A Critical Study of Select Indian GAAP, US GAAP & IAS / IFRS”.

As President ICAI, CA.(Dr.) Debashis Mitra is now the Chairman of all Standing Committees i.e. Executive, Finance and Examination Committees, besides being the ex-officio member of all Non-Standing Committees and Editor of ICAI Journal, The Chartered Accountant. CA. Debashis Mitra is the Director of ICAI Registered Valuers Organisation (RVO) and also the representative from ICAI RVO on the “Committee to advise on Valuation matters” of MCA. He is also Chairman of the ICAI Research wing, ICAI – Accounting Research Foundation and Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) India. He is also on the Board of Indian Institute of Insolvency Professionals of ICAI.

CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra is a member on the Board of Chartered Accountants Worldwide (CAW) and the South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA). He, in his capacity as President ICAI is a representative on International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC).

CA.(Dr.) Debashis Mitra will now be representing ICAI in some very important Committees constituted by the Indian government and Regulators that include Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) and Audit Advisory Board- both constituted by the C&AG of India. He is also Board Member of Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority (IRDA), Insurance Advisory Committee and Member of SEBI's Primary Market Advisory Committee.

A persuasive and intense trainer, he is renowned for his interactive deliberations in International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and Corporate Laws. He has trained many officials of several corporate and non-corporate entities as well as Central and State governmental organizations. An avid





speaker, he passionately shares his deep and incisive knowledge in India & abroad at various events organised by the ICAI, trade organisations and other reputed Institutes.

As an accomplished professional having immense knowledge of trade and industry, he has served as an active member of several prestigious boards, forums and institutions in India, viz., Quality Review Board established by Govt. of India, Board of Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) India and The Board of Governors of Assam Downtown University. He also represented ICAI in Uday Kotak Committee on Corporate Governance set up by SEBI as well as the Committee set up by Ministry of Corporate Affairs for revision in CARO.

On international front, he was the Chairman of Committee on Education, Training and CPD of South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA) and member of Audit Group of Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants (CAPA). He has also served as member of SAFA Committee on Auditing Standards and Quality Control.

Earlier, Dr. Mitra has also served the profession as Chairman of the Eastern Indian Regional Council of ICAI as well as Guwahati Branch of EIRC of ICAI. A seasoned strategist and leader to the core, he is the former President of Rotary Club of Calcutta, the oldest running Rotary Club in Asia, as well as former National President of The Institute of Internal Auditors (India).





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra
President, ICAI

Dear Students,

I am happy to note that the Pune Branch of Western India Regional Council (WIRC) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with Pune Branch of Western India Chartered Accountant Students' Association (WICASA) of WIRC is organizing a **National CA Students Conference** on 24th December & 25th December, 2022 at Pune on the theme '**AgniPankh**'- **(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)**' under the aegis of the Students Skills Enrichment Board (Board of Studies-Operations) of our Institute.

The National CA Students Conference is an apt platform for the Students for exchange of knowledge and ideas on subject areas of professional relevance. The Conference aims to enlighten the students with Technical Sessions on (i) **Auditing** - Audit Documentation, Limitation in Audit Report, Audit and Public Perception (ii) **Accounting Standards** - Cash vs. Accrual basis of Accounting, Whether Accounting Standards are really complex, Are Accounting Standards really required (iii) **Direct Tax** - Analysis of faceless assessment, Whether agricultural income should be taxed, Taxation of virtual digital assets (iv) **Block Chain** - Block Chain & Data Analytics Technology, Moving Towards Digital Economy, Importance of Cyber Security (v) **Forensic Audit** - Forensic Audit Relevance in current scenario, Are Chartered Accountants suited to do Forensic Audit, Technology and Forensic Audit, etc by eminent experts. In addition, Special sessions and Motivational sessions have been planned. The subjects to be discussed are very topical and will certainly enrich the knowledge of those attending.

I would request the students to take advantage of this Conference to up-skill, empower and enlighten themselves in the best interests of the profession.

I compliment the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and all the Office Bearers of Pune Branch of WIRC, Pune Branch of WICASA and the Students Skills Enrichment Board (Board of Studies-Operations) for their initiative to conduct this National CA Students Conference in Pune.

I convey my best wishes to all the participant students and wish the Conference a resounding success.

CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra
President, ICAI



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





Profile



CA. Aniket Sunil Talati
Vice-President, ICAI

A man of refined thought-process, quick understanding and sharp vision, CA. Aniket Sunil Talati has been elected as the Vice-President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for the term 2022-23. Respected for his strong organizational skills and deep insight in the affairs of profession, CA. Aniket Sunil Talati has contributed to the cause of profession from various professional perspectives.

Being Bachelor of Commerce from Mumbai University and a Rank holder from Gujarat University, CA. Aniket Sunil Talati further pursued Master of Commerce. He has led the cause of profession through various committees of the Branch & Regional Councils of ICAI. He has served as the Chairman of Ahmedabad Branch of ICAI for the year 2014-15 and as Secretary, WIRC for the year 2017-18.

He was the Chairman of Financial Reporting Review Board (FRRB), Vice Chairman of CSR Committee and Convenor of Digital Re-Engineering & Learning Directorate of ICAI. He is the **Director of ICAI Accounting Research Foundation (ICAI ARF), Indian Institute of Insolvency Professionals of ICAI (IIPI) and Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) India** and the member of various other Committees, Boards and Directorates of ICAI. CA. Aniket Sunil Talati is at the forefront of Digital Transformation within ICAI, and numerous digital Initiatives launched under him stand testimony to this fact.

CA. Aniket Sunil Talati has been appointed as the **Technical Advisor to the ICAI's Nominee on the PAIB Advisory Group of IFAC**. Previously, he has also served as Technical Advisor to the IFAC Board Member. IFAC is the global organization for the accountancy profession. Founded in 1977, IFAC has more than 175 members and associates in more than 130 countries and jurisdictions, representing more than 3 million accountants employed in public practice, education, government service, industry and commerce. He has also been recently appointed as the **Technical Advisor to the Board member of SAFA (South Asian Federation of Accountants)**.

A man of grass-root understanding of the matters and respected for his down-to-earth approach to the issues at hand among his professional colleagues, CA. Aniket Sunil Talati has a surpassing ability to deal with a variety of difficult situations.

Having an exceptional ability to bring out a range of alternative solutions on the table in any given situation, he has to his credit successful closures of many a taskforce and time-bound non-standing groups and teams. Being thoroughly conversant with the professional concerns and demands of his times, CA. Aniket Sunil Talati has authored relevant books, including 'Treatise on RERA' published by CA Association Ahmedabad.

An academician by temperament, CA. Aniket Sunil Talati has published numerous articles in newspapers, magazines and professional newsletters and delivered lectures in about 250 seminars and conferences.





“AgniPankh”

Message



CA. Aniket Sunil Talati
Vice-President, ICAI

Dear Students,

Knowledge aids in creating a solid academic foundation that enables one to perform and succeed in the professional life. The need for students to get an advantage and be equipped with modern skills is critical given that the global economic environment is always bringing new challenges and opportunities. Using its effective multifarious educational philosophy, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) seeks to empower its students through holistic education. The goal of regular guidance and handholding for students is to sharpen their abilities.

I wish to share with you all about a major accomplishment made by our alma mater. The 21st World Congress of Accountants 2022 was held hybrid mode in Mumbai from November 18–21. This year marks the first time India has hosted the World Congress of Accountants (WCOA), widely known as the "Olympics of the Accountancy Profession." More than 10,000 attendees from more than 100 countries attended world's largest accounting festival.

I am pleased to note that Board of Studies (Operations), SSEB is organizing **“National Conference for CA Students 2022” on 24th & 25th December 2022 at Pune**. The same is being hosted by **Pune Branch of Western India Regional Council (WIRC) of ICAI and Pune Branch of WICASA of WIRC of ICAI**. The theme of the Conference is **“Agnipankh”**- (India) Knowing the way. Going the way. Showing the way (to the World) which truly signifies the importance of motivation and inspiration for students.

The student conferences specifically provide an excellent opportunity for networking and vibrant discussions on contemporary areas pertaining to the profession. Moreover, the topics chosen for discussion are devised in a manner to provide a comprehensive coverage of all important subject areas supplemented by the latest developments worth understanding.

Being the students of this coveted profession, your prime objective should be to acquire both theoretical knowledge and gain practical exposure. The said conference would offer an opportunity to interact with experts from both industry and practice and shall enlighten you about the contemporary happenings across the nation and the world.

I extend my best wishes for the success of the Conference and compliment the Pune Branch of Western India Regional Council (WIRC) and Pune Branch of Western India Chartered Accountants Students Association (WICASA) of our Institute for hosting the conference.

CA. Aniket Sunil Talati, Vice President, ICAI





Profile



CA. Sushil Kumar Goyal,
Chairman,
SSEB, Board of Studies-Operations

CA. Sushil Kumar Goyal is known for his versatile knowledge and professional services. He is a successful Trainer, an Orator, a writer, and a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Serving as a Central Council Member of the Institute for the 3rd term since 2016. Also served as a Regional Council Member in the Eastern India Regional Council and became Chairman of the Region for the year 2011-12.

Target: To beat and exceed the set Milestone.

Domain expertise: Good hold on all the sections of Goods & Service Tax Act and related matters.

Present Position: To create a new success story, presently he is serving as

Chairman of Students Skills Enrichment Board, (Board of Studies- Operations).

Convenor of Members & Students Services (Grievances Handling and e-Sahayata) Directorate.

Member of Board of Disciplinary Committee - Bench III.

Member of Quality Review Board.

Earlier held following some important Positions as

1. Chairman of GST and Indirect Tax Committee.
2. Vice Chairman of Board of Studies- (Academics).
3. Vice Chairman of CPE Committee.
4. Vice Chairman Committee for Member in Public Service and Entrepreneur.
5. Presiding Officer at Board of Discipline (BOD).
6. Member of Exam Committee for 3 years.

Important Roles played are: -

SSEB

As Chairman of Students Skill Enrichment Board (SSEB) working towards overall skills enhancement of the students with full efforts.

International Students' Conference was organized at covid time in a hybrid mode at Kolkata with around 6500 students' participation.

Automation of Scholarship process and by which the grant increased to 8 times than earlier amount.

BOS-Academic

In Board of Studies- Academics, during Covid times, introduced Virtual Learning Classes (VLC) Free of Cost at all levels of Exams in order to fulfill ICAI's responsibility towards Students.

Revised Study Material by adding 20% new Questions, Examples, and illustrations. The study material was reviewed and made more User Friendly and error free in the year 2021.

Published first ever Booklet on Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQ)/Case Study Digest for





preparation of MCQ coming in exams.

Recognition of the Profession “Chartered Accountants” as equivalent to Post Graduation Degree by UGC. International curriculum also designed to make CA Course a true Global Course.

“Digi locker” launched to enable access to documents relating to members and students.

CDS

Played a crucial role in making CDS system a reality due to which CA Course Study Materials are available at the doorstep of every CA pursuant with no additional charges of postage, courier or delivery etc. for Members/Students with effect from 1st April 2021. Delivery at doorstep without any extra cost.

GST Committee

He became the Chairman, GST & IDT of ICAI when the GST came into force.

More than 3000 Conference/Seminars/Programs/Courses were organized in one year on GST to disseminate knowledge about the subject amongst the members.

Call Centre

Implemented the National Call Centre for ICAI. Job Portal has also been launched for the CA's to increase their convenience by generating opportunities.

WCO

Represented ICAI at Open Forum of World Customs Organization (WCO), an organization which is taking care of HSN (used in Customs and GST) in the world.

Examination

During the tenure in Examination department, one of the prestigious wings of ICAI, the covid challenge was higher but successfully CA Exams were conducted by ICAI. The Exams were conducted at more than 1000 centers covering all the districts of the country for helping students successfully.

Complete Digital Evaluation of answer books was also Implemented which helped ICAI in enhancing quality of evaluation process and reduced total time between exam and result.

Exams for the Examiners with 72% pass marks, is also implemented.

Average pages usage by the students in Answer book was analyzed thereby helping to reduce number of pages by 8 pages. Hence, saving more than 1 crore pages and environment per exam.

Personal

He is a regular Trainer and act like a guiding force to the Professionals & Industries at large. Not only a regular speaker of “Service Tax” and “Goods and Service TAX”, but has also authored a book on service tax.

Five GST Guide along with regular contribution of articles in leading Newspapers, Souvenirs, Journals etc....

He is also an Editor of the monthly Goods and Services Tax bulletin “**Tax Talk**”. Regular sharer of GST tips on numerous platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook and E-mail.

He is regularly sharing GST Tips for last 7 years, so far more than 1750 Tips have been shared.

A never-ending initiatives.....





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



CA. Sushil Kumar Goyal,
Chairman,
SSEB, Board of Studies-Operations, ICAI

Dear Students,

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has always been committed for the welfare of its Students, Members and Society at large. ICAI always focuses on enhancing the knowledge of its students and members and keeping them updated with all the changes happening worldwide. In this dynamic world, budding Chartered Accountants play a major role and they are the face of this profession. Their contribution towards uplifting the profession with high spirits will give a competitive environment to the dynamic world.

I am happy to know that **Pune Branch of WIRC of ICAI & Pune Branch of WICASA of ICAI** is organizing **National Conference** on the **Theme: “Agnipankh”- Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)”** on **24th -25th December 2022**. The Theme is a self-motivating for our would be chartered Accountants.

I would like to convey that knowledge combined with positivity helps us to provide seamless service to our clients so at the end of the day we Chartered Accountants can claim to be true partners in nation building. Being Chartered Accountants alone should be our top priority in life and one should dedicate all his/her efforts towards achieving it. Keeping your mind open and receptive to knowledge, and your eyes looking out for newer opportunities will help you to equip yourself to fight the ordeals of the financial situation.

I congratulate you all for being part of ICAI fraternity and wish you success for your career and life ahead. Success in any field or phase of life can be gained through a strong determination and willpower while ignoring all the odds and focusing only on the goal. I wish all my dear students to focus on your aim and channel your energy for becoming a successful professional. Have patience and a positive approach towards life to achieve your goals on time.

I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to Chairman, Pune Branch and Chairman, WICASA Pune Branch for organizing such a mega event and wish the Students Conference a grand success. I also convey my best wishes to all our future and dynamic Chartered Accountants.

CA. Sushil Kumar Goyal

Chairman,

SSEB, Board of Studies – Operations, ICAI



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





Profile



CA. SRIDHAR MUPPALA,
Vice-Chairman,
SSEB, Board of Studies-Operations

Hailing from a farmer's family, Sridhar has realized that education is the biggest opportunity for him to improve his life situation. Accordingly, secured state 4th rank in his Intermediate (class XII) and also secured an all India rank in CA intermediate.

After clearing CA, he joined as a partner in SGA and developed a practical perspective in the fields of Auditing, Taxation and Consultancy. Exposure to practice at a young age has helped him understand the ground reality of the hardships faced by practicing Chartered Accountants.

He has then joined Deloitte which provided me exposure and access to international work culture. His role as Deputy Manager has improved his execution efficiency and helped him build and manage high performing teams.

Having gained in depth knowledge in multiple fields, Mr. Sridhar has decided to share his valuable insights to the next generation of CAs. Started active teaching with a vision to nurture CA students across various levels of CA to successfully clear their exams.

Guided 2000+ CA students build their careers through assistance for articleship and post qualification placements. Humbled by the widespread acceptance of his teaching methodology by the student community, he has decided to enhance the scope and spread of his services across south India.

Established Tapasya group in 2009 to provide impetus to the field of commerce education. Provided stable employment opportunities to 500+ families across South India. Built an ecosystem of small and medium entrepreneurs who witnessed substantial growth over the last decade.

His continuous contribution to the profession over a span of 18 years helped him evolve as a people's leader. Received “Leadership award” for excellence in education from the then Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in 2013. He has also been recognised as the “Times Education Icon Award” in 2017.

Currently, he is serving as the Central Council Member of ICAI from the southern constituency.





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



CA. SRIDHAR MUPPALA,
Vice-Chairman,
SSEB, Board of Studies-Operations

Dear Students,

It is to note that having access to a good education during childhood and your early adulthood can make a real difference in your later life. In ICAI long journey, it has benchmarked its qualification and standards to the best in the world. Let me assure you that you are blessed to have found to right platform at ICAI.

By 2030, our vision is to make ICAI the World's leading accounting body and to be the regulator and developer of Trusted and Independent Professionals with World Class Competencies in accounting, assurance, taxation, finance, and business advisory services. In the era of globalization, a Chartered Accountant is not confined to the corridors of accounting. He has moved into the realm of General management, Administration and Entrepreneurship and others.

As a student of this coveted profession, you must plan your future and never let your eyes off your focus. Strive to not only acquire knowledge but also share it by exchanging through discussions and debates. The conference is one such platform which will foster collaborative learning, making each one of you realize your skill gaps.

Always remember the golden words of [Benjamin Franklin](#):

“An investment in knowledge pays the best interest.”

We are extremely pleased that Students Conference being organized by the Student Skill Enrichment Board, Board of Studies (Operations), and hosted by **Pune Branch of WIRC of ICAI & Pune Branch of WICASA of ICAI** on the **Theme: ““Agnipankh”- Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)”** on **24th -25th December 2022**. We are confident that you will enjoy a stimulating conference here in this beautiful city. Your presence and participation will help contribute to this vibrancy and enrich the discussions w.r.t developing professional knowledge, future insights, and collaborations.

We extend our best wishes for the success of the Conference and your presence and valuable involvement will contribute to its overwhelming success.

Also wish you all a very bright career and a great future as Chartered Accountants!

CA. Sridhar Muppala

Vice Chairman

SSEB, Board of Studies – Operations, ICAI



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“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



CA. C. V. CHITALE

Conference Director &
Central Council Member of ICAI

National Conference - New Horizons

Independence, excellence and integrity are hallmarks of chartered accountancy profession. Understanding of subjects and mastering nicety of significant aspects is ably administered by the Board of Studies. High quality study material and coaching helps achieve these ends. Students are also drawing liberally from the knowledge reservoir made available by the BOS. Absorption of knowledge by students is tested by the robust examination system of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Supreme Court of India has gone on record to observe that if anyone wants to know robust examination system, go to ICAI.

However, for successful career as a chartered accountant calls for further skills. As a professional, one has to interact with the various strata of society - across the length and breadth of the globe and from any king to a lay person. Response of the ICAI for development of these aspects amongst the students is there. It has constituted Students Skill Enrichment Board (SSEB). The SSEB, under able leadership of the President, Vice President and Chairman CA Sushil Kumar Goyal and Vice Chairman Muppala Sridhar is playing a significant role in shaping of career of CA Students.

In this backdrop, National Students Conference at Pune is a great opportunity for students to participate and polish their interpersonal skillsets and listen and absorb knowledge as also wisdom.

Pune Branch of WIRC of the ICAI, under leadership of Branch Chairman CA Kashinath Pathare and Students Committee Chairperson CA Moushumi Shaha and their team of members and students have planned this National Students Conference professionally. Care has been taken to ensure a choicest bouquet of wonderful topics and delicious food for thought, for stomach. Fun and frolic for social engagement of students is also conspicuously present. This is satisfying for me, as a Director of this National Students Conference. I am confident that students from the region shall welcome it with open arms and mind. The dawn of New Year should mark dawn of rewarding era for the participants. New Horizons await action from the student's fraternity.

CA Chandrashekhar Chitale,
CCM and Director, National Conference of CA Students, Pune.



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



CA. MURTUZA KACHWALA

Chairman
WIRC of ICAI

Theme: “AgniPankh”- (India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)

All Birds find shelter during a rain. But Eagle avoids rain by flying above the Clouds. Problems are common, but attitude makes the difference. – Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

It gives me great pleasure to welcome students from across the nation to the National CA Students Conference 2022 in Pune. The theme of this Conference is truly inspiring - “AgniPankh”- (India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World). It is only the learned who can teach and only those who have walked the path can guide other forward.

WICASA of WIRC has been in the forefront of creating strong foundations through its numerous activities including seminars, workshops, mock tests, soft skill development courses, motivational lectures, talent & sports contests and so many more, all aimed at creating a well-rounded professional who can deal with the best whether in India or overseas.

This National Conference is a perfect example of the initiative taken for the betterment of our students. India has tremendous youth power and by harnessing, guiding and realizing their potential we not only ensure the future of an individual but more importantly we contribute to the stability of society and the growth of the nation.

Organized by the SSEB, Board of Studies-(Operations), ICAI and hosted by the Pune Branch of WICASA of ICAI, this National Conference fulfills many roles in the development of students. It is an excellent platform for students to receive true knowledge from the veterans, it subtly instructs them on the development of soft skills by observing the speakers, it increases their perception and awareness of the vast scope and opportunities of the profession and most importantly it creates an excellent networking environment for students to connect to their peers from across the country.

We are grateful to our President CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra, President, ICAI and CA. Aniket Sunil Talati, Vice President, ICAI for their support. We are also thankful to CA. Sushil Kumar Goyal, Chairman, Students Skills Enrichment Board (BoS-Operations); CA. Sridhar Muppala, Vice-Chairman, SSEB, Board of Studies-(Operations), ICAI; CA. Chandrashekhar V. Chitale, CCM, ICAI; CA. Ketan Saiya, Chairman, WICASA, our Central and Regional Council members for their support and guidance and most importantly, CA. Kashinath Pathare, Chairman of Pune Branch & CA. Moushmi Shaha, Chairperson of Pune WICASA & the WICASA team and all the students whose efforts have been responsible for the execution of this National Conference.

I am confident that participating students will have a lot of positive takeaways from this Conference and I wish them all happy learning.



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



CA. KETAN SAIYA

WICASA Chairman
WIRC of ICAI

My Dear Students,

At the beginning let me congratulate, The Dynamic Team of Pune Branch of the WIRC of The ICAI & Pune Branch of WICASA for hosting a Brilliant National CA Students Conference, organized by the Student Skill Enrichment Board (SSEB-BOS-Operations) of the ICAI, with a strong appropriate theme namely "Agnipankh"- "(India) Knowing the way, Going the way, Showing the way, (to the world)" during the time, when, India is leading the world through presidency of G20.

This National Conference is very well designed to cover all aspects to make students future-ready professionals starting from topics in Auditing, Accounting Standards, Direct Tax, Technology, Motivational talks, and also covering some recent topics like Block Chain, Forensic audit and last but not least, celebrating our Nation completing 75 years of Independence by patriotic topic Actions@75. My accolades to the team for designing the structure of the conference in a way that I am sure attendees will gain 360-degree knowledge.

Student Conferences provide students, a platform for demonstrating their knowledge on technical topics by allowing them to present their papers in front of so many students and consequently tackling their stage fear, improvising their presentation skills in addition of getting technical knowledge of the subject. Also, attendees students learn and get opportunities to do networking with peers. However, students need to take active participation to avail all these benefits for their overall growth as a professional in today's world.

WICASA and its branches across the region are organizing various programs, seminars, conferences and Industrial and Educational Visits that are needed for a 360-degree development of our students undergoing CA course hence I appeal all students to take active participation in WICASA activities.

Organizing National Conference of this magnitude requires gigantic efforts. Once again my compliments to the Pune & WICASA Team for the well-Planned thoughtful National Conference.

"The capacity to learn is a gift; the ability to learn is a skill; the willingness to learn is a choice"Brian Herbert.

Whether we have capacity to learn or not, whether we have skill to learn or not but we must have willingness to learn. Capacity and Skills can be developed over a period of time but one must have willingness to learn. Wishing all the students Great Learning Experience at National Conference...

Best Regards,
CA Ketan Damji Saiya.
Chairperson -Western India Chartered Accountants Students Association of WIRC of ICAI



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“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



CA. YASHWANT KASAR

Vice-Chairman
WIRC of ICAI

Dear Students,

It is my proud privilege to pen down a few words on the occasion of the 2 Days National Conference for CA Students being organized under the joint auspices of the Board of Studies- Operations, (SSEB) of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and jointly hosted by Pune Branch of WIRC of ICAI & Pune Branch of WICASA of ICAI at Pune on 24th & 25th December, 2022. The theme of the Conference “AgniPankh”- (India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)” is aptly chosen and we appreciate the organizers for selecting such a contemporary theme.

Conferences like this are the perfect platform to expand your knowledge and passion for accountancy profession while connecting with like-minded people from across the country. Such conferences also enable you to meet and interact with eminent professionals who are passionate about the future of accountancy profession and are incredibly receptive to the needs and desires of students.

Attending a conference is a professionally rewarding experience. In addition to socializing with colleagues from other institutions, the two main reasons to attend a conference are to hear presentations and to converse with other fellow students. Listening to presentations will inform you of what others are doing, will inspire professional ideas of your own, and will expose you to different styles of presentation.

Our Institute has always taken greater steps to imbibe the seeds of awakening in all the students for their bright future. The topics of the Conference are really of enormous help to the students. These are designed to make the CA students well equipped to face the challenges of the outside world. The various technical and motivational sessions in the Conference will give you an insight into the latest issues related to the profession. It is a golden opportunity for CA students to attend the Conference as you will be getting the chance of not only listening to experts in the respective fields but also interacting with your fellow students from within the country.

Our profession is constantly changing. So it is important to attend Students' Conferences to surround yourself with people who are just as excited and passionate about CA profession.

We hope you'll join us at the Conference so we can use our voice to influence the progression of our coveted profession.

We wish the Conference all the success.

CA. Yashwant Kasar Vice-Chairman, WIRC of ICAI



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“AgniPankh”

Message



CA. RUTA CHITALE
Regional Council Member
WIRC of ICAI

Dear Students i.e. Soon-to-be-Professionals,

You have taken a great decision to be a part of such a happening National Conference. Such type of vibrant gatherings are a place to make new friends, foster old /new connections and create newer bonds. Ultimately Networking is the key to future. Be it your own practice or you wish to join industry; these friends are going to be of great help and likewise- you shall be of help to them- too!



Our ICAI always has students as its focus. You are the budding professionals – people with a fire in them. Why Wings of Fire? Because this fire and fire alone can give Wings to your desires and dreams. What is that- the future holds for us, no-one knows! But all we can know and understand is to 'Never let go of a dream'.

You all shall be Chartered Accountants, have no doubt about it. Some might advise you to dream and visualize a name board with the letters CA; but your aim should not only be to have the suffix CA before your name but to truly know- deep within your mind that these alphabets are 'Alphabets of Trust'. Immense power lies within them and therefore a whole lot of responsibility is embedded in these two letters. You are the professionals of tomorrow and if this profession is to go forward and reach newer heights, it is only your application of mind and power of professionalism that shall make it happen.

Desires create Fire -Dreams will make Wings!

Professionalism shall give you 'Wings of Fire'

So Dare to Dream!!

Many Best Wishes –

Ruta Chitale
Regional Council Member of WIRC of ICAI





“AgniPankh”

Message



CA. KASHINATH PATHARE
Chairman
Pune Branch of WIRC of ICAI

Dear Students,

I am sure you all are going to have wonderful time in action packed coming two days.

I as the chairman of Pune Branch, would like to extend my support to the student's fraternity and would expect students to ensure the same, as one cannot expect growth by only one way participation, keep reading, and contributing to any form you can, be it is participating in the events, competitions or even preparing articles for the newsletter, it must be a collective effort.

I wish all the best for your result to who are to be appeared in November & December 2022 Examination. The December is the month of break and is generally considered to be a period of lull particularly for those who have worked extremely hard in the past few months preparing for the examinations. But be careful and do not get carried away in your relaxation period. As you know that in a professional course like ours, we must go a long way in achieving our set goals. As you know that, our course is unique in the sense that it gives you practical exposure through three years practical training along with theoretical knowledge. The properly designed practical training is required to produce extraordinary results in this era of cut throat competition.

Focus and consistency is must in our students to achieve any success. I request students to participate in all the scheduled programs and learn from the eminent faculties and stalwarts.

I would like to thank CA Debashish Mishra, Hon. President of ICAI, CA. Aniket Sunil Talati, Hon. Vice-President, ICAI, CA. Sushil Kumar Goyal Chairmen Conference Chairman & Chairman, Students Skills Enrichment Board (Board of Studies-Operations), ICAI, ICAI and CA. Chandrashekhar Vasant Chitale, Conference Director & CCM, ICAI and entire team from Students Skills Enrichment Board (Board of Studies-Operations) for allotting this National Conference of CA students.

I thank to all MCM and all WICASA Committee members and all Hardworking Volunteers who have worked to make this Conference a Grand Success.

Last but not the least wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year 2023!!!!

CA. Kashinath Pathare
Chairman
Pune Branch of WIRC of ICAI





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



CA. MOUSHMI SHAHA

Chairperson
Pune Branch of WICASA of ICAI

Dear CA Students,

**All Birds find Shelter during rain. But Eagle avoids rain by flying above the clouds.
Problems are common, but attitude makes the difference!**

- **AP J Abdul Kalam.**

I welcome you all to this Prestigious National Conference for CA Students, 2022. I welcome all the Paper presenters from across India. Indeed, these conferences bring together an opportunity to hear from a renewed speaker, Paper Presentation by students and interaction with fellow CA Students. This is an opportunity for Self Learning, Self-expression and Self-development.

Pune ICAI and WICASA is a Vibrant Branch actively working towards nurturing students. Being 3rd Largest Branch of ICAI, we take pride in hosting this National Conference in Pune also known as Oxford of East and Cultural Capital of Maharashtra.

The theme of the National Conference is **AgniPankh (The wings of fire)** is aptly designed which shows,

“We are all born with a divine fire in us. Our efforts should be to give this fire and fill the world with the glow of its goodness.”

And we torch bearers of the country should glorify the world with our good deeds. Ignite the fire within you and achieve excellence in whatever you do and believe me sky is the limit.

I am sure, this National Conference will give a new career perspective to the CA students. The topics selected for the Conference are relevant and future-oriented. Apart from academics, it is also very important for CA Students to understand their responsibilities as an individual and a Citizen of the Country.



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“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



I would like to thank CA.(Dr.) Debashish Mitra, Hon. President of ICAI, CA. Aniket Talati, Vice President, ICAI, CA. Sushil Kumar Goyal, Chairman, SSEB, (BOS-Operations), ICAI and CA. Sridhar Mupalla, Vice Chairman SSEB, (BOS-Operations), ICAI, and entire team from SSEB, (BOS-Operations) for allotting this conference to Pune.

My special thanks to CA. C V Chitale, Conference Director & CCM, ICAI, CA. Yashwant Kasar, RCM, CA. Ruta Chitale, RCM for their unstinting support and invaluable advice in arrangements for the conference.

I can't thank enough to my colleagues in the committee CA. Kashinath Pathare, Chairman, CA. Rajesh Agarwal, Vice Chairman, CA. Pritesh Munot, Secretary, CA. Pranav Apte Treasurer, CA. Sachin Miniyar, MCM, CA. Amruta Kulkarni, MCM, CA. Hrishikesh Badve, MCM and CA. Ajinkya Ranadive, MCM, for bestowing their total faith in me and extending cooperation.

I would like to recognize the efforts of our Dynamic WICASA team Mr. Aashish Patil, Mr. Deven Lunkad, Mr. Taha Merchant, Mr. Yash Khandare, Mr. Pratik Lawande and all WICASA Committee members and all Hardworking Volunteers who have worked to make this Conference a Grand Success.

A Special Thanks to the entire staff of Pune Branch for their untiring efforts in the making of this event. I am sure you all are going to have a wonderful time in the action-packed coming two days. I wish you all Happy Learning and Happy Networking. Let us go and create memorable moments to Cherish for a long time.

CAMoushmi Shaha,
Chairperson
Pune WICASA.



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“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



MR. AASHISH PATIL

Vice-Chairman
Pune Branch of WICASA of ICAI

Dear friends,

First of all I'm overwhelmed by your great supportive response for the National Conference of CA students held on 24th and 25th December 2022. In spite of GST Audit due dates and your busy schedule, we had such a magnificent response.

Our backbone was the “Branch staff” who have always helped us in our thin and thick situations. They were always the one to tackle queries and have helped us with even a tiny issue that we have faced. They even motivated us to conduct the conference successfully in a short span of time.

Our WICASA team has been working for the conference for around 1 to 1.5 months. Today that backbreaking work and a lot of patience has paid off. “Agnipankh” – Our theme of the National Conference which means “India - Growing the Way, Knowing the Way and Showing the Way - to the World” was inspired from the book of the great nation builder Dr. APJ Abdul Kalamji.

We as CA students are the pioneers in nation building of tomorrow and our topics were future oriented and the paper presenters have done an outstanding job on their research on the specific topics. These events help us build connections which help us for a lifetime and we also get the opportunity to interact with the dignitaries present in the conference.

Last but not the least, Our Strong Pillars, Motivators, Explorers & Enthusiastic Volunteers who have really worked their heart out. They always stood up passionately with us whenever it was required.

I'm really thankful to each one of you present in the conference and making this conference an event to be remembered in the history.

Yours faithful,

Aashish Patil,
Vice Chairman of Pune WICASA



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“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



MR. DEVEN LUNKAD
Secretary

MR. YASH KHANDARE
Joint Secretary

Pune Branch of WICASA of ICAI



Inspired by the great thoughts of the Missile Man of India we would like to quote his thoughts- "We are all Born with a divine fire in us. Our efforts should be to give Wings to this Fire and fill the world with glow of its goodness"

My Dear Friends, Prospective Chartered Accountants and my Future Colleagues, it is a matter of extreme inclination and pride for me to welcome you all to this grand event of CA Students' National Conference.

We all have opted for this coveted profession not by chance but by choice. We sincerely cherish and wish that all the students establish their own identity and uniqueness in their profession.

Here a wonderful event lies ahead of you with the greatest speakers and back-to-back sessions on various topics that ensure overall development of the individuals. Pune WICASA have planned this event as a perfect combination of academic growth and personality development of the participants. We have invited speakers from across the country that have led the profession and took it to great heights.

We are confident that at the end of the Conference all the students would get the takeaway. The networking outcomes that would accrue during this conference will be an added advantage to the participants. And we wish all the delegates a great learning experience.

