OVERVIEW OF eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)

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INTRODUCTION

XBRL stands for e**X**tensible **B**usiness **R**eporting **L**anguage. It is one of a family of 'Extensible Markup Language' (XML) languages which is becoming a standard means of communicating information between businesses and on the internet. XBRL provides major benefits in the preparation, analysis and communication of business information and is fast becoming an accepted reporting language globally. It offers major benefits to all those who have to create, transmit, use or analyse such information.

a. **Extensible**: means the user can extend the application of a particular business data beyond its original intended purpose and the major advantage is that the extended use can be determined even by the users and not just the ones who merely prepare the business data. This is achieved by adding tags which are both human and machine readable – describing what the data is.
The property of extensibility is very handy in situations when list of items reported for various elements of the financial statements are not the same across firms, industries, and countries.
For example, many an item constituting non-current assets in Oil and Gas Industry (items like rigs, exploratory oil and gas wells) may not be applicable to companies in

general. In a situation of this kind, XBRL may prepare a taxonomy called a 'Global Common Document' (GCD) for items common to all the firms, industries, and countries. And, any country specific, industry specific and firm-specific variations (extensions / limitations) can, then, be written as independent taxonomies that can be imported and incorporated with the GCD.

b. **Business:** means relevant to the type of business transaction. XBRL focus is on describing the financial statements for both public and private companies.

c. **Reporting**: the intention behind promoting use of XBRL is to have all companies report their financial statements in a consolidated manner using the specified formats.

d. **Language**: XBRL is based on XML, which prescribes the manner in which the data can be "marked-up" or "tagged" to make it more meaningful to human readers as well as to computers-based system.

There is a dramatic improvement in processing of Financial Statements as XBRL documents can be prepared efficiently, extracted reliably, published more easily, analyzed quickly, retrieved by investors simply, and enables smarter investments.

XBRL solves two significant issues. The first issue is that preparing a financial statement for printing, for a Web site, and for filing today means that a company could typically enter information three times. With XBRL, information will be entered once and the same information will be "rendered" as a printed financial statement, an HTML document for a Web site, an EDGAR (Electronic Data Gathering, Analysis, Retrieval) filing file, a raw XML file, or a specialized reporting format such as periodic banking and other regulatory reports.

The second issue is that earlier, extracting specified detailed information from a financial statement, even an electronic financial statement like a regulatory filing, was a manual process. For example, a company cannot tell a computer program to "Get the prepaid expenses for 2008" from an electronic financial statement. If a financial statement is prepared using XBRL, computer programs can easily extract every piece of information in that statement

XBRL is not the following:

a. It needs to be clearly understood that XBRL does not represent a set of accounting standards, which remain the prerogative of the regulatory standards bodies. XBRL is merely a platform on which reporting standards content will reside and be represented.
b. XBRL is not a detailed universal chart of accounts. Formulation of a company's chart of accounts is an exercise conducted by its management with regard to its

specific business intricacies. XBRL can facilitate the implementation of such structures through it ability to transport data between disparate software applications that might be used within an organizations operational structures.
c. XBRL is not a GAAP translator. It does not provide a mechanism for facilitating a drilldown of existing GAAP information into lower levels of information that would be necessary for translating financial statements from one GAAP to another. The business-reporting document contains the same GAAP information, be it in an XBRL format or an MS word or PDF format.
d. XBRL is not a proprietary technology. XBRL is freely licensed and available to the public. XBRL is XML-based and therefore is expected to be widely available in software applications.
e. XBRL is not a Transaction Protocol. XBRL is designated to address issues related to generation and usage of information contained within business reports and begin at the accounting classification level. XBRL is about business reporting information, not about data capture at the transaction level.

EVOLUTION OF XRBL

The inception of XBRL can be traced back to April 1998, when Charles Hoffman, a CPA with Knight Vale and Gregory, a Washington based firm, investigated how XML could be used for electronic reporting of financial information. Charles Hoffman along with the High Task Force of the AICPA began developing prototypes of financial statements and audit schedules using XML.

