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SPARSII....

Touches

JANUARY, 2016

In this Issue:

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- **3** Our Articles Published
- Sessions/ Lectures taken by Mr. Vinod Kothari & Company
- **3** Our Corner



Focus on capabilities, Opportunities will follow



Editorial

T:Together
E:Everyone
A:Achieves
M:More



"The best way to predict the future is to create it."

-Peter Drucker

We, at VKCPL & VK & Co., believe in hard work, determination and perfection. We put in our best into each and every act done by us which results into success and appreciation by all.

We also believe in sharing capabilities and achievements of our people to share happiness among ourselves. If you have any such achievements or feelings to share, please feel free to write to us so that we stay connected through Sparsh.

With this thought of dedication and hard work, we come again with "Sparsh".

Stay in touch with us through SPARSH!!

Editor: - Megha Saraf <u>editor@vinodkothari.com</u>







Articles Published

- Article on "Whether CSR Expenditure is Appropriation of Profits?" by Mr. Vinod Kothari got published on IndiaCorp Law.
- Article on "RBI mulls over peer to peer lending; may publish a discussion paper" by Ms. Nidhi Bothra got published in Conclave on Banking magazine by ACAE Chartered Accountants' Study Circle-EIRC.
- Article on "Primer on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)" by Ms. Vinita Nair, Mr. Vignesh Iyer and Ms. Arundhuthi Bose got published on Taxguru.
- Article on "Karnataka High Court succor directors from case u/s 447 by vigorous shareholder" by Ms. Aditi Jhunjhunwala got published in Manupatra.
- ➤ Article on "SEBI fails to address doubts over Listing Regulations" by Ms. Nitu Poddar got published on Moneylife.
- Article on "Office held by non-executive director can't be regarded as 'holding of office or place of profit': Delhi HC" by Mr. Aman Nijhawan got published in CPT magazine.
- Article on "MCA Establishes Central Registration Centre for Reservation of Names" by Ms. Nikita Snehil got published on IndiaCorp Law.
- Article on "Secondment of employees- an understanding" by Ms. Pammy Jaiswal got published on Taxguru.
- Article on "Crowd-funding- Evolution and Management" by Ms. Pammy Jaiswal got published in the souvenir issued by ICSI on the occasion of Udai Diwas.
- Article on "Two New Subsidies: Sweet Spot for NBFCs and Asset Leasing Companies" by Mr. Ameet Roy got published on Taxguru.
- ➤ Article on "Crowd Funding" by Mr. Ameet Roy got published in Conclave on Banking magazine by ACAE Chartered Accountants' Study Circle-EIRC.
- Article on "India Plans to Tap into Green Bonds" by Ms. Arundhuthi Bose got published on IndiaCorp Law.
- Article on "ECB Norms Made Simpler Now Eligible Borrowers Have A Reason To Cheer" by Ms. Arundhuthi Bose got published in SCL magazine.



Sessions/Lectures taken/Events attended

- ➤ Mr .Vinod Kothari took session on "Related Party Transactions" at the Institute of Company Secretaries of India- Northern India Regional Council on January 29, 2016.
- ➤ Mr. Vinod Kothari took session on "Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements" at the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India- Eastern India Regional Council on January 04, 2016.
- ➤ Mr. Vinod Kothari took session on "Secretarial standards on Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements" at Kolkata on January 30, 2016.
- ➤ Mr. Vinod Kothari was the speaker at "26th Regional Conference of Company Secretaries" at the Institute of Company Secretaries of India- Eastern India Regional Council on January 16, 2016.
- ➤ Ms. Nidhi Bothra took session on "Master Directions in FEMA" at the seminar hosted by Chartered Accountants Study Circle- Eastern India Regional Council on January 20, 2016.
- Mr. Abhirup Ghosh took session on "Basics of Company Law" at CKIL on January 31, 2016.