Deven Lunkad
Secretary
Pune Branch of WICASA of ICAI

Yash Khandare
Jt. Secretary
Pune Branch of WICASA of ICAI



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“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Message



MR. TAHA MARCHANT **MR. PRATIK LAWANDE**
Treasurer Joint Treasurer

Pune Branch of WICASA of ICAI



Hello everyone,

As it is rightly said that the dark doesn't destroy the light it defines it!

It's our fear of dark that costs our joy into shadows, and this conference which is graced by your presence provides evidence that you are fearless from the dark within you.

You the future torchbearers of the society are not just leading your own path to light from darkness but you are also building a memory, a fate and a connection which may last forever.

Networking is the Net worth and you are here to build a net-worth with a small investment of your precious time.

I would take the first opportunity to thank my dear Volunteers sorry couldn't name you all but I am really thankful for your time for your dedication for your efforts for the sweat and blood you gave to this conference held by your Dear mother institute.

Further I would like to thank the branch staff the committee members and all others who has made this conference a grand success.

You are our people and we are proud to have all our great minds together on one platform having one voice and one intent “Mahalaxmi me baja hai shank AgniPankh, AgniPankh”

The Theme which teaches us that sky has no limits and we the future Chartered Accountants are limitless we think beyond the predefined horizons and we the Lords of Accounting have power to change the world.

Taha Merchant
Treasurer

Pratik Lawande
Joint Treasurer



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“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



STUDENTS SKILLS ENRICHMENT BOARD

(BOARD OF STUDIES-OPERATIONS)

COMPOSITION FOR THE YEAR 2022-23



CA. Sushil Kumar Goyal

Stephen House
4th Floor, Room No 64
4 B, Bbd Bagh East
Kolkata – 700 071



CA. Durgesh Kumar Kabra

803-804, Ashok Heights,
Nicco Circle, Near Bhuta School,
Old Nagardas 'X' Road, Gundavali,
Andheri (East), Mumbai, 400069.



CA. Sridhar Muppala

11-5-449
Opp. Shah Function Hall
Redhills
Hyderabad-500004
Telangana



CA. Dheeraj Kumar Khandelwal

511/512, Atlanta Estate,
Near Virvani Estate, Opp. West In Hotel,
Western Express Highway,
Goregaon – East,
Mumbai – 400 063



CA. (Dr.) Debashis Mitra President

Harabala Road
Ulubari
Guwahati – 781 007.



CA. Purushottamlal Khandelwal

216 Madhupura Vepar Bhavan
Near Ganj Bazar
Madhupura Chowk, Madhupura
Ahmedabad-380004, Gujarat



CA. Aniket Sunil Talati

Vice President
Ambica Chambers
Nr Old High Court Navrangpura
Ahmedabad - 380009 (Gujarat)



CA. Mangesh Pandurang Kinare

102 Yashwant Tower CHS
Dharmaveer Marg
Panchpakhadi
Thane - West - 400602
Maharashtra



CA. Rajkumar Satyanarayan Adukia

Office No 3, Bldg No 1,
Ground Floor
Meridien Apartments,
Veera Desai Road
Mumbai-400058, Maharashtra



CA. Priti Savla

1004 Level 10
Sunshine Tower
Senapati Bapat Marge
Elphinstone, Mumbai-400013
Maharashtra



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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



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CA. Dayaniwas Sharma, FCA
6-3-569, 4th Floor,
Opp RTA Office ,
Above BMW Showroom,
Khairatabad, Hyderabad – 500082
(Telangana)



CA. Abhay Kumar Chhajed
M/s S L Chhajed & Company
R-12 Zone - I M P Nagar
Bhopal - 462011
Madhya Pradesh



CA. Prasanna Kumar D
Flat No:3C 47-9-39/17
Sai Sadan Apartments
Dwarakanagar
Visakhapatnam-530016
(Andhra Pradesh)



CA. Goyal Anuj
D-29, Shastri Nagar,
Ghaziabad – 201 002 (U.P.)



CA. Rajendra Kumar P
59, VII Floor, Empee Towers,
Adithanar Salai
(Formerly Harris Road),
(Near Hotel Ashoka, Egmore),
Chennai – 600 002 (Tamilnadu)



CA. Gyan Chandra Misra
Hall No 2 Second Floor
SS Tower Plot No 17
Main Market, Sector-4
Vaishali -201010,
Distt Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh



CA. S. Srinivas Cotha
NO 27 Service Road
(Between 2nd and 3rd Cross)
Pampamahakavi Road
Shankarapuram,Bengaluru-560004
Karnataka



CA. Prakash Sharma
323 & 324, Ganpati Plaza
M I Road
Jaipur – 302 001.



CA. Rohit Ruwatia
B-130 Industrial Area
Jhotwara
Jaipur - 302012
Rajasthan



CA. Sanjay Kumar Agarwal
Flat No 303
Prabhat Kiran Building
17 Rajendra Place
New Delhi - 110008



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CA. (Dr.) Raj Chawla
712 New Delhi House
27 Barakhamba Road
New Delhi - 110001



CA. Charanjot Singh Nanda
7/24 South Patel Nagar
New Delhi - 110008 (DELHI)



CA. Hans Raj Chugh
E-24 (Basement)
Lajpat Nagar III
New Delhi - 110024 (Delhi)

CO-OPTED MEMBERS



CA. Ashwani Kumar Jindal
498-LA, Model Town,
Jalandhar – 144003
(Punjab)



CA. Gangaraju Beeraka
Partner
Tej Raj & Pal
2nd Lane Extension
Canal Street, Gandhi Nagar
Berhampur, Odisha - 760002



CA. FENIL RAJENDRA SHAH
Fenil Shah & Associates.
615, Scarlet Business Hub,
Fatehpura, Ahmedabad – 380007.



CA Yogesh Banka
B B A & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Q-10 Civil Township
Rourkela - 769012
Odisha



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“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



CO-OPTED MEMBERS



CA. Mukesh Goyal
CA Mukesh Goyal
18, First Floor, New Market,
Jeoni Mandi,
AGRA-282 004 UP



CA. Pradipta Kumar Panda
DSPK & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Station Square, O T Road,
Bhaskarganj, Balasore
Odisha-756001



CA Sunil Kumar Sahoo
Plot No 150 Sahid Nagar
Near Bishnu Mandir
Bhubaneswar-751007
Odisha

SPECIAL INVITEES



CA Kalpit Palsaniya,
87, Shree Vihar Colony,
Behind Clarks,
Amer Hotel, Jln Marg,
Jaipur -302017.



CA. Sarvesh Mathur
EY Global Delivery Services India LLP
DLF Cyber Park, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Floor,
Tower A & B, Plot no. 405 B
Udyog Vihar-II, Sector 20.
Gurgaon 122 010. Haryana India



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Profile

Dr. Milind Kamble

(Padma Shri Awardee 2013)
Chief Guest

Milind Prahlad Kamble (b. 17 February 1967) is a civil engineer, entrepreneur, Policy Maker and the Founder Chairman of Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DICTI), the first Indian commerce association to promote entrepreneurship in the oppressed Dalit community of India. He is the recipient of Padma Shri at 2013, the fourth highest civilian honour conferred by the Government of India.

On the VIII Convocation of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar, Central University, Lucknow, awarded the Honorary Doctorate Degree in Doctor of Science, (D.Sc.) Honoris Causa to Sri Milind Prahlad Kamble.

Early Life:

Milind Kamble was born in Chobli village in Ahmedpur Taluka of Latur District of Maharashtra. His village historically had an influence of the Arya Samaj ideology and hence was relatively free of the evil of caste system that was quite prevalent in Maharashtra. As a result, Milind did not have to endure the hardships that many Dalit families are subjected to, simply because of their caste. Prahlad Kamble, Milind's father, was a teacher and his service was subject to transfer from one location to another. As a result, Milind was educated in various rural and urban areas of Latur district. After his SSC board exams, he joined the Government Polytechnic at Nanded to pursue a diploma in Civil Engineering.

Milind Kamble is known for his out-of-the-box thinking and decisions. Even though the facility of reservation was available to him, he refused to accept a job under quota. Even when enrolling his daughter for her graduate programme, he did not avail of this facility.

Entrepreneur:

After completing his Civil Engineering, Milind Kamble worked in the private sector for about 5 years before starting his own business as a civil contractor. He established his own company Milind Kamble Civil Engineers & Contractors in 1993 and later on, in 1997, established Fortune Construction Company. During the last two decades or so, this company has worked on various infrastructure projects in Maharashtra and elsewhere like the Mumbai-Pune Expressway, Baramati Water Supply Scheme, a number of tunnels, dams, canals, bridges etc.





The entrepreneurial spirit of Milind Kamble has also triggered him to start other businesses, one of them engaged in the Men's Apparel Business he owns Brand Menander and in Leather brand Le Dharavi, He is Chairman - Superb Maa Housing & Infrastructure Pvt Ltd and construction of 3000 units nearly 2.2 Million SFT, MASS Housing project under process at Panvel, Mumbai.

Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (DICCI):

One of the most notable achievements of Milind Kamble is the establishment of the Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (DICCI) in 2005, of which he is the Founder Chairman. DICCI is the first body in India which has been founded with the aim of creating entrepreneurs from the people of the Dalit community, which is made up of the most downtrodden and underprivileged people of India.

DICCI has been founded with the motto, 'Be job givers, not job seekers'. This is a revolutionary concept, particularly in reference to the underprivileged Dalit community,

which has traditionally had to subsist as manual workers and bonded labourers until up to the last century or so. Today, DICCI has more than 10000 members who are self-made entrepreneurs and who provide direct or indirect employment to many a thousand people of different communities.

Milind Kamble found the inspiration for DICCI when he studied the history of the African-American people's struggle in the USA in the early to mid-20th century. The African-American population in the US was traditionally subjected to persecution and racial discrimination similar to the caste system in India. In 1961, through an Executive Order issued by President John F. Kennedy, which came to be known as 'Affirmative Action', the African-Americans were given special in government jobs and contracts, similar to the policy of reservations in India.

An offshoot of this Affirmative Action was the concept of Black Capitalism, by which the African-Americans were encouraged to become employers rather than employees. As a result of this Black Capitalism, many African-Americans have become billionaires in America and are contributing to the US economy. Inspired by this concept, Milind Kamble established DICCI.

DICCI has been successful in carrying out a social engineering of a different kind. It has promoted the concept of 'fight caste with capital', a hitherto unheard of concept in India. DICCI has also helped in instilling confidence in the Dalit youth and showed them the road to entrepreneurship. It has laid out the path to development through cooperation and coordination rather than conflict.

The ultimate aim of Milind Kamble is to encourage the Dalits to become the contributors to India's economy through enterprise has 31 state chapters and 7 international chapters. It has ties with pan-Indian body CII. DICCI's four members being honoured with the prestigious Padma Shri civilian honour.





Website dedicated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar:

In 2001, Milind Kamble designed and developed the first website dedicated to the Great Economist of India, Bharat Ratna Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar – a messiah of the Dalits in India. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, apart from being one of the greatest social reformers, was an economist par excellence, a factor that is largely overlooked today. Milind Kamble lays great stress on this outstanding quality of Dr. Ambedkar and considers his economic views to be amongst the motivating factors behind establishment of DICCI. This website was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister of India Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and was recognized by the Limca Book of Records. The website contains over 7000 pages and over 1000 photographs.

Media Coverage:

Milind Kamble is extensively profiled by the media, both Indian and international. Interviews and profiles of him have appeared on all national electronic media channels as well as the print media in multiple Indian languages.

He has also been interviewed and profiled by international publications like Time, Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, New York Times, Le Monde, Asahi Shimbun, Khaleej Times and various other electronic and print media in many countries

Awards and Recognitions:

Milind Kamble is the recipient of many awards and has been recognized for his path-breaking work in social engineering.

- Padma Shri – India's fourth highest civilian award in 2013
- Samaj Bhushan – Government of Maharashtra in 2015
- Udyog Ratna – in 2011
- Bhim Ratna – in 2010

And many more from the civil society ...

Previous Positions

- 1) Member (Industry representative)- Planning Board Indira Gandhi Open University, New Delhi. , (2013-2016)
- 2) Member Invitee (Industry representative) - National Advisory Council (NAC) set up by the first United Progressive Alliance (UPA) government to advise the Prime Minister of India. (2012-2014).
- 3) Member – Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar 125 th Birth Anniversary celebration committee (2015 -16) ,





Chaired by Shri Narendra Modi , Hon. Prime Minister of India ,

- 4) Governing Board Member – Indian Council of cultural Relation, Ministry of External Affairs , Govt of India (2014-2019)
- 5) Member Finance Committee - Indian Council of cultural Relation, Ministry of External Affairs , Govt of India (2014-2019)
- 6) President officiating – Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Ahmedabad (2016-2018)
- 7) Member – Rest of Maharashtra Development Board, Hon Governor of Maharashtra Nominee Industry expert (2015-2019)
- 8) Member - Executive Council, Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar Technical University , Govt of Maharashtra (2015-2019)
- 9) Member Governing Board-Indian Institute of Management (IIM) , Kashipur (2015-2019)

Current Positions:

- 1) Founder chairman – DICCI
- 2) Chairman Board of Governors – Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Jammu.
- 3) Chairman Advisory Board - National SC – ST Hub, Ministry of MSME, Govt of India.
- 4) Co – Chair – India Malaysia CEO Forum, Ministry of Commerce, Govt of India.
- 5) Member Governing Board- Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), Ahmedabad
- 6) Chairman – Finance Committee EDII, Ahmedabad.
- 7) Guest Faculty – LBSNAA, IAS Training Academy in Massourie.
- 8) Jury Member – National Entrepreneurs Awards, Ministry of Entrepreneurship & Skill Development, Govt of India.
- 9) Jury Member (Industry representative) – Senior Citizen Awards, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Govt of India.
- 10) Jury Member – PAC.
- 11) Member National Council – Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- 12) Co- Chair – Affirmative Action Task force – CII.
- 13) Member Governing Board- Maratha Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Pune, Maharashtra.
- 14) Member- National Committee commemoration of 75th Indian Independence under the Chairmanship of Hon Prime Minister of India .





“AgniPankh”

Profile



CA. Ruta Chitale

Session Chairperson

Topic : Auditing

FCA,

Regional Council Member
Past Chairperson of Pune branch

Post qualification courses: DISA, Forensic Audit, Concurrent Audit, Ind-AS

Practising for last 20 years. Experience in Audits of Government companies, Listed, unlisted companies, large trusts, multistate cooperative banks.

Have carried out special assignments for many companies and banks like Formulation of Standard Operating Processes SOP, Testing of SOP's, Risk assessments, Preparation of Accounts & Audit Manuals, Credit Appraisal of major loans, Trainings to Bank officials etc.

Faculty at various forums on varied subjects like Formation of Trusts & Taxation, CARO 2020, Accounting standards etc.

Have contributed to Institute publications especially Incorporation of companies, Registration of Charges, Handbook on Women Independent Directors etc





“AgniPankh”

Profile



CA. Ashish Khandelwal

Session Chairman

Topic : Accounting Standards

PRACTICE HEAD -AUDIT & ASSURANCE

Chartered Accountant -ICAI

Cost Accountant

Diploma in Information Systems Auditor

Bachelor of Commerce

Cleared IBC Examination in May 2018

AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Audit and Assurance

Business Advisory

SOX

Risk Advisory

INDUSTRY EXPERTISE

IT/ ITES

Manufacturing

Real Estate

Ashish Khandelwal has been in practice since 1995 and leads the Audit and Assurance practice at Shah Khandelwal Jain & Associates, a firm founded by his father in 1966.

He has conducted statutory audits of companies, banks, insurance companies, partnership firms, trusts, etc. & internal audit assignments of manufacturing and software companies. He has also helped startups and multinationals to set up their operations for the first time in India.

Ashish has managed several large engagements in India and Internationally across diverse industry verticals like Financial Services, IT/ITES, Manufacturing, Retail, etc.

He has been a member of the Expert Advisory Committee for 2017-18 and the Research Committee for 2020-21 of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi.

He has also been a member of the Committee on Public Finance and Accounting Standards for Local Bodies of the WIRC for 2019-20.

He has pioneered the setting up of outsourcing practices in India and was awarded for the Best Indian Outsourcing Practice by Corporate International UK.

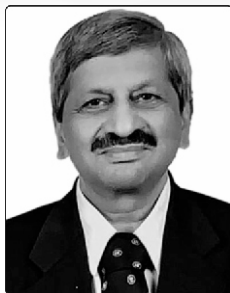
He has been an Executive Board member & Treasurer The British Business Group, Pune. He has also been the past Chairman of Pune Midtown Round Table 65, an organisation which has built several schools for the less privileged children in and around Pune city.





“AgniPankh”

Profile



CA. C. V. Chitale

Session Chairman

Topic : Direct Tax

B.Com, L.L.b. (Gen), F.C.A.

Practicing as a Chartered Accountant

Sr. Partner, C. V. Chitale & Co.

Member, Central Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India 2019-22.

Chairman, Direct Taxation Committee and Vice Chairman Banking, Financial Services & Insurance Committee.

Member, Group on Multi-Disciplinary Firms of Chartered Accountants, Financial and Tax Literacy, etc. Former Chairman, Corporate Laws & Corporate Governance Committee and Former Vice Chairman, Committee on Public & Government Financial Management

Member of various Standing and Non-Standing Committees including International Taxation Committee, Indirect Taxation Committee, Valuation Standards Board, Accounting Standards Board, Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, Internal Audit Standards Board, etc.

Had been Member, Managing Committee of Pune Branch of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) during 1988-91. Was Chairman of Pune Branch of the (ICAI) for the year 1988-89

Had been Vice President of Pune Chartered Accountants' Society 1997-99.

Chairman, Direct Taxation Committee of the MCCIA, Pune for more than a decade and Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Industries & Agriculture, Mumbai.

He was Treasurer of the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (MCCIA) (2002-08 and 2012-2018)

He was nominated on 'Cost Accounting Standards Board' and on 'Cost Auditing and Assurance Standards Board' of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India.





He was nominated on a committee of the ICAI to prepare representation on Direct Tax Code, 2010.

Has contributed draft text books, which have been adopted as Study Material for intermediate and final curriculum of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India.

He has written several articles in Newspapers and Periodicals including The Economic Times, Chartered Accountant Journal, Management Accountant, Taxman, Arthamanthan, Sampada, Sakal, Maharashtra Times, Loksatta, etc.

He was awarded 1st Prize of RT Doshi Foundation for best article in PCAS Newsletter.

Had been lecturer / visiting faculty at Garware College of Commerce and at various management institutions

He has delivered several lectures at conferences and meetings of professionals and others on topics of taxation, investments, accounting, etc. He has also delivered lecture at prestigious Vasant Vyakhanmala, Pune.

Specializes in corporate and tax counseling, corporate laws, legal drafting and appellate practice before first appellate authority and Income Tax Appellate Tribunal





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Profile



SHRI. RADHESHYAM DAS

Speaker
Special Session

M. Tech., IIT, Mumbai

- **IIT Mumbai topper & founding Director of the VOICE Youth clubs** in Indian Universities.
- VOICE (Vedic oasis for Inspiration, Culture & Education)
- **President of ISKON**, Pune since 1997 with a **community of 6000 members**.
- **Global Excellence Award winner** for Education Youth in Bhagvad Gita
- **GDO (Global Duty Officer)** for West outreach appointed by GBC of ISKON
- **Jiva goswami Award winner** for Innovative youth outreach
- **Designer of DISCOVER YOUR SELF 6 -Session course for youth** and corporates
- **Compiler of Youth books** like 'Stress to Smile' 'Five Volume Essence of Gita' etc
- **Youth Trainer in last 30years in all leading IITs' NITs** and others and reaches out to cities in India and abroad (Pune, Kolkata, Kanpur, Mumbai, Thane, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Dharwad, Belagaum, Mysore etc)
- Presented **Seminars at MIT Boston, Stanford, Caltech, UC Berkely, ULCA** and other universities in USA
- Corporate Seminar Presenter at Microsoft, Amazon, **Amazon, Bank of America, INFOSYS, Cognizant, Persistent** etc.



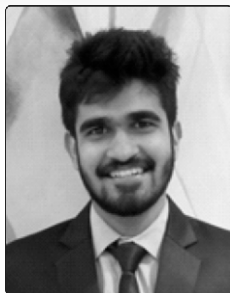
(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





“AgniPankh”

Profile



CA. KUSHAL LODHA

Speaker
Special Session

Kushal Lodha is a qualified Chartered Accountant in Nov'19. He had secured AIR 5 in CA Finals, AIR 5 in CA Inter, and AIR 6 in CA Foundation. He has cleared all levels of CFA and ACCA as well. He had secured World Rank 3 in ACCA in one of the papers.

He was working in the Investment Team at Aditya Birla Ventures, Venture Capital arm of Aditya Birla Group, where he used to look at FinTech / EdTech sectors closely. Prior to that, he was an EA to the Chief Economist of Aditya Birla Group, Dr. Ajit Ranade. He worked at Aditya Birla Group for 2 Years before taking a plunge in an entrepreneurial stint.

He is also a part time content creator with over 350k+ followers on social media cumulatively. He runs a podcast titled 'Konversation with Kushal' where he interviews industry stalwarts including Padma Shri TN Manoharan (Chairman, IDBI Bank), Mr. Nirmal Jain (Chairman, IIFL), Dr. Niranjan Hiranandani (Chairman, Hiranandani Group), Mr. Nikhil Kamath (Co-founder, Zerodha) etc. talking about their inspirational stories and what led them to go above and beyond. He was also awarded as the LinkedIn's Top Voice for the year 2022.

He is also co-authoring a book titled 'Unicorn Secret' where he is interviewing 20 Unicorn Founders of India and laying their success stories in it. The book is expected to be published in the first half of 2023. This will cover stories of companies like Zerodha, CarDekho, MamaEarth, Razorpay, Policybazaar and many more.





“AgniPankh”

Profile



CA. ANAND PARANJAPE

Session Chairman
Topic : Block Chain

Anand Paranjape is a Chartered Accountant and founder Director of ANAND ERP (INDIA) PVT. LTD., a company engaged in providing packaged software along with associated services like installation, implementation, management consultancy and BPO.

He has over 40 years of experience mainly in Finance and Software. During this period he has worked in India and abroad. He has a thorough experience in designing and handling in-house as well as packaged software products. He has himself handled multi-lingual and multi-currency software packages in international environment. Mr. Paranjape has also managed for 4 years Indian operations of a US company engaged in the Geographic Information Systems.

Mr. Paranjape has worked in an honorary capacity as Chairman of Pune Chapter of Computer Society of India.

As a part of Educational Institutes/Industry co-operation initiative he has conducted training courses in ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) software for the benefit of students of IT and Management.





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Profile



MR. MOHAN PALESHA

Speaker
Special Session

Mohan Hirachand Palesha

09/01/1958

B.E. Metallurgy from College of Engineering Pune.

Stock and Finance Broker since 1982.

Import and distribution of modular kitchen n wardrobe accessories under the brand ONYX.

Self-styled poet, author and motivator has great command over English, Hindi, Urdu, Gujarathi and Marathi. With unique flair for Sher-o-Shayri.

Regular guest speaker at various colleges in Maharashtra and other states.

Subject of address to students and faculty include - Effective Communication, Strategic Leadership, 7 habits of highly effective people, Doing good in the world Social Sensitivity, Zindagi na mile dobara

Charter member of Rotary Club of Pune East of Rotary International District 3131 since 1988.

District Governor in 2011-2012

District Rotary Foundation Chairman 2013-2016 and instrumental in collection of 3 million USD.

Generous donor for the cause of humanity, has donated 74,000 USD and attained Major Donor Level 3 of The Rotary Foundation.

Motivational speaker and trainer for Rotarians all around the country for training events like President Elect training seminar, District Assembly, workshops, installations and conferences. Visited more than 25 rotary districts in our country.

Invited at TEDx event at Allahabad in August 2017 to speak on Inspiring Curiosity. Event hosted by United Group of Institutions.

Appointed ARRFC for rotary year 2018-19.

National Committee member for Child Development in Rotary India Literacy Mission 2019-20

District Trainer 2020-21, COL representative 2020-2023, Vice Governor 2022-23



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“AgniPankh”

Profile



CA. (DR.) SANJEEV KUMAR SINGHAL

Session Chairman

Topic : Forensic Audit

CA. (Dr.) Sanjeev Kumar Singhal

Is Fellow member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) with more than 24 years of experience. He is Central Council Member of ICAI and Chairman of Sustainability Reporting Standards Board (SRSB) and Auditing & Assurance Standards Board (AASB) of ICAI.

He is Member in National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA), Director in XBRL India and Member in UNCTAD ISAR Honors Committee 2022. Under his able leadership, SRSB of ICAI has taken various initiatives towards implementing measures to improve sustainability, developing assurance standards on areas related to sustainability and initiating dialogues with Government, Regulators, and other bodies.

He has addressed more than 1000 seminars and webinars on pertinent topics at various national and international forums. He has over 21 books published by leading publishers including Bharat Law House, CCH, Lexis Nexis, Bloomsbury etc., on Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), IGAAP, Companies Act, 2013, revised Schedule VI, etc. to his credit.

He has also published several research papers in leading journals and ICAI publications.

He has been part of the Technical Group on Social Stock Exchange of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Apart from his active participation in meetings of various international standard setting forums, he is also representing ICAI on South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA) Task Force on Sustainability and Working Committee on PAO Capacity Building of ASEAN Federation of Accountants (AFA). He has also chaired 39th session of UNCTAD Intergovernmental Working Group of Experts on International Standards of Accounting and Reporting.





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Profile



CA. CHARANJOT SINGH NANDA

Speaker
Special Session

Central Council Member: 25th Council of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (2022-25)

Present Designation:

Chairman

- Digital Accounting & Assurance Board, ICAI
- Internal Audit Standards Board -ICAI
- Committee on Information Technology of South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA)

Vice Chairman

- Banking, Financial Services and Insurance Committee, ICAI

Positions Held:

Member of The Central Council of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (2004-2016), (2019-2022).

Chairman of the following Committees of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India:

- Committee on Management Accounting
- Committee on Internal Audit
- Committee for Members in Industry
- Women Members Empowerment Committee
- Committee for Co-operatives & NPO Sectors
- Committee on Banking, Insurance and Pensions
- Committee on Financial Markets & Investors Protection
- Continuing Professional Education Committee
- Public Relations Committee
- Research Committee

Vice Chairman of the following Committees of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India:

- Public Finance & Government Accounting Committee
- Continuing Professional Education Committee
- Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
- Banking, Financial Services and Insurance Committee
- Research Committee



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Member of Quality Review Board, set up by The Government of India.

Member of SEBI Advisory Committee on Primary Market (2007-2010) & Committee on Mutual Funds (2007-2010) and represented ICAI on SEBI Committee on Disclosures and Accounting Standards (SCODA).

Convener of the Expert Group Constituted by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India on Investor Protection.

Member of the Southern Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA) on Committee on Professional Accountants in Business (PAIB) and Committee on Improvements in Transparency, Accountability & Governance.

Member of Northern India Regional Council of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for two terms, (1998-2001) and (2001-2004)

Chairman of Northern India Regional Council of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, (2002-2003).

Treasurer of Northern India Regional Council of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, (1998-1999), (1999-2000) and (2001-2002)

Academic Pursuits:

- Contributed as Guest Speaker at Surrey Vancouver (Canada) - British Columbia Chapter of ICAI on IFRS, Effective Communication & Forensic Accounting Seminar.
- Contributed as a Guest Faculty and Program Coordinator at various Seminars and Conferences organized by International Bodies and Northern India Regional Council of ICAI, WIRC, CIRC, EIRC, SIRC and Branches and Study Circles of NIRC of ICAI.
- Has made presentations and Chaired Session on
 - Overview of the proposed GST Regime in India and its comparative analyses".
 - Overview of IAS 12 on Income Taxes.
 - Overview of IAS 18 on Revenue
 - Overview of Financial Accounting and Auditing Standards: IFRS, ICAI, INTOSAI & IPSAS
- International Conference at Kathmandu on "WTO & Trade Laws"
- Presentation to HR Professionals
- International Conference at Kathmandu on "Capital Market: The Way Forward"
- Presentation before Government Bodies
- Presentation on Overview of Sox
- Professional Opportunities for Chartered Accountants to Act as Independent Directors
- Effectiveness of CA's to Act as Independent Directors
- Proceedings Before Disciplinary Committee





Profile



CA. S B ZAWARE

Speaker
Valedictory Session

- **CA (Dr.) Shiwaji Bhikaji Zaware Ph.D.**
- A person who needs no introduction amongst members and students fraternity.
- A Commerce Graduate from University of Pune in 1969.
- A Fellow member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.
- **Awarded Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) by Savitribai Phule Pune University on "Standardization of Accounting Practices in Agricultural Sector in India" in March 2019**
- Former Central Council Member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi. (2010-19)
- Former Chairman of Accounting Standards Board of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi. (2016-19)
- **Former Chair of Asian-Oceanian Standard-Setters Group (AOSSG) for 2019-21.**
- **Former Member of Accounting Standards Advisory Forum of International accounting Standards Board of IFRS Foundation, London for 2018-21.**
- **Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN) Inventor and Author at ICAI Forum**
- Lifetime Achievement Award for contribution to the fields of Chartered Accountancy Education, Administration and Social Work conferred by Maharashtra Cosmopolitan Education Society and Allana Institute of Management Sciences, Pune. More than 10,000 Chartered Accountants are successful Alumni of Zaware's Professional Academy.
-
- **His Professional Contribution: -**
- Participation in National and International Conferences, Seminars, symposiums and meetings.
- ICAI Faculty for IFRS Certification Courses in India and at Bahrain, Dubai, Muscat, Nepal.
- A Visionary & Pioneer faculty in CA profession since more than 4 decades.
- Mentor to Core Faculty of Zaware's Professional Academy (India) LLP, the premier & pioneer Academy for CA students all over India.
- Delivered virtual lectures for utmost benefit of CA students on various important topics.
- Presentation of papers on various issues in many National Conventions conducted by Board of Studies.
- Presentation of papers on various subject of Professional interest in many National and International Seminars, conferences conducted by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and other professional bodies.





- **His Professional Career: -**
- Practicing Chartered accountant in the capacity of Senior Partner of M/S Zaware, Thorat Chartered Accountants for over 12 years (1985-1997).
- Served as Accounts & Finance Executive for over 12 years in Sudarshan Chemical Industries Ltd. and BAIF Research Foundation (1973-1985).
- WIRC Member during 1985-1988.
- Secretary of Pune Chartered Accountant Society during 1996-1997.
- President of Pune Chartered Accountant Society during 1997-1999.
- Managing Director of Zaware Creative Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., the Designing and Multicolour printing unit.
- **His Contribution to the Society: -**
- Founder president Gargundi Education Development Society in Ahmednagar District, a society which is a helping hand for hand for economically weak but talented students.
- Contributed various articles on professional & social note in many newspapers & periodicals





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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



TECHNICAL SESSION 1

AUDITING



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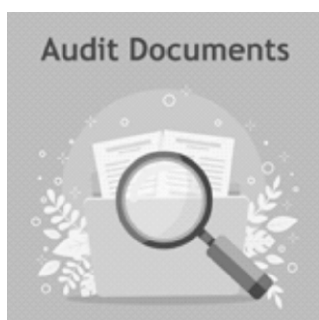
Topic : Audit Documentation

Name : Srushti Manoj Chandak

Reg. No.: WRO 0710990

Place : Pune

Email Id : srushtichandak28@gmail.com

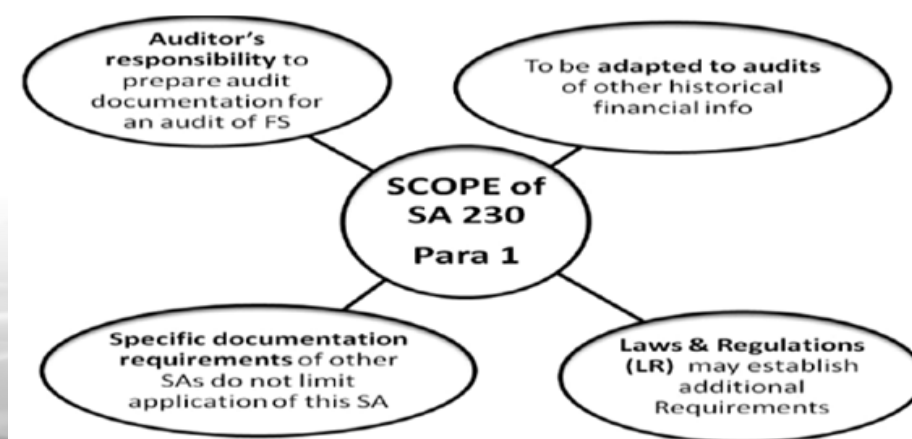


1. Background

Audit Documentation is of paramount importance in Auditing. No matter how much technological and digital we become but documentation is not going to lose its importance. Every auditor is required to maintain sufficient documentation in connection with the audit activities he/she has carried on during the course of the audit.