In January 1999, the completed prototype (ultimately named XBRL) was handed over to the AICPA, which agreed that XBRL was important to the Accounting profession. Later in June 1999, Charles Hoffman along with his associates created a business plan for XML-based financial statements, originally code named XFRML (later changed to XBRL).

In August 1999 an XBRL Steering Committee was formed comprising twelve companies along with the AICPA as its members. These twelve companies were Arthur Andersen LLP, Deloitte & Touche LLP, e-content company, Ernst & Young LLP, FreeEDGAR.com, Inc. (now Edgar Online, Inc.), FRx Software Corporation, Great Plains, KPMG LLP, Cohen Computer Consulting, Microsoft Corporation, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, and The Woodburn Group.

In October 1999, the XBRL Steering Committee's first meeting took place in New York, where the development began on the first taxonomy namely - XBRL for Financial Statements for the Commercial and Industrial Sector, which represented about 80% of all publicly traded U.S. companies.

In April 2000, the new brand for the technology namely "XBRL" was unveiled for the first time in a press conference held in New York.

In July 2000, the Steering Committee released Specification 1.0, the first XBRL Specification for Financial Statements for Commercial and Industrial Companies in the United States.

Around the same time, the Committee also announced the formation of a non-profit international organization namely XBRL International, for rapid global expansion and adoption of XBRL. Membership in the XBRL Steering Committee grew to more than 50 entities, including several international professional organizations.

In August 2000, Bill Gates declared XML to be the next revolution on the Internet and announced the .net strategy, which included XML tools in upcoming Microsoft products.

In June 2001, XBRL International announced development efforts to create XBRL for General Ledger to allow tagged data to be moved into and out of the general ledger. This would serve as a bridge between business reporting and transaction reporting.
In October 2001, XBRL Australia, XBRL Canada, XBRL Germany, XBRL IASB, XBRL Japan, XBRL-Netherlands, and XBRL-UK formed the first jurisdictions under XBRL International to support the development of XBRL.
In December 2001, XBRL International finalised XBRL 2.0, the Enhanced XML Scheme-Based Specification for Global Business Reporting. This release implemented the new World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) XML Schema Recommendation and utilised other new technologies such as XML Linking.

In December 2003, XBRL International issued a Public Working Draft of the XBRL 2.1 Conformance suite, which provided more than 200 tests to verify that applications processed XBRL 2.1 documents correctly. The Financial Reporting Taxonomies Architecture (FRTA) 1.0, which was also released at the same time, provided guidelines for the effective creation and use of taxonomies.

In January 2004, TSX Group Inc. (TSX Group) became the first Canadian public company, as well as the first publicly-listed stock exchange globally, to publish its annual financial results in XBRL.

In March 2004, the total jurisdictions under XBRL International increased to 9 with Ireland and Spain too joining in. Subsequently, over the years 2004-05, the Steering Committee released new taxonomies for GL as well as for US GAAP and UK GAAP

XBRLS (XBRL Simple Application Profile)

In 2008 Charlie Hoffman and Rene van Egmond proposed a simplified, more user-friendly XBRL application profile of XBRL that makes using XBRL easier for most business users, improves the potential for interoperability, and improves the potential for comparability needed by most business users, business communities, regulators and independent software vendors.

The stated goals of XBRLS are "to maximize XBRL's benefits, reduce costs of implementation, and maximize the functionality and effectiveness of XBRL. XBRL is a general purpose specification, based on the idea that no one is likely to use 100% of the components of XBRL in building any one solution. XBRLS specifies a subset of XBRL that is designed to meet the needs of most business users in most situations, and offers it as a starting point for others. This approach creates an application profile of XBRL (equivalent to a database view but concerned with metadata i.e. text, voice, or image that describes what the audience wants or needs to see or experience).