Workshops

Workshop Conducted

• Cash-flow Modeling for Securitisation, **Morocco**

Upcoming Workshop

- Workshop on Changed Legal Environment Challenges and Opportunities for Financial Entities, TBA
- Workshop on Leasing and Asset-Backed Lending,
 Mumbai



Articles Published

Article on "Whether CSR Expenditure is Appropriation of Profits?"

- by Mr. Vinod Kothari got published on IndiaCorp Law

IndiaCorpLaw

A blawg containing a periodic review of topics of interest in corporate and commercial law that impa

Tuesday, January 19, 2016

Whether CSR Expenditure is Appropriation of Profits?

[The following post is contributed by **Vinod Kothari** of Vinod Kothari & Co. The author may be contacted at vinod@vinodkothari.com]

A circular of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), with a set of FAQs along with response dated 12 January 2016 through general circular no. 01/2016 has clarified that the expenditure on corporate social responsibility (CSR) is not deductible as a business expenditure for tax purposes. The MCA circular has also clarified that the expenditure is based on the profits before tax (PBT) of the entity.

There is a question as to whether the CSR spending is an appropriation of profits, or a charge against profits? If it is an appropriation of profits, the spending is not debited as an expense to the profit and loss account; it will be treated a distribution of profits or application thereof, and accordingly, will not be recognised for the purpose of reporting of earnings of the entity, including earnings per share (EPS). On the contrary, if it is an expense, it is a charge to the profit and loss account. While the computation may be based on PBT, it will yet be an expense item, and the actual PBT will be determined after debiting the CSR spending.

This post examines the question. There are arguments on both sides of the motion. We discuss those.

Arguments for treating CSR spending as an appropriation:

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Article on "RBI mulls over peer to peer lending; may publish a discussion paper"

by Ms. Nidhi Bothra got published in Conclave on Banking magazine



ARTICLES

On another front, recently, Rill showed public and private sector havis at India. that are outhorized to deal in foreign exchange to set up banking units in the proposed international france service perders (IFSC). As per the new guidelines, each eligible bank would be permitted to adultish only one banking unit in each IFSC. IFSC banking units (ISUs) will be subject to prudential regulations like adopting credit risk remagament policy, liquidity and interest

rate risk management policies and will be supervised and regulated by RSV IBUs are emissigned on the lines of the international finance centers in Singepore and Dubai. Relatively entier regulations and lower operational costs make them an attractive proposition for

RBI allowed public and private sector banks in India that are authorized to deal in foreign exchange to set up banking units in the proposed international finance service centers (IFSC). As per the new guidelines, each eligible bank would be permitted to establish only one banking unit in each IFSC.

appeals international financial markets and also aid their corporate banking clients who are seeking foreign correctly furding in July this year, YES Bank received approve from RBI to sen up IBU in Gojarat International Finance Too City (SIFT).

RBI from time to time also issued regulatory goldelines on other areas such as Cooperate Governance, F4 & Proper, Know Your Customer/Anti

Modey Laundering, Death Information Sharing, Customer Service in addition in specific quickings on credit, market and operationer risk management etc. to strengthen the over-all mak management culture in Indian



RBI mulls over peer to peer lending; may publish a discussion paper

By C5 Nidhi Bothra

growing exponentially despite huge insees brooked by the existing players. A natural extension to dollne trade and transactions is framed intermediation. While the country does not have a dedicated law for poor to peer tending, but the cummon laws iff the smartry are well placed to embrace the virtual market place for financial

that are active and are charming volumes of business situally. Coper home as well, there are execut platforms that have been established in the absonce of regulature. but intend to replicate the global model for changing the tack of financial intermediation and making physical presence redundant completely. A Signetical year to pay is creat funding which stee is enjoying traction in India? SEBI has also revused a shaft paper for regulating growd bending transactions in India⁴

in a recent news, considering the growing strength of peer

to peer lending platforms being astablished with a slight concentricity in the Delth-NCR, RBI is how multing putting out a discussion paper on peer to peer lending platforms? RBI may also carvo out a new close of NBPCs for PZP. reading arrangements. Several entities their nave been interested in building on a P2P interfere have fell the absence of decicaled regulation as a minimum. At the national on bringing out a discussion page of the business mode a a welcome news and they proper antibios. to set up platforms account