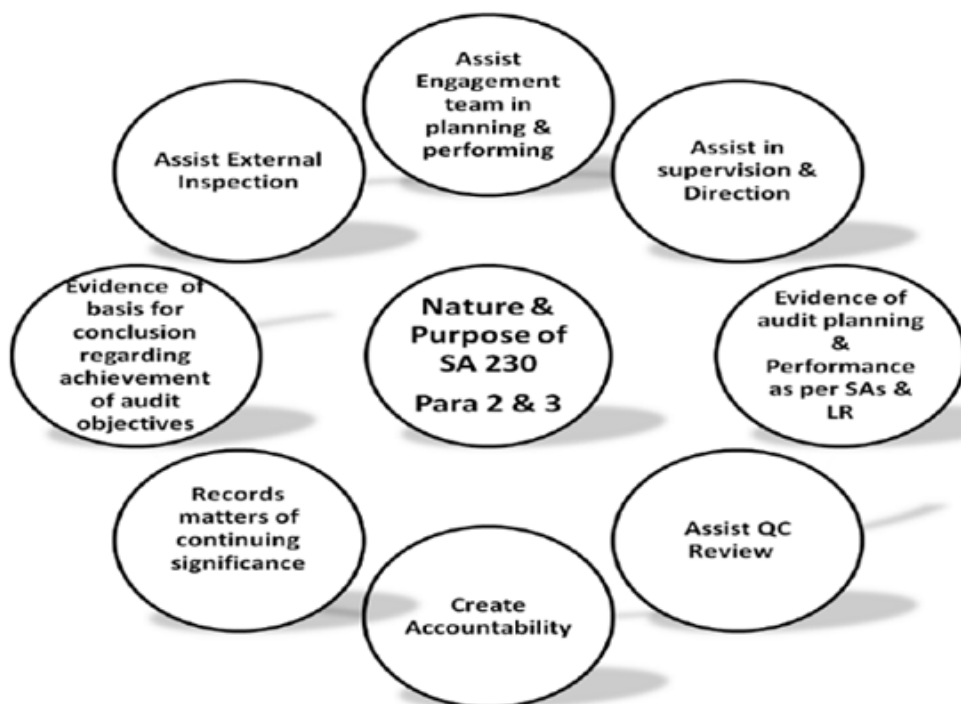
The final aim of any audit is to express an opinion on the financial statements. This opinion should be backed by sufficient and appropriate audit evidence. Auditors support the conclusions in their reports with a work product called audit documentation, also referred to as working papers or work papers. Audit documentation facilitates the planning, performance, and supervision of the engagement.

SA 230 on “Audit Documentation”, deals with the auditor's responsibility to prepare audit documentation for an audit of financial statements. This standard on audit documentation is one of the fundamental building blocks on which both the integrity of audits and oversight will rest. The specific documentation requirements of other SAs do not limit the application of this SA. Laws or regulations may establish additional documentation requirements





The quality and integrity of an audit depend, in large part, on the existence of a complete and understandable record of the work the auditor performed, the conclusions the auditor reached, and the evidence the auditor obtained that supports those conclusions. Clear and comprehensive audit documentation is essential to enhance the quality of the audit.



2. Definition

Audit Documentation refers to the record of audit procedures performed, relevant audit evidence obtained, and conclusions the auditor reached.

Audit Procedures performed

Relevant Audit Evidence obtained

Conclusions the auditor reached





3. Objective of Audit Documentation

- i. To plan and perform the audit and improve the audit quality.
- ii. Providing and retaining records of actual work performed
- iii. A sufficient and appropriate record of the basis for the auditor's report
- iv. Facilitating the reviews performed by supervisors, managers, engagement partners, engagement quality reviewers, etc.
- v. Improving effectiveness and efficiency by reducing time-consuming, and sometimes inaccurate, oral explanations of what was done (or not done).
- vi. Enabling the conduct of external inspections in accordance with applicable legal, regulatory, or other requirements.

4. Nature of Audit Documentation

- i. Before deciding to prepare a particular audit working paper, the auditor should be satisfied that it is:
 - a) necessary either because it will serve an essential or useful purpose in support of the auditor's report, or because it will provide the information needed for tax or other client-related statutory/regulatory purposes.
 - b) not practicable for the client staff to prepare the working paper, or for the auditor to make copies of papers that the client staff (including internal auditors) have prepared as part of their normal regular duties.
- ii. Typically, each audit working paper must be headed with the following information:
 - a) Name of the client
 - b) Period covered by the audit
 - c) Subject matter
 - d) File references
 - e) Signature of the member of staff who prepared the working paper, and the date on which it was prepared.
 - f) In the case of audit papers prepared by client staff, the date the working papers were received, and the signature of the audit team member who carried out the audit work. The auditor should agree to the form of the working papers with client staff at an early stage in the audit and include this information in the audit timetable.
 - g) Signature of the member of staff who reviewed the working papers and the date on which the review was carried out
 - h) Each audit paper should meet the characteristics of a good working paper





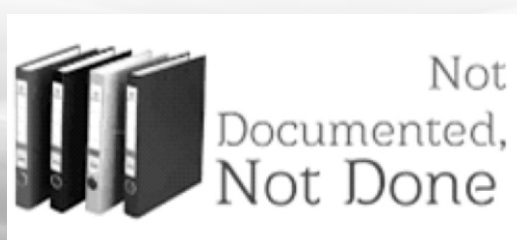
5. Characteristics of a good working paper

- i. It should state a clear audit objective, usually in terms of an audit assertion.
- ii. It should fully state the year/period end so that the working paper is not confused with documentation belonging to a different year/period.
- iii. It should state the full extent of the test. This will enable the preparer, and any subsequent reviewers, to determine the sufficiency of the audit evidence provided by the working paper.
- iv. Where there is a necessary reference to another working paper, the full reference of that other working paper must be given.
- v. The working paper should clearly and objectively state the results of the test, without bias, and based on the facts documented.
- vi. The conclusions reached should be consistent with the results of the test and should be able to withstand independent scrutiny.
- vii. The working paper should be clearly referenced so that it can be filed appropriately and found easily when required at a later date.
- viii. It should be signed by the person who prepares it so that queries can be directed to the appropriate person.
- ix. It should be signed and dated by any person who reviews it, in order to meet the quality control requirements of the review.

6. Importance of working papers

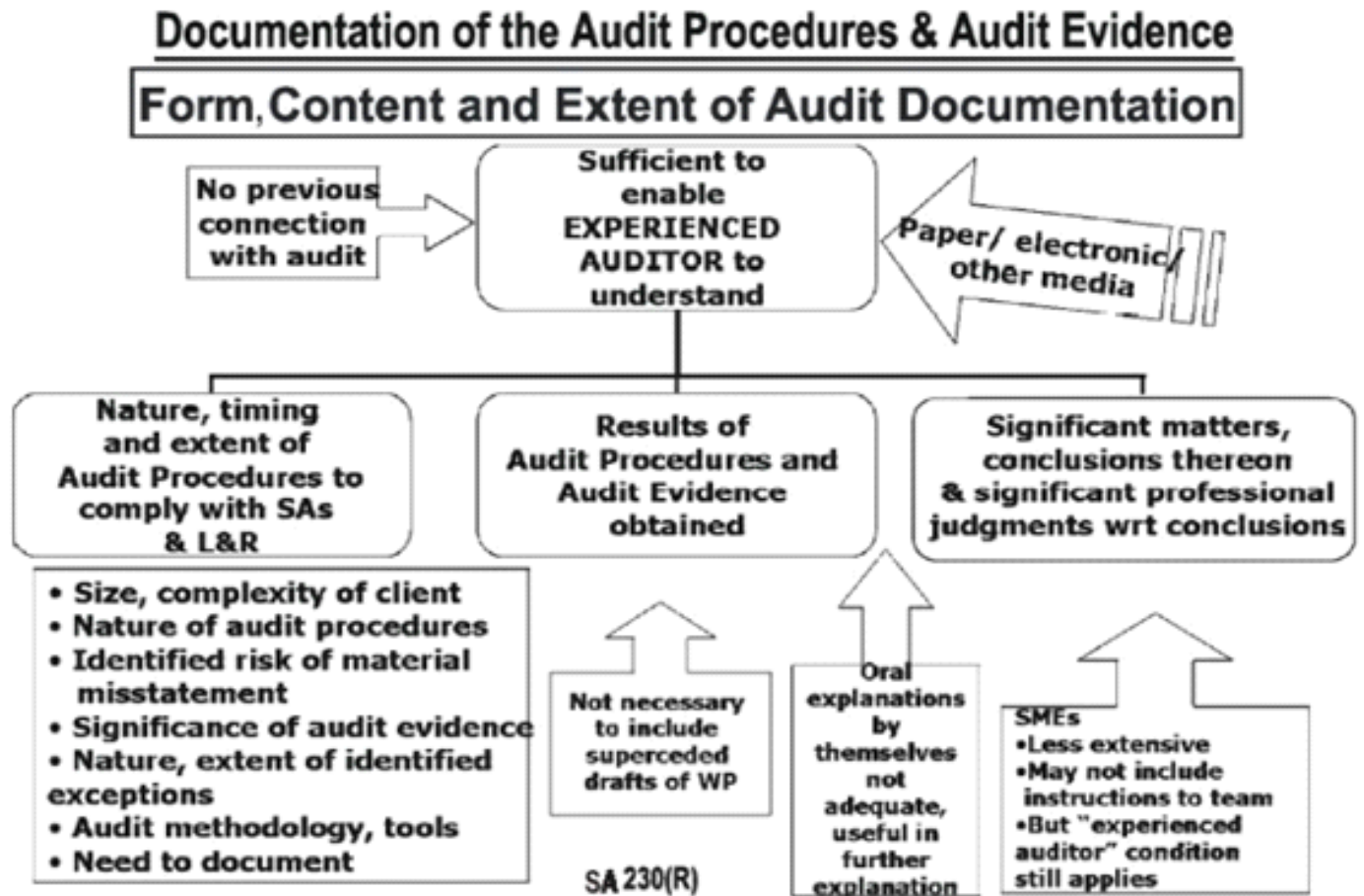
Working papers are important because they:

- i. are necessary for audit quality control purposes
- ii. provide assurance that the work delegated by the audit partner has been properly completed
- iii. provide evidence that an effective audit has been carried out
- iv. increase the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the audit
- v. contain sufficiently detailed and up-to-date facts which justify the reasonableness of the auditor's conclusions
- vi. retain a record of matters of continuing significance to future audits.



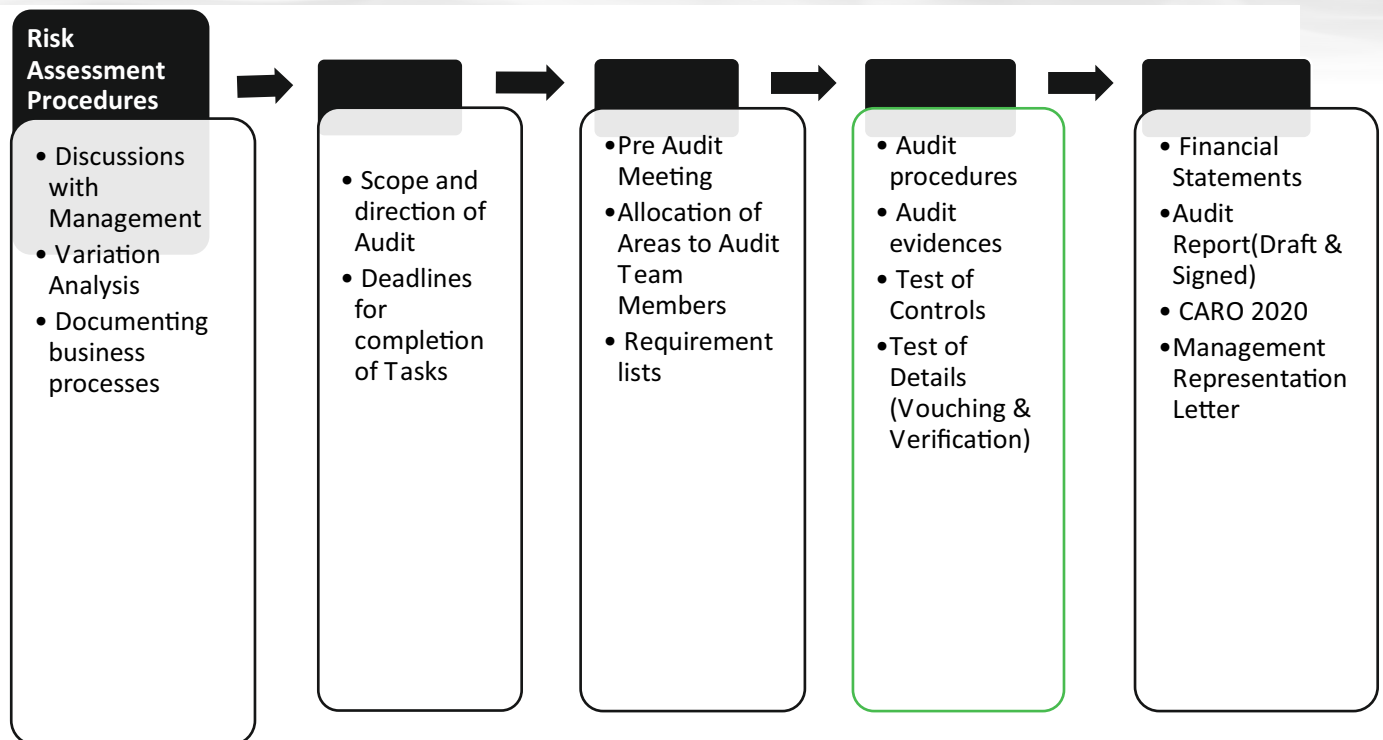


7. Form, Content and Extent of Audit Documentation



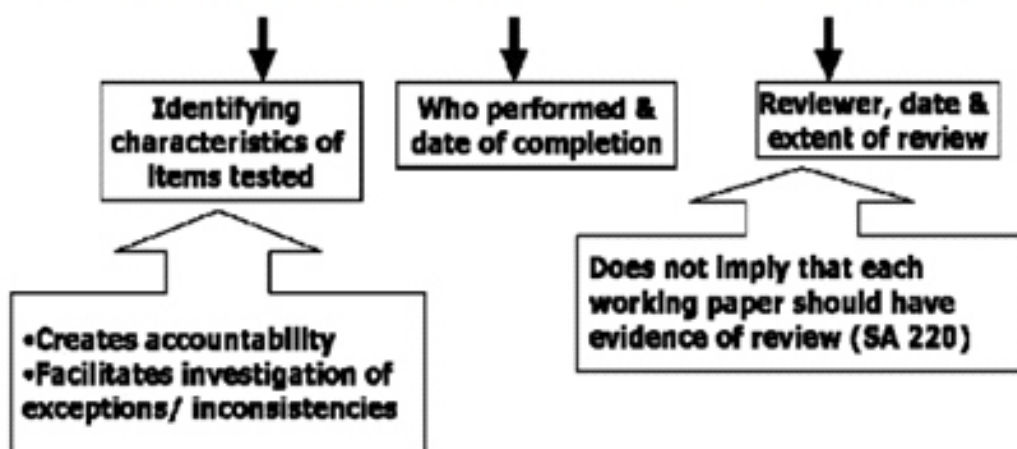
- i. The form, content and extent of audit documentation depend on factors such as:
 - a) The size and complexity of the entity.
 - b) The nature of the audit procedures to be performed.
 - c) The identified risks of material misstatement.
 - d) The significance of the audit evidence obtained.
 - e) The nature and extent of exceptions identified.
 - f) The need to document a conclusion or the basis for a conclusion not readily determinable from the documentation of the work performed or audit evidence obtained.
 - g) The audit methodology and tools used.
- ii. Audit Process and example of documentation at each stage:





- Audit documentation may be recorded on paper or on electronic or other media.
- The auditor shall prepare audit documentation that is sufficient to enable an experienced auditor, having no previous connection with the audit, to understand:
 - The nature, timing and extent of the audit procedures performed.
 - The results of the audit procedures performed and the audit evidence obtained and
 - Significant matters arising during the audit and the conclusions reached thereon and significant professional judgements made in reaching those conclusions.

Nature, Timing & Extent of Audit Procedures - Documentation





- i. Further in documenting the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures performed, the auditor shall record:
 - a) The identifying characteristics of the specific items or matters tested.
 - b) Who performed the audit work and the date such work was completed; and
 - c) Who reviewed the audit work performed and the date and extent of such review.
- ii. The auditor shall document discussions of significant matters with management, those charged with governance, and others, including the nature of the significant matters discussed and when and with whom the discussions took place.
- iii. If the auditor identified information that is inconsistent with the auditor's final conclusion regarding a significant matter, the auditor shall document how the auditor addressed the inconsistency.
- iv. Auditor should also document the significant matters identified during the course of audit and related significant professional judgements.

8. Retention of Audit Documentation

- i. The auditor should retain audit documentation for seven years after the completion of the engagement.
- ii. The seven-year retention period begins on the report release date, which is defined as the date the auditor grants permission to use the auditor's report in connection with the issuance of the entity's financial statements.
- iii. If an auditor's report is not issued, then the audit documentation is to be retained for seven years from the date that fieldwork was substantially completed.
- iv. If the auditor was unable to complete the engagement, then the seven-year period begins when the work on the engagement ceased.
- v. The retention period for audit engagements ordinarily is no shorter than seven years from the date of the auditor's report, or, if later, the date of the group auditor's report.

9. Assembly of the Final Audit File

The auditor shall assemble the audit documentation in an audit file and complete the administrative process of assembling the final audit file on a timely basis after the date of the auditor's report.

- i. Generally, two Audit Files are maintained namely the Permanent Audit File and the Current Audit File. A Permanent Audit File contains information of continuing importance whereas a Current Audit File contains information relevant to a single period.





Permanent Audit File

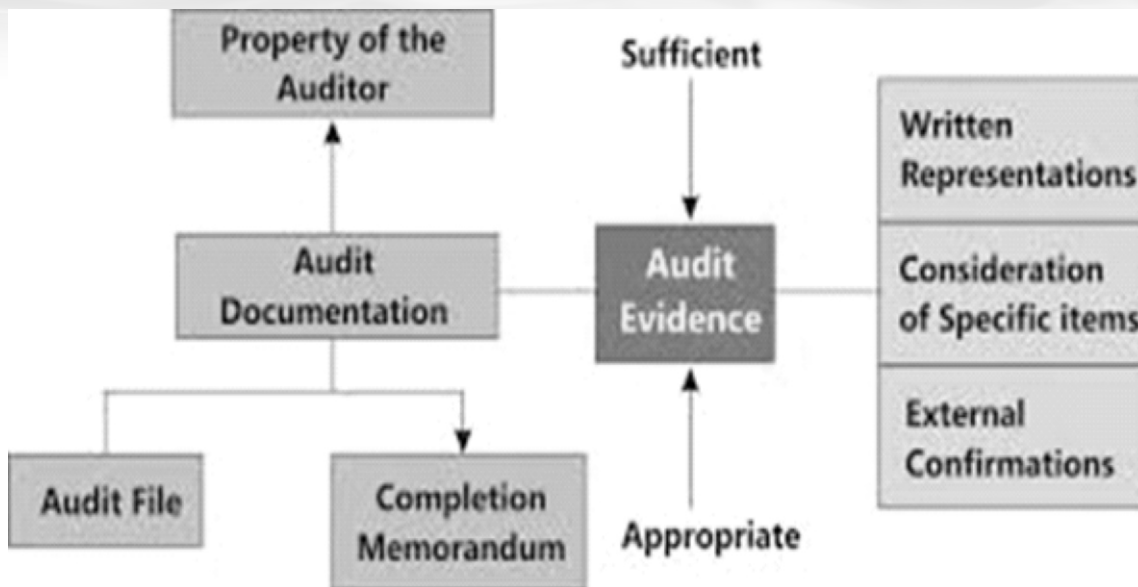
- Brief history of Client's Business
- Engagement Letter
- Memorandum & Articles of Association
- Organisation Chart
- Board Minutes of continuing relevance
- Previous year's signed accounts, analytical review and management letters
- Accounting System Notes(internal control and audit instructions)
- Other legal documents such as prospectus, leases, contracts,sales agreements

Current Audit File

- Audit Planning Memorandum
- Time budgets and summaries
- Management Representation Letter
- Communication with third parties such as experts or other auditors
- Copies of Sample Vouchers
- Review Notes
- Summary of Audit Differences

- Standard on Quality Control (SQC) 1 “Quality Control for Firms that perform Audits and Review of Historical Financial Information, and Other Assurance and related services”, requires firms to establish policies and procedures for the timely completion of the assembly of audit files.
- An appropriate time limit within which to complete the assembly of the final audit file is ordinarily not more than 60 days after the date of the auditor's report. The completion of the assembly of the final audit file after the date of the auditor's report is an administrative process that does not involve the performance of new audit procedures or the drawing of new conclusions.
- Changes may, however, be made to the audit documentation during the final assembly process, if they are administrative in nature.
- After the assembly of the final audit file has been completed, the auditor shall not delete or discard audit documentation of any nature before the end of its retention period.
- SQC 1 requires firms to establish policies and procedures for the retention of engagement documentation.





10. Completion Memorandum or Audit Documentation Summary

The auditor may consider it helpful to prepare and retain as part of the audit documentation a summary (sometimes known as a completion memorandum) that describes-

- ♦ the significant matters identified during the audit and
- ♦ how they were addressed.

Such a summary may facilitate effective and efficient review and inspection of the audit documentation, particularly for large and complex audits. Further, the preparation of such a summary may assist auditor's consideration of the significant matters. It may also help the auditor to consider whether there is any individual relevant SA objective that the auditor cannot achieve that would prevent the auditor from achieving the overall objectives of the auditor.

11. Ownership of Audit Documentation

- i. SQC 1 provides that, unless otherwise specified by law or regulation, audit documentation is the property of the auditor.
- ii. He/she may at his/her discretion, make portions of, or extracts from, audit documentation available to clients, provided such disclosure does not undermine the validity of the work performed, or, in the case of assurance engagements, the independence of the auditor or of his/her personnel.

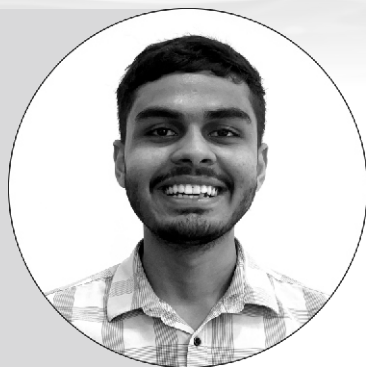
12. Conclusion





- i. Working papers provide evidence that an effective, efficient, and economic audit has been carried out. They should therefore be prepared with care and skill.
- ii. Engagement partner should be satisfied that sufficient appropriate audit evidence has been obtained through a review of the audit documentation (and discussion with the engagement team). This does not imply that each specific working paper must include evidence of review, however, there must be documentation of what work was reviewed, who reviewed the work, and when it was reviewed.
- iii. Each audit firm has its own file numbering and referencing system. Within each system, the best way of numbering working papers is to file them serially in each section and to cross-reference them. Where papers are intended to agree with or support items appearing in the financial statements, or in other working papers in the file, the auditor should normally prepare them so as to make such agreements obvious without the necessity of further investigation and reconciliation.





Topic : Limitation in Audit Report

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“Trust is earned; but awarded only after careful verification.”

Abstract

Audited accounts are the reliable financial statements of companies. The users of the accounts might be suspicious about the financial state of affairs of the company but they more or less depend (or rather they had no other way but to depend) on the audited accounts. In this context, this study seeks to understand whether the existing requirements relating to audited accounts and the practice of reporting, that is prevalent in India is reliable enough to the different stakeholders (inclusively Promoters, Banks, Shareholders, Government, creditors, etc). The post-mortem of audit report of the selected Indian companies may dissatisfy the expectations of the common stakeholders. The study finds some serious limitations of Audit reports on the part of regulators and the part of companies as well, in respect of Audit Reports. Finally, the study offers some suggestions to overcome the problems and to lead companies and their auditors to better Audit reporting practices which are being adopted globally by the International Auditing and assurance standard board and the accounting and auditing board in India.

What is Audit Report?

An auditor's report is a written letter from the auditor containing their opinion on whether a company's financial statements comply with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) that is Standards on auditing in INDIA and are free from material misstatement in all aspects.

The independent and external audit report is typically published with the company's annual report. The auditor's report is important because Promoters, Banks, Shareholders, Government, creditors, etc require an audit of a company's financial statements before lending to them.





Evolution of audit reporting?

The auditing of accounts has reached its present degree of excellence through a gradual process of industrial, social, economic, and accounting development. So, the real operation of audit started either with the introduction of keeping of accountings or a little after the same.

There is a large number of heterogeneous user groups of the audited accounts such as Bankers, other financial institutions, creditors, tax authorities, the government, investors, shareholders, and last but not least academicians and researchers. These user groups want to get an audit report which is reliable and consistent. In this respect the auditors ought to be faithful and prudent, knowing their business well. The extent of reliance placed by the public on the auditors has increased so much with time that it is, unreasonably, of course, felt by the public that nothing can go wrong with an organization that has been audited. Though the fact that an audit has been carried out is not a guarantee as to the future viability of an enterprise, the auditors must carry out their assignments with utmost professional care and sincerity, to uphold the faith posed by the public in them. But in reality, we find different pictures in the audited accounts of companies which is a serious concern.





The audit report submitted by an auditor may be of the following types:

Unqualified or Clean
Qualified or Modified
Negative or Adverse
Disclaimer of Opinion



Limitations in audit report and Impact Audit Reporting:

Come to the point of limitations of the audit report for which the study is mainly concerned. It is found that the limitations of audit reports come from various distinct fields some of which are gathered below:

INSIGHTS ON FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE:

The process of audit and actual audit reports differ in themselves a lot. Especially in the case of banks, and the finance industry, the insight provided by audit reports is minimal as compared to the amount of work chartered accounts or say auditors put in. Specifically for Banking, The non-performing assets (NPA) situation illustrates all that is wrong with auditing and specifically it's reporting.

Banks are subjected to many types of audits such as the annual financial statement audit, concurrent branch audit, annual branch audit, regular stock audit, and so on. Yet, NPAs are at alarming levels. There are large-scale frauds in the financial statements of some borrowers.





The following picture provides a proper differentiation of audit work and its report due to limitation on audit report.



DETAILED ANALYSIS:

An audit conclusion is defined as the outcome of an audit provided by the audit team after consideration of the audit objectives and all the audit findings, the need for the hour is to provide a detailed audit report with a detailed analysis of the key matters. Although the audit report in India has headings like "KEY AUDIT MATTERS" "EMPHASIS OF MATTER PARAGRAPH" and "OTHER MATTER PARAGRAPH" which are not in itself provide the readers the real insight for the detailed analysis of issues raised in the entity. The need of the hour is to provide the readers with actual figures and fruitful insight.

In the audit process, auditors anyhow have done detailed analyses of issues faced during the audit, areas of inconsistencies, and whatnot. What actually goes into the report is not actually sufficient for the readers. The need is to provide insight into details to readers about what they actually have been through. It's all about providing freedom to auditors to actually provide the rightful information with details to the readers and users of the audit report.

DAY TO DAY OPERATIONS:

Audit reports are maximally prepared on the basis of financial statements as at the year-end, the important insight which is missing is a yearlong day-to-day operation. Although it is appropriate to delimit the report to one financial year and report on it, a handful of information on day-to-day operations is necessary for an ideal audit report. Ignoring the year-long happening in the entity and





merely focusing on the year-end possession of the entity is a limiting factor, as the audit report does not provide information on year-long happenings.

Following are some impacts due to insufficient audit report on financial statements:

Wasted time and resources:

Companies can spend a significant amount of time trying to track down and fix Auditing reporting errors and dealing with the consequences. As the process and working done to freeze the work and process are time consuming, It's frustrating for everyone involved and can lead to strained relationships, as well as job dissatisfaction.

Bad decisions:

Inaccurate information can lead to poor decisions. This is especially important when it comes to internal financial reporting, which is often the basis of operational decisions, such as product pricing, as well as workforce hiring and firing decisions.

Fines and penalties:

Inaccurate or late reporting can lead to penalties and fines from the IRS and local authorities. If an IRS audit finds that a company underpaid its taxes due to inaccurate financial reports or Audit reports, the company is charged interest and penalties on top of settling its tax bill.

Reputational damage and loss of credibility:

Inaccurate financial reporting undermines the credibility of a company and its management — even if the errors are unintentional. Lenders may consider that applicants with financial reporting errors are riskier and charge them higher interest rates or even refuse to lend them money.

Bankruptcy:

When inaccurate financial Audit reporting is a result of fraud, the impact can be ruinous. Intentional misrepresentation of financial statements can result in legal action, arrest and imprisonment of executives, penalties and fines. As India has witnessed a lot of frauds and its unsuccessful recoveries so far due to insufficient audit reporting.

How can we Improve:

INTEGRATED REPORTING :

Integrated Reporting (IR) is quite new to many business leaders. It doesn't have a long history many people are still confused between integrated reporting and corporate reporting.

Traditionally, corporate reporting was mainly an annual report with financial figures presented to the





public by listed companies. Its major readers are shareholders, investing communities, and banks. Therefore, corporate reporting focus on financials.

However, there was more and more evidence showing the focus on financial figures only drives short-term financial success but the long-term benefit may be ignored by the managers. Communication between the company and its stakeholders is not enough. Integrated reporting was then developed to solve this problem.

INTEGRATED REPORTING

Reporting Principles

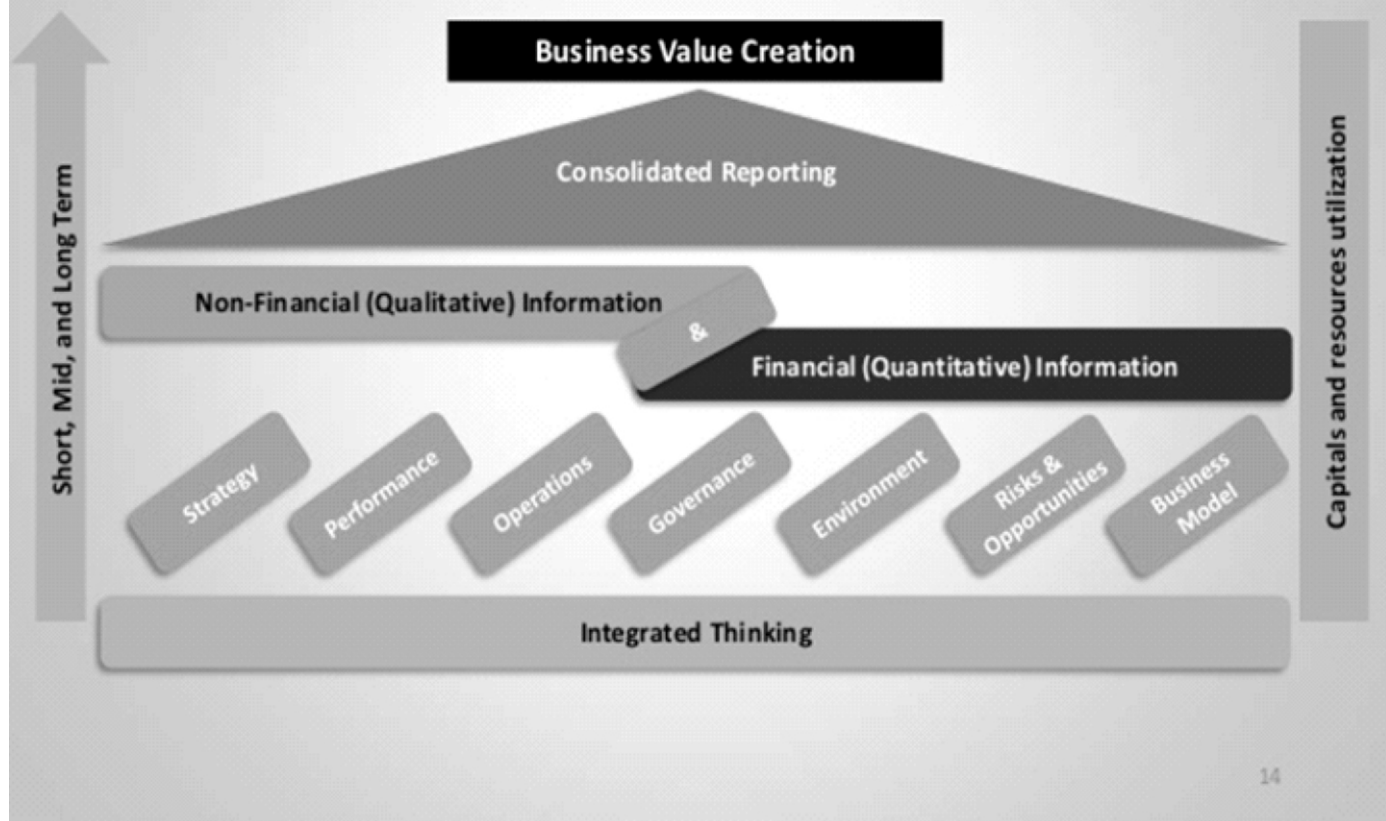


An integrated report is a concise communication about how an organization's strategy, governance, performance, and prospects, in the context of its external environment, lead to the creation of value in the short, medium, and long term says International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC). The key to integrated reporting is value creation in the short, medium, and long term through concise communication covering both financial and non-financial information.





Integrated Reporting



Integrated reporting has been created to enhance accountability, stewardship, and trust as well as to harness the information flow and transparency of business that technology has brought to the modern world. Therefore, investors are provided the information they need to make more effective capital allocation decisions in return for better long-term results. The key to integrated reporting is value creation in the short, medium, and long term through concise communication covering both financial and non-financial information.





EXTENDED AUDIT REPORT :

After a number of years of debate and following the global financial crisis of 2008, questions arose about whether the binary pass/fail audit report remained fit for purpose and what could be done to indicate more clearly to investors the value of the audit. Properly performed audits and audit reports currently give little indication of where auditors spend their time which led to questions about how the value of the audit report could be enhanced. Complex and subjective areas have been discussed between auditors and Audit Committees for some time but this was not transparent to investors, or other users of the financial statements; the new extended audit report starts to address this. Risks of misstatement are identified and where these relate to complex areas and/or areas with subjective assumptions, the extended audit report explains the approach taken by the auditors to gain assurance. This enables users of the reports to identify quickly areas where the auditors had concerns and what the auditors did to resolve these concerns. It is worth noting that these areas are those that require judgment and/or are subjective and not necessarily the most material by size. The more common examples in Indian entities include the basis of accounting for revenue; pensions accounting; taxation; legal claims; impairment of intangibles; and loan loss provisions in financial institutions.

As per International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), "The extended audit report is the foundation of future global audit reporting"



Some of the benefits of extended audit reporting are-
The benefits seen so far are:

- Enhanced value to users;
- More interaction between the Audit Committee, management, and auditors regarding the audit approach;
- More attention by management to KAM given the enhanced public disclosure;
Increase in professional skepticism as the audit work undertaken is described with greater granularity; and
- Enhanced users' perception of the value of audit.





