



वित्त मंत्रालय
MINISTRY OF
FINANCE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



PM Modi Launches
**A PLATFORM FOR
TRANSPARENT
TAXATION -
HONORING THE
HONEST**



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(Set up by an Act of Parliament)

AMRITSAR BRANCH OF NIRC NEWSLETTER SEPTEMBER 2020



FACELESS ASSESSMENTS

FACELESS APPEALS

TAXPAYERS' CHARTER



Any assessment, other than exception, outside Faceless Scheme will be invalid



No intrusive and survey actions by field officers – Only Investigation wing and TDS wing can after approval by officer of the level of Chief Commissioner or above

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From the Desk of the Chairman.

“Hard work never brings Fatigue, it brings Satisfaction”

-PM Narendra Modi



Esteemed Professional Colleagues

I hope you and your loved ones are keeping well in these unprecedented times. This issue of E-Newsletter highlights “Faceless Assessment Scheme 2020, Taxpayers Charter and Practical Aspects of Tax Audit”. From August 13, 2020, E-Assessment scheme of 2019 is amended to be called Faceless Assessment Scheme . The scheme seeks to eliminate the human interface between the taxpayers and Income tax Department. The Taxpayers Charter The Income Tax Department is committed to provide fair, courteous and reasonable treatment and expects taxpayer to be honest and compliant.

With the implementation of the new assessment system, there will be a significant reduction in the delay in tax assessments and audits because the system would automatically flag unwanted actions or differences. Several units or teams will be set up to assess, review and verify tax demands or orders during the draft stage before being issued to the taxpayers. There will also be a specialized unit to assist in cases that require legal, industry-specific or economic expertise. This scheme takes away the power from regular assessing officers to conduct surveys and search which will also reduce huge unnecessary harassment of taxpayers. The power for survey and search can be done by the investigation and tax deducted at source wing that too only after due authorization from a senior official of Director General or Principal Commissioner rank. This step may remove grey areas of the tax-administration and it will significantly reduce tax litigations stress and encourage voluntary tax compliance.

The Government has been taking several measures to bring in transformation in both direct and indirect taxes. The objective has been to create a taxpayer friendly ecosystem by introducing greater transparency , simplification & ease of meeting compliances.

Friends, COVID-19 is cruel reminder that you can't take anything for granted. The Pre-Covid Era, however is a water under the bridge. Agriculture has come back very quickly, rural India has been less effected by the health challenges and connections to the market has transformed dramatically. Things are coming back to the normal indicators reveal that rebound is faster than what most of us thought.

Atmanirbhar is the call of the day and Indian Enterprenuers have a new spirit in them to battle out the challenges. We should be a strong proponent of Prime Minister Narendra Modis's Make in India and Vocal for Local Campaigns as it will help our industries and nation at large.

Stay Safe, Stay Healthy

With Warm regards.

CA SANJAY ARORA

B.Com., F.C.A., D.I.S.A., (ICAI)

Chairman, 2020-21

Amritsar Branch of NIRC of ICAI

September, 2020



Chairman



From the Desk of the Secretary...

**Respected Students,
Warm Greetings,**

First of all, I congratulate to all the Students on Happy Teachers day. We with immense delight present our members a special edition of Faceless Assessment and Citizen's Charter and Tax Audit u/s 44AB for the month of September 2020.

The Taxpayers' Charter launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on August 13, 2020 promises to maintain the privacy and confidentiality of income taxpayers and to reduce the cost of compliance with tax laws. The charter lists out the income tax department's commitments to the income taxpayer as well as what the department expects from the taxpayers. The taxpayer's charter is a welcome step that enshrines in law the rights and duties of the taxpayers. Though this was known to most of the taxpayers and officials, the introduction of an exclusive charter changes the perception of both the taxpayers and officials from taxpayers being scrutinised as offenders to being viewed as an equal stakeholder.

Here's what the taxpayer charter says about its commitment to tax payers.

To provide fair, courteous and reasonable treatment: The tax department will provide prompt, courteous and professional assistance in dealings with the tax payers.