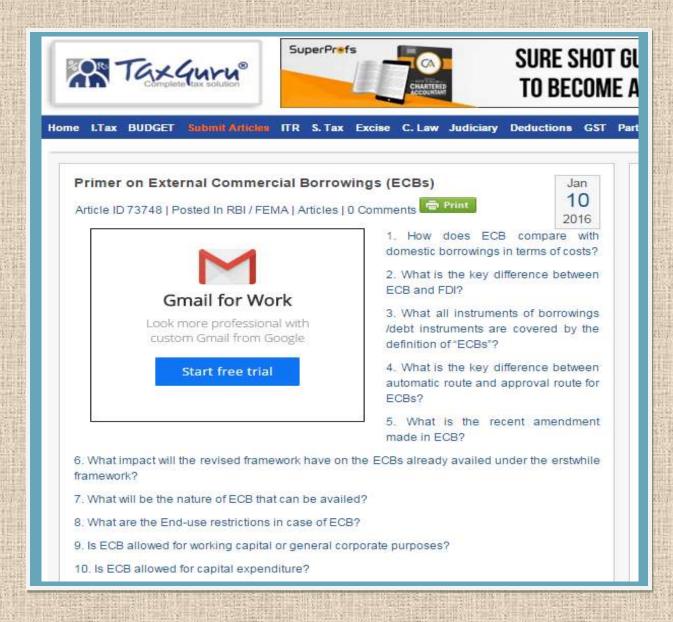
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Article on "Primer on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs)"

by Ms. Vinita Nair, Mr. Vignesh Iyer and Ms. Arundhuthi Bose got published on <u>Taxguru</u>



To view full article click here



Article on "Karnataka High Court succor directors from case u/s 447 by vigorous shareholder"

- by Ms. Aditi Jhunjhunwala got published in Manupatra



Karnataka High Court succor directors from case u/s 447 by vigorous shareholder

Aditi Jhunjhunwala*

Companies Act, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the "Act, 2013") has another judicial interpretation to its collection. Recently the Karnataka High Court (hereinafter referred to as the "Hon'ble High Court/Court") quashed the criminal proceeding filed u/s 447 of the Act, 2013 against BEML Ltd. and its directors, who are appointed by the President of India, on the ground that the litigation has been filed out of personal motive and does not constitute a prima facie offence against the accused persons.

The case is important as well as a remarkable judgment insofar the Hon'ble High Court has brought about that the litigation filed was abuse of the process of law and that "complainant to make specific averments as are required under the law in the complaint so as to make the accused vicariously liable" by referring to the decision of National Small Industries vs Harmeet Singh Paintal and Another.

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Article on "SEBI fails to address doubts over Listing Regulations"

by Ms. Nitu Poddar got published on <u>Moneylife</u>



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Article on "Office held by non-executive director can't be regarded as 'holding of office or place of profit': Delhi HC"

- by Mr. Aman Nijhawan got published in CPT magazine

Office held by non-executive director can't be regarded as 'holding of office or place of profit': Delhi HC



AMAN NIJHAWAN

Introduction

1. A company is a legal person in the eyes of law. It's a creation of law which lacks both body and mind. It cannot act just like a human being. It can act only through some human agency. Directors are those persons through whom company acts and does business. Directors who are involved in the executive machinery of the Company are termed as Executive Directors while directors who are not involved in day-to-day affairs of the company and are appointed just to provide creative inputs to the board by providing independent ideas are termed as Non-Executive Directors (NEDs). Hence, it is not mandatory for the company to pay any remuneration to NEDs except sitting fees or commission.