XBRLS is intended to enable the non-XBRL expert to create both XBRL metadata and XBRL reports in a simple and convenient manner. At the same time, it seeks to improve the usability of XBRL, the interoperability among XBRL-based solutions, the effectiveness of XBRL extensions and to reduce software development costs. The profile was created by Rene van Egmond and Charlie Hoffman, who was the initial creator of XBRL. It borrows heavily from the US GAAP Taxonomy Architecture.

USERS OF XBRL

A) Corporations:
Since XBRL was designed to handle corporate financial information, it logically follows that corporations would be one of the primary users. These days most major corporations provide some sort of company financial information via the Internet. Both the corporations providing this information and the investors who are receiving it need an easy way to do so. XBRL provides a method via which financial information can be delivered to end users quickly and easily.
The main benefit to the corporation is that the information can be entered once and maintained in a standard format. Required forms and documents can then be automatically generated from the XBRL formatted document. This prevents the duplication of financial data and thereby helps prevent errors and inconsistencies.

B) Investors, Accountants and other users of Corporate Financial Data:
Having a standardized and machine-readable format is invaluable to consumers of corporate financial information. XBRL provides just such a format. Without it, consumers of the data would be stuck trying to negotiate a format for a data feed with each corporation they wished to receive data from or would be forced to manually enter data obtained from a non-machine-readable source. In addition to the lessening the time and expense involved with either of the alternatives, XBRL also helps prevent the errors they can cause. By having a standardized format, developers can share code designed to read XBRL or purchase tools with XBRL support built in. On top of preventing errors, being able to use previously tested XBRL tools also increases productivity and brings the data to those who might otherwise not have the time, money, know-how to retrieve it on their own.

ADVANTAGES OF USING XBRL

XBRL offers major benefits at all stages of business reporting and analysis. The benefits are mainly by way of automation, cost saving, faster, more reliable and more accurate handling of data, improved analysis and better quality of information and decision-making. These overall advantages of XBRL have been briefly discussed below:

i. Automated Data processing: XBRL enables automation of financial data thus making it computer readable. This eliminates the laborious manual process of data collation, re-entry, comparison as well as the inaccuracies that go with it.
XBRL allows very efficient handling of business data by computer software and supports all the standard tasks involved in compiling, storing and using business data. XBRL software also facilitates automatic checking of information and thus makes the entire process of data collection and analysis more reliable and accurate. For example, data from different company divisions with different accounting systems can be assembled quickly, cheaply and efficiently if the sources of information have been upgraded to using XBRL.

ii. Cost Saving: A lot of effort would be expended if all the tasks ranging from data collection to analysis and reporting were to be done manually. This entire process would prove to be very expensive and tedious. However adoption of XBRL for data processing will reduce the manpower involved and result in considerable amount of cost saving.

iii. Time Saving: Use of manual workforce for gathering and collating financial information will be a time consuming affair and will delay the process of analysis and meaningful reporting of data. However the powerful XBRL software increases the speed of handling the data and completes all aspects of data processing in quick time. This time reduction will allow users to increase their focus on analysis and help in prompt decision making. For example, searches for particular information which might normally take hours can be completed with XBRL in a fraction of a second.

iv. Better Financial Reporting: XBRL also facilitates preparation of quality and timely reports to suit different needs. Once data is gathered in XBRL, different types of reports using varying subsets of the data can be produced with minimum effort.
A company finance division, for example, could quickly and reliably generate internal management reports, financial statements for publication, tax and other regulatory filings, as well as credit reports for lenders.
XBRL also does not enforce any standardisation in financial reporting. Its language is flexible and supports all current aspects of reporting in different countries and industries. It can also be adjusted to meet particular business requirements of individual organizations. Taxonomy extensions also permit diverse companies to include additional concepts in their business reports besides meeting the accounting regulations of their respective countries.

v. Multi Language Capability: XBRL can read and understand data in different languages and accounting standards and can be flexibly adapted to meet different needs of various users. The taxonomies and tags associated with the system allow for speedier multi-language data reads and also enhance transmission of data across the globe. Software and mapping tools allow businesses to transfer existing information into XBRL quickly and efficiently.

vi. Improved Data Analysis: The XBRL software helps to automatically validate and manipulate data received electronically. XBRL facilitates a deeper and accurate analysis of the automated data to meet the requirements of all types of end users. This thorough analysis will equip business leaders with greater confidence to make financial decisions that impact their companies,
For example, banks and other financial institutions can analyse loan applications as well as a borrower's financial records more quickly and more accurately which may increase the approval of good loans and significantly lower the acceptance of loans to high risk borrowers.