Treat taxpayer as honest: The income tax department shall treat every taxpayer as honest unless there is a reason to believe otherwise.

To provide mechanism for appeal and review : The tax department shall provide fair and impartial appeal and review mechanism

To provide complete and accurate information: The department shall provide accurate information for fulfilling compliance obligations under the law.

To provide timely decision : The department shall take decision in every income-tax proceeding within the time prescribed under the law.

To collect the correct amount of tax: The department shall collect only the amount due as per the law.

As already conveyed that We have updated website of Amritsar Branch. In the branch website, new features like Members Directory, Testimonials of Past chairpersons, Gallery, Past events, quick links of Tax sites etc have been added. I request each member to kindly register yourself in the branch directory to make our mission successful.

Members, We have to keep going, the circumstances might be difficult, but this great insight stands relevant in the current state of affairs. The dreaded times the world is facing now will be history soon, and I am sure we will come out from it successfully with much strength and courage. Abraham Lincoln once said, "The most reliable way to predict the future is by creating it." The future of the Accountancy profession is vast and promising. With the sky as our limit, ICAI resolves to continue to imagine, improve and innovate our community and set the economy at new heights.

Dear Students,

ICAI vide notification Dt 05.07.2020 has given exemption to students.

The students, who are registered through the Direct Entry route and are eligible to register in the articleship training on or before 31st July, 2020 are allowed to register in the articleship training and complete Orientation Course and IT Training on or before 31st December, 2020 instead of 31st July, 2020

You have to justify the quote "Accept the challenges so that you can feel the exhilaration of victory". Every one of you is going through a challenge to crack this a very noble Professional CA course. Due to covid-19, students have chance for best preparation for exams. Keep on working for your exams, develop the habits of self motivation and set your goals for the future. You will surely achieve your targets as nothing is impossible in the world.

For the students who have started preparation for November Exams, all the very best and now I would like to conclude with two lines written by Hafeez Banarasi

चले चलिए के चलना ही दलील-ए-कामरानी है...
जो थक कर बैठ जाते है, वो मंजिल पा नहीं सकते...

With Warm regards.

Sd/-

CA Shashi Pal

Editor in Chief

Secretary, ICAI Amritsar Branch

September, 2020





From the Desk of the Chairperson.... 



Dear Students,

I present a very warm greetings to all the readers.

First and foremost i would hereby like to take an opportunity to congratulate newly elected NICASA team which is very energetic and highly motivated to render their services for the profession. Students coming forward for such activities implies that profession not only rely on academic aspect rather equally prioritise the all round development of the student. Any activity carried on by branch or institute; i would like to emphasise that students should take healthy participation in such activities as this will give them multifold personality development chances. In Today's era only that person keep his edge above who is all rounder multidimensional in all ways. We are not supposed to be known only as book worms; we as Chartered Accountants must known as all rounders and for that we must thrive for achieving it.

With Warm regards.

Sd/-

CA Palak Bansal

Chairperson

NICASA Amritsar Branch.

September, 2020



Chairperson



PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF TAX AUDIT



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TAX AUDIT

The audit under section 44AB aims to ascertain the compliance of various provisions of the Income-tax Law and the fulfilment of other requirements of the Income-tax Law. The audit conducted by the chartered accountant of the accounts of the taxpayer in pursuance of the requirement of section 44AB is called tax audit.

OBJECTIVES

Tax audit is conducted to achieve the following objectives:

- Tax audit restrict the chance of **Fraudulent** activities
- Tax audit facilitates the **administration of tax laws** by proper presentation of accounts before tax authorities.
- **Save the time of assessing officers** engaged in carrying out routine verifications.
- Ensure **proper maintenance and correctness of books of accounts** and certification of the same by a tax auditor
- Reporting **observations/discrepancies** noted by tax auditor after a methodical examination of the books of account
- To report prescribed information such as tax depreciation, compliance of various provisions of income tax law etc

PROCESS OF TAX AUDIT

The tax audit process simplifies the computation of tax returns. The Chartered Accountant of the concerned agency performing the tax audit has to submit Form 3CA or Form 3CB, and Form 3CD, as an audit report comprising of the observations.