The implementation of extended audit reports has made it clearer to management throughout the process that they are responsible for the financial statements and auditors are responsible for the audit. Under current reporting requirements, some CFOs can find it difficult to get their Board to address fully matters which under the new standard might be classified as KAM, due to the desire for an unqualified audit report. The extended audit report brings such matters to the forefront so that they are addressed. Umar Saleem commented 'As a CFO, this is welcomed.' Extended audit reports make more information available to investors. A study³ looking at trading activity patterns for entities where extended audit reports have been implemented found that 'companies with a low analyst coverage are associated with a significant increase in abnormal trading volume. In other words, as the information environment weakens (i.e. analyst following decreases) there is a greater increase in the usefulness of the reports as a result of the additional auditor and Audit Committee disclosures.'

Furthermore, As per International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB), The audit report will no longer be a boilerplate binary opinion after the adoption of extended audit reporting.

Globally various improvements are being adopted in the audit report to enhance its usefulness and insight of audit report which shall be enough for all groups of shareholders namely Bankers, other financial institutions, creditors, tax authorities, the government, investors, shareholders, and promoters. Some of the innovative reporting ideas are covered above which are merely inclusive.

Conclusion:

Dynamism is an integral part of Auditing. Following the Companies Act and Accounting Standards, Auditing practices in India have marched forward a long way. On its way, a lot of changes took place to accommodate changing business scenarios and changing accounting practices and to incorporate different amendments to the Companies Act. There is no doubt that the auditors in India at present are performing a great job in discharging their responsibilities and providing fruitful insight in the audit report as per Auditing standards and accounting standards issued by ICAI. But the law of nature always demands improvement. In this article, some serious limitations in the audit report and its related issues have been pointed out both at the systemic level as well as at the operational level and some suggestions on the basis of the observation have been offered which are inclusive. However, the main purpose of the paper is to highlight the limitations of audit reports.

“The easiest thing is to react. The second easiest is to respond. But hardest is to initiate.”

THANK YOU!





“AgniPankh”



Topic : Audit and Public Perception

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❖ Contents

- Introduction
- Unfolding the topic by correlating with the Theme of the National Conference
- Importance of Audit and what are the perceptions of general public towards audit
- Role of the Auditor under a question. Are Auditors really the culprit? or Auditors are just a soft target?
- Clarifying the blurry line between Corporate Failure and Audit Failure
- Defeating the misconceptions related to the Audit.
- Conclusion

Hello Pune,

The city of Joy, the city of hustlers and hardworking crew, the city of rich history, Rich in expression of culture, Rich in dignifying the beauty of India with its paintings, art, and sculptures.

My name is Sanyam Babel, and I am here to present the paper on “**Audit and Public Perception**” in front of this wonderful audience. So, for the next 15/12 mins we’ll be sailing across on this wonderful and insightful topic by analysing it all in and out.

Before we start let me tell you guys that it would be very informative and interactive session, hence it would be a two-way communication between us. I will be asking many questions and solving your queries in between too.

So, let’s begin with analysing our today’s theme which very gracefully says

“Agnipankh”- Knowing the way...Going the way... Showing the way... (to the World)

and all of us being from the finance background would

agree to this part that finance is the lifeline of a country's economy which includes all corporate business houses, government agencies, small businesses everything.





And what do you guys think what the most ideal procedure for
Knowing the way... Going the way... Showing the way to these businesses and organisations.

The simple and the most rational answer to this question is AUDIT. And as soon as we hear audit which profession comes into our mind, I repeat as soon as we hear the word audit which profession comes to our mind, SAY IT LOUD!!

(Expecting an enthusiastic response from the audience)

CA, *Chartered Accountant* my dear friends. These two magical words are enough to charge ourselves.



But Audit is not a limited concept which is only limited to statutory or tax audit. It is a very broad and holistic term which is a powerful and inescapable tool of good governance, and the absence of audit or an inefficient audit would lead to system degeneration. It includes different types of audits such as operational, structural, Secretarial and Cost audit.

An audit helps a company identify the strengths in its communication efforts, giving them a chance to leverage that. It also helps them spot their shortcomings to make all the necessary changes to achieve their goals.

When we are discussing the importance of audit it becomes important to understand what perceptions general public is having towards it. What does the citizens and authorities expect from auditors? Is the trust still intact or some eyebrows are being raised on this noble profession?

We need to answer these questions and analyze where we stand and where are we leading towards.

Understanding Public Perception towards Audit

Let's try conceptualizing the public perception with some recent News headlines:

1.

The screenshot shows the Business Standard website. The main headline is "Govt asks Byju's to explain delay in filing audited financial accounts". Below the headline, it says "Ministry of Corporate Affairs sent a letter to Byju's parent company asking them to explain the seventeen-month delay in filing audited accounts". The article is dated "Friday, December 9, 2022 | 10:44 PM IST". The website also features a navigation bar with links like HOME, MARKETS, COMPANIES, OPINION, SPECIALS, TECHNOLOGY, PF, PORTFOLIO, BS SHOWS, SPORTS, COP27, ELECTIONS. There is also a sidebar with "Companies Overview" and a "GO" button.



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





1. **Byjus was under suspicion due to delay in filing audit report:** Earlier in this year the Byjus and deloitte saga happened which grabbed everybody's attention where Byjus was seventeen months late in filing their audited financial statements. Although it is a separate thing that there may be some issues in the accounting policies adopted by Byjus but **what we should focus is the trust which is bestowed by the general public and the trust people have on the Auditors that even one of the unicorns and most grooming startup of the country was under suspicion just because they were not able to get a green flag from their auditors.** When an auditor audits the accounts or inspects key financial statements of a company, the findings are usually put out in a report or compiled in a systematic manner.

2.

The screenshot shows the MarketScreener website interface. At the top, there is a search bar labeled 'Symbol or Keyword(s)'. Below the search bar is a navigation menu with links: Markets, News, Analysis, Our Shows, Stock Picks, and Portfolios. The main content area displays a news article titled 'SpiceJet's operations, safety processes found to be strong by ICAO; Audit of SpiceJet safety systems helps India achieve highest ever safety ranking in ICAO audit'. The article is dated '12/07/2022 | 10:30am EST' and includes social media sharing icons for Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook, and a thumbs-up icon. The article text states: 'SpiceJet operations, safety processes and systems have been found to be in order following an exhaustive audit conducted by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO). The comprehensive audit by ICAO firmly establishes SpiceJet's credentials as a safe airline. ICAO is a specialised agency of the United Nations to promote the safe and orderly development of international civil aviation around the world.'

Not only statutory audit but operational audits are also making a difference: The audit of SpiceJet safety systems helped India achieve its highest ever safety ranking in ICAO audit.

On November 14, 2022, the ICAO Auditing Committee visited the SpiceJet Head Office from where all SpiceJet flights are controlled, and the SpiceJet flight dispatch offices at Delhi Airport. They audited and reviewed the various flight critical functions and operational areas such as flight planning, weather assessment, route planning, aircraft serviceability, operations to critical airports, pilot rostering systems, cabin safety procedures etc.





3.

Business Standard

Saturday, December 10, 2022 | 12:42 AM IST

English | Hindi

HOME MARKETS COMPANIES OPINION SPECIALS TECHNOLOGY PF PORTFOLIO BS SHOWS SPORTS COP27
Today's Paper Latest News Economy Finance Current Affairs International Management Strategist Weekend Data Stories BS Reads



Auditor flags Rs 13,110 cr of fraud deals in Srei Equipment Finance

Sum includes transactions amounting to Rs 1,283 cr determined as undervalued; Srei Equipment Finance is currently undergoing corporate insolvency resolution process

Topics

Srei Equipment Finance | Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code | Srei Infrastructure Finance

Ishita Ayan Dutt & Dev Chatterjee | Kolkata | Mumbai
Last Updated at November 14, 2022 23:25 IST



Auditor flags fraud worth INR 13,000 Crore in SREI Equipment:

It is to be noted that the company's had recently reported loans amounting to around ₹228 crore given by the erstwhile management of Srei Equipment Finance to Ashwath Quippo between FY19 and FY22 as fraud. This is incidentally the third tranche of fraud reported by the administrator appointed transaction auditor so far. Had reported fraudulent loans of close to ₹2,134 crore given by the erstwhile management to three entities - Samara Energy Ltd, Viom Infra Ventures and the Shrishti Group - between FY18 and FY21., the transaction auditor had in June, reported fraudulent transactions to the tune of ₹3,025 crore.

These are just some recent examples showing how big is the roles of the auditors and how public perceives it as a one stop solution for the trustworthy and most judicial conclusion for framing any conclusion.

Role of the Auditor under a question. Are Auditors really the culprits ? or Auditors are just a soft target ?

Recent corporate failures and scandals across the nation have called into question the role and responsibility of the auditor in relation to fraud and going concern in an audit of financial statements.

1. ABG Shipyard banking fraud for INR 23,000 Crore:
2. IL&FS fiasco for INR 9,900 Crore.
3. PNB Scam for around 11,000 Crore.





These events, among others, have highlighted a continuing difference between what users expect from the auditor and the financial statement audit, and the reality of what an audit is. The expectation gap, which is intensified when companies collapse without warning signals, detracts from the public's confidence and trust in the financial reporting system.

And it is diverting the public perception towards the auditors and audit as a profession in a distasteful and wrong direction. This has led to the distrust among the masses towards the auditors.

Not only are they being held out as culpable for major business failures, but they are also accused of restricting competition. The *noise levels are high*, and the *backlash could have unintended consequences* !!!

Auditors in India are the first in the line of fire for any and every financial scam in a company. They are liable jointly and severally and are now faced with class action suits under multiple laws and multiple regulators. Frauds are normally perpetrated through an ingenious design of those who are part of the management.

This has also led to the ban on some big audit firms in India and severe actions on the persons involved

THE SITUATION IS INTENSE AND ALARMING !!





Clarifying the blurry line between Corporate Failure and Audit Failure

My answer to the above allegations and absurd claims that are being made against the auditors is simple:

We must not forget that the “presumption of innocence”, which is a cardinal principle of law, albeit a constitutional canon, equally applies to auditors.

It is very unfair and painful to paint the entire audit fraternity with the same brush and thus audit quality as a whole is not concerning, the auditors’ topmost challenge continues to manage the expectation gap i.e., the gap between what the regulations demand and what various stakeholders expect of an auditor.

The line between an audit failure and a corporate failure is so blurred, that at times every corporate failure or fraud is perceived to be an audit failure and an instance of a deficient audit. Audit quality is highlighted only when things go wrong.

The practice of auditors relying upon management representation and assurances is also up for scrutiny. **Does it mean that auditors are expected to sit in judgement on every business decision?**

Nonetheless, from a public shareholding perspective, it is only the auditors who are uniquely positioned to identify management misdoings and enforce probity to protect their interest.

There also appears to be a confusion between what constitutes ‘business failure’ and ‘financial reporting failure’.

And trust me my friends It is not surprising, particularly when systemically important financial institutions are under stress; when crude knee-jerk reactions of regulators are dime a dozen; and when investor confidence levels are at a low and auditors are blamed.

BUT BUT BUT “You just cannot throw away the baby with the bathwater”

With rising instances of corporate frauds — an ICAI study shows that 2 per cent of accounting statements are likely to have been misstated — it is common to point fingers at internal and statutory auditors for not detecting the falsification of statements. SAT has batted for the auditing profession in this order by pointing out that the auditor is required to employ reasonable skill and care, but the auditor is not required to begin with suspicion or to proceed in the manner of trying to detect a fraud or a lie, unless some information has reached which creates suspicion.





Home > Opinion > Columns

POINT BLANK. Auditors' duty is to verify, not detect

December 06, 2021 - Updated 06:13 pm IST

The SAT's verdict in the Satyam case brings about some rationality in the manner in which the auditing profession is viewed



BY LOKESHWARRI SK

Home ETPrime Markets News Industry RISE Politics Wealth Mutual Funds Tech Jobs Opinion NRI Panache
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IL&FS: Experts cheer HC ruling, say banning auditors no solution

IL&FS: Experts cheer HC ruling, say banning auditors no solution

Last Updated: Apr 21, 2020, 05:42 PM IST

Home / Opinion / Columns / Gatekeepers shouldn't face stringent punishment...

Gatekeepers shouldn't face stringent punishments for minor lapses

2 min read . Updated: 25 Dec 2019, 12:16 AM IST

The auditor is not required to perform the functions of a detective. **“The auditor is a watchdog and not a bloodhound. The duty of an auditor is verification and not detection,”**

Yes, I agree to the point that instance of the role of auditors in IL&FS Financial Services, revealed in the SFIO report shows that the regulatory bodies cannot let their guard down in supervising the conduct of the auditors. With investors as well as all external stakeholders relying on the audited numbers in decision-making, it is critical that sufficient care is taken to ensure that the reported numbers are true and fair.

But converting regulatory supervision into a witch-hunt is also not a solution as it can have adverse impact — as seen in the slew of auditor resignations in recent times.

The key point to focus is how audit quality is measured. While auditors have a moral responsibility to bridge the knowledge and evolution gaps, they are responsible for the ‘performance gap’ and should be held accountable for any failure.

Bridging the knowledge and evolution gaps would require a concerted effort from the wider governance ecosystem. In the fight against corporate fraud, we need to be realistic and understand that it will never be possible to ever arrive at a zero-fraud situation. Fraud can at best be controlled but not eradicated. We need to realistically look at the entire ecosystem of auditors, independent directors, audit committees, finance managers, system of justice, whistleblowers, rating agencies, banks and regulators to minimize the occurrence of frauds in corporate India, and not focus exclusively on auditors.

The ICAI is also committed to exploring how we can play our part to help narrow the expectation gap, but we cannot solve this problem alone. Each player in the financial reporting ecosystem (which includes management and those charged with governance, internal and external auditors, governments, professional bodies, regulators and oversight bodies, investors, and others) has a role to play and must consider actions they can take to help narrow the gap and improve financial transparency.

To that end there is always room for the audit profession to up their game and exercise heightened professional skepticism to the ever-changing business complexities and situations. The audit profession needs to ensure quality is consistently high.





Defeating the misconceptions related to the Audit.

There is a severe misconception in the people about the value addition done by the audit. Many see this only as another check box ticking activity and feels that the Audit is only adding workload to their organization rather than adding values to it.

But it's not true for even a single cent.

Auditors accumulate a vast experience throughout their career in subjects that go beyond just the financial figures: understanding of the industry, value creating mechanisms, governance and control, systems and processes etc. All this can generate valuable insight that can be channeled through various services both in the Assurance and Advisory area.




Regulators, clients and the public want to see beyond the pages of the Audit Opinion. They don't want to get just assurance; they want to get insights. While routine procedures can be performed in a more automated way, insight requires knowledge that goes beyond data analysis.

Auditing evaluates the effectiveness of the internal controls of a company. Keeping an effective system of internal controls is important in achieving the business objectives of a business. Obtaining reliable financial information on a business's operations, preventing or avoiding fraud and misappropriation or misuse of assets and minimizing costs are very important in the operations of a business. It is very important that independent and internal auditors contribute to the audit systems of a company in different but significant ways.

Importance of Audit in Business

- 1. Auditors assess risks of misstatement.** Auditors assess the risk of making material misstatements in a business's financial reports. Without an audit system or internal controls, a company will not be able to create reliable financial reports for external or internal purposes.
- 2. Audits help in fraud prevention and detection.** Internal audit helps prevent fraud in businesses. Regular analysis of the operations of a company and maintaining rigorous internal control systems help in detecting and preventing various kinds of fraud and accounting irregularities.
- 3. Audits help reduce the cost of capital.** Strong audit systems can reduce or help decrease various forms of risks in businesses including the risk of material misstatement in financial reports. It also helps reduce the risk of misuse of assets, fraud and low-quality management because of insufficient or lack of information on operations.







Auditors assess risks of misstatement. Auditors assess the risk of making material misstatements in a business’s financial reports. Without an audit system or internal controls, a company will not be able to create reliable financial reports for external or internal purposes.

Audits help in fraud prevention and detection. Internal audit helps prevent fraud in businesses. Regular analysis of the operations of a company and maintaining rigorous internal control systems help in detecting and preventing various kinds of fraud and accounting irregularities

Audits help reduce the cost of capital. Strong audit systems can reduce or help decrease various forms of risks in businesses including the risk of material misstatement in financial reports. It also helps reduce the risk of misuse of assets, fraud and low-quality management because of insufficient or lack of information on operations.

We’ll must have heard so many misconceptions about the audit, and I think that myself being coming from the audit domain can take the liberty to burst some of them.

Auditing isn’t a very exciting career path

If you’ve ever heard a joke about accounting or auditing, you know that the punchline is almost always about it being a boring profession. But this couldn’t be further from the truth. In fact, being an auditor gives you exposure to a diverse range of industries and companies, meaning you’ll always be learning about new business trends and meeting with leaders in almost every industry.

Auditors spend most of their time crunching numbers

Another common misconception about auditing is that it’s mostly about analyzing financial statements. Although this is definitely a part of an auditor’s job, it’s not the only part. Auditors also spend time meeting with company executives, conducting site visits, and learning about the company’s particular industries. This background knowledge helps auditors understand how the company they are auditing carries out their day-to-day business activities and makes auditing a well-rounded profession that is about much more than number crunching. Auditing also requires a questioning-mindset, objectivity, and judgment skills.

Auditing is mostly a desk job

The idea that auditing is mostly a desk job goes hand-in-hand with the notion that auditors spend most of their time working alone analyzing financial statements. In reality, the opposite is true. Because auditors attend frequent client meetings, they often travel to company sites all over the country (and sometimes the world). And because some auditing work can be done autonomously, auditors are also able to work remotely. “One great thing about this job is that my desk is in my backpack. I can basically set up wherever I want,”





Auditors do not have a lot of work-life flexibility

Although auditing is sometimes jokingly described as a not-so-exciting career involving a lot of long hours, the truth is that it offers both variety and opportunities for continued development. By knowing what to expect, you'll have a clear understanding of your potential career path and you'll be able to decide whether auditing is right for you.



**Bursting
Misconceptions
about auditing**

- ***Auditing isn't a very exciting career path***
- ***Auditors spend most of their time crunching numbers***
- ***Auditing is mostly a desk job***
- ***Auditors do not have a lot of work-life flexibility***

Conclusion:

At last, I would like to conclude myself on a note that Auditing is perceived as a very noble and honest profession. Although there are some hiccups in between but as I said earlier too it is unfair and painful to paint the entire audit fraternity with the same brush. It's a very interesting profession and I hope I was able to do justice to it by my paper presentation.

I would like to conclude myself here and THANK YOU for being such a patient and wonderful audience.

Thank You





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



TECHNICAL SESSION 2

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





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1. Introduction

Cash-basis or accrual-basis accounting are the most common methods for keeping track of revenue and expenses. Yet, depending on your business model, one approach may be preferable. You will need to determine the best bookkeeping methods and ensure your business model meets government requirements.



Cash - Basis Accounting: This method focuses on your business's cash flow, tracking money that comes in as revenue or goes out as expenses paid.

Accrual - Basis Accounting: This approach tracks whenever an action results in earnings or accrues an expense.

The key difference between the two approaches is timing. Cash-basis accounting documents earnings when you receive them and expenses when you pay them. However, the accrual method accounts for earnings the moment they are owed to you and expenses the moment you owe them; it does not matter when your money enters or leaves your account. That is important, as receiving or sending payment is not always immediate.

2. What Is Cash - Basis Accounting?

Cash-basis accounting is also known as cash receipts and disbursements or the cash method of accounting. This system focuses on cash flow, with a particular emphasis on cash on hand. For newer or very small businesses, staying profitable is of great concern. Knowing exactly how much cash is available helps determine when bills get paid or how quickly.





When to Use Cash-Basis Accounting

Certain types of businesses can get the most out of this form of accounting. For instance:

Sole proprietors and small businesses: These businesses are more likely to use cash-basis accounting, as it is straightforward and easy to use.

Businesses operating without inventory: Companies need to account for their inventory at the opening and closing of the tax year. Cash accounting makes this problematic as it focuses on the flow of money rather than tracking the movement of inventoried goods. However, businesses lacking inventory should be fine using the cash-basis accounting approach.

Cash-only businesses: Although not as common today, some businesses do not accept debit or credit cards. These companies likely do not have to concern themselves with credit-related liabilities.

Cash-Basis Accounting for Income Taxes

Using the cash method for income taxes is popular with businesses for two main reasons. First, the method of accounting easily allows businesses to answer questions regarding annual revenue, expenses and financial losses. And for businesses that focus on inward cash flow, it is easier to align earnings with important dates, making it easier to pay taxes on time.

The Downside to the Cash Method of Accounting

Though the cash-basis accounting technique has advantages, there are notable setbacks.

Because it monitors cash flow rather than accruals, it does not always paint the most accurate picture of when a company earns income or pays its expenses. Without a record of accounts receivable or accounts payable, it may be harder to correctly grasp a business's current financial health, potentially causing major discrepancies.

May lack accuracy surrounding assets or liabilities. Strictly cash-basis accounting may leave out crucial information regarding the business's unpaid invoices and its liabilities; this may also inadvertently cause the omission of certain assets.

Cash accounting works well for many small businesses; however, if there is a concern over the health of the business and crucial details apart from cash flow, you should opt for a different accounting method.

(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





3. What Is Accrual Basis Accounting?

Accrual-focused accounting tracks revenue as it is earned and expenses the moment they are incurred. This system makes use of accounts payable and accounts receivable to formulate an accurate, real-time picture of the financial status of your business.

Accounts payable: Money your business owes to vendors or creditors.

Accounts receivable: Money owed to your business for services rendered.



Businesses using the accrual method to keep an accurate picture of accounts payable and receivable will maintain their ledgers according to the current status of a bill or invoice. If you, for example, have a long-term relationship with a particular client, there would be documentation that shows when the service was rendered, the date an invoice was generated and when the invoice was paid. The same may be true for ongoing relationships with vendors with whom you do business.

These documents reveal when you receive payments and any invoices that are still outstanding. Likewise, you can show which bills your business has already paid and any expenses or liabilities that have yet to be dealt with. This method makes it easy to keep the unique situation of each sale or bill up to date, making adjustments when each item is satisfied or keeping notes of anything still outstanding.

Therefore, the accrual-basis accounting method ultimately provides a greater overview of your business's financial situation, taking far more into account than cash flow or cash on hand.

When to Use Accrual-Basis Accounting

Accrual accounting is often a must for larger businesses, as they tend to have far too many moving financial parts to rely on the far more simplistic cash-basis approach. A few instances of when the accrual method works best:

When accepting or making credit card payments: While cash payments can be accounted for fairly quickly, it takes time for credit-based statements to arrive. Additionally, such payments can post days or weeks after the transaction initially occurs.





Tracking assets and liabilities: In addition to cash on hand, businesses also count checks, short-term investments and inventory as assets. Likewise, any unpaid expense is a liability, acknowledged before bills get paid rather than after payments are sent. Accrual accounting makes it easier to distinguish assets and liabilities by keeping up-to-date records of what items fall into either category and for how long.

The Downside to the Accrual Method of Accounting

Despite being a highly trusted and preferred form of accounting, an accrual bookkeeping setup comes with disadvantages:

It is very complex. Accrual-basis accounting requires far more detailed record-keeping. Even with the right software, company owners not well-versed in this type of accounting may initially find it very difficult to use.

It can consume a lot of time and money. Maintaining a series of documents year over year and constantly back-checking for changes and updates takes a lot of time. As the business grows, it will probably need to outsource maintaining business records or upgrading software tools.

Ultimately, this method may become more expensive or time-consuming, making it harder for small businesses to use.

Examples of Cash Basis and Accrual Basis Differences

Revenue recognition A company sells Rs 10,000 of goods to a customer in March, which pays the invoice in April. Under the cash basis, the seller recognizes the sale in April, when the cash is received. Under the accrual basis, the seller recognizes the sale in March, when it issues the invoice.

Expense recognition A company buys Rs 500 of office supplies in May, which it pays for in June. Under the cash basis, the buyer recognizes the purchase in June, when it pays the bill. Under the accrual basis, the buyer recognizes the purchase in May, when it receives the supplier's invoice.





4. Legal obligations regarding selection of mode of Accounting

Mode of accounting to be used as per Income Tax Act

1. The income Tax Act permits two methods of accounting, mercantile system of accounting and cash system of accounting.
2. Mercantile system of accounting requires recording all transactions when they accrue or when they become due.
3. Under cash system of accounting, transactions are only recorded when actually paid or received.
4. Mercantile system is applicable for salaries, income from property and capital gains. For profits and gains of business or profession and income from other sources one has to decide between the systems.
5. The cash method postpones tax liability to the year of actual receipt of income, and under the mercantile method, the tax on the income has to be paid even if it has not been received.

As Ind AS 1

An entity shall prepare its financial statements, except for cash flow information, using the accrual basis of accounting. When the accrual basis of accounting is used, an entity recognises items as assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses, when they satisfy the definitions and recognition criteria for those elements in the Framework.

5. Usage of the Cash Basis and Accrual Basis

The cash basis is easiest to account for transactions using the cash basis, since no complex accounting transactions such as accruals and deferrals are needed. Given its ease of use, the cash basis is widely used in small businesses. However, the relatively random timing of cash receipts and expenditures means that reported results can vary between unusually high and low profits. The cash basis is also commonly used by individuals when tracking their personal financial situations.

The accrual basis is used by all larger companies, for several reasons. The financial results of a business under the accrual basis are more likely to match revenues and expenses in the same reporting period, so that the true profitability of an organization can be discerned. However, unless a statement of cash flows is included in the financial statements, this approach does not reveal the ability of a business to generate cash.





6. Cash vs. Accrual Accounting: The Bottom Line

Accrual-basis and cash-basis accounting each have their advantages and drawbacks. There are logical reasons, such as company size and budget, that might lead a business to prefer one system over the other.

If you are unsure which approach is best for your business, it may be a good idea to seek professional

advice to determine if your company should use cash or accrual accounting.

Accrual vs Cash-Basis Accounting	
Accrual Accounting	Cash-Basis Accounting
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue is recognized once “earned” (i.e. the product/service was delivered) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue recognized after payment in cash has been received
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses are recognized once billed, meaning the customer invoice was received 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expenses are recognized after cash has been spent and no longer in the company's possession
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes are paid on accrual earnings, even if not yet received in cash 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes are only paid on earnings received in cash





Topic : Are Accounting Standards Really Required

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Are Accounting Standards Really Required

CONCEPT OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS:

We know that Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) aims at bringing uniformity and comparability in the financial statements. It can be seen that at many places, GAAP permits a variety of alternative accounting treatments for the same item. For example, different methods for valuation of stock give different results in financial statements. Such practices sometimes can misguide intended users in taking decision relating to their field. Keeping in view the problems faced by many users of accounting, a need for the development of common accounting standards was aroused.

MEANING OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS:

Accounting standards are the written statements consisting of rules and guidelines, issued by the accounting institutions, for the preparation of uniform and consistent financial statements and also for other disclosures affecting the different users of accounting information. Accounting standards lay down the terms and conditions of accounting policies and practices by way of codes, guidelines and adjustments for making the interpretation of the items appearing in the financial statements easy and even their treatment in the books of account.

In simple words, an accounting standard is a common set of principles, standards, and procedures that define the basis of financial accounting policies and practices. It is a set of practices and policies used to systematize bookkeeping and other accounting functions across firms and over time.

Coming to the question whether Accounting standard really required, we need to question 'why do we need traffic guidelines?'

If you have an answer for the above question, then definitely you have one for yours too.

Just imagine Corporate world without accounting standards. Corporates and other entities drafting





their self-designed way of recognising, measuring, presenting and disclosing financial information in their financial statements, how ambiguous perceiving the impact of financial transactions would be. Since there won't be any standard for disclosure of accounting policies either, unruly corporates might mention a fictitious figure in their financial statements without explaining the rationale of arriving at that figure. Window dressing would be a cakewalk for all and that will ultimately affect stakeholders at large, so in order to curb such practices and also to facilitate inter firm comparison, existence of accounting standards becomes pertinent.

In a layman language, accounting standards are required to make things easier to all the stakeholders. Let me show you what accounting standards do:

1. For Investors: Due to AS, investors look at the uniform balance sheets and they become neutral to the company knowing that they are made from the same standards. Standards are uniform to all companies more or less. SO, it leads to better decision making from neutral point of view.
2. For Government: Government can easily regulate and keep an eagle eye to companies through accounting standards. Any deviation can be easily tracked.
3. For management: Say you are an employee. If you go from one company to another with new rules and regulations completely apart from previous one, it will be pretty difficult. If you have same standards, mgmt. will find it easier in implementation. The participation of employees will be thoroughly enjoyed if they understand it.

As someone said that Necessity is the mother of invention, it holds true for accounting standard too. The need of the accounting standards can be traced back to Wall Street Crash of 1929 followed by infamous Great Depression. Many market participants were of the view that poor accounting and reporting methods contributed to the downturn. At that time all public companies were having their own separate accounting practice. This led to the need of standards as we need rules for anything. Let me analyse this for you.

- To eliminate ambiguity: As an accountant, there'll be times when there is a confusing variation as to what accounting treatment is to be used for a particular transaction. Accounting standards come into handy then.

- To facilitate comparison: As an entrepreneur, we surely want to compare our financial statements with that of your competitor's. If there were no standards, comparison would've been difficult cause there may be different accounting treatments thus resulting in different profits/different closing stock values.

Disclosure requirements: As a company, we've a responsibility to present, to our stakeholders, few notes which ease the ability to understand the financial statements.





To know the need of anything, we need to first imagine how the scenario would be, had it not been at the first place.

So, without accounting standards

1. All entities would be doing accounting as per their own formed policies.

So what's the problem in having Entities' own AS. It can be a good idea as it will have framed taking in to considerations the specific needs and situation of entity. But here is the problem that it is a very time consuming and expensive process. Not every entity could afford it and it makes sense as accounting is meant to aid business and not generate revenue. So it's not feasible to invest huge resources on it. Further as business grows its structure may also change leading to existing practice getting outdated.

2. All the entities would be showing profit by deferring the expenditure.

Since there will be no set standard, organisation will defer expenditure irrespective of whether the expenditure is eligible to defer leading to high profits in books. But with passing period the expenditure will accumulate and will present less profit or even loss.

3. Investors would not be able to compare financials of different entities as all would be following their own accounting policies.

As already stated accounting is meant to aid business process and helps in making better decisions. This statement not only holds true for people inside business like employees, management etc. but also outsiders like government, investors. Financials being incomparable will lead to poor decision making by investors. Not only this but investor also has to invest extra time in understanding the accounting framework of each entity to understand financials to take better decision. Financials being non comparable and entity having their unique practices in itself will discourage many investors to invest.

4. Entities would also apply accounting policies as per their need and there would not be any consistency.

If left with business entities, it's obvious that they will frame policies in such a way that will present the picture that favours them and not the reality. With period they will alter policies according to situations, impacting consistency of policies.

Thus after understanding the above scenario we can say that we need the accounting standards:





(I) For bringing uniformity in accounting methods:

Accounting standards are required to bring uniformity in accounting methods by proposing standard treatments to the accounting issue. For example, AS-6(Revised) states the methods for depreciation accounting.

(ii) For improving the reliability of the financial statements:

Accounting is a language of business. There are many users of the information provided by accountants who take various decisions relating to their field just on the basis of information contained in financial statements. In this connection, it is necessary that the financial statements should show true and fair view of the business concern. Accounting standards when used give a sense of faith and reliability to various users. They also help the potential users of the information contained in the financial statements by disclosure norms which make it easy even for a layman to interpret the data. Accounting standards provide a concrete theory base to the process of accounting. They provide uniformity in accounting which makes the financial statements of different business units, for different years comparable and again facilitate decision making.

(iii) Simplify the accounting information:

Accounting standards prevent the users from reaching any misleading conclusions and make the financial data simpler for everyone. For example, AS-3 (Revised) clearly classifies the flows of cash in terms of 'operating activities', 'investing activities' and 'financing activities'.

(iv) Prevents frauds and manipulations:

Accounting standards prevent manipulation of data by the management and others. By codifying the accounting methods, frauds and manipulations can be minimized.

(v) Helps auditors:

Accounting standards lay down the terms and conditions for accounting policies and practices by way of codes, guidelines and adjustments for making and interpreting the items appearing in the financial statements. Thus, these terms, policies and guidelines etc. become the basis for auditing the books of accounts.

After all the discussion we can conclude that There is need of Accounting Standards because it plays an important role in preparing good quality and accurate financial statements.

It also ensures relevance and reliability about the financial statement.

Even Accounting software on which business entities whether small or big heavily rely upon could not





be successful in the absence of accounting standards as it provides Understandability, Relevance, Reliability, Comparability and Timeliness to financial information. Without standards it would be chaotic

It is just like a set of rules to how to deal with different items and policies.

As maths have a number of method to solve a single problem in the same way accounting has also so many methods to deal with a single item.

That's why accounting standard are made so the method followed by the company are accepted globally.





Topic : Are Accounting Standards Really Required

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Are Accounting Standards Really Required

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Do you want to prepare financial statements without using accounting standards?

Before that, take your vehicle and try reaching your destination after removing all the traffic lights and policeman off the road! It will create a huge jam within minutes!





“Just like traffic control creates road discipline, accounting standards creates Reporting discipline.”

Before establishing the need for accounting standards, let's understand what are accounting standards:

1. What are Accounting Standards?

Accounting	+	standards	=	Accounting Standard
(the process of recording financial transactions pertaining to a business)		(something set up by authority or by general consent as a rule for measuring or as a model)		(An Accounting Standard is a selected set of accounting policies or broad guidelines regarding the principle and methods to be chosen out of several alternatives on a particular issue.)

Accounting is sometimes referred to as the "language of business" since it communicates the company's financial condition to others. And, just as every language has its own set of syntax and grammar rules, so does this one. In the case of accounting, these regulations are known as Accounting Standards (AS).