The present article discusses in details the recent case of Jagran Prakashan Ltd. v. Union of India¹ wherein the Delhi High Court settled a question, whether a non-executive director can be said to be in employment or holding a place of profit in



Article on "MCA Establishes Central Registration Centre for Reservation of Names"

by Ms. Nikita Snehil got published on <u>IndiaCorp Law</u>

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Saturday, January 30, 2016

MCA Establishes Central Registration Centre for Reservation of Names

[The following guest post is contributed by Nikita Snehil of Vinod Kothari & Co.]

By way of a Notification dated 22nd January 2016 and in order to encourage incorporation of companies, the MCA has established a Central Registration Centre (CRC) having territorial jurisdiction all over India for discharging or carrying out the function of processing and disposal of applications for reservation of names under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The CRC shall be located at Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA)[1]. The CRC has been established to facilitate smoother functioning and fastening the processing of incorporation applications, it is expected to look into the applications for name availability (INC-1 e-forms) submitted online across the country and to process the same by the end of the very next working day. Thus, CRC not only promotes uniformity in application of incorporation rules but also encourages incorporation of companies.

The CRC shall function under the administrative control of Registrar of Companies, Delhi (ROC Delhi), who shall act as the Registrar of the CRC until a separate Registrar is appointed to the CRC. The CRC shall process applications for reservation of name i.e., e-Form No. INC-1 filed along with the prescribed fee as provided in the Companies (Registration of Offices and Fees) Rules, 2014. Processing and approval of name or names proposed in e-Form No. INC-29 shall continue to be done by the respective Registrar of Companies having jurisdiction over

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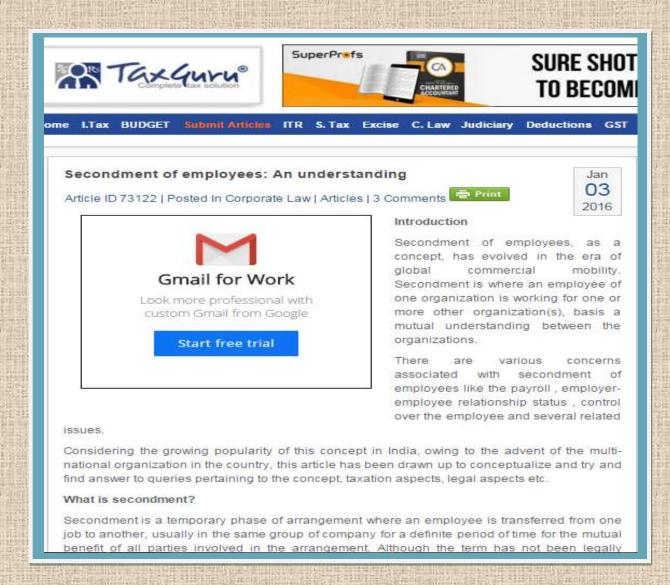
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- by Ms. Pammy Jaiswal got published in the souvenir issued by ICSI on the occasion of <u>Udai Diwas</u>

Crowd Funding - Evolution and Management

Pammy Jaiswal*

Introduction

With globalization and technological interface increasing by the day, the next logical innovation in the internet platform is financial intermediation.

Virtual presence allows facilitating financial intermediation connecting the haves with the have nots. Globally the phenomena is common, where virtual platforms have been set up to bring together lenders and borrowers increasing access to funds globally and making the geographical limitations for lending/ borrowing relation redundant.

This has prompted the regulators in India such as Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) to introduce regulations pertaining to crowd funding. In June 2014, SEBI released a discussion paper on crowd funding¹. Under the crowd funding concept, lenders aggregate to meet the funding requirements of a borrower. It is like consortium lending proposition by banks but undertaken by individuals and through a virtual interface.

This write-up covers the basic understanding of crowd funding along with its regulatory regime in the international jurisdictions and in India.