ELIGIBILITY FOR TAX AUDIT

A taxpayer is required to have a tax audit carried out if the sales, turnover or gross receipts of business exceed Rs 1 crore in the financial year. However, a taxpayer may be required to get their accounts audited in certain other circumstances.

The threshold limit of Rs 1 crore for a tax audit is proposed to be increased to Rs 5 crore with effect from AY 2020-21 (FY 2019-20) if the taxpayer's cash receipts are limited to 5% of the gross receipts or turnover, and if the taxpayer's cash payments are limited to 5% of the aggregate payments.

FORMS UNDER TAX AUDIT

FORM 3CA & FORM 3CB – RULE 6G

Form 3CA

- In case of a person carrying business or profession whose accounts are required to be audited under any other law.



Form 3CB

- Person other than those referred in Form 3CA.
- Person whose accounts are required to be audited under any other law but whose accounting year is different from the financial year. [Circular : No. 561, dated 22-5-1990]

General principles to be kept in mind while preparing the statement of particulars for

Form 3CD:

a) Assessee can rely upon the judicial pronouncements while taking any particular view about inclusion or exclusion of any items in the particulars to be furnished under any of the clauses specified in Form No.3CD.

a) If there is a conflict of judicial opinion on any particular issue, assessee may refer to the view which has been followed while giving the particulars under any specified clause.

Important points to be considered by the tax auditor while furnishing the particulars in Form No. 3CD

- The information in Form No.3CD should be based on the books of account, records, documents, information and explanations made available to the tax auditor for his examination.
- If a particular item of income/expenditure is covered in more than one of the specified clauses in the statement of particulars, a suitable cross reference to such items at the appropriate places

- If there is any difference in the opinion of the tax auditor and that of the assessee in respect of any information furnished in Form No. 3CD, the tax auditor should state both the view points and also the relevant information in order to enable the tax authority to take a decision in the matter.
- If any particular clause in Form No.3CD is not applicable, he should state that the same is not applicable.
- In computing the allowance/disallowance, the law applicable in the relevant year should keep in view, even though the form of audit report may not have been amended to bring it in conformity with the amended law.
- In case the auditor relies on a judicial pronouncement, mention the fact as his observations in clause (3) of Form No. 3CA or clause (5) provided in Form No. 3CB, as the case may be
- The tax auditor may qualify his report on matters in respect of which information is not furnished to him and state in his report that the relevant information has not been furnished by the assessee.

Audit of accounts of certain persons carrying on business or profession – Section 44AB

Every person,—

- 1) Carrying on business shall, if his total sales, turnover or gross receipts, as the case may be, in business exceed or exceeds one crore rupees in any previous year.



Provided that in the case of a person whose-

a. Aggregate of all amounts received including amount received for sales, turnover or gross receipts during the previous year, in cash, does not exceed five percent of the said amount; and

b. Aggregate of all payments made including amount incurred for expenditure, in cash, during the previous year does not exceed five percent of the said payment,

this clause shall have effect as if for the words "one crore rupees", the words "five crore rupees" had been substituted; or]

2) Carrying on profession shall, if his gross receipts in profession exceed fifty lakh rupees in any previous year; or carrying on the business shall, if the profits and gains from the business are deemed to be the profits and gains of such person under section 44AE or section 44BB or section 44BBB, as the case may be, and **he has claimed his income to be lower than the profits or gains so deemed to be the profits and gains of his business**, as the case may be, in any previous year.

AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS ON COMPULSORY BASIS

- A Person Carrying on business
Clause(a) of sec 44ab if the total sales turnover or gross receipt exceed **Rs 1cr in any previous year**
- A Person carrying on a business
Proviso to Clause(a) of sec 44ab if cash receipt and cash payment during the year Does not exceed 5% of total Receipt or payments.
- A Person carrying on a
Profession
Clause(b) of sec 44ab if his gross receipt in profession exceeds **Rs 50lac in any previous year**



Due Date of obtaining the audit report

A taxpayer has to obtain the audit report on or before 30th September of the relevant Assessment Year. For FY 2019-20, the audit report has to be obtained until 30th September 2020.