Standards conform to applicable laws, customs, usages and business environment. Hence we can find many widely accepted set of Accounting standards such as the IFRS, US-GAAP at international level and the one issued by our own Institute - Accounting standards at India level. we will elaborate on each set of standards later in the paper.

- how much the interest on funds borrowed for inventory should be capitalised?
- whether a future expenditure should be shown as a contingency or a provision should be created?
- what should be the value of goodwill recognised at the time of business combination?
- what should be the appropriate time to recognise a revenue received in advance?
- whether a leased property should be classified as a non current asset or not?

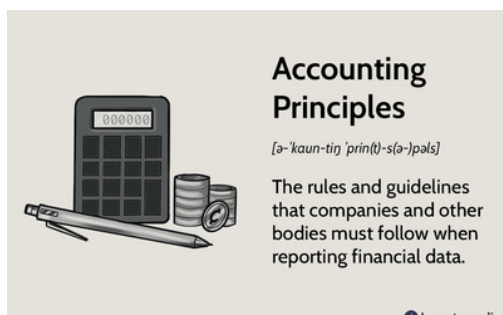
these are some of the perplexing questions which an accountant might come across, and accounting standards are made to clarify such dilemmas.





2. Accounting Principles VS. Accounting Standards

When we already have Accounting principles then why do we need accounting standards?



VS



Accounting principles includes the principles of consistency, accrual, going concern. these are among the 10 principles of accounting.

Accounting Standards in India includes AS 2 'inventories', AS 10 'property plant equipment', AS 9 revenue recognition', etc. There are total 32 AS based on various components of financial statements.

Following example can easily help you differentiate between the role of accounting principles and accounting standards:

Suppose, a company ABC LTD. purchased a machinery with total cost of 1 crore. The company also incurred handling charges of 10K and it took a loan for acquisition of machinery and an interest of 1 lakh is charged by bank on such loan.

As per Matching concept, the cost of machinery should not be expensed off fully in current year's profit and loss account and hence it should be treated as capital expenditure.

- ⑩ can handling cost be included in the cost of machinery?
- ⑩ can interest cost of machinery be capitalized? and if yes, then by what proportion?

This is where Accounting standards comes into picture:

- ⑩ AS 10 'PPE' lists the expenses which are allowed to be capitalized in the cost of an asset.
- ⑩ AS 16 'Borrowing costs' specifies the period of interest that can be capitalised in the cost of an asset.





"Accounting standard shows a standardized way of dealing with various transaction which otherwise could be accounted for through multiple approaches without violating accounting policies."

3. What lead to setting up of Accounting Standards?

The series of events that lead to establishment of accounting standards can help us evaluate it's need.

- The US GAAP are **oldest** set of accounting standards and they came into existence in **due to the Stock Market Crash of 1929** and the subsequent Great Depression, which were believed to be at least partially caused by less than forthright financial reporting practices by some publicly-traded companies.
- Similarly, in India Accounting standard board of ICAI was set up in 1977. **Stock market crash of 1992 lead to formation of SEBI** leading to better application of AS among listed companies.
- The global accounting standards, IFRS came into existence in 2001 with intent to standardize the **cross border accounting, increase investment flow among countries**. India also converged the IFRS and established Ind AS in 2015.

From this we can conclude that,

"Increasing number of Accounting frauds and escalating global investments were the major reasons for setting up of Accounting standards around the globe."

4. Usage of Accounting Standards for various stakeholders.

Recall those 11th and 12th standard days, accounting was so simple, "debit what comes in, credit what goes out". To attain proficiency in accounting, AS were taught to us in CA inter and Ind AS in CA final.

Organisations **pays crores** of rupees to consultants and employees **to comply** with this standards. Hence it is quite apparent that there has to be numerous benefits of adopting accounting standards for the stakeholders of the entity.

4.





Stakeholders

Investors

Employees

Management

Auditors

Government/
Regulatory Authorities

Banks/ Financial
Institutions/ Suppliers

- **Avoids Frauds And Manipulations:**

These standards pay attention on avoiding any frauds or errors within the organization. Accounting standards provide complete framework and guidelines that need to be followed compulsorily by every entity.

All accounting information is recorded and presented in accordance with the provided principles. These standard **makes it quite difficult for managers to manipulate the facts or commit any kind of fraud.**

- **Enhance Reliability Of Financial Statements:**

Following of these standards ensure that all financial information of company is presented in a fair and true manner. There are many stakeholders who are user of financial statements and take it the **base for taking various crucial decisions**. These standards make sure that all information presented is trustworthy that leads to correct decisions.

- **Facilitate Comparability:**

Accounting standards are there to have a standardised approach towards accounting done across diversified businesses in different geographical regions. The aim of following standards is to make it easier for the stakeholders **to compare and contrast the financial performance of the firms within the same industry as well as across different industries.**

As an example one can compare the profitability of firms following IFRS standards to other firms following the same standards regardless of the fact that one is in Banana republic and other somewhere near Atlantic.

"In simple words standards are there for comparing Apples with Apples for the quality and taste rather than comparing apple with a Mango and complaining about prior being less sweeter than the latter"

- **Brings Uniformity In Accounting System:**

It means that all companies record the transactions in the same manner. For example, Accounting Standard-10 governs the whole depreciation accounting. All companies will be following AS-10 for matters concerned with depreciation. This way it brings uniformity in whole accounting procedure. It helps the users in easy understanding & avoids any misleads from it. For example, AS-3 clearly shows the rules regarding flow of cash under 3 main heads. These 3 heads are operating activities, investing activities & financial activities.

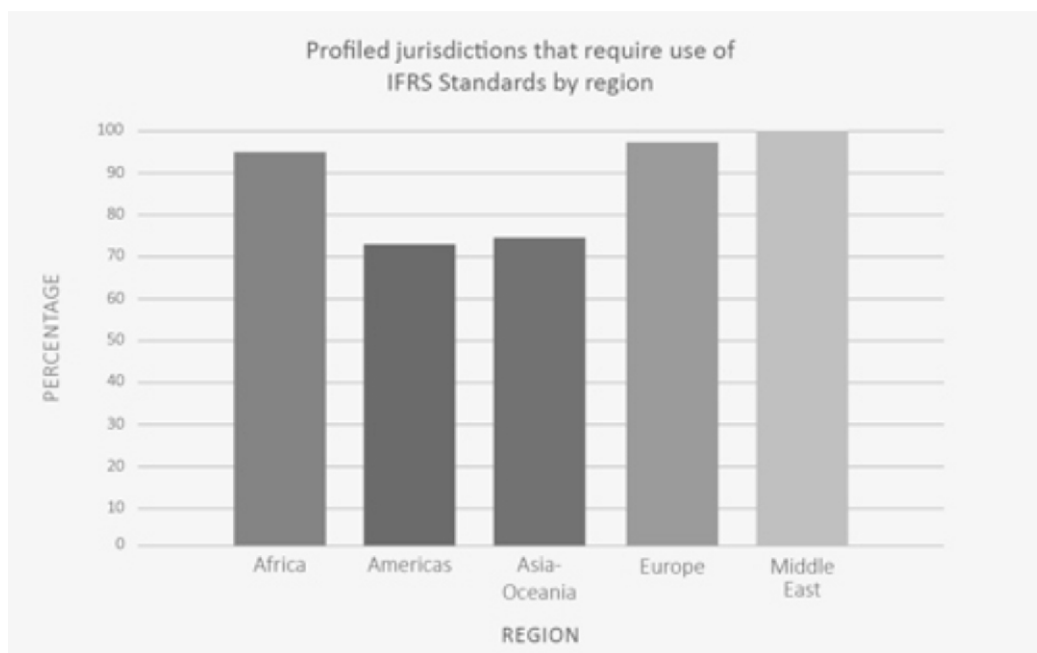
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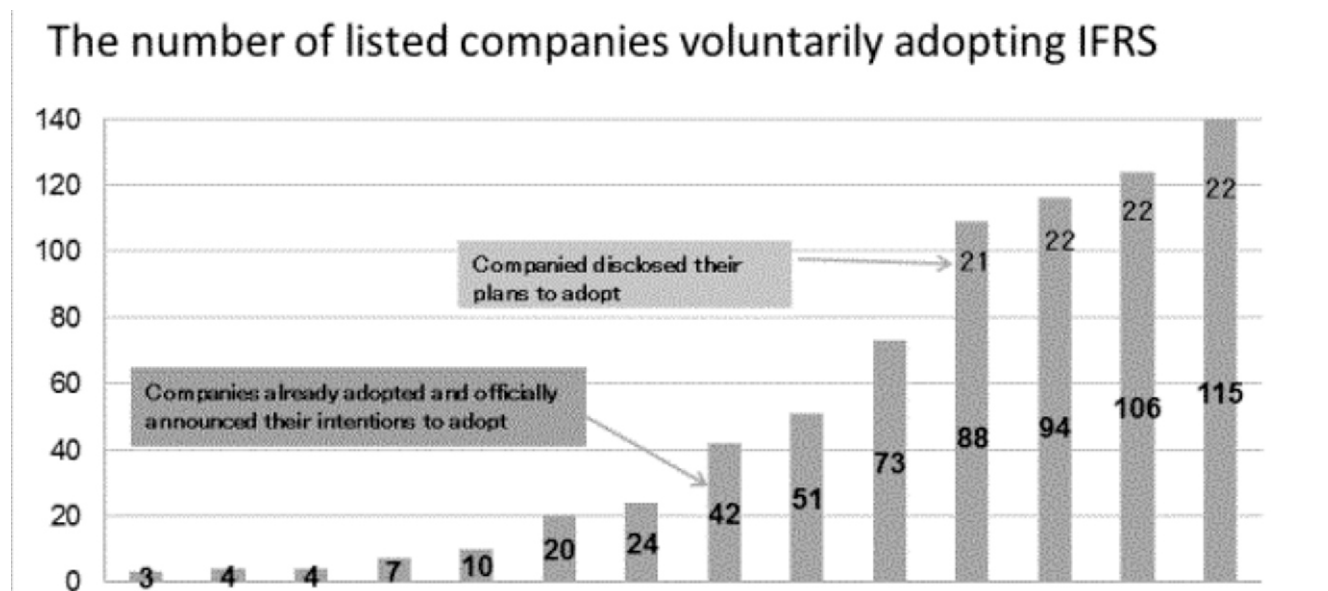


- **Global Investors:**

IFRS is a global financial reporting standard. such global standards allow easy comparability and interpretation of foreign companies. hence, Investors, Financial Institutions can **provide overseas funds and take advantage of diversification.**



source: ifrs.org



source: ifrs.org

Increasing number of companies adopting IFRS explains, How important it is to make our financial statements comparable with other companies around the world in order to attract funding.





- **Measures Management Performance:**

Accounting standards make it easy in determining the accountability of management. It makes it easy to measure the performance of the management team & provide any suggestions.

It helps in analyzing **management's ability in maintaining the solvency of the firm**, increasing the company's profit & various other important roles. It directs the management to adopt a particular accounting policy. The same policy should be followed constantly to avoid any confusion.

- **Assist Auditors:**

Accounting standards help auditors in performing their duties. It simplifies their task & makes it easy for them to perform their roles. Accounting Standards have established different standards, rules & regulations to be followed by companies in their accounting system.

These rules & regulations are mandatory to be followed by every company. It governs the whole manner of preparing & presenting financial standards. So **if the auditor assures that company has followed accounting standards, he can easily verify that all financial standards are fair & true.**

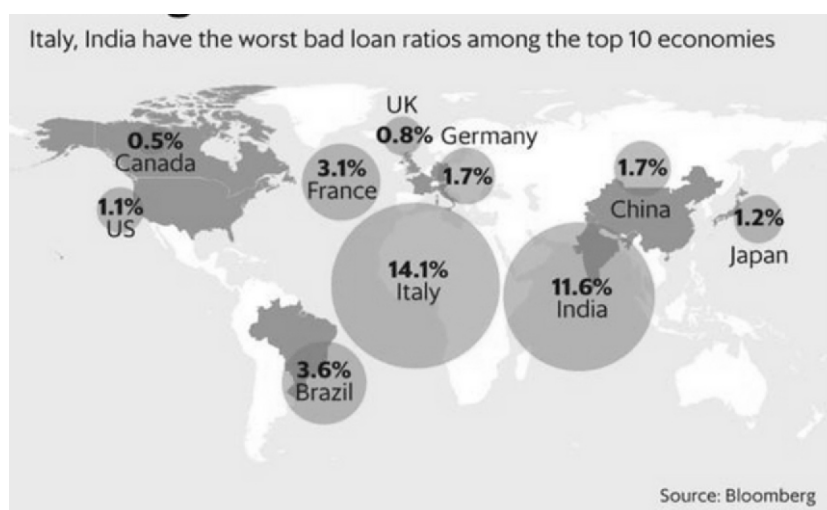
- **Government and Regulatory Authorities:**

Authorities like SEBI enforces accounting standards on listed entities to ensure **transparency** of their financial statements. Such entities have wide public interest. Hence, **even a minimal amount of manipulation in their accounts can affect the wealth of thousands of people.**

government's **income tax assessment is based on the books of accounts** maintained by the assessee. If they are AS compliant then tax officers can easily rely on them.

- **Banks and Suppliers:**

Banks and financial institutions rely on the valuations of assets and liabilities done by the management in the financial statements. **When an entity is AS compliant the loans becomes more secure and there are lesser chances of NPAs.**



Italy and India have the worst bad loan ratios among top 10 economies. Graphic: Mint





One of the major reasons for increasing bad loans in India is manipulated accounts of organisations. If companies can manage to window dress their accounts even after stringent application of accounting standards then one can only imagine the wild scenario without accounting standards.

5. Limitations of accounting standards.

It will be fair enough to discuss the limitations of accounting standards before answering the question of whether accounting standards are really required or not:

- **Brings Inflexibility & Rigidity:**

It is one of the major disadvantages of accounting standards. Accounting standards basically establish each & every principle and rule for accounting treatment. Every company is required to follow the same principles constantly.

Therefore all companies are required to fit themselves into the guidelines of accounting standards.

Every company goes through different situations & has different financial transactions. Sometimes it becomes difficult for them to follow the same guidelines.

- **Involves High Costs:**

Another disadvantage of following accounting standards is that it involves high costs. Implementing accounting standards in your accounting standards is too costly.

Companies **need to change their entire procedures, upgrade their systems & provide their employee's training accordingly.** Companies need to monitor whether employees are correctly following standards. All these activities require large costs for bringing changes.

- **Difficult To Choose Among Alternatives:**

Accounting standards provide many options for the treatment of the same accounting concept. It becomes difficult for companies to decide which one is best for them.

Accounting standard does not clearly state which one is the appropriate choice. For ex. for stock valuation, there are 3 alternatives available. These are weighted average, FIFO & LIFO methods. Choosing which one is best is a difficult task.

- **Scope Is Restricted:**

The accounting standards are followed in accordance with prevailing laws & statutes. **Accounting standards cannot override the statutes & laws.** These standards are created & framed in accordance with prevailing laws. Using these standards as per the prevailing laws can limit & restricts their scope.

8.





- **Time-Consuming:**

Implementation of accounting standards requires many steps to be followed to prepare a financial report. It makes the process of preparing financial statements complex & time-consuming.

It defines each & every step for the preparation of financial reports. Accounting standards involve income statement, trial balance & balance sheet preparation. Accountants need to strictly comply with rules of accounting standards. It makes their work complex & rigid.

"No law is without Flaw, But we cannot neglect the countless assistance that a law provides against the few limitations."

6. The "FTX cryptocurrencies exchange" case study

If you are still not convinced as to Why accounting standards are really required, then, after this case study there will be no room for any doubt that **Accounting Standards are not just a set of rules but an inseparable part of financial reporting.**

- **What Is FTX Exchange?**

- > FTX Exchange was a leading centralized cryptocurrency exchange, **the world's third largest in July 2021**, specializing in derivatives and leveraged products.
- > Founded in 2018 by MIT graduate and former Jane Street Capital international exchange-traded funds (ETFs) trader **Sam Bankman-Fried**

- **Impact of its Bankruptcy.**

- > FTX **filed for bankruptcy** protection on **November 11, 2022**, and Bankman-Fried resigned. The exchange's collapse was the result of "a complete failure of corporate control.
- > According to its bankruptcy filing, FTX, which was once **valued at \$32 billion** and has \$8 billion of liabilities it can't pay to as many as 1 million creditors.
- > FTX's collapse **shook the volatile crypto market**, which lost billions in value, dropping below \$1 trillion.





- **The company Passed the US-GAAP audit!**

- > Surprisingly, the company passed its US-GAAP audit in august 2021. That **means there was no accounting standard violated by the company.**
- > Then **What caused a gap between assets and liabilities** at the company that Bloomberg News reports could be more than \$6 billion.

- **FTX Meltdown Mystery Centers on a Financial Reporting Black Hole!**

- > US accounting rules do not directly address **how companies recognize and measure their crypto holdings.**
- > **In the absence of formal rules**, companies largely treat cryptocurrencies as intangible assets, which means they record them at historical cost on the balance sheet.
- > The lack of rules is particularly tricky for illiquid, thinly-traded tokens like FTT, a crypto-asset created solely to be used within the FTX exchange.

- **The FTT Tokens.**

- > FTT tokens are similar to mall arcade tokens in that only the FTX platform accepts the tokens, but a customer could in theory sell them to someone who wants to use them for the same purpose.
- > The value of the FTX token had plunged to less than \$3, from over \$23 just a month ago.

- **A clear case indicating the need for accounting standards.**

- > The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)—the body that sets US accounting rules—is considering rules that would require **companies holding cryptocurrencies to report their coins at fair value**, a measurement technique that would capture the ups and downs of the market.
- > **Had this rule already been in place**, the company had to report its FTT at declining fair value and the increasing gap in the value of their assets would have become apparent to stakeholders. This could save their wealth from getting deteriorated.





Conclusion

As a business owner, you understand that accounting has to be accurate, but you may not know why accounting standards are such a big deal. **If you were the only one who ever needed to see your accounting, there wouldn't be a need for accounting standards,** But it is because of investors and regulators who need to go over your ledgers, too. When you follow accounting standards, outsiders can understand what they're reading.

Accounting standards keep investors, business owners and regulators on the same page. When all businesses follow the same accounting practices, it becomes easy to evaluate performance. **The rules also discourage businesses from interpreting gray areas of accounting to their own advantage.**

Thank you!

Khushi Vyas
(WRO0679253)





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



TECHNICAL SESSION 3

DIRECT TAX



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





Topic : Analysis of Faceless Assessment

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Analysis of Faceless Assessment Scheme

Background

We all experienced the 2020 and 2021 pandemics where we witnessed a rise in the digitalisation of tools and the introduction of new digital technologies. For example, a certain portion of the population was very sceptical about using UPI-based payment systems but the contactless requirement of payment during the pandemic made them adopt this mode of payment. A similar adoption was seen for the Faceless Assessment Scheme whose introduction had earlier attracted a lot of criticism from the professional world.

Whenever a system is introduced, it's because either the earlier system was flawed, or the new scheme is much better than the earlier one.

Intending to tackle the problems related to the existing Assessment system and build a strong reputation for the department made it necessary to create an assessment system based on key Principles of Efficiency, Transparency and Accountability.

The scheme was introduced in Finance Act, 2019 it became operational with the establishment of the National e-Assessment Centre ('NeAC') which was launched in October 2019 in New Delhi. The new scheme was created such that the interface between the taxpayer and income tax department was replaced by technology. The new tax assessment system will thus not operate based on territorial jurisdiction. For example, the taxpayer may be from Delhi, but their assessment and final review will take place in different cities. Assessment cases – entailing investigation of tax returns – will be assigned to randomly allotted tax officers.

We will discuss the modus operandi and procedural aspects of the new scheme in the ensuing paragraphs.





What is the Faceless Assessment system and how was it introduced?

The Faceless assessment scheme was not an arbitrary decision but a well-planned move in keeping in mind the vision of transparency and accountability of system.

The endeavour towards easing income-tax assessment began way back in October 2015 when the pilot project for using e-mail as the mode of communication was introduced for assessment proceedings for a limited number of cases.

In April 2017, an 'e-proceeding' facility was launched by the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) for conducting scrutiny assessment proceedings wherein the tax officer could communicate with the taxpayer through the income-tax e-filing website.

To impart greater accountability, efficiency and transparency, the Central Government introduced the Faceless Assessment Scheme (FAS) in 2019 by amending section 143 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ('the Act'). The FAS aims to:

- eliminate the interface between the tax officer and taxpayer to the extent feasible by technology.
- optimise the utilisation of resources through economies of scale and functional specialisation; and
- introduce a team-based assessment with dynamic jurisdiction.

The FAS was further amended through the Faceless Assessment (1st Amendment) Scheme, 2021 (FAS 2021). We shall discuss the features and structure of the scheme in the following paragraphs.

Features of Faceless Assessment Scheme

In the world where every product, every facility is always measured on the number of features it offers, let us look at the features of the Faceless Assessment scheme:

- Data-driven selection of cases for scrutiny using data analytics and Artificial Intelligence.
- Abolition of territorial jurisdiction.
- Return of a taxpayer belonging to one city would be scrutinized anonymously by AOs based in another city. This would remove the bias and would make it nearly impossible to track the assessing officer and influence him/her.
- Automated random allocation of cases to Assessment Units through the computer.
- Centralised issue of notices using unique Document Identification Number (DIN) through

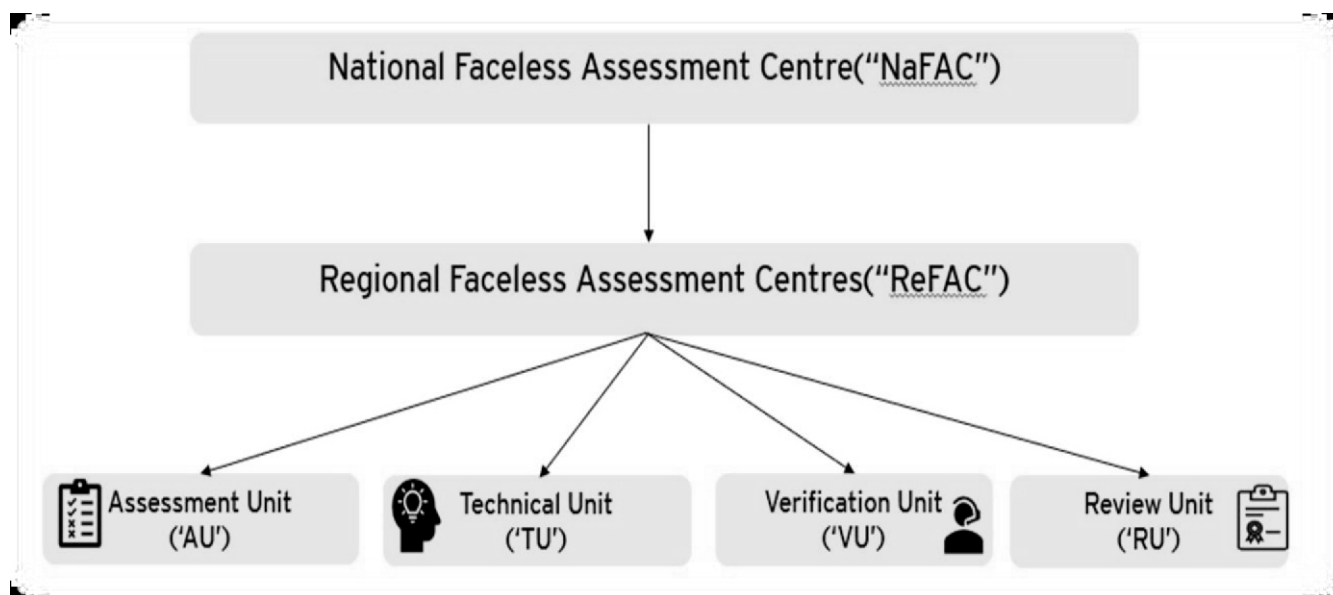




electronic modes.

- No human interface and no need to visit the Income Tax Office.
- All Responses are to be submitted electronically.
- Functional Specialisation for specific parts of assessment by different specialized units.
- Only a single point of faceless contact between the taxpayer and the Department.
- Adverse Draft Assessment Order shall be provided to the taxpayer for response before finalization of the assessment order.
- Dynamic Jurisdiction: Draft assessment order in one city, review in another city and finalisation in a third city.
- Ease of tax compliance through uniformity in the application of the law.

Structure of the Faceless Assessment Scheme



To conduct the Faceless Assessment, the CBDT has created the following web-like structure to enable the smooth function of the faceless system:

The following centres and units have been set up to specify their jurisdiction and functions -





- A National Faceless Assessment Centre("NaFAC"), the fulcrum of the scheme will centrally coordinate between the taxpayer and the regional centres and units.
- Regional Faceless Assessment Centres("ReFAC"), to assess the following units set up under its jurisdiction.

The Assessment centres are made up of a smaller unit of the following types:

Assessment unit ('AU')

- Identification of points or issues in the assessment
- Seeking information and clarification
- Analysing the material furnished by the taxpayer
- Determine the tax liability/refund

Verification unit ('VU')

- Enquiry and cross-verification of the details/information received
- Examination of witnesses and books of accounts
- Recording of statements
- Other functions required for verification purposes

Technical unit ('TU')

- Provision of Technical assistance during proceedings
- Advice on legal, accounting, forensic, IT, valuation, Transfer Pricing, data analytics, management or any other technical matters that may be required

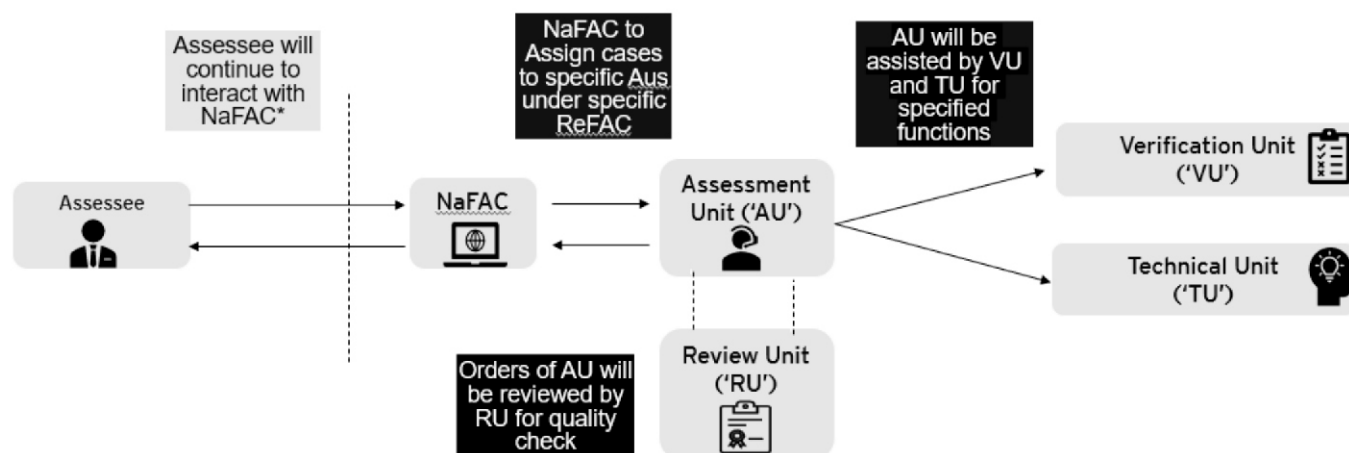
Review unit ('RU')

- Checking relevant points of facts and law have been incorporated in the draft order and whether the relevant evidence is on record.
- Checking whether applicable judicial decisions have been considered and dealt with in the draft order
- Review the draft assessment order and decide on whether it will concur with it or make modifications to it, and accordingly, communicate this to the NFAC
- Verifying the arithmetical accuracy of modifications proposed





The procedure under Faceless Assessment Scheme



The NaFAC shall serve a show-cause notice on the taxpayer under section 143(2) of the Act. The taxpayer must file his response to such notice within 15 days or the date within the date prescribed from the date of receiving the notice.

NaFAC shall intimate the taxpayer that the following assessments shall be completed under section 144B in a faceless manner and not through the erstwhile 'physical hearing.'

1. If the taxpayer had filed his return:
 - under section 139 or
 - as a response to notice under section 142(1) or section 148 and a notice is issued under section 143(2) (for assessment or re-assessment under section 143(3)/147)
2. If the taxpayer has not filed a return in response to notice under section 142(1) and show cause notice has been issued under section 144 (for best judgement assessment under section 144)
3. If the taxpayer has not filed a return in response to notice under section 148(1) and notice under section 142(1) has been issued

Assignment of the case to ReFAC

The NaFAC shall assign the case selected for e-assessment under this scheme to a specific assessment unit ('AU') in any one of the ReFACs through an automated allocation system. For further information, documents or evidence from the taxpayer or any other person, it shall request NaFAC to obtain them.

NaFAC shall issue notice to the taxpayer or other person to submit the information, documents or evidence and other details within the timelines given in the notice. The information, documents or evidence so received by NaFAC shall be forwarded to the AU.





Verification units and technical units

AU may also request conducting an inquiry through the verification unit or seeking technical assistance from the technical unit.

The NaFAC would then assign such a request to the verification or technical unit, as required, under any ReFAC, through an automated allocation system.

The report received from such verification, or technical unit would then be forwarded by the NaFAC to the concerned assessment unit.

If the Taxpayer's failure to comply with the notice to furnish details, etc.

Where the taxpayer fails to comply with the following:

- the notice to produce information, documents, or evidence; or
- the notice issued under section 142(1) of the Act; or
- the special audit directions given under section 142(2A)

The NaFAC shall serve a show-cause notice to the taxpayer under section 144, providing an opportunity to the taxpayer to show cause as to why best judgement assessment should not be made.

If the NaFAC receives the taxpayer's response within the time prescribed or extended time allowed: If his response is satisfactory, then best judgement under section 144 shall not be done. However, if the response received is not satisfactory, NaFAC will intimate the AU to make the best judgement assessment.

If the NaFAC does not receive the taxpayer's response within the time prescribed or extended time allowed: NaFAC will intimate such failure to the AU, and the AU shall make the best judgement assessment.

Draft assessment order to be passed by assessment unit.

After considering the relevant material available on record or a reference from the NaFAC, the AU would pass a draft assessment order to the best of its judgment. Such order shall be passed under sections 143(3), 144, and 147 of the Act. The assessment unit would send a copy of such an order to the NaFAC. The assessment unit would also indicate the details of penalty proceedings to be initiated in such a draft assessment order.

Draft assessment order to be examined by the NaFAC.





The NaFAC shall examine the draft assessment order following the risk management strategy specified by the CBDT, by way of an automated examination tool and take any of the following courses of action -

Finalise the assessment contained in the draft assessment order. It shall also issue a notice for initiating penalty proceedings if any, and the demand notice/refund or

Assign the draft assessment order to a review unit under any ReFAC, for a review of the draft order. In such a case, the review unit may either concur with the draft order or propose such changes, as it may deem fit and intimate the same to the NaFAC. If no variations are suggested, refer to point (I) above

In case variations are proposed, assign the case to an AU other than the one that made the draft assessment order through an automated allocation system. After considering the suggestions of the RU, the new AU shall send the final draft assessment order to NaFAC, and point shall be considered if the suggested variation is prejudicial to the taxpayer's interest (say an increase in tax payable, reduction of refund, disallowance of expenditure etc.) or

Provide an opportunity of being heard to the taxpayer. Such an opportunity shall be given by serving a notice upon him to show cause as to why the proposed variation should not be made.

DRP and final assessment order

In the aforementioned point, where NaFAC has provided the taxpayer with an opportunity to be heard:

(A) Taxpayer files a response to NaFAC on or before the date and time specified or extended:

If the Taxpayer does not file a response to NaFAC on or before the date and time specified or extended:

- if taxpayer is an eligible taxpayer as per section 144C. The draft assessment order or final draft assessment order to the taxpayer, who may file objections to such variations with the Dispute Resolution ('DRP').
- Suppose the taxpayer is not an eligible taxpayer as per section 144C. The finalisation of the assessment should be based on the draft assessment order or final draft assessment order and send the taxpayer a copy of the order, notice for initiating penalty proceedings, demand notice-specifying the sum payable, or refund of any amount available to him based on such assessment.

Where the taxpayer files objections with the DRP, the assessment would be completed as follows -

a) DRP shall issue the directions under section 144C(5) of the Act;





- b) The assessment unit shall, based on in conformity with the directions issued by the DRP, prepare a draft assessment order and forward a copy of such order to the NaFAC;
- c) On receipt of the draft assessment order from the assessment unit, the NaFAC shall finalise the assessment within the specified time and serve a copy of the order and the demand notice- to the taxpayer based on such final assessment.

After completion of the assessment, the NaFAC shall transfer all the electronic records of the particular case to the Assessing Officer(AO) having jurisdiction over the said case for such action as may be required under the Act.

Conclusion and its impact on the business

Over the years due to their combined authority in any city/jurisdiction to scrutinize, notice, survey, or confiscate assets tied up over tax assessment.

The Govt of India administration has taken this step to change this outlook but also strengthen India's tax regime. It considers making the transition to a technology-based platform as necessary to reduce pain points in the system while also making it as simplified as possible. There appears to be a conviction from the top that the default view of the tax department must be fair and objective than assume wrongdoing and in compliance on the part of taxpayers.

Tax professionals are, however, concerned about the data requirements that such an online system would generate – potentially complicating the process for larger firms with more complex business arrangements. The transition from being able to explain one's status to an assigned income tax officer to deal with a faceless system may also trigger unease in the beginning but would surely become easy.





Topic : Whether Agricultural Income Should be Tax

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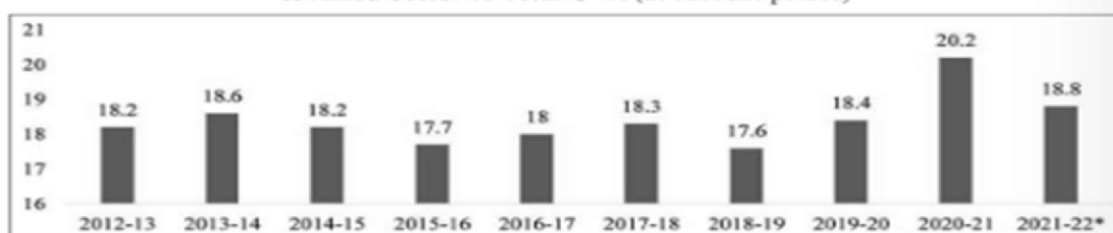
Whether Agricultural Income Should be Taxable in India?