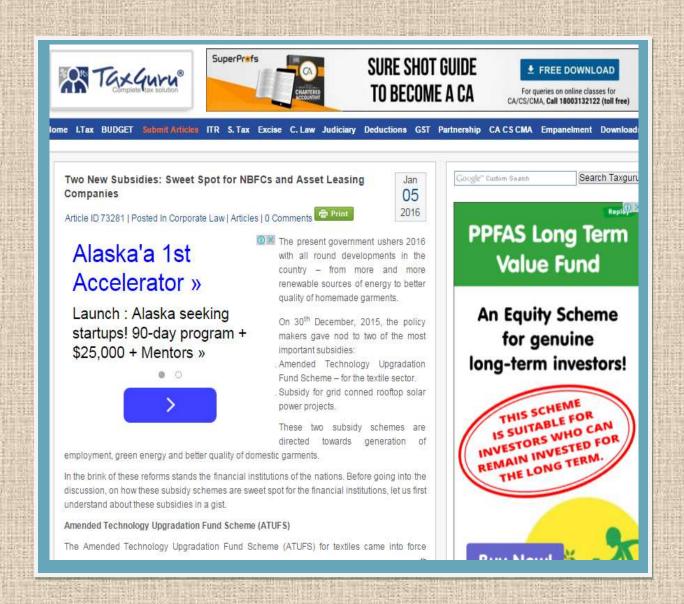
What is Crowd funding

Crowd funding is the solicitation of funds (usually small amount) from several investors through online platform or social networking site for a particular project, business venture or a social cause. Raising of funds could be for any creative project (for example, music, film, book publication), benevolent or public-interest cause (for instance, a community based social or co-operative initiative) or a business undertaking, through small financial contributions



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- by Mr. Ameet Roy got published on <u>Taxguru</u>



To view full article, click here



Article on "Crowd Funding"

by Mr. Ameet Roy got published in Conclave on Banking magazine



CONCLAVE ON BANKING

The earliest reference of crawd funding can be traced back to

time during the construction of

one of the world's most famous landmarks - "The Statue of Liberty", which was partially

funded by the people of America

when the committee set up for arranging funds for the Statue

Crowd Funding

By Shrt Ameet Roy



Introduction

Crowd funding is the new buzz word finding headway in charty, have, educaters, fear-sail stermodistion and more charty have, educaters, fear-sail stermodistion and more Crowd funding as a concept originated from the United States of America but is slowly gating fraction in index as well. In layman terms, it is a sixtual way of bringing about syndication of funds for various purposes and encasting on sectinology to broaden the outreach for apprepation of

Crowd funding can be defined as-

- Accumulating funds for business' ideas through multiple evenues that involves networking in any possible way, and
- The process by which a group (the (several public) collectively provi numsy for prints, researchers, businesses and more.

As the definition says, crowd funding is the process of generating funds from the public and utilizing the funds in one's innovative class or business.

Emergence of Crowd Funding

The concept of crowd funding pre-dates the internet. The series in reference of crowd funding pre-dates the internet. The series in reference of crowd funding can be tripped back to time during the construction of one of the world's most famous landmarks. "The Status of Liberty", which was partially funded by the people of America when the committee set up for amerging funds for the Status fatiod. If was the people of America who funded the construction of the Status of Liberty. of the Status of Liberty.

Even in India the phenameron of crowd funding is not new, as temples and modulus have been built in the indian auto-confinent by accumulating funds from the public from

the ancient ere, it is the internet which has given a face to the phenomenon of crowd lunding, with the introduction of better and improved technology and falling cost of communication, people flavo tipated to see crowd funding as an alternative source of finance apart from the traditional way of approaching banks and linearise institutions to fund unw's business idea.