In case of the taxpayers obtaining 3CE audit report, the due date is 30th November of the relevant assessment year. For FY 2019-20, Form 3CE has to be obtained till 30th November 2020.

Auditor will submit the audit report to the taxpayer electronically which has to be approved by the taxpayer before it gets filed.

AMENDMENTS IN TAX AUDIT

According to the Finance Act 2020

The threshold limit for tax audit u/s 44AB increased from Rs.1 crore to Rs. 5 crore if:-

- Total cash receipts <5% of Total receipt
- Total cash payment <5% of Total payment

Amendment is made to the **explanation (ii) of the section 44AB** (where the due date to file the Tax Audit Report is mentioned) and now the due date of furnishing the Tax Audit Report has been made as **“the date one month prior to the due date of filling of return of income specified under sub-section 1 of section 139.”** Earlier, the due date to file tax audit report was same as due date of filling of Income Tax Return by the assessee.

CONCLUSION

ONE SHOULD NOT LOOSE THE ORIGINAL INTENTION OF BRINGING TAX AUDIT ON STATUTE BOOK I.E. TO ENSURE THAT THE BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS AND OTHER RECORDS ARE PROPERLY MAINTAINED AND FAITHFULLY REFLECT THE TRUE INCOME OF TAXPAYER

LIABILITIES UNDER CODE OF ETHICS SHOULD NOT BE OVERLOOKED SINCE THE COMPLAINTS FROM INCOME TAX IN THIS RESPECT ARE ALSO ON RISE.



PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF TAX AUDIT



Tisha Gupta
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TAX AUDIT

Tax audit is an examination or review of accounts of any business or profession carried out by taxpayers from an income tax viewpoint. It makes the process of income computation for filing of return of income easier.

OBJECTIVES

Tax audit is conducted to achieve the following objectives:

- Ensure proper maintenance and correctness of books of accounts and certification of the same by a tax auditor
- Reporting observations/discrepancies noted by tax auditor after a methodical examination of the books of account.
- To report prescribed information such as tax depreciation, compliance of various provisions of income tax law etc.

- All these enable tax authorities in verifying the correctness of income tax returns filed by the taxpayer. Calculation and verification of total income, claim for deductions etc also becomes easier.

WHO IS MANDATORILY SUBJECT TO TAX AUDIT?

A taxpayer is required to have a tax audit carried out if the sales, turnover or gross receipts of business exceed Rs 1 crore in the financial year. However, a taxpayer may be required to get their accounts audited in certain other circumstances. We have categorised the various circumstances in the tables mentioned below:

NOTE: The threshold limit of Rs 1 crore for a tax audit is proposed to be increased to Rs 5 crore with effect from AY 2020-21 (FY 2019-20) if the taxpayer's cash receipts are limited to 5% of the gross receipts or turnover, and if the taxpayer's cash payments are limited to 5% of the aggregate payments.

The various categories of taxpayers are:

Category of Person Business

Carrying on business (not opting for presumptive taxation scheme*)

Carrying on business eligible for presumptive taxation under Section 44AE, 44BB or 44BBB

Carrying on business eligible for presumptive taxation under Section 44AD

Carrying on the business and is not eligible to claim presumptive taxation under Section 44AD due to opting out for presumptive taxation in any one financial year of the lock-in period i.e. 5 consecutive years from when the presumptive tax scheme was opted

Threshold

Total sales, turnover or gross receipts exceed Rs 1 crore in the FY

Claims profits or gains lower than the prescribed limit under presumptive taxation scheme

Declares taxable income below the limits prescribed under the presumptive tax scheme and has income exceeding the basic threshold limit

If income exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax in the subsequent 5 consecutive tax years from the financial year when the presumptive taxation was not opted for



Carrying on business which is declaring profits as per presumptive taxation scheme under Section 44AD

If the total sales, turnover or gross receipts does not exceed Rs 2 crore in the financial year, then tax audit will **not** apply to such businesses.