1. Introduction:

“In the Matter of Taxation, every Privilege is an injustice” – Voltaire

In India discussing with respect to Taxing the Agricultural Income has always been a matter of debate. Indian economy reached at a level of GDP of \$3.17 trillion in FY'21, it is among the developing nations which has to search for new avenues of income and strengthen the current ones. In this backdrop, it is observed from the recent Economic survey for FY 2021-22 that agricultural sector in India has contributed around 18.8 percent of its Gross value added

Figure 3: Percentage Share of GVA of Agriculture & Allied Sector to Total GVA (at current prices)



Source: Based on data of DAFW.

*As per 1st Advance Estimates of National Income, 2021-22.

Agriculture is and will continue to be prime pulse of the Indian Economy and is at the core of socioeconomic development of the country. India's 58% of the population depends directly or indirectly on the agricultural sector for livelihood. Growth of other sectors and overall economy hinges on the performance of agriculture to a considerable extent through its backward and forward linkages. It is not only a source of livelihood and food security for a large population of India but also has a special significance for low income, poor and vulnerable sections

In this era of globalisation, where agriculture is expected to satisfy not only the domestic demand but to also encash on its comparative advantages and contribute substantially to foreign exchange earnings by way of exports, upgradation and modernisation of technology and management practices



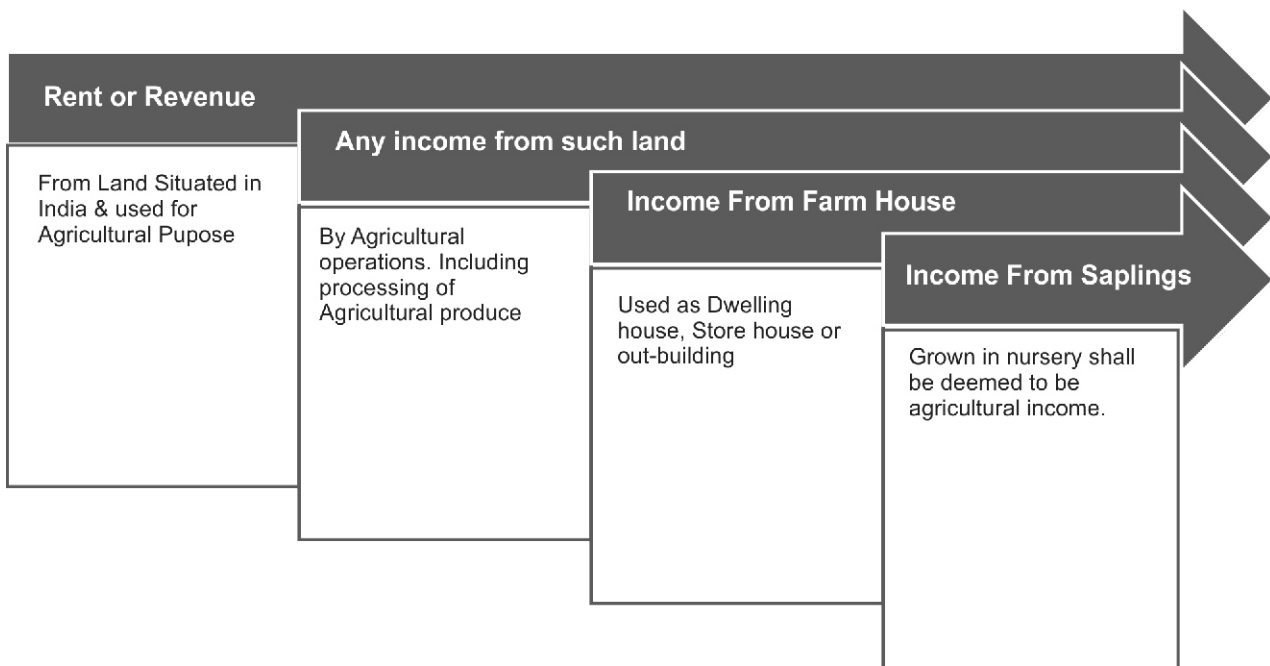


are critical. India being amongst developing nations & having high population, in such case focusing on modernization of agricultural techniques will help meet the domestic and global demand and uplift the country's GDP to an exceptional level. Agriculture will be the prime mover of India's GDP and will play a vital role in shaping its economy.

2. Indian Income Tax Act, 1961.

As per the Indian Income tax Act, 1961, agricultural income is exempt under section 10(1). Under the constitution, the power to levy tax on agricultural income rests with state (State List: Entry 46). However, Parliament has indirectly levied a tax on such income in certain cases by aggregation of Agricultural income with non-agricultural income for rate purposes.

2.1 Agricultural Income as defined in sec 2(1A) of IT act



2.2 Apportionment of Agricultural Income into taxable and exempt portion

Currently the Tax on cultivation of various crops like tea, coffee, etc. is done on proportionate basis as these crops are required to undergo processing for getting market ready. The examples of the same are as under:





Manufacturing of products other than tea, coffee & rubber (Income is partially agricultural)

•Business Income: Total Income-market value of Agricultural produce



Income from growing & manufacturing of rubber

•Business Income:35% of the profits

•Agricultural Income: 65% of the profits



Coffee grown & cured

•Business income:25% of the profits

•Agricultural Income: 75% of the profits



Coffee grown, cured, roasted & grounded

•Business Income:40% of the profit

•Agricultural income: 60% of the profit



Income from growing & manufacturing of tea

•Business Income:40% of the profit

•Agricultural income: 60% of the profit

2.3 Capital Gain on sale of Agricultural land:

According to section 54B of the Income Tax Act, 1961 when an assessee owns an agricultural land which is used by self or parents for 2 Years for Agriculture purpose before transfer then, the same shall be exempt from Tax Ambit if the following conditions are satisfied

- The transferee is Individual/HUF.
- The new asset acquired is Agricultural Land within 2 Years from date of transfer.
- The new asset is not transferred within 3 years from date of purchase.
- The Assessee transfers the gain amount in the CGAS (Capital Gain Accounts Scheme)

3. Whether Agriculture Income could be Taxed in India?

Discussion about taxing agricultural income has been a topic of debate amongst a lot of Indians. But the discussion was reignited by 2019 Comptroller and Auditor general of India(C&AG) which in its report captures the rising negative aspects of exemption of agricultural Income. It also states how agriculture income has been facilitating tax evasion, generation of black money & in turn money laundering practices. The main reason for not bringing the agricultural income under the tax bracket was to protect farmers, but sometimes it is used by the non-agricultural entities to evade taxes by declaring the income as agricultural. So, plugging these loopholes would mitigate the generation of black money. And it can be done by meticulously taxing the agriculture income. This point was put





forward by the NITI Aayog ‘That non-agricultural entities sometimes are used as a blanket relief to evade taxes’

3.1 Why to Tax Agricultural Income?

The data released by the RBI shows that rural India is out of the purview of all personal income taxation. But ideally there should be no artificial distinction of rural and urban, so whatever is the parameter on personal Income Tax on urban side, must be same on rural side. Taxing agricultural income should be just like any other economic activity: if individuals and companies can be taxed, so should farmers, provided they go beyond the exemption limit. All other reasons given in support of not taxing farmers are more emotion-based. Mostly they argue that the majority would be classified as socially and economically deprived. But this argument can be given for other sections too which are being taxed, especially at the lower-income level.

Agricultural Income in India has been only been Taxed twice viz 1860-65 & 1969-73 “there is no historical or theoretical justification for the continued exemption from the income tax of income derived from agriculture. There are, however, administrative and political objections to the removal of the exemption at the present time”. This stand was cemented in the government of India Act, 1935. In the Act “Provincial levy” was imposed on the agricultural income.

From the above discussion, we can see that that there are no historical reasons due to which the agricultural income is not being put under the purview of taxation under the Act. Some credits for this could be attributed to the fact that farmers were taxed heavily on their land as well as produce in the colonial era and thereafter. For example - cess, water tax, etc. Accordingly, this exemption was continued due to high rates of land revenue. When the Indian government took hold of this nation, majority of the population was in the unorganised primary sector of agriculture.

In India, six states presently have agricultural tax legislation on the books. They are Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal and Odisha. But the implementation varies substantially, from taxes not being levied at all to being levied only upon income from plantations.

Why is Agricultural income not taxed?

There are lot of factors involved in not taxing the agricultural income few are listed below:





1. It is widely believed that the financial resources involved in collecting the taxes would be disproportionate to the worth of tax collected.
2. For calculating the income accrued for taxation is a dicey endeavour.
 - The family labour involved in the production would make it very difficult to bifurcate the taxing amount because of the labour cost involved. Another impediment is the lack of accounting awareness & resources amongst farmers.
 - Another major factor is that there is no uniformity in the agriculture production. They vary in cost of input, labour, produce, etc.
3. When the Constitution has clearly provided for State's prerogative on agricultural income, bringing it under the purview of central tax structure would be constitutionally unjustified and against the spirit of federalism.
4. The political objections to the taxation of agricultural income can be traced back to the colonial era. The atrocious British regime imposed unjust taxes on the farmers. The wounds are still fresh. Any proceedings regarding taxing the agricultural sector brings the sentiments back into play. A downright rejection of such laws by the rich landowner and pressure groups constitutes the political reasons behind the continued exemption. The government is aware of its meagre social security provision to the rural agriculture sector. Even after the dilapidate state of the rural farmers, if the government tries to implement further taxation on their income, it would not be a very successful venture leading to social unrest.
5. The number contributed by agricultural sector seems to be very lucrative but the number of farmers contributing to economy are very huge in number. To put it through an example, If the income contributed is to the tune of INR 50 lacs, the number of farmers involved to arrive to this number are ~ 40 which brings us to the conclusion that the income earned by an individual farmer is far less than the basic exemption limit.
6. The Taxation of Agricultural income would be interpreted as affecting the lives of 600 million people and might backfire during elections.
7. The Agricultural Sector in India is heavily dependent on the rain fall. Some of the Sectors in India receive uneven rainfall or rainfall in the season other than monsoon season. Due to such uneven rainfall distribution the produce of the farmers gets affected adversely.

Solutions to the Problems:





- The implementation of the taxation on agricultural income will demand something out of the box. Theoretically, in the case of large farmers various parameters for exemption can be decided for specific crops.
- For this, an assumed cost of production would be required to set which goes into a unit of the produce and can be extrapolated to the proper level of income which merits taxation.
- The government will have to make the use of biometric impressions for all sale transactions in the mandi and data can be recorded and aggregated leading to subsequent taxation beyond the limit.
- In this case, it is likely that proxy impressions will creep in so mandatory registration of farmers at mandis will be helpful.
- Once the National Agricultural Market (N.A.M) attains a reasonable level in India then tracking such persons with large transactions becomes easier, and tax can be imposed at source.
- In the developed countries farming is done in an organized way so it becomes easy to tax agricultural income. But in developing countries, farming is very unorganized the information systems are not satisfactory and even crop estimates are based more on satellite imaging combined with arrivals which do not give the full picture.
- Apart from it, the sellers in mandis are mostly not the farmers as the crop goes through an irregular network of intermediaries before entering the market. This makes identification of the farmer difficult as the intermediary would be the ‘face’, who could be paying tax even today.
- So, it can be said that agricultural taxation in India is a definitely politically sensitive issue with several vested interests involved. The Government will have to be bold enough to operate the N.A.M which breaks the traditional stronghold.
- When it would be accomplished then the next step would be to start reforms in the direction of taxes so as to bring about greater accountability in the system while plugging the lacuna.

Incentives and Cash Back offers:

- Another option to bring the agricultural Income into tax regime is defining the High-Net worth criteria based on the land bank held or vehicles held for the individuals.





- The criteria can be said agricultural income exceeding Rs.50,00,000 will be Taxed @10%.
- The government also incentives the scheme by giving the cash-back offers @1% of the total income for relevant P.Y.

Conclusion:

Taxation on agricultural income is a double-edged sword. Where its implementation will increase the national revenue, it will hamper the interests of marginal farmers. If it is not brought under the purview of taxation, it will hamper the national revenue by acting as a freepass for the elite and rich farmers. What is necessary in the present state of being is to strike a balance between these two. The tax slabs shall be decided in order to provide maximum safeguard to the vulnerable section. Furthermore, only the classification will not help their cause. A holistic approach to the whole issue shall be taken. Poverty alleviation and social security are allied to the problem of blanket exemption. For the government to consider taxing agricultural income, it is necessary to first bring the stakeholders in a state of paying the tax.





Topic : Taxation of Virtual Digital Assets

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Taxation On digital assets



Introduction to digital assets

The highest number of crypto owners in the world is Indians. The NGO 'NASSCOM' in collaboration with cryptocurrency exchange platform 'WazirX' has reported a significant growth in the Crypto-Tech industry in India. The anticipation is that Indians will be investing around 241 million dollars in the Crypto market in the next 10 years. Consequentially, the Reserve Bank of India is all set to launch and adopt the Digital Currency or Digital Rupee. Selling and trading of digital assets/currency markets are open every day for 24 hours. A market that is extremely unstable and volatile. Yet, has become significantly popular and successful. The two of the biggest crypto have more worth than six of the biggest Indian stocks (combined). Every country has defined the scope of virtual digital assets. Therefore, in India, a cryptocurrency and NFT have been notified by the Central Govt. OTT platforms, mobile applications, e-commerce platforms, etc. subscriptions will not fall under the ambit of Virtual Digital Assets.

Classification of digital assets

The Financial Budget of 2022-2023 has been ambiguous of whether a virtual digital asset is a security, currency, or commodity whereas the West has been comprehensible on the same. Therefore, in the



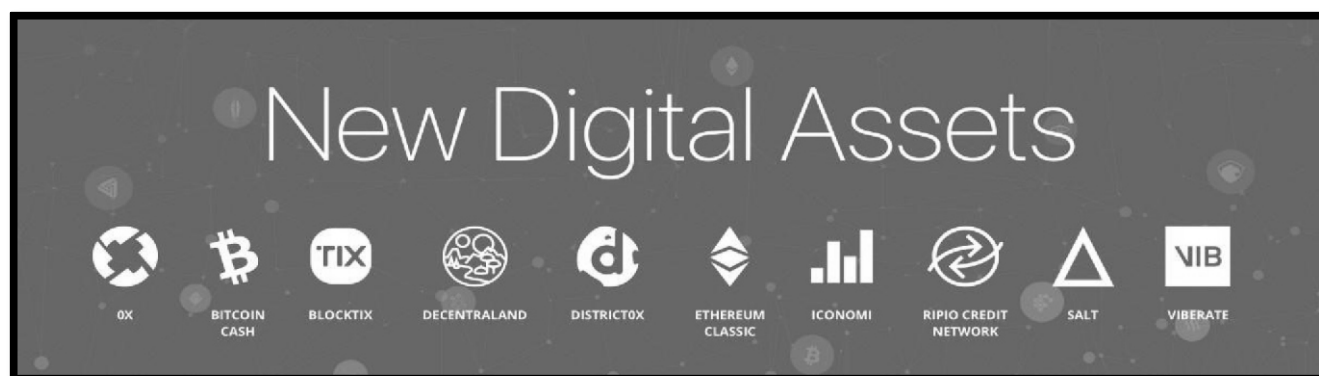


light of such perplexity, the virtual digital asset should be deemed as capital assets when the taxpayer has purchased them for investment purposes. Section 2(14) of the Income-tax Act explains that a capital asset is a property belonging to a person, irrespective of the connection of that property with his business or profession. This property can be of any kind and its scope has not been limited under this section.

Concluding it can be classified as:

- Capital Gains
- Business Income
- Other Sources (gifts etc.)

When virtual digital assets are transferred from one person to another for a short-term period or long-term period and there are gains or losses in such transactions then it shall be taxable as 'Capital Gains'. To determine whether the income from the sale of assets is taxable or not under Business Income are is when the transactions of virtual digital assets are substantial and frequent. If the taxpayer has got digital assets of value exceeding 50,000 Rupees without any consideration or as a gift then it shall be taxed under gifts of Income Tax Act.



Taxation of digital assets in the USA

Cryptocurrency is regarded as a property and not currency. The tax depends on Short Term and Long-Term Capital Gains as well as income tax brackets.

Term of Capital Gains	Time Period	Taxation Rates
Short-term Capital Gains	Income on assets that are held for less than a year	10% to 37%
Long-term Capital Gains	Taxes on assets that are held for a period longer than a year.	0% to 20%





The Losses incurred from trading of such Virtual Digital Assets can be used to offset capital gains as well as deduct up to \$3,000 off your normal income tax depending on the time period of possession of assets. Any additional losses can be carried forward to the next tax year.

Evolution of taxation on digital assets in India

Year	Event
2013	The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) cautioned the public against the use of virtual currencies. The bank sent a message to the users, holders, and traders of virtual currencies. The circular issued was regarding the potential financial, operational, legal, customer protection, and security-related risks involved in transactions via Virtual Digital Assets.
2017	RBI and the finance ministry warned that virtual currencies are not a legal tender. Public Interest Litigations (PILs) were filed in the Supreme Court seeking a ban on buying and selling of cryptocurrencies in India. Another PIL was filed asking for them to be regulated.
2019	The Government of India presented the bill 'Banning of Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency Bill, 2019'. The scope of the act was to impose a complete ban on all crypto-related activities including mining, buying, holding, selling, and dealing.
2020	The Supreme Court of India lifted the curb on cryptocurrency imposed by RBI. Therefore, banks and financial institutions were permitted to provide access to banking services to those involved in transactions in crypto assets.
2022	The Finance Bill, 2022 has proposed to amend Income Tax Act, 1961 and impose taxes on Virtual Digital Assets.

Implications of Budget 2022





In the Union Budget 2022, the Government of India has finally decided to regulate the transactions of Virtual Digital Assets. A list of provisions has been proposed which will be applicable from the assessment year 2023-24 in the Income-tax Act, 1961 to regulate investments in cryptocurrencies, NFTs or other virtual digital assets. On or after 01-04-2022 transactions with respect to Virtual Digital Assets shall be taxable.

Finance Bill, 2022 has proposed to insert a new clause (47A) to Section 2 of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The clause defines 'Virtual Digital Assets' as follows:

(47A) “Virtual Digital Assets” means —

(a)

- Any information or code or number or token
- Which does fall under an Indian currency or foreign currency
- Generated through cryptographic means or otherwise, by whatever name called.
- Objective is to provide a digital representation of value exchanged with or without consideration
- Involving promise or representation of having inherent value, or functions as a store of value or a unit of account including its use in any financial transaction or investment
- This is not limited to investment scheme; and can be transferred, stored or traded electronically.

(b)

- Non-fungible Token (NFT)
- Or any other token of similar nature and properties
- With whatever name it is referred to.

(c)

- Central Government will be reserving the rights to add more technologies into Virtual Digital Assets
- By notification in the Official Gazette.

Rate of taxation and explanation under various heads:

Section 115BBH will be inserted in the Income Tax Act, 1961 explaining the taxation on income from virtual digital assets.

Capital Gains

The income that arises from the transfer of virtual at certain time intervals can be taxed under the head





of Capital Gains as follows:

Term of Capital Gains	Time Period	Taxation Rate
Short-term Capital Gains	If a virtual asset is held for less than 36 months from the date of purchase	30%
Long-term Capital Gains	If a virtual asset is held for more than 36 months from the date of purchase	30%

Explanation of Section 115BBH (2) (a) that provides that no deduction is allowed:

- Expenditure attracted because of the transfer of a virtual digital asset
- Allowance or set-off of any loss to the assessee
- Under Chapter VI-A: Income Tax Returns cannot be filed.
- Under Section 45F: Allows tax exemption on the long-term capital gains earned from selling a capital asset, other than a house property. Not applicable to Virtual Digital Assets.

Example: A sold a capital asset like shares, bonds, jewellery, gold, etc. and reinvests the sale proceeds towards the purchase or construction of a house property, the returns earned on the sale of the capital asset would be allowed as an exemption from tax under Section 54F.

- Cost of improvement relating to a virtual digital asset;
- Indexation of cost of acquisition of a virtual digital asset;

Although, Relief under Section 87A can be claimed. Tax Rebate to individual taxpayers if their total income is less than 5,00,000. Surcharge Rates are also applicable in Capital Gains depending on the type of Taxpayer and Type of Capital Gain. The nature of income can be Long-term capital gain, Short-term Gains or any other income. The Type of Taxpayer can be Individual, HUF (Hindu Undivided Family), AOP (Associate of Persons), BOI (Body of Individuals), AJP (Artificial Judicial Persons), Firm/Local Authority, Firm/Local Authority, Domestic Company falling under Section 115BAA or 115BAB (Corporate Tax Reduction for Domestic Companies), Other Domestic Company, Foreign Company, Co-operative Society opting for section 115BAD, Other co-operative society.

Business income

When the transactions related to virtual digital assets are in considerable quantity and frequent, then it's understood that the taxpayer is involved in trading such assets. Income generated from such form of transactions in the market after selling assets will be taxable under the head of 'Business Income'.





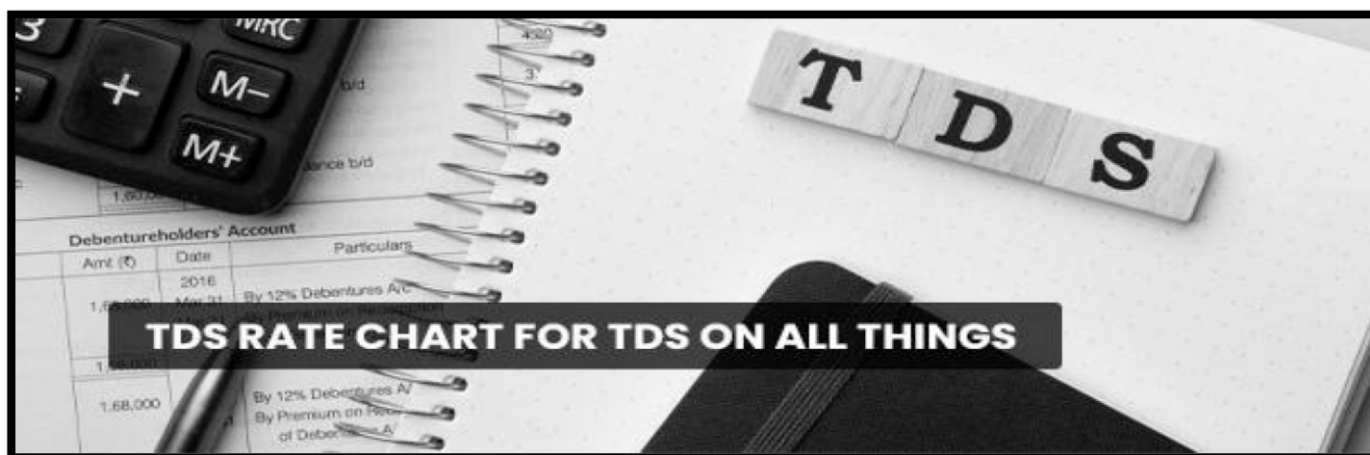
The gains shall be calculated without deduction of any expense or allowance shall be taxable at the flat rate of 30%. An additional surcharge and cess cost shall be added along with the taxation of Business Income gains which is varying according to the category of Taxpayer.

Other sources

The Finance Bill, 2022 includes virtual digital assets under of movable assets of the Income Tax Act, 1961. This has been covered under Section 56(2)(x) and the scope of the same is when any person receives any benefit (virtual digital asset) without consideration (as a gift) whose value exceeds Rs. 50,000 to or from an Individual/HUF. The deemed income under this provision shall be taxed if the following essentials are met in the course of the transaction.

- Without consideration;
- Inadequate consideration;

Such income shall not be taxed at 30% under Section 115BBH because it does not arise due to the transfer of a virtual digital asset. However, when the recipient further transfers such assets, the resultant gains shall be taxable under Section 115BBH. The taxation of gifting of Virtual Digital Assets shall be according to the taxation rates on gifts as notified by the Government of India annually.



Tax deduction at source in virtual digital assets





Insertion of Section 194S in Income Tax Act, 1961

Tax is required to be deducted under section 194S stating that any person responsible for paying any sum by way of consideration for the transfer of a virtual digital asset is required to deduct tax at source if the amount is payable to a resident person. Such Tax is deducted at the rate of 1% of the consideration. Surcharge and Health & Education Cess shall not be added. If the person making transaction does not furnish Permanent Account Number (PAN) then under 206 AA(1)(iii) TDS shall be deducted at the rate of 20%. In circumstances where the consideration for transfer of Virtual Digital Assets can be as following:

- Wholly in kind
- In exchange for another Virtual Digital Asset
- Partly in cash and kind but if the cash part is not sufficient for tax liability

Then, the person responsible for paying such consideration shall, before releasing the consideration, ensure that tax has been paid in respect of such consideration for the transfer of virtual digital assets. The provisions of sections 203A and 206AB will not apply to a specified person.

When and who are excluded from TDS

No tax shall be deducted under this provision in the following circumstances.

- If the consideration aggregate value does not exceed Rs. 10,000 during the financial year by any person (other than a specified person).
- If the consideration aggregate value does not exceed Rs. 50,000 during the financial year payable by the specified persons.
-

How will the losses incurred on virtual digital asset be taxed

Section 115BBH (2)(b) explains how the losses will be taxed can be explained as follows:

- It prohibits to set-off losses from virtual digital assets as evaluated under Section 115BBH (1)(a) against income computed under any other provision of the Income Tax Act. For Example, short-term capital loss arising from the transfer of Bitcoin (cryptocurrency) cannot be set-off against short-term capital gains arising from the sale of listed shares.
- No loss occurring from the transfer and transaction of Virtual Digital Assets is allowed to be carried forward in the succeeding assessment years.
- Similarly, the long-term capital loss from the sale of NFTs cannot be set-off against the long-term capital gains from the sale of mutual funds.
- The losses from one virtual digital asset will not be allowed to be set-off from the gains from another virtual digital asset. For example, short-term capital loss arising from the transfer of





ApeCoin (cryptocurrency) cannot be set-off against short-term capital gains arising from the transfer of Bitcoin or an NFT.

- Investors of Virtual Digital Assets will be required to evaluate taxation for every different Virtual Digital Asset.

Conclusion and the future of digital assets in India

The Indian Government has not provided with any laws which be governing, regulating or prohibiting the transaction in Virtual Digital Assets. This is why an inference can be made that it is not illegal to transact cryptocurrencies or set up any cryptocurrency exchange in India. Although, Finance Act, 2022 have classified Virtual Digital Assets as Cryptocurrency and Non-Fungible Tokens and provided taxation rated of the same. They have also reserved the right to increase the scope of Virtual Digital Assets.

India is not the first country to impose taxes on Virtual Digital. Reserve Bank of India has informed that India's first Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) project will be launching 'The Digital Rupee'. This Digital Currency or the Digital form of rupee will be completely regulated by the Reserve Bank of India as well as remain the guarantor of the Digital Rupee. Although taxing Virtual Digital Assets does not make them legal as under the Income Tax Act, 1961 tax is levied even on illegal incomes and undisclosed incomes. Therefore, Indian Government will be levying taxes on income from Virtual Digital Assets from 1st April, 2022.

Thank You!





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



TECHNICAL SESSION 4

BLOCK CHAIN



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





Topic : Block Chain & Data Analytics Technology

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BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

Blockchain is a shared, immutable ledger that facilitates the process of recording transactions and tracking assets across the entire network of computer systems on the blockchain.

Blockchain is ideal for delivering that information because it provides immediate, shared and completely transparent information stored on an immutable ledger that can be accessed only by permissioned network members.

Key elements of a blockchain:

Distributed ledger technology

All network participants have access to the distributed ledger and its immutable record of transactions. With this shared ledger, transactions are recorded only once, eliminating the duplication of effort that's typical of traditional business networks.

Immutable records

No participant can change or tamper with a transaction after it's been recorded to the shared ledger. If a transaction record includes an error, a new transaction must be added to reverse the error, and both transactions are then visible.

Smart contracts

To speed transactions, a set of rules — called a smart contract — is stored on the blockchain and executed automatically. A smart contract can define conditions for corporate bond transfers, include terms for travel insurance to be paid and much more.

How blockchain works:

- As each transaction occurs, it is recorded as a “block” of data
- Each block is connected to the ones before and after it
- Transactions are blocked together in an irreversible chain- a blockchain

Blockchain works on Consensus Mechanism which is a community technology. Community decides on how the blockchain will work and how it operates. Everyone has to agree on it, only then





documents, data and everything else are input into the blocks.

Benefits of blockchain:

- Greater trust
- Greater security
- More efficiencies

Application of Blockchain: Blockchain technology can be applied to many practical problems in real life world other than the most known Bitcoin (Cryptocurrency). Bitcoin is not blockchain, it is an application of Blockchain just like email is an application of Internet. Blockchain has huge potential in Cross border payment and settlement systems. It can be implemented in different sectors like Banking, Finance and Insurance. It can completely change the way the business is functioning and lead to better management.

Blockchain to be a \$3.1 trillion industry in the next few years. By 2030 55% of all healthcare applications will be based on this Technology. It can be used in the areas of:

- Retail
- Healthcare
- Pharmaceutical
- Supply chain
- Agriculture
- Utilities
- Hospitality and Tourism
- E-Governance

Blockchain in Supply Chain Management: Supply chains have grown increasingly more complex and they are very much global. With paper comes inefficiencies and digital technologies could help overcome them. Blockchain could do that securely and efficiently.

Example of application: Walmart- Walmart uses blockchain to provide its customers with better service. It was facing problems in delivering quality products to its customers and they were facing a high rate of returns in products and large amounts of refunds due to their products bad quality. They were unable to determine the point of failure in the supply chain which started from farm to storage to transportation to processing all the way to the customer. Then Walmart adopted blockchain technology. With the blockchain quality of goods at each step was permanently inscribed within a block.





Blockchain in International Trade:

With technology, if you digitize a trade document, you can very easily copy it. Bill of Lading is actually a document that shows that you are the owner of the goods. So, it's a very important document in international trade. There have been attempts to digitize Bills of Lading for decades now but the adoption rate remains very low. There were some massive fraud scandals in Asia because an electronic Bill of Lading was used twice for financing.

With Blockchain, you have the guarantee that there is what is called, no duplicating and double spending.

Blockchain by Government of India:

- NITI AYOOG advised government in January 2020 through the paper -Blockchain The India Strategy
- National Informatics Centre (NIC) has set up Centre of Excellence (CoE) in Blockchain Technology and advised government on various use cases.
- In January and December 2021 National Strategy on Blockchain was published. It identified areas of application, challenges, future scope, training and framework requirements.

Today many projects are being taken up across India by the government of India in 14 states of the country. Some states have their own blockchain pilot projects being run. According to a NASSCOM Report (2021) Blockchain has the potential create more than 8,00,000 jobs by 2030 up from 50,000 individuals employed currently.

Increasingly blockchain providers are consortiums and large tech companies who are integrating blockchain into their existing tools for SCM, but there are also a large number of start-ups offering custom solutions. There are a number of Blockchain forums working worldwide discovering new applications of blockchain.

Majorly India has seen many blockchain start-ups emerging and providing business solutions. In India, more than 628 million dollars of the Influx of funds are seen in blockchain. In two years, crypto and blockchain start-ups in India increased from 20 to more than 400. India has highest Fintech adoption rate in the world at 87% which is significantly higher than the global average rate of 64%. It would grow much higher in the coming years.





DATAANALYTICS

In 2021, overall data generated worldwide was estimated to be around 79 Zettabytes (1 ZB = 1012 GBs) and it is expected to double by 2025 and reach 180 ZBs. Between 2010 and 2020, data interactions increased by 5000%. Every internet user created 1.7 mbps in 2020. All these statistics show the importance of Data Usage and Management.

“Companies have historically managed assets such as PPE, inventory, cash and intellectual property. In today’s digital world, a new type of ASSET is emerging – DATA.” Data is becoming a key measure of whether a company will remain relevant through digital revolution. We are in the era of BIG DATA and Data Analytics is at the centre of it all. Forbes reports that 59% of enterprises now use data analytics in some capacity.

Data Analytics is the process of analysing raw data in order to draw out meaningful, actionable insights. These insights are then used to inform and drive smart business decisions.

Process of Data Analytics:

Step 1: Understand what types of data you need to answer specific questions and decide objectives of study.

Step 2: Collect the data which may come from in-house sources like CRM, ERP Systems or external sources like regulatory bodies, surveys or third-party websites etc.

Step 3: Clean the data. With an initial data set, you may find missing, incomplete or repetitive data which can bias the results. Data may also be converted into format readable by data analytics tools.

Step 4: Analyse the data through the data analytics tools selected by your organisation and check for the statistical significance of results.

Step 5: Compile the results. Once the data is collected and analysed, data analysts are often tasked with presenting it in an easy-to-understand format.

Benefits of Data Analytics:

- Increasing revenue
- Improving operational efficiency
- Optimizing marketing campaigns and customers service efforts
- Responding more quickly to emerging market trends
- Gaining competitive edge over rivals
- Better sense of organisational risk and decision making
- Identification and creation of new product and service revenue streams
- Better relationships with customers and business partners
- Better overall financial performance





Data analysis techniques

Regression analysis: The aim of regression analysis is to estimate how one or more variables might impact the dependent variable, in order to identify trends and patterns. This is especially useful for making predictions and forecasting future trends.

Monte Carlo simulation, also known as the Monte Carlo method, is a computerized technique used to generate models of possible outcomes and their probability distributions. It essentially considers a range of possible outcomes and then calculates how likely it is that each particular outcome will be realized. It is used by data analysts to conduct advanced risk analysis, allowing them to better forecast what might happen in the future and make decisions accordingly.