Advantages of Crowd Funding

The advantages of crowd funding is large and evertesting, with crowd funding one can undertake various activities for accessing the economic viability of

a trusinees class. Stated under are some benefits of crowd funding:

- Provides access to capital -Growd funding is a great atternative way to fund a renture, and it can be done without giving up equity or accumulating duty
- Hedges risks Launching a cross funding campaign hedges the and serves as a valuable learning experience and helps diversity the risk.
- active crowd funding tampaign is a good way to introduce a venture's overall mission and vision to the market.
- Gives proof of concept A good way to go respect and creatibility in the market is to be able to show the market that the proposed venture had a successful crewit funding campaign.
- Albees snowthourzing of brainstorming By having a crowd funding tumpage, the emegnenest has the ability to angage the crowd and receive comments, feedback, and ideas for his proposed anterprise.
- Introduces prospective byail oustoners People who

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Article on "India Plans to Tap into Green Bonds"

- by Ms. Arundhuthi Bose got published on IndiaCorp Law

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Monday, January 4, 2016

India Plans to Tap into Green Bonds

[The following guest post is contributed by **Arundhuthi Bose**, who is an Executive at Vinod Kothari & Co.]

Introduction

Issuing bonds to raise funds from investors is not a novel concept. A bond, in common parlance, is an instrument evidencing indebtedness of the bond issuer to the bondholders. Here, a debt instrument is issued by the issuer to the investor, under which the issuer owes the investors a debt based on the terms of the bond, pays them interest (the coupon) and/or repays the principal at maturity date.

A more recent concept in this genre is that of "Green Bonds". These bonds are akin to other bonds with the difference in the fact that the proceeds out of issuance of Green Bonds are used towards financing of 'green' projects.

What are "Green Bonds"?

As of now there is no internationally acknowledged definition with regard to Green Bonds. But, a paper released by PACE-D[1] (Partnership to Advance Clean Energy-Development) in December 2014 defined Green Bonds: "Green Bonds are standard, fixed-income financial instruments (bonds) where the proceeds are exclusively utilized for financing climate change mitigation or

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2016]

ECB NORMS MADE SIMPLER

17



[2016] 133 SCL 17 (Mag.)

ECB NORMS MADE SIMPLER - NOW ELIGIBLE BORROWERS HAVE A REASON TO CHEER!

ARUNDHUTHI BOSE*

Preamble

1. The basic objective of the extant External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) policy is to supplement domestic capital for creation of capital assets in the country, limited by considerations for capital account management. With this objective in view, the ECB regime has been progressively liberalised over the years, allowing different entities to raise ECBs., There was also a report on access to overseas markets through foreign currency borrowing, popularly known as ECB, by the Sahoo Committee, under the Chairmanship of M.S Sahoo in February, 2015.¹

Sahoo Committee deserves a special mention here. The Committee had been constituted *vide* order F, No. 9/1/2013 - ECB, dated January 1, 2014/January 10, 2014/February 5, 2014, to review the framework of access to domestic and overseas capital markets. The Committee had suggested that "the extant ECB framework is neither contemporary nor grounded in addressing identified market failures." It had also highlighted in its report that the framework was "needlessly complex, prescriptive, non-neutral, discretionary and unpredictable". It also focussed on the fact that all sectors of the economy were not granted equal access to the route of ECB. It also highlighted the exposure of the borrowers to currency risks., It stated that "The challenge is creating a stable ECB environment wherein access to ECB is provided to as many firms as possible while being prudent and addressing issues of systemic risk." The revised framework seems to have been framed keeping the esteemed Committee's recommendations in mind.

The ECB revised framework², released by the Reserve Bank of India on the 30th of November, 2015, as a means to attract flow of funds from abroad, has been made highly attuned to capital account management. It seems to have taken into account the needs of the financial entities and various macro-economic developments. This has been aimed to achieve by bringing in resident entities



Our Corner

Birthday Celebration of Ms. Pammy Jaiswal





Mr. Avinash Sancheti, an ex-employee stood AIR 3 in Chartered Accountancy Final Examination, 2015





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