Profession

Carrying on profession

Total gross receipts exceed Rs 50 lakh in the FY

Carrying on the profession eligible for presumptive taxation under Section 44ADA

1. Claims profits or gains lower than the prescribed limit under the presumptive taxation scheme

2. Income exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to income tax

Business loss

In case of loss from carrying on of business and not opting for presumptive taxation scheme

Total sales, turnover or gross receipts exceed Rs 1 crore

If taxpayer's total income exceeds basic threshold limit but he has incurred a loss from carrying on a business (not opting for presumptive taxation scheme)

In case of loss from business when sales, turnover or gross receipts exceed 1 crore, the taxpayer is subject to tax audit under 44AB

Carrying on business (opting presumptive taxation scheme under section 44AD) and having a business loss but with income below basic threshold limit

Tax audit not applicable

Carrying on business (presumptive taxation scheme under section 44AD applicable) and having a business loss but with income exceeding basic threshold limit

Declares taxable income below the limits prescribed under the presumptive tax scheme and has income exceeding the basic threshold limit

PENALTY FOR NON COMPLIANCE

Section 271B provides for Penalty equal to 0.5% of the total sales, turnover or gross receipts, or Rs.1.5 lakh whichever is less in case the assessee fails to get his accounts audited or fails to furnish a copy of such audit report as required under that section.

any other law (i.e. law other than income tax law).

A company is required to get its accounts audited compulsorily under Companies Act 2013. So, it will furnish Form 3CA.

- FORM 3CB - In respect of a taxpayer carrying on a business or profession but who is not required to get his accounts audited under any other law.

AUDIT FORMS FOR TAX AUDIT

The audit report has to be furnished in either of the following forms:

- FORM 3CA-In respect of a taxpayer carrying on a business or profession and who is already mandated to get his accounts audited under

A proprietorship entity or partnership firm, having turnover of more than 1 crore and not opting for presumptive income scheme, is not required to get its accounts audited under any other law except income tax. So, it will furnish Form 3CB.



Along with either of the forms mentioned above, tax auditor shall also furnish FORM 3CD which forms part of the audit report and contains the prescribed particulars.

Particulars of Form 3CA

Point 1

- Name and address of the taxpayer along with Permanent Account Number.
- Name of the Auditor (Individual/ Firm as the case may be).
- Law under which accounts have been audited (eg: Companies Act).
- Date of Audit Report.
- Period of Profit & Loss Account/ Income & Expenditure Account. (Beginning Date & End Date)
- Date of Balance Sheet.

Point 2

- Declaration of attaching Form 3CD along with the audit report.

Point 3

- Audit Observations/ Qualifications found in the details related to Form 3CD.

Point 4

- Place & Date of signing audit report.
- Name, Address, and Membership Number of the Auditor.
- Stamp/ Seal of the Auditor.

Particulars of Form 3CB

Point 1

- Date of Balance Sheet.
- Period of Profit & Loss Account/ Income & Expenditure Account. (Beginning Date & End Date).
- Name and address of the taxpayer along with Permanent Account Number.

Point 2

- Address, where the books of accounts are kept.
- Address of branches (if books are kept at branches also).

Point 3(a)

- Audit Observations/ Qualifications/ Comments/ Discrepancies.

Point 3(b)

- Declaration by the auditor regarding –

- Obtaining all the information and explanations necessary for the audit.
- Assurance that the organization (including branches) maintains proper books of accounts.
- Balance sheet and Profit & Loss Account gives a true and fair view.

Point 4

- Declaration of attaching Form 3CD along with the audit report.

Point 5

- Audit observations/ discrepancies found in the details related to Form 3CD.

Point 6

- Place & Date of signing audit report.
- Name, Address, and Membership Number of the auditor.
- Stamp/ Seal of the auditor.

Particulars of Form 3CD

Form 3CD is a 41-points detailed statement of particulars. All the details related to various aspects of the business and transactions have to be filled at appropriate places. A detailed explanation of each point of Form 3CD can be seen here.