Factor analysis is a technique used to reduce a large number of variables to a smaller number of factors. It works on the basis that multiple separate, observable variables correlate with each other because they are all associated with an underlying construct. This is useful not only because it condenses large datasets into smaller, more manageable samples, but also because it helps to uncover hidden patterns.

Cohort analysis is a subset of behavioural analytics that takes the data from a given dataset and rather than looking at all users as one unit, it breaks them into related groups for analysis. These related groups, or cohorts, usually share common characteristics or experiences within a defined time-span.

Cluster analysis is an exploratory technique that seeks to identify structures within a dataset. The goal of cluster analysis is to sort different data points into groups that are internally homogeneous and externally heterogeneous. This means that data points within a cluster are similar to each other, and dissimilar to data points in another cluster. Clustering is used to gain insight into how data is distributed in a given dataset, or as a pre-processing step for other algorithms. There are many real-world applications of cluster analysis.

Time series analysis is a statistical technique used to identify trends and cycles over time. By looking at time-related trends, analysts are able to forecast how the variable of interest may fluctuate in the future. When conducting time series analysis, the main patterns you'll be looking out for in your data are trends, Seasonality and cyclic patterns.

Data Analytics tools help in collecting large data sets from various sources and combine them into database. One of the most important features of Data Analytics solutions is data visualization. It transforms data into a variety of charts, graphs and other graphic solutions. Tableau is one of the most used tool for visualization. There are many other tools such as SQL, python and R which are programming languages, Microsoft Excel, Jupyter Notebook, Apache Spark, SAS, Microsoft Power BI, KNIME are among most commonly used.





DATA ANALYTICS TECHNIQUES IN THE AUDIT:

Today most of the auditors apply data analytics in their day-to-day audit activities. The techniques are sometimes basic, in other situations more complex. Basic analytics procedures are performed through softwares such as excel that used to sort information and match data from separate sources. More advanced procedures involve IT audit techniques and are used, for example, to recalculate the accuracy of trade receivables ageing balance, to realize a three-way match detail testing, to isolate goods shipped without sales invoice.

Data analytics enhances audit quality because the population tested is larger with the objective that 100 % of the data is screened. As a result, auditors can generally derive a combination of quality and value from its use. Data analytics provide an opportunity to maximize the effectiveness of the human element. For example, technology solutions can reduce the amount of time dedicated to manual analysis, allowing more time to be spent by the auditor on the more judgmental aspects of an analysis. Data analytics increases the automation in the audit process which allows the auditor to increase his focus on the more fundamental audit procedures and the more complex and risky areas of audit.

In an increasingly complex and high-volume data environment, the use of technology and data analytics offers opportunities for the auditor to obtain a more effective and robust understanding of the entity and its environment, enhancing the quality of the auditor's risk assessment and response. The use of data analytics in the audit can encompass a wide range of techniques. The auditor of the future should be familiar with simple data analytics, but also more complex data analysis techniques. Data analytics should be embedded in the audit approach, not acquiring tools.





“AgniPankh”



Topic : Moving Towards Digital Economy

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MOVING TOWARDS DIGITAL ECONOMY



WHAT IS DIGITAL ECONOMY?

• Economy in which digital computing technologies are used in Economic Activities.

The digital economy is the economy resulting from the digital transformation of traditional economic activities powered by the internet, electronic means, and data.

FEATURES OF DIGITAL ECONOMY

- ⑩ DRIVEN BY INTERNET
- ⑩ DRIVEN BY ELECTRONIC MEANS
- ⑩ GLOBAL APPEAL
- ⑩ TRANSPARENCY
- ⑩ 24/7 CONNECTED
- ⑩ DATA DRIVEN





Components Of The Digital Economy

- **E-Business Infrastructure:** This refers to the electronic systems that businesses use to conduct their operations. This includes the hardware, software, networks, and data storage systems.
- **E-Business:** It is the conduct of business activities through the use of electronic systems.
- **E-Commerce:** This is the buying and selling of goods and services through electronic systems.
- **Government optimistic policies**

TYPES OF PAYMENT METHODS



UNION BUDGET 2022- A MAJOR BOOST FOR DIGITAL ECONOMY

- Fintech and technology-enabled development.
- Introduction of digital rupee using blockchain which will be issued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).
- Set up of 75 Digital banking units in 75 districts by scheduled commercial banks.
- Digital Universities
- 5G networks
- Ayushman Bharat digital mission

SHARE OF DIGITAL ECONOMY IN INDIA'S GDP

- ⑩ As per a study by MEITY, digital economy in India stood at US \$200bn (8% of GDP) in 2018.
- ⑩ expected to rise between 3x to 5x (18-23% of GDP) by 2025.

DRIVING FORCES FOR DIGITAL ECONOMY

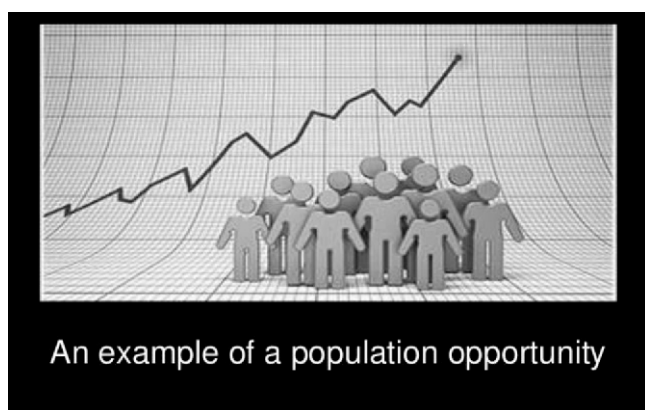
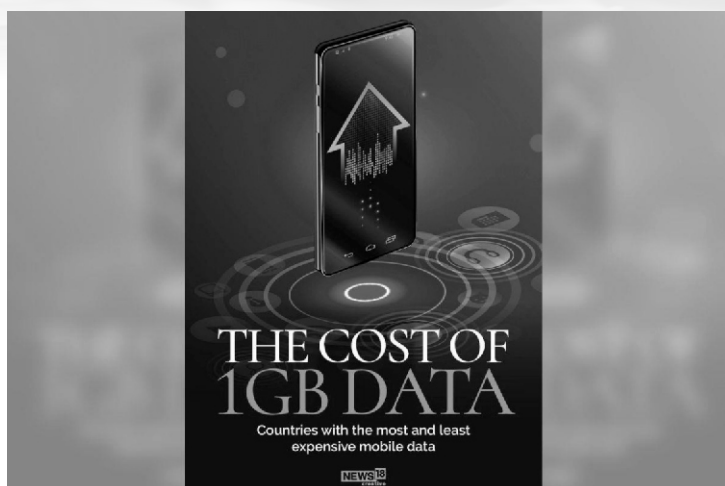
- ⑩ INTERNET PENETRATION
- ⑩ YOUNG POPULATION
- ⑩ SMARTPHONE PENETRATION
- ⑩ SIGNIFICANT IT SECTOR





INTERNET PENTRATION

- There are 692 million active internet users in India
- Much of the growth continues to be driven by rural India (351 million users), as urban India seems to have hit a plateau (341 million users).
- By 2025 , there will be around 900 million internet users.
- One of the reasons for increasing internet usage is the low data which is available in our country.
- At \$0.09/GB, India's data plans at the very lowest.



YOUNG POPULATION

- India has the youngest population globally.
- More than 68% of population is below 40 years old.
- Most of this young population is very well versed with future technology and about our Digital India.

SMARTPHONE PENTRATION

- India currently has about 750 million smartphone user data base.
- It is likely going to reach 1 billion smartphone users base by 2025.(as per the study conducted by Delloite)
- India is expected to be the second largest smartphone manufacturer in the next five years.



SIGNIFICANT IT SECTOR

- India's IT sector is expected to grow at twice the rate of the economy.
- The Indian IT industry's revenue touched US\$ 227 billion in FY22, a 15.5% YoY growth.
- IT spending in India is expected to increase to US\$ 101.8 billion in 2022 from an estimated US\$ 81.89 billion in 2021.





FINTECH COMPANIES

- Fintechs are companies that offer digital financial services. Fintechs' business models include the areas of. investing, paying, managing, financing and insuring.
- the FinTech market comprises \$31 billion, according to a report by BLinC Insign ..
- Of the total 6,386 FinTechs, 28% are into investment tech, 27% into payments, 16% into lending, 9% into banking infrastructure, and 20% are into other fields
- Examples- Paytm, Policybazaar,

START UP CULTURE

- From 471 in 2016 to 72,993 start-ups as on June 30, 2022, India registered a whopping rise of 15,400 percent in the number of startups in six years
- *Examples*
- Byju's
- Ola Cabs
- Swiggy
- CRED



THE GAME CHANGER- UPI

- Unified Payments Interface is an instant real-time payment system developed by National Payments Corporation of India
- Unified Payments Interface (UPI) processed 7.3 billion transactions in October 2022.
- This is a record-high volume since the inception of this platform in 2016. Also, this huge volume of UPI transactions amounts to Rs. 12.11 trillion.

CONCLUSION

The Digital Economy represents today 15% of the global world GDP. Digital India is the way forward. As we all are looking at the changes in the current situation be it in the technology sector or any other, the only way we can survive is by getting adapted to the current situations and upgrading ourselves. This will help us in a personal way and also be helpful for the society which we are living in.

THANK YOU!

This Decade is surely going to be India's TECHADE.





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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Topic : Importance of Cyber Security

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Importance of Cyber Security

Introduction:

In the past month, I have received a few emails which rather left me in surprise! Let's have a look at them. This is the first one which says Moody's is inviting me to a webinar and I need to click at the link to register. Now, I started wondering how Audit, Moody's, Bank of Japan and me are even related!



Let's look at the second one! This says my system was accessed from unknown location so I need to verify myself by confirming the credentials of my account using the given link! And I must admit I was one of the prey. But later on I realized that this mail was sent by my organization to make us aware about the phishing attacks! Had this been not the case, I can only imagine what damage the malware would have caused to my system.



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)

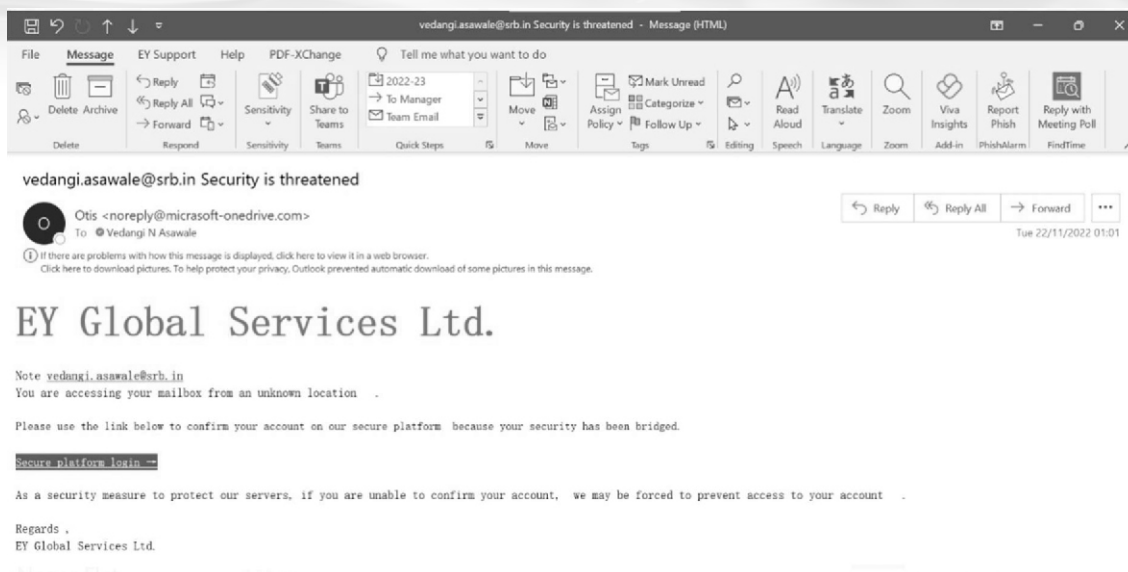
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“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



Do you know what is the first search result when you google cybercrime?

“More than 3,500 people arrested in over 14,000 cybercrime complaints in 2021” – Economic times



What does this depicts? If we deep dive, we will realize that cybercrime have increased substantially over the past decade, Cryptocurrency hacks led to billions of dollars in losses, droves of giant corporation proved they lacked basic digital security and once again cybercriminals have demonstrated that their business model is extremely profitable one which brings us to the topics of today's presentation “Importance of Cybersecurity”

A very good morning to all the respected dignitaries on dice and to all the fellow students. My name is Vedangi Narayan Asawale and I am a CAFinal student.

I am not here to explain or define what cybersecurity is, most of us already know that. We all have smartphones that are well connected to the Internet and have basic knowledge about what an antivirus is!

For those who don't know in layman's language, the way we secure our home with a lock to protect



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





from theft - cybersecurity is protection of internet-connected systems from cyber-attacks.

This paper considers the broad and extended Importance of cybersecurity for the businesses, individuals, the government and at the end of the paper presentation I want each and every one of us to embrace cybersecurity.

Billionaire businessman and philanthropist Warren Buffet calls cybercrime the number one problem with mankind, and cyberattacks a bigger threat to humanity than nuclear weapons.

At the end of the presentation you would understand as to why he is correct!

Importance of Cyber security:

It has 5 legs, lets touch upon each of them one by one:

1. Cybercrime is increasing significantly

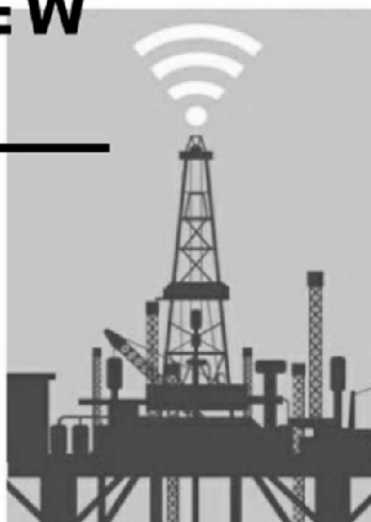
The immediate question arises why is it increasing? Let's have a look at some statistics. Nearly, 5.3 billion people of the earth's 8 billion are using the Internet in 2022 or roughly 66% of the world's population. The businesses and economies are transforming into digital space. In this process what is the by-product?

It's data, which is the new oil!

“Data is the pollution problem of the Information age, and protecting Privacy is the environmental challenge”

DATA IS THE NEW OIL

*After all, you
do not want
your future
generations
to remember
you just like
any other
data.*





Personal sensitive data of billions of people, government, business processes and Industry is stored in cloud. More so in the current scenario as the pandemic catapulted the focus on digital transformation, supply chain optimisation, data driven insights, etc. Such technology and digitisation bring in cybersecurity and privacy challenges.

Attacks/Breaches | 3 MIN READ | NEWS

Businesses Suffered 50% More Cyberattack Attempts per Week in 2021

Corporate Cyber Attacks Up 50% Last Year

Uploaded on 2022-01-18 in TECHNOLOGY--Hackers, FREE TO VIEW, TECHNOLOGY--Resilience

Let's take an example: Imagine, you want to login to a new website, you will enter the credentials, there's a pop up to save the information, you will quickly click yes and it's done! Now take a pause, have you realized your personal data is saved on a cloud and has a fair amount of chances of data leak which can also lead to Identity theft.

I was flabbergasted when I came to know that there's a separate magazine called as Data breach today which speaks only about the cybercrimes and cybersecurity measures.

ISMG Network ▾ USA ▾
Sign in Register CyberEd.io Membership

Data Breach
Prevention. Response. Notification. TODAY

Topics ▾ News ▾ Training ▾ Resources ▾ Events ▾ Jobs ▾

TRENDING: Why You Have an MFA Emergency on Your Hands And What to do About it •

Image: Shutterstock
Royal Ransomware Hitting Healthcare Targets and Dumping Data
Mathew J. Schwartz • December 12, 2022

Breach Notification

Endpoint Security
Novel Botnet Dubbed 'Zerobot' Targets Slew of IoT Devices

Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning
As Complexity Challenges Security, Is Time the Solution?

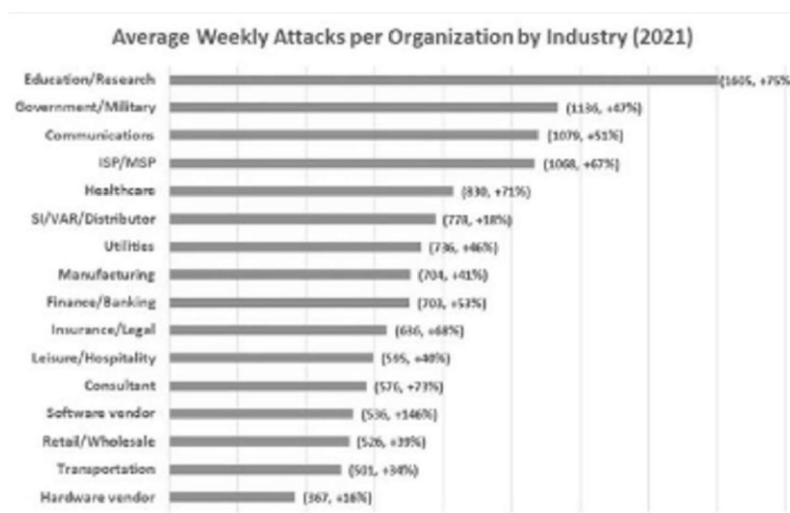
Here, both inherent risk and residual risk are increasing, driven by global connectivity and usage of cloud services, like Amazon Web Services, to store sensitive data and personal information. Widespread poor configuration of cloud services paired with increasingly sophisticated cyber criminals means the risk that the organization suffers from a successful cyber-attack or data breach is on the rise.





Below are the most targeted sectors worldwide by the Hackers in 2021

- ⑩ Education/Research sector up by 75%
- ⑩ Cyber-attacks on Healthcare sector up by 71%
- ⑩ ISP/MSP up by 67%
- ⑩ Communications +51%
- ⑩ Government / Military sector up by 47%



Social engineering remains the easiest form of cyber-attack with ransomware, phishing, spyware being the easiest form of entry. Third-party and fourth-party vendors who process your data and have poor cybersecurity practices are another common attack vector, making vendor risk management and third-party risk management all the more important.

Data breaches can involve financial information like credit card numbers or bank account details, protected health information (PHI), personally identifiable information (PII), trade secrets, intellectual property, and other targets of industrial espionage. Other terms for data breaches include unintentional information disclosure, data leak, cloud leak, information leakage, or a data spill.

Today, cyber-attacks are no longer stopped by antivirus software or firewalls. The risk of cyberattacks is constantly increasing and for companies and institutions it is no longer a question of “if” it will happen but rather “when”. This is why cyber security is of such great importance.

Implementing effective cybersecurity measures is particularly challenging today because there are more devices than people, and attackers are becoming more innovative.





2. Cost of cybercrime – Assumptions can be misleading

Let's take a look back in time on the biggest cybersecurity debacles and data breaches. No giant, SolarWinds scandal had graced the headlines in 2020. Now, you can only imagine what a cyberattack on the company which provides performance monitoring system to hundreds of thousands of organization around the world would have costed? A quick fact check, more than 30,000 public and private organizations data was compromised with a hacking method – “Supply chain attack”.

What do Equifax, Yahoo, and the U.S. military have in common? They've all fallen victim to a cyberattack at some point in the last decade—and they're just the tip of the iceberg.

If it were measured as a country, then cybercrime — which is predicted to inflict damages totalling \$6 trillion USD globally in 2021 — would be the world's third-largest economy after the U.S. and China.



As predicted by Interpol the Global cost of cybersecurity may reach \$10.5 trillion by 2025.

Global cost of cybercrime may reach \$10.5 trillion by 2025: Interpol

Incidents of cybercrime and online child abuse are significantly underreported, and the global cost of cybercrime is expected to reach \$10.5 trillion by 2025





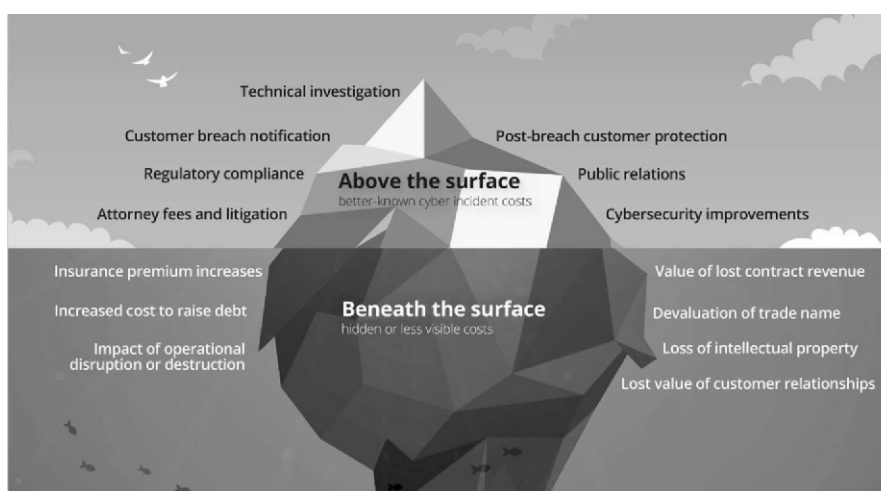
What does cybercrime cost include?

One may say regulatory fine, public relations, breach notification and protection, and other consequences of large-scale data breaches which are well-understood. But the effects of a cyberattack can ripple for years, resulting in a wide range of “hidden” costs which brings us to our third point.

3. Cybersecurity builds trust in an organization

This is a picture of an iceberg. As you can see people notice the visible portion of the iceberg but it also includes the hidden or less visible costs, many of which are intangible impacts tied to reputation damage, operational disruption or loss of proprietary information or other strategic assets.

When people don't feel that their data is safe and secured then they start losing trust in an organization which leads to loss in customer relationships.



4. Every organizations have vulnerabilities

As organizations evolve, grow and merge over time, networks and systems become more complex and things can go wrong. They have complex organisational structure and large attack surface built from multiple acquisitions. As per the research – the internal networks show higher risk factors than external networks - despite their presumption that internet-based attacks represented a greater threat -while human error was the weakest security link in an organisation, given the prevalence of phishing attacks.

Unsecured protocols, password flaws, missing system patches, out-of-date software and cross-site scripting, meanwhile, comprised the top five most common enterprise vulnerabilities in both external and internal networks. But phishing attacks were identified as the gateway for attackers to infiltrate an organisation on a deeper level. Cybersecurity is therefore very important at this level.



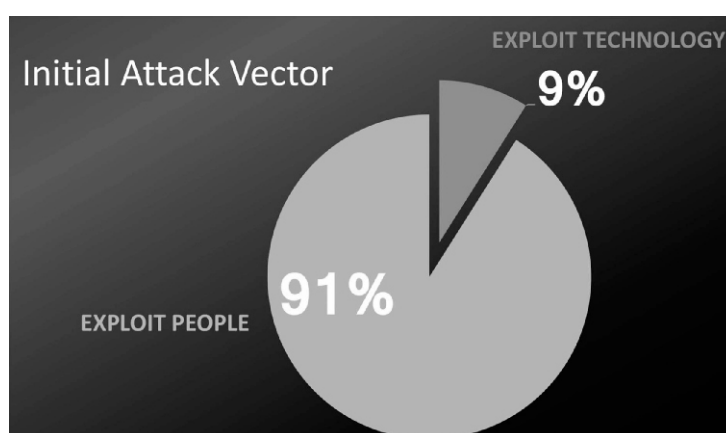


5. Individuals:

Fundamentally, our society is more technologically reliant than ever before and there is no sign that this trend will slow. Even a 2 year old kid knows how to operate a mobile phone.

Data leaks that could result in identity theft are now publicly posted on social media accounts. Sensitive information like social security numbers, credit card information and bank account details are now stored in cloud storage services like Dropbox or Google Drive.

We as individuals are the weakest link. Around 91% of the cybercrimes are conducted by exploiting the people.



I was listening to ted talk by Dr. Romeo Farinacci where he mentioned something which stuck to mind. Quote– “We put so much out there on networking sites that we are living online and if bad people get hold of this information then they can pervert who we are, what are we doing and can change our image, modify the truth. We should control the network in the social sites in such a way that we use it to define us rather than the network defining us for us” unquote.

What if I would have never clicked on the login button in the email received to me as shown in the start of the presentation? What if we never fall prey to lucrative offers/bonuses flashed in the mail? What if we think twice before we click or download anything from any unknown source? What if we are responsible enough to renew our antivirus software?

We as an individual are the most vulnerable one's but at the same time we have the opportunity to embrace cybersecurity.

Let this be a reminder to update your browser and invest in password manager!

Thank you!





“AgniPankh”

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



TECHNICAL SESSION 5

FORENSIC AUDIT



(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





Topic : Forensic Audit Relevance in Current Scenario

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RELEVANCE OF FORENSIC AUDIT IN CURRENT SCENARIOS

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INTRODUCTION

I would like to start off my session with a quote from the world-renowned space scientist and former president of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, he once stated that,

“Chartered Accountants are partners in nation building.”

One of the most essential prerequisites for a successful and healthy nation is the detection and prevention of corruption, frauds and other such malpractices. As per RBI data, India has lost over 2.5 lakh crores over the last 7 years to fraud, that is about 100 crore rupees every single day and this is just in India. How do we solve this problem? This is where the role of forensic audit comes into play.

Good afternoon to my dear colleagues, my name is Husain Boriyawala and today we will discuss about the relevance of forensic audit in current times. First off, what exactly is a forensic audit and how is it different from a statutory audit?

WHAT IS FORENSIC AUDIT ?

A forensic audit is defined as “an analysis and review of the financial records of a company or person to extract facts, which can be used in a court of law”, it deals with situations such as asset misappropriation, corruption, extortion, financial statement frauds and conflicts of interest.



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN FORENSIC AUDIT AND STATUTORY AUDIT

Where forensic audit differs from statutory audit is that the latter aims to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are “true and fair” whereas the former is carried out to obtain evidences, that may be used in a court of law, to ascertain whether an existing suspicion of criminal behavior has actually taken place.

Forensic audit is only carried out when there is already a suspicion of illegal activity taking place, it relates directly to an issue raised by the audit client, whereas statutory audit is carried out at regular intervals. It is not feasible to carry out forensic audits regularly for every firm as it is a very time-consuming process due to the very high level of checking and detailed work required.





DUTIES OF A FORENSIC AUDITOR

The duties of a forensic auditor are to obtain evidence which is to be used in court proceedings for the following reasons:

- To determine whether fraud has actually taken place
- To identify perpetrators of fraud
- To quantify the amount involved in the fraud

CASE STUDIES

In today's day and age, with an increase in security measures and regulatory compliances, criminals are being forced to evolve the level of sophistication involved in their illegal schemes as well. We see this occurring in various cases. Below are a few select cases of financial fraud and their Modus Operandi.



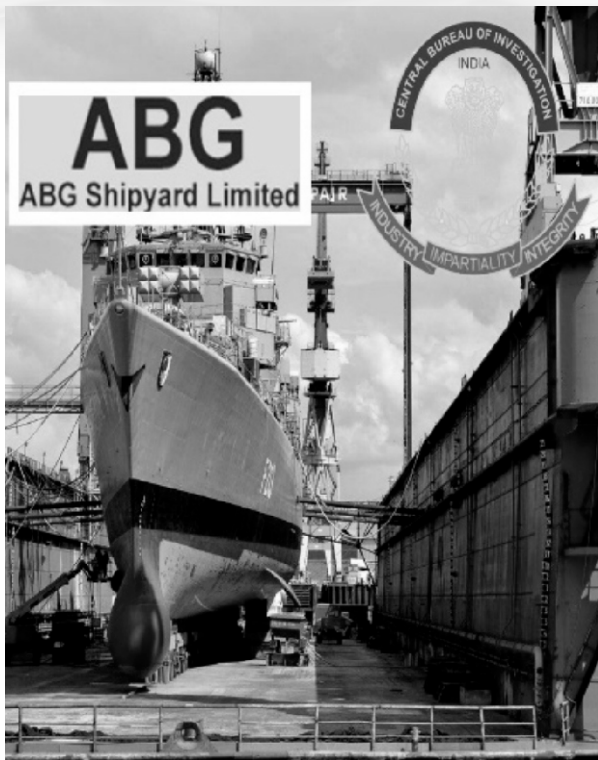
Case 1- FTX

Recently if you have seen the news you would've heard about FTX, FTX was one of the world's largest cryptocurrency exchange platforms allowing its users to trade cryptocurrencies freely on the market, the firm was valued at about 32 billion dollars and owned about 130 entities across the world involved in all areas of the crypto industry. With the laws regarding cryptocurrency still vague and in their early stages the company was able to abuse its large amounts of customer fund deposits



and divert them to a sister firm where these were unlawfully used for trading and personal purposes. FTX's assets in the balance sheet majorly consisted of a token known as FTT, FTT was a crypto token created by the owners of FTX themselves who had artificially attributed a false and grossly exaggerated value to them, thus presenting a false view of the company's financial position. On 11th November 2022, they filed for bankruptcy and reportedly they still owe a shortfall of around 9 billion dollars.





Case 2- ABG Shipyards

ABG Shipyard was a prominent shipbuilding company mainly based in Surat. After the 2008 financial crisis, ABG Shipyard availed a loan from a consortium of 28 banks, led by ICICI bank, amounting to almost 23,000 crore rupees. In the following years, ABG Shipyards continuously incurred huge losses and eventually defaulted on these loans. It was found that ABG Shipyards had used 16 shell companies to divert the funds availed from the loans. These funds were diverted to 98 sister companies and also used to create numerous personal assets for the owners.

Case 3-Nirav Modi

Nirav Modi defrauded Punjab National Bank of an amount of Rs 11,000 crores. This was done by colluding with 2 bank officials and taking advantage of a shortcoming in the “Society of Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication system” commonly known as the SWIFT system. SWIFT system is a secure system of telecommunication used by banks to communicate with each other. Generally, the SWIFT system is synced

with the Core Banking System, this prevents the bank from sending any communications which are not reflected already in the CBS. However, in the case of PNB, this syncing had not yet been carried out. In a forensic audit conducted by BDO, it was discovered that 1200+ Letters Of Undertaking were fraudulently issued by the 2 bank officials, which were not entered in the bank's system, to foreign banks claiming approval of credit to Nirav Modi under the mechanism of buyers credit, this enabled Nirav Modi and his companies to avail credits and after defaulting, transfer the liability of repayment of these amounts to the bank.





Case 4- Satyam Computer scam

Satyam computers was one of India's biggest and fastest growing companies. It was founded in 1987 by Mr. Ramalingam Raju, the perpetrator behind this scam. Over the course of several years, Mr. Raju grossly overvalued Satyam's assets, the income stated was heavily inflated every year in order to match expectations. Mr. Raju created fictitious bank accounts in order to claim nonexistent interest revenue. He and his brother were heavily involved in the forgery of bank statements and fake customer invoices to grossly exaggerate their income. Mr. Raju



also illegally diverted loads of company funds to other companies he owned. Auditors of Satyam computers were held negligent in their duty to report on these frauds and suitable action was taken against them as well. This scam led to the loss of an amount of Rs 7800 crores. This case was known as the Enron scam of India.



Case 5- DHFL scam

Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Limited or DHFL is a non-banking financial corporation specifically involved in providing housing finance. The promoters of this company and the perpetrators behind this scam are the Wadhawans. It was uncovered that an amount of Rs 34,000 crores availed

through loans from 17 banks, led by Union Bank of India, was given to certain companies, individuals and organizations who were directly and indirectly linked right back to the promoters themselves. Basically, the promoters of DHFL were siphoning the money which was to be used for providing housing finance to the working-class people right back to themselves. The report also suggested that DHFL artificially raised the prices of the securities on their balance sheet by fraudulently trading these securities amongst themselves which caused their financial position to appear very robust, which was not the case. DHFL was also engaged in creating fictitious home loan accounts to avail benefits from the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. This scam is the biggest ever loan fraud recorded in Indian history.





NEED FOR FORENSIC AUDITING

The above cases show just a few instances of the numerous different and sophisticated methods such as forgery, bribery, corruption, etc. used by various individuals and companies to carry out scams. The victims of these scams are not isolated individuals or groups of individuals, the true victims are the taxpayers of the country, whose hard-earned income is, unfortunately, having to be used in recuperating these losses instead of being utilized in more productive areas such as development of the nation and upliftment programs for the poor.

These financial frauds are similar to a disease for the country, they pose a major and urgent threat to the well-being and health of the nation as a whole. Constant frauds which may go undetected will cause the general population to lose their confidence and trust in the economy.