Form 3CE – Audit report in respect of non-residents and foreign companies

Non-residents and foreign companies receiving royalty or fees for technical services from the government or an Indian concern have to get their accounts audited.

The auditor will furnish the report in FORM 3CE along with an annexure mentioning the particulars.

Particulars of Form 3CE

Point 1

- Name and address of the non-resident along with Permanent Account Number,
- Financial year, for which the auditor has conducted the audit,

Point 2

- Declaration about obtaining all the information and explanations necessary for the audit,

Point 3

- Certification about the permanent establishment/ fixed place of the profession in India,

Point 4

- Declaration of the income from royalty/ fees for technical services under section 44DA for the relevant assessment year,



Point 5

- Signature and name of the Auditor along with stamp/ seal

Details relating to income by way of royalty or fees for technical services will have to be mentioned in the Annexures that are a part of this form.

Due Date of obtaining the audit report

A taxpayer has to obtain the audit report on or before 30th September of the relevant Assessment Year. For FY 2019-20, the audit report has to be obtained until 30th September 2020.

In case of the taxpayers obtaining 3CE audit report, the due date is 30th November of the relevant assessment year. For FY 2019-20, Form 3CE has to be obtained till 30th November 2020.

Auditor will submit the audit report to the taxpayer electronically which has to be approved by the taxpayer before it gets filed.

AMENDMENTS IN TAX AUDIT

According to the Finance Act 2020

The threshold limit for tax audit u/s 44AB increased from Rs.1 crore to Rs. 5 crore if:-

- Total cash receipts <5% of Total receipt
- Total cash payment<5% of Total payment

Amendment is made to the explanation (ii) of the section 44AB (where the due date to file the Tax Audit Report is mentioned) and now the due date of furnishing the Tax Audit Report has been made as “the date one month prior to the due date of filling of return of income specified under sub-section 1 of section 139.” Earlier, the due date to file tax audit report was same as due date of filling of Income Tax Return by the assessee.



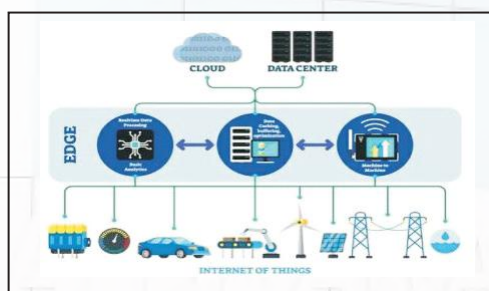
Edge Computing – An Overview



Siddhartha Siddu
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Edge computing is transforming the way data is being handled, processed, and delivered from millions of devices around the world. The explosive growth of internet-connected devices along with new applications that require real-time computing power, continues to drive edge-computing systems. Faster networking technologies, such as 5G wireless, are allowing for edge computing systems to accelerate the creation or support of realtime applications, such as video processing and analytics, self-driving cars, artificial intelligence and robotics etc.



Edge computing is a part of a distributed computing program in which information processing is located close to the edge where things people produce or consume that information. Edge computing was developed due to the exponential growth of Internet of Things (IoT) devices, which connect to the internet for either receiving information from the cloud or delivering data back to the cloud. Many IoT devices generate large amounts of data during the course of their operations.

Benefits of Edge Computing:

Privacy & Security: Organizations need fast, accurate security systems to help keep their buildings and information safe by encrypting data with different encryption mechanism, since data may transit between different distributed nodes connected through the internet before eventually reaching the cloud. Edge computing makes

security systems more efficient when operating at a lower bandwidth. Data from security cameras are frequently collected, stored in the cloud through a signal. It allows each device to have an internal computer that is able to transfer footage to the cloud when it is needed.

Scalability: Edge computing offers high scalability to the network. For extending the network as and when required, we can increase the devices, data centres, and the processors without affecting other parts of the network.

Speed : Edge computing brings analytical computational resources close to the end users and therefore helps to speed up the communication speed. A well designed edge platform would significantly outperform a traditional cloud-based system.

Efficiency: Due to the proximity of the analytical resources to the end users, sophisticated analytical tools and Artificial Intelligence tools can run on the edge of the system. This placement at the edge helps to increase operational efficiency and contributes many advantages to the system.

Lowered Operational Costs: Because edge computing helps collect data, it does not require a central server to determine what action should be taken. This helps reduce operational costs by needing less storage to hold the information.

Real-Time Data Analysis : Data is normally sent to one central location so that it can be analyzed in order to take proper action. Edge computing allows for the data analysis to take place near the area where it is created. With Edge technology, the data can be kept close to its origin point, which is optimal for nearly real-time decision making.



Reliability: Edge computing systems must provide actions to recover from a failure and alerting the user. To this aim, each device must maintain the network topology of the entire distributed system, so that detection of errors and recovery become easily applicable. Other factors that may influence this aspect are the connection technology in use, which may provide different levels of reliability, and the accuracy of the data produced at the edge that could be unreliable due to particular environment conditions.

To adapt and find innovative ways to better serve their customers, many banks and financial institutions have redesigned their processes with machine learning and other emerging technologies. To help create a personalized experience, many financial institutions are moving to Edge computing, which places the processing and storage capabilities near the perimeter of the provider's network. Computation happens in the cloud, which can increase speed and lower latency.

Use of Edge Computing in Banking and Financial services:

Banks have started experimenting with edge computing, coupled with 5G technology. Edge computing is helping banks bring analytics closer to customers. We list some use cases in banks and financial institutions below:

- **Personalised customer offerings :** Banks offer customers generic products as soon as they walk into a branch. Using near-field communication (NFC) technology

and data based on interactions with a customer and applying real-time analytics through edge computing, bank can provide personalised offerings.

- **Insights for insurance providers:** Insurance companies are monitoring vehicle condition and driving statistics to arrive at insurance premium. With a device fitted in the vehicle, insurance provider can monitor real time data on regular basis to arrive at suitable insurance premium or any road side assistance.
 - **Real-time Fraud detection :** Online banking accounts for most banking frauds. These frauds may occur at the transaction level or be deemed to be suspicious activity, based on payment frequency or profile changes. Using edge computing, banks can put in place a real-time fraud detection mechanism through real-time advanced analytics for each transaction.
 - **Real-time information for trading firms and hedge funds:** In the case of trading firms and hedge funds, a lag of even a millisecond in providing an update on a particular stock or hedge fund information may have a substantial impact on business. Banks can use edge computing to set up infrastructure near stock exchanges in order to process data in real time and run complex algorithms.
- Banks' adoption of edge computing:** Banks have already started working on use cases with a focus on adopting edge computing because of its benefits such



as enabling faster decision-making, reducing costs, and providing speed, low latency, security and scalability. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia is exploring the adoption of edge computing to improve its customer experience. It believes it can improve the digital experience of its customers by using edge computing and 5G technology to optimise its network infrastructure.

The Future of Edge Computing :

Shifting data processing to the edge of the network can help companies take advantage of the growing number of IoT edge devices, improve network speeds, and enhance customer experiences. The scalable nature of edge computing also makes it an ideal solution for fast growing companies, especially if they're already making use of colocation data centers and cloud infrastructure. By taking advantage of edge computing, companies can optimize their networks to provide flexible and reliable service that will bolster their brand and keep their customers happy. Edge computing offers several advantages over traditional forms of network architecture and will surely continue to play an important role for companies going forward. With more and more internet-connected devices hitting the market, innovative organizations have likely only scratched the surface of what's possible with edge computing.



NICASA ELECTED TEAM FOR 20 - 21



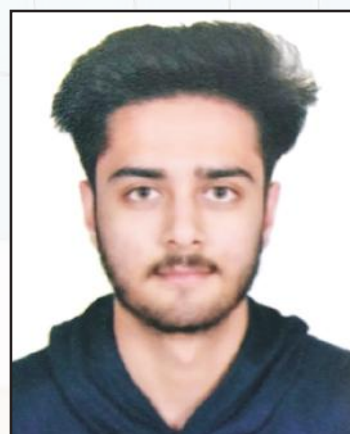
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