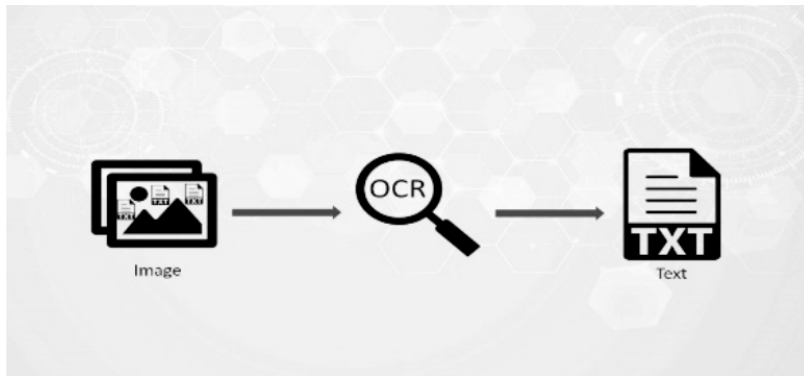


EFFECTS OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Although development in technology has indeed led to an increase in the level of complexity involved in these financial frauds it is also important to note that technology has also empowered the

forensic auditor to perform their functions more efficiently and effectively. Now there is no longer a need for the accountant to waste time reading through masses of documents manually, with the help of technologies such as Optical

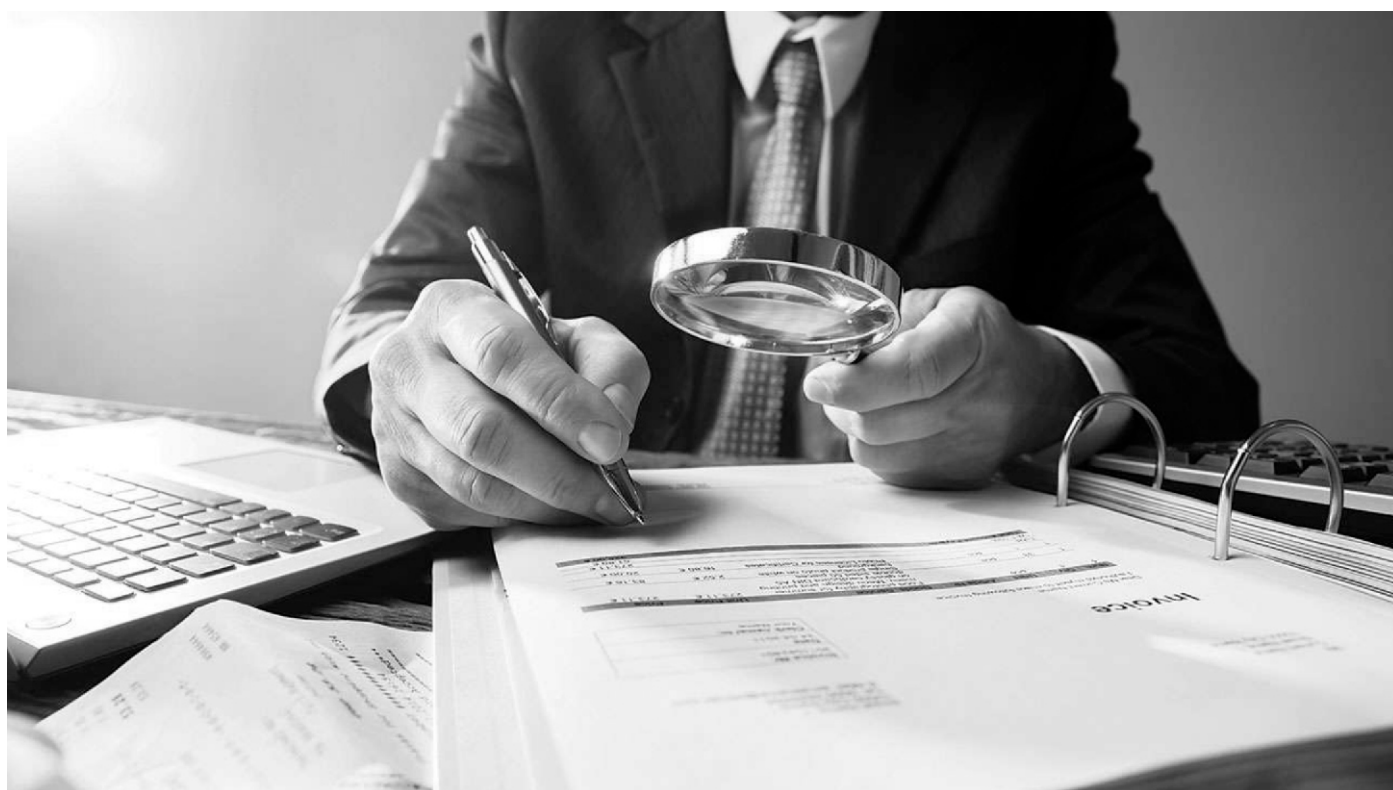
Character Recognition or OCR the accountant is able to search through documents for particular words or information at speeds that were never possible before.





CONCLUSION

This is why in today's day and age the need for competent and experienced forensic auditors with specialized knowledge relating to various fields is more than ever before. With new and complex areas and industries emerging every day such as cybercrimes, cryptocurrency, etc. there is a dire need for forensic auditors who are well-versed in legal statutes and capable of sorting through the heaps upon heaps of data to uncover the truth and extract evidence which can be used in court proceedings to hold these



perpetrators answerable for their crimes and ensure trust and confidence in the nation's economy.





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FORENSIC AUDIT

**Are CAs suited to
do Forensic Audit ??**

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(India) Knowing the way.. Going the way.. Showing the way.. (to the World)





INTRODUCTION

Forensic audit is a simply analysis of evidences. Forensic accounting is the specialty practice area of accounting that describes engagements, which result from real or anticipated litigation.

Since forensic accounting is a broader concept, auditing and accounting words are used interchangeably.

The word forensic accounting can be divided into two parts –

Forensic means relating to, or used in courts of law or public debate or argument.

Accounting means language that provides information about the financial position of an organization.

According to American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA):

“Forensic accounting is the application of accounting principles, theories and disciplines to facts or hypothesis at issues in a legal dispute and encompasses every branch of accounting knowledge.”

To make it simple, the integration of

- Accounting skills
- Auditing skills and
- Investigative skills, creates the specialty known as Forensic accounting.

Forensic accounting is used for fraud examination and fraud examination covers fraud allegations from inception to disposition, including obtaining evidence, interviewing, writing reports, and testifying.

In the current scenario the emphasis is on the forensic accounting as the public deals with financial collapses, increased white collar crime and growing occurrences of occupational fraud.

Frauds, in the different sectors like bank, insurance, stock market, cyber world etc., need a sharp scientific tool, for investigation and settlement of disputes.

The term 'fraud' essentially “involves using deception to dishonestly make a personal gain for oneself and/or create a loss for another.” Although the legal definitions of fraud may vary from country to country, most are based around these general themes.

Examples of fraud commonly include activities, such as, theft, corruption, conspiracy, embezzlement, money-laundering, bribery and extortion.



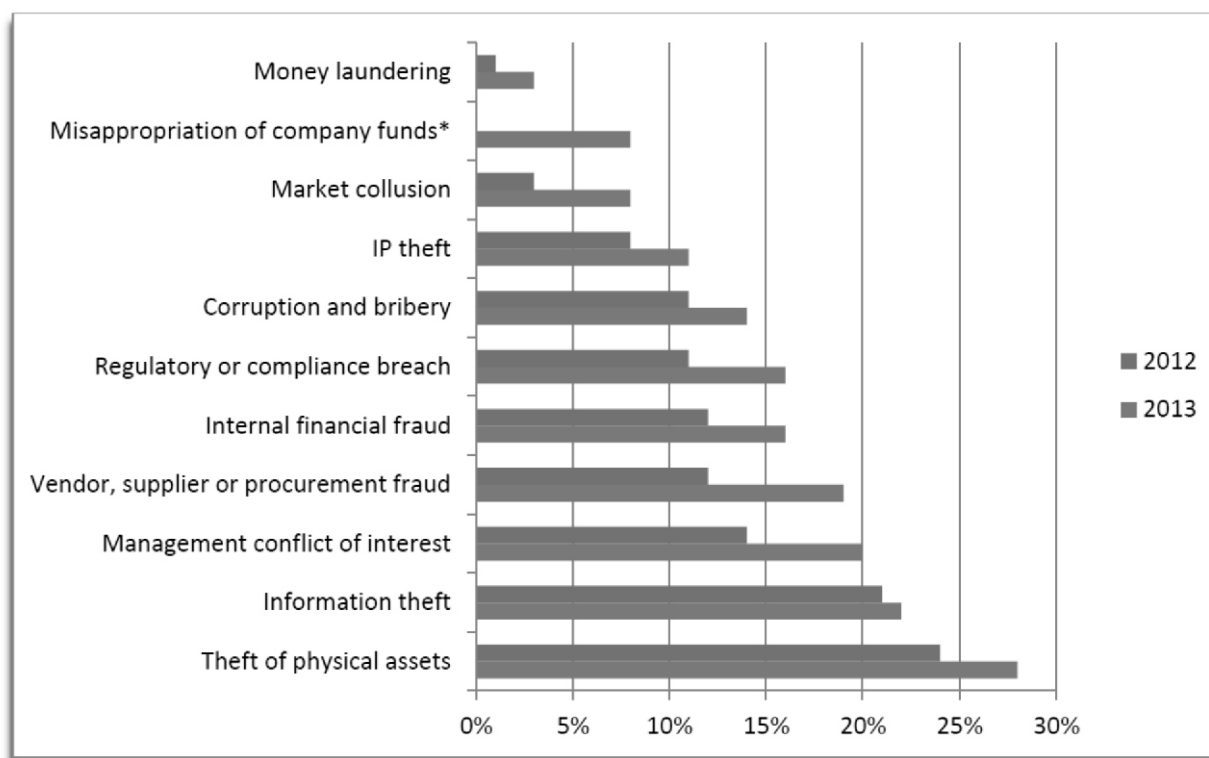


RESULTS OF ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE UNIT OVERVIEW – 2013

Table-1: Percentage of companies Affected by Listed Frauds

	2013	2012
Theft of physical assets	28%	24%
Information theft	22%	21%
Management conflict of interest	20%	14%
Vendor, supplier or procurement fraud	19%	12%
Internal financial fraud	16%	12%
Regulatory or compliance breach	16%	11%
Corruption and bribery	14%	11%
IP theft	11%	8%
Market collusion	8%	3%
Misappropriation of company funds*	8%	-
Money laundering	3%	1%
Not covered in 2012 Survey		

Source: Global Fraud Report, Key Facts and Figures, Annual Edition: 2013/2014



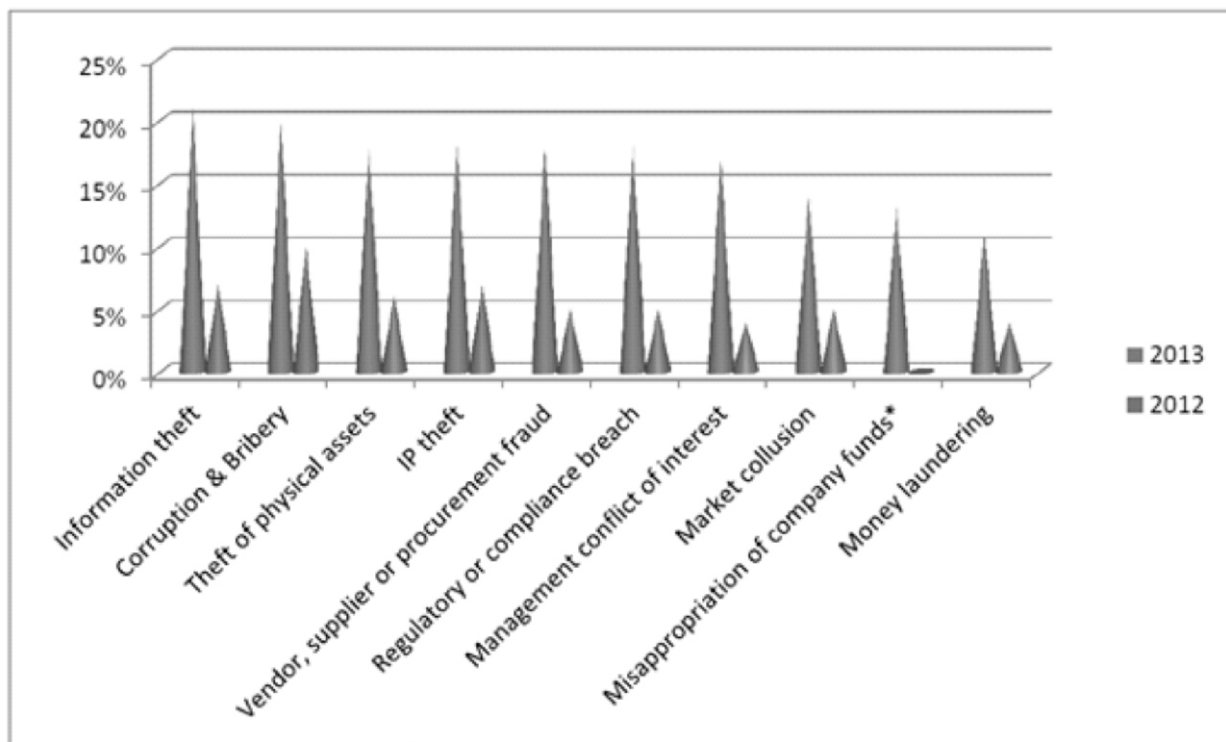


Information – related fraud is common and evolving, but many companies are not prepared for when things go wrong.

Table-2: Percentage of companies describing themselves as highly vulnerable to the following types of fraud

	2013	2012
Information theft	21%	7%
Corruption & Bribery	20%	10%
Theft of physical assets	18%	6%
IP theft	18%	7%
Vendor, supplier or procurement fraud	18%	5%
Regulatory or compliance breach	18%	5%
Management conflict of interest	17%	4%
Market collusion	14%	5%
Misappropriation of company funds*	13%	-
Money laundering	11%	4%
Not covered in 2012 survey		

Source: Global Fraud Report, Key Facts and Figures, Annual Edition: 2013/2014





OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- Highlighting the problems so as to develop future prospects of forensic Accounting and its importance in India.
- To determine the extent to which financial and economic crimes have impacted on the Indian economy and the effectiveness of forensic accounting functions.
- To understand the historical perspective of forensic accounting in India.

Historical Perspectives of Forensic Accounting in India:

Recent cases of frauds and financial scams in India require more professionalism in accounting and finance. Investigative audit has always been there, it is only the techniques involved that has been changing in line with sophistication of the financial fraud involved (Krancher, 2006).

In 1930's America Eliot Ness was credited to bring down gangster Al Capone, but his case was based on the investigative work done by Elmer Irey, an accountant with the Internal Revenue Service that ensured Capone's conviction for tax evasion. He was probably America's first high-profile forensic accountant. But in Indian context history of investigative accounting goes back to ancient times of Mauryan Times.

Kautilya was the first person to mention the famous forty ways of embezzlement in his famous Kautilya arthashastra.

In addition, discussion on the relevance of “forensic accounting” in detecting accounting scandals has emerged in recent years. All these cases imply that the corporations have failed to supply accurate information to their investors, and to provide appropriate disclosures of any transactions that would impact their financial position and operating results.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN FORENSIC AUDIT

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has taken the challenge of training some Chartered Accountants to become Certified Forensic Accountants (CFAs). It is providing a “Certificate Course on Forensic Accounting and Fraud Detection using IT and CAATs,” with 100 hours spread over 6 weekends.

While forensic accounting developed as early as 1995 in USA, it put its first step in India just few years back. In India, forensic accounting has risen to prominence because of increased financial frauds popularly known as white-collar crimes.





The shortage of respect and perception in India's law enforcement agencies plus the price at which white collar crimes have enhanced, has prompted the improvement of forensic accounting in India. Forensic accounting though a new field in Indian accounting world has tremendous potential as a new practice area for Indian CAs. Indian CAs with their extensive theoretical education and practical experience can create forensic accounting and auditing as their niche area.

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES:

In order to curb the increasing financial fraud cases, scams, Government of India has established some agencies that combat frauds as follows:

1. SFIO (Serious Fraud Investigation Office)

It is formed by Government of India under Ministry of Corporate Affairs which looks after the Frauds in the areas of Income tax, FEMA, RBI etc.

2. CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation)

It has its specialized wing to deal with the financial frauds called as "economic offenses wing".

3. CVC (Central Vigilance Commission)

It takes care of the occupational frauds such as corruption. It has developed the “Forensic Cell” which takes care of the Banking Frauds governed by RBI and financial frauds are covered by SEBI.

SCOPE OF FORENSIC ACCOUNTANTS:

The services rendered by the forensic accountants are given below:

i. Fraud detection where employees commit Fraud:

Detection of frauds committed by employees

ii. Criminal Investigation:

Detection of white-collar crimes and taking civil and criminal actions.

iii. Matters related with professional negligence:

Non compliance of the auditing practices and ethical code of the profession.

iv. Arbitration service:

Resolving the matter to dispute.





v. Settlement of insurance claims:

Settlement of the challenging claims.

vi. Dispute settlement:

It includes Contract Disputes, construction claims, product liability claims, infringement of patents trademarks and any other breach of contract.

SKILLS SET FOR THE FORENSIC ACCOUNTANT:

In research that surveyed Forensic Accounting Practitioners, Accounting practitioners and attorneys, the following skills were identified although perceptions differed among groups as to the different rankings of the skill sets (Davis, Ramona & Ogliby 2009).

- Deductive Analysis
- Critical Thinking
- Unstructured problem solving
- Investigative flexibility
- Analytical proficiency
- Oral communication
- Written Communication
- Specific legal knowledge
- Persistence and doggedness
- Knowledge skills in criminology
- Computer skills
- Confidence
- Curiosity
- Creativity
- Discretion
- Prudence
- Secrecy
- Honesty
- Personal courage





SCAMS IN INDIA:

2G Spectrum 2010	Rs.175000 Crore	Irregularities in License. Issued on first cum first basis. No auction
Common Wealth Games 2010	Rs. 10000 Crore	Misuse of funds. Public funds raised for infrastructure (construction)
Satyam Scam 2009	Rs. 8000 Crore	Falsified Revenues
Indian Coal Allocation 2012	Rs. 186000 Crore	No auction in allotment of Blocks.Falsified data to losses framed to CAG
VVIP Chopper Deal 2013	Rs. 362 Crore	Acceptance of Bribe Rs. 36 billion and jurisdiction discipline.
VP NHRM 2008	Rs. 10000 Crore	Siphoned funds kept for Rural Immersion
Ketan Parekh 2008	Rs. 1500 Crore	Stock Exchange
Harshad Mehta 1992	Rs. 4000 Crore	Stock Exchange
Fodder Scam 2012	Rs. 950 Crore	Embezzlement by falsification in Expense reports.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES USED FOR FORENSIC ACCOUNTING:

- Theory of Relative Size Factor (RSF):

The relative size factor test is an effective test for detecting errors. This test highlights all the possible fluctuation. It measures the ratio of largest number to the second largest number in the given set. Higher the difference indicates higher chances of occurrence of fraud and error. The given formula decides the ratio.





$$\text{Relative Size Factor} = \frac{\text{Largest Record in a Subset}}{\text{Second Largest Record in a Subset}}$$

- Computer Assisted Auditing Tools (CAATs):

Computer-assisted audit techniques (CAATs) is an automated tool to perform audit process. CAAT are used by the auditors to perform various auditing procedures such as:

- Testing details of transactions and balances,
- Identifying inconsistencies or significant fluctuations,
- Testing general as well as application control of computer systems.
- Sampling programs to extract data for audit testing, and
- Redoing calculations performed by accounting systems.

Benford's Law:

It is a mathematical tool, and is one of the various ways to determine whether variable under study is a case of unintentional errors (mistakes) or fraud.

Data Mining Techniques:

It is a set of assisted techniques designed to automatically mine large volumes of data for new, hidden or unexpected information or patterns. Data mining techniques are categorized in three ways:

Discovery:

It helps in discovering the usual knowledge without predefined hypothesis.

Predictive modeling:

In this model patterns are discovered from the database to predict the outcomes.

Deviation and Link analysis:

In this model unusual items are detected.

Link discovery has emerged recently for detecting a suspicious pattern. It mostly uses deterministic graphical techniques, Bayesian probabilistic casual networks. This method involves “Pattern matching” algorithm to 'extract' any rare or suspicious cases.





Ratio Analysis:

Data analysis ratios for key numeric fields are also a useful technique used by forensic accountants to detect the frauds.

The following three ratios are commonly used to do data ratio analysis to report on the fraud health by identifying possible symptoms of fraud

- The ratio of the highest value to the lowest value (max/min);
- The ratio of the highest value to the second highest value (max/max2); and
- The ratio of the current year to the previous year Using ratio analysis, a financial expert studies the relationships between specified costs and some measure of production, such as units sold, dollars of sales or direct labor hours.

SUGGESTIONS:

- New legislative body should be made in order to make Forensic Accounting a part of day to day auditing and accounting practices. Roles, Responsibilities, duties and powers of Forensic Accountant should be framed by the regulatory body. Prosecution for fraudsters should be done by keeping in mind the “framework” or “model” applicable to users of fraudulent practices in IT. This model should act as a powerful tool to prevent the occurrence of frauds.
- Conferences, seminars and training programs need to be organized to enhance skills and ability of professional Accountants regarding Forensic issues.
- SEBI and RBI should create a “cell for Forensic Accounting” in field of corporate crimes and financial crimes respectively.
- Software should be developed to make a test run of all the tools and techniques as stated.
- AICPA and other International professional bodies have already adopted Forensic Accounting since 1995 and hence the survey of their practices can be done in order to prepare a model of Forensic Accounting in India.
- Participation of mid-sized Chartered Accountancy firms in work of Forensic Accounting should be done so as to spread the importance of the same and hence to reduce the chances of occurrence of fraud and error.





CONCLUSION:

To conclude Forensic accounting as a discipline is an interesting area and can be highly useful to both the society and the investigator.

However, it is pertinent to note here that only persons of such skills, professional competence and courage with an attitude to know the secrecy can be successful in the process of forensic investigation/ audit, and such persons are none other than Chartered Accountants.

At the point when the reputation of the nation was on stake and many more CAs whose name is not in the public domain has done a remarkable job in the field of forensic audit.

So, the answer to the question “Are CAs are suited to do Forensic audit?”

YES

is a big





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Technology and Forensic Audit



Flowchart of the whole topic:

We will be specifically discussing on following matters and flow of our discussion is:

Contents

- 1. Introduction, Meaning & Definitions**
- 2. Historical viewpoint**
- 3. Key provisions of IBC subject to Forensic Audit**
- 4. Techniques and tools**
- 5. Future of Forensic Audit in cryptocurrency crimes, detection & prevention.**
- 6. Approach to Forensic Auditing**
- 7. How to be a Forensic Auditor?**
- 8. The New Charm.**





1. Introduction, Meaning & Definitions

As famously said, "Auditor is a watchdog, not a bloodhound." An auditor is not expected to act as a detective or approach his or her work with undue suspicion or having preconceived notions in mind.

A transaction audit is a report of the transactions entered. It has two sections:

- The first section shows the transactions as they were entered on the clients' accounts, and
- The second section shows the corresponding reflection of transactions of the counter-party.

On the other hand, A forensic audit is an examination and evaluation of a firm's or individual's financial records to derive evidence that can be used in a court of law or legal proceeding.

A due diligence audit is an internally conducted audit of a company that seeks to ensure that the company is ready for sale. It seeks to pre-empt the questions and issues that arise during a typical due diligence process, and ensure that the selling company is ready for whatever comes its way during due diligence.

2. Historical Viewpoint.

It is said that, in India, Kautilya is known to have first openly discussed the importance of Forensic Audit long before, through the preaching of checks and balances, audit etc. in his classic disquisition 'Arthashastra' (Science of Material Wealth) as means of curbing the famous forty ways of embezzlement, also propounded by him.

Similarly, Emperor Akbar's trusted Scholar Birbal too had ingenious tricks up his sleeve to investigate into financial crimes in the state that closely mirrors today's Forensic Accounting.

Forensic auditing was not formally defined until the 1940s. Originally Frank Wilson is credited with the birth of Forensic Accounting in the 1930s. When Wilson was working as a CPA for the US Internal Revenue Service, he was assigned to investigate the transactions of the infamous gangster Al Capone. Capone was known for his involvement in illegal activities, including violent crimes. However, it was Capone's Federal Income Tax fraud that was discovered by Forensic Accountants. Wilson's diligent analysis of the financial records of Al Capone indicted him for Federal Income tax evasion. Capone owed the government \$215,080.48 from illegal gambling profits and was guilty of tax evasion for which he was sentenced to 10 years in Federal Prison. This case established the significance of Forensic auditing.

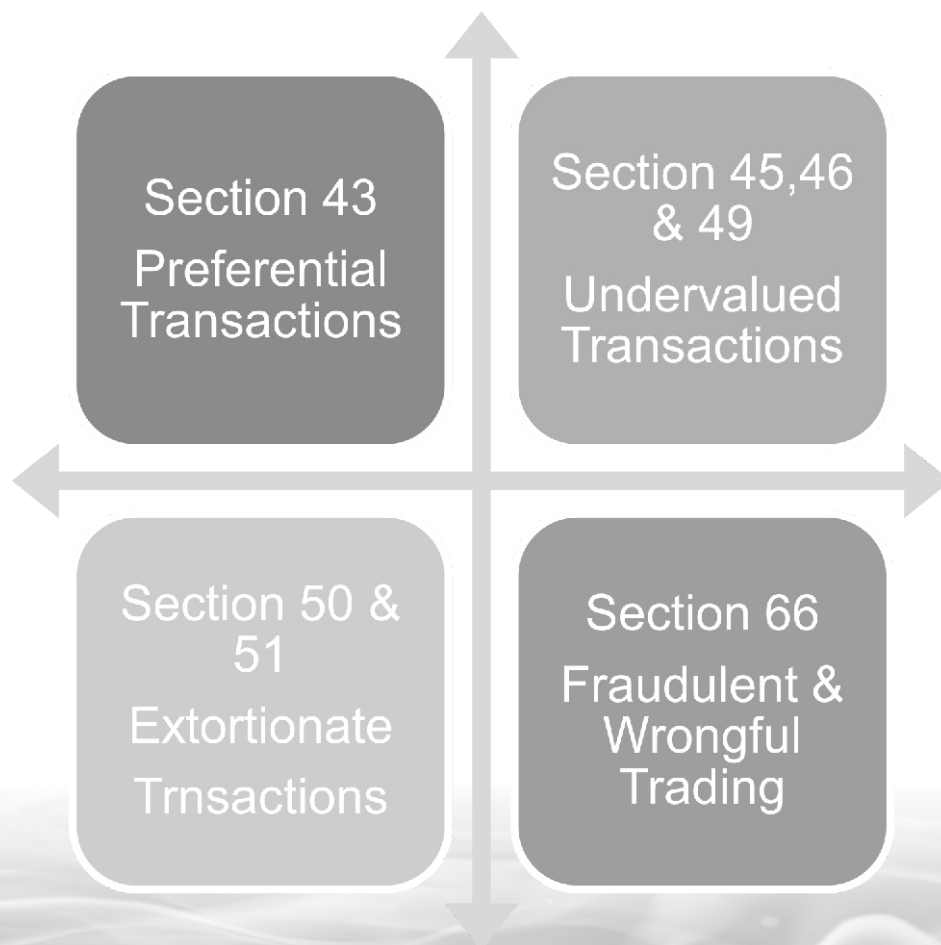




Kautilya's Arthashastra



3. Key provisions of IBC subject to Forensic Audit





Section 43 Preferential Transactions

- It involves analysis of transactions other than in ordinary course of business for the relevant period that is 2 & 1 years prior to the Insolvency Commencement Date in case of a related and unrelated party respectively.
- **Transfer of property or interest** by the corporate debtor for the benefit of a party which is a creditor / surety / guarantor.
- Transfer is made on account of the **existing debt** (financial or operational or other liabilities).
- Transfer puts the **creditor in a beneficial position** than it would have been at the time of distribution of assets during liquidation under section 53 of IBC.

Section 45,46 & 49 Undervalued Transactions

- It involves analysing the undervalued transactions with intent to fraud that can be declared void by authority for protecting the interest of victims.
- Following will not be impacted: • Asset not acquired from the corporate debtor. • Transaction conducted in good faith and for a value. • Person did not have any knowledge of the circumstance.
- Such transaction has **not taken place in ordinary course of business**.
- Transaction to be regarded as undervalued transaction if it is **Gift** or Transfer of assets at a value significantly less than the value provided by corporate debtor.

Sections 50 & 51 Extortionate Transactions

- It involves analysis of exorbitant payments to be made by corporate debtor.
- Authority may pass orders avoiding/reversing the said transactions, Modify terms of the transaction, Repayment of any amount received and Relinquish security interest created in favour of liquidator/RP.
- It excludes debt extended by a financial services provider in compliance with any law for the time being in force.

Section 66 Fraudulent & Wrongful Trading

- If the intent of conducting the business is defraud the creditors of the corporate debtor or other fraudulent purposes.
- Orders by the Authority Adjudicating Authority may require 'any person', who knowingly was a party to make contributions to the assets of the corporate debtor.
- Directors/partners who knew that the corporate debtor would undergo corporate insolvency resolution process and didn't exercised diligence to minimize potential losses of creditors.
- No reference of Lookback period The 2 years/1 year lookback period is not mentioned in this case.





4. Techniques and tools.

Auditing Fraud Investigation Process:

Conducting Detailed Interviews

- It is an essential technique that can transform an unwilling person into a source of valuable information.
- It helps in fully understanding all the facts.
- Discussions should take every detail into account and look at the greater picture to figure out the magnitude of the illegal activity and the culprit responsible.



Gathering Information from Trustworthy Sources

- Information provided by a confidential and trustworthy source can be precious to any case.
- When a piece of information is gained from a confidential source or a confidential informant, all the necessary precautions should be taken to hide the identity of the so-called cause.



Analyzing Evidence Gathered

- Proper analysis of the obtained evidence can point to the guilty party and assist in understanding the extent of the fraud committed in the business.



Conducting Surveillance

- This can be done physically or electronically and is one of the conventional measures to uncover any fraud. It can be done by monitoring and tracking all the official emails and messages.

Going Undercover

- This is an extreme measure and should be used only as a last resort.
- Even a small mistake while being undercover can signal the offender that something is wrong, and the person might vanish.





5. Future of Forensic Audit in cryptocurrency crimes, detection & prevention.



Money laundering

Over-the-Counter (OTC) broker
Gambling platforms
Mixers
Non-compliant exchange.



Crypto jacking

Unauthorized use of people's devices
Mine cryptocurrencies against user's will
To save on huge mining hardware costs & large O/H.



Ponzi scheme

Crypto investment ads offering lucrative returns
Perfect cover for a bogus scheme.
New investors required to pay artificial return to old investors.



Pump & dump

Group of traders
Spreads misleading or false information
Inflate the price of an asset
Sell of their share at higher prices.

Money laundering

Basically, money laundering with cryptocurrencies can use three processes:

- **Placement:** This is where an amount of money generated through a criminal activity enters the financial system, via the exchange of cryptocurrencies.
- **Stratification:** Cybercriminals use seemingly legitimate business addresses to forward assets to an anonymous address.
- **Integration:** The money enters the economy as a legal asset.

Crypto Jacking

- **Cryptojacking** is also referred to as malicious cryptomining, and it is a threat that embeds itself within a computer or mobile device and then uses its resources to mine cryptocurrency.
- **Cryptojacking** essentially gives the attacker free money—at the expense of your device and the overall health of your network. When a hacker cryptojacks a device, they are capitalizing on the device's computing ability to solve complicated math problems. The reward for solving these problems is cryptocurrency, which can be traded in an exchange for other cryptocurrency or traditional money, often referred to as fiat currency.

Ponzi scheme

- A **Ponzi scheme** (or a “Ponzi scam”) is an investment scam in which early investors are paid returns from funds contributed by later investors, although it has taken on a broader definition in recent years. A Ponzi scheme often conducts no actual business while the orchestrator pockets a cut of the money.

Pump & dump

- **Cryptocurrency pump and dump** schemes represent a situation where an individual or group of persons plans to make a profit by pumping an asset into the market. The term “pumping” is used to indicate the purchasing of large quantities of coins to push the demand and price of respective coin up.





6. Approach to Forensic Auditing:



7. How to be a Forensic Auditor?

The uniqueness of Forensic Auditor's findings depends on his knowledge, skills, and experience. A forensic accountant must be aware of the implications of combining knowledge and skills in the examination, analysis, interpretation, reporting, and testimonial support of proof.

Forensic Accountants recently came into focus due to a rapid growth in fraud and white-collar crimes. In Indian Corporate Reporting, there is a vast prerequisite for honesty, fairness and accountability. The Indian Institute of Chartered Accountants (ICAI) started a course on forensic accounting for only its members. It is "Certificate Course for Forensic Accounting and Fraud Detection using IT and CAATs." Today, very few academic institutions offer courses on forensics.

In this area, Indian universities are lagging behind compared to other foreign universities. certified course in Bank Forensic Accounting (CBFA), Certified Forensic Accounting Professional (CFAP), some leading organizations such as India forensic (Pune, Maharashtra) have launched above certificate course. Institute of chartered financial analyst of India (ICFAI) has initiated a postgraduate diploma in forensic accounting. Although this is embryonic stage in most Indian universities, many universities and colleges are offering "Forensic Science" courses. Against the background of rising levels of fraud and economic irregularities, forensic accountants ' futures are expected to increase markedly in the near future.





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NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CA STUDENTS-2022



8. The New Charm.

Due to rising levels of fraud and economic irregularities, the future of forensics is expected to increase remarkably in the near future.

This will help both the corporate and government sectors to keep a crime check.

Traditional audit and forensic audit both have their own charm but forensics is getting towards a more prosperous way. Future in the field of forensics is bright and the field is growing with high pace.

Forensic auditing should not become the subject of a selected few specialization and expertise. At the undergraduate as well as at the postgraduate level across the country, it should be made part of the curriculum. This will help both the corporate and government to initially keep a crime check. At the same time, required legislative amendments should be made to determine the importance of forensic accounting in general and forensic accountants in particular.

“THE BIGGEST QUEST TO LEARN ANYTHING IS CURIOSITY.”

**“IF YOU ARE CURIOUS ABOUT SOMETHING,
YOU WILL GO AND DIG.”**

~RAKESH JHUNJHUNWALA

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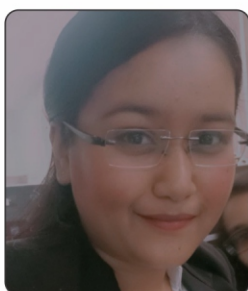
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१२ जानेवारी २०२३

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दि कॉसमॉस
को-ऑप. बँक लि.

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देशाचे अत्यंत बुद्धिमान विचारवंत स्वामी विवेकानंद यांच्या जयंतीनिमित्त कॉसमॉस बँक आपल्या विचारांना व कल्पनांना वाव देण्यासाठी आवाहन करीत आहे.

पुढीलपैकी कोणत्याही माध्यमातून आपण आपले विचार मांडू शकता
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करिअर मधील
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