Advantages of XBRL to Individual Stakeholders

All types of organisations can use XBRL to save costs and improve efficiency in handling business and financial information. Due to its flexible nature, XBRL can be adapted to suit a wide variety of requirements of preparers as well as users of financial data.
The prominent entities that can benefit from use of XBRL are government regulators, stock exchanges, investment analysts, banks, financial companies, accountants, auditors, accountancy software vendors, and information technology companies. The ways in which some of these main organisations benefit by use of XBRL are given below:

Regulators and Government Bodies: By introducing XBRL for reporting, regulators and other government authorities can:

- Obtain data which can be entered automatically into systems without reformatting or other "translation" effort.
- Dramatically reduce costs by automating routine tasks.
- Quickly and automatically identify problems with filings.
- Analyse and compare data much more quickly, efficiently and reliably. Benefit from the use of software in validation and analysis.
- Monitor data and activities and reach judgments with far greater speed and confidence.
- Focus effort on analysis, decision-making and dealing with counterparties rather than on data manipulation.
- Provide a much faster and focused response to counterparties.
- Promote efficiencies and cost savings throughout the regulatory filing process.

Stock Exchanges: Stock Exchanges can use XBRL to

- Make their process of company data collection more efficient, comprehensive, and reliable.
- Increase the value and competitiveness of the data products which they offer to institutions and private investors.
- Strengthen the transparency and robustness of information on their markets.

Depending on the circumstances, Exchanges may be able to encourage or mandate the filing of information by companies in XBRL or convert company data into XBRL. They can then offer data in XBRL form, benefitting all consumers of investment information. The result is a set of more competitive and valuable exchange data products as well as improved exposure for the Exchange.

Investment Analysts: By using XBRL, investment analysts and advisers can benefit from:

- Much greater transparency, clarity and consistency in company financial data.
- The ability to handle and compare a broader range of companies and deeper set of information.
- More powerful software tools for analysis, comparison and benchmarking.
- Far more efficient means of finding specific company data.
- The ability to select data from a variety of companies within seconds for comparison and analysis.

In short, XBRL can help the analyst community provide quicker and better quality investment advice and decisions.

Financial Companies: Through the adoption of XBRL, companies in the financial information industry will be able to:

- Obtain company financial data in a standardised and predictable form.
- Significantly reduce costs by automating many aspects of the gathering and storage of financial data.
- Switch efforts from routine data gathering to analysis.
- Provide a faster, clearer, deeper and more accurate view of company financial performance.
- Produce richer and more usable products containing XBRL data.

Banks: Through XBRL, loan and credit management departments of banks can:

- Obtain data quickly and reliably via automated reporting.
- Reduce costs in processing data.
- Compare and analyse financial information much more reliably, fully and effectively using automated processes.
- Track financial performance more quickly and efficiently.
- Reach decisions more confidently and provide a quicker response to clients.

In particular, Credit Risk Assessment companies are already working within XBRL International on the introduction of XBRL in this area. XBRL also facilitates Credit

Insurance Underwriting decisions through a high-quality assessment of the concerned data.

Accountants: The development of XBRL software and its implementation all over the world has helped the community of accountants and auditors immensely. Through the use of XBRL in companies, accountants will be able to:

- Obtain more rapid and reliable data on company financial performance.
- Greatly reduce effort and costs in gathering and analysing data.
- Simplify and automate tasks.
- Focus effort on analysis and value-added work.
- Make better use of software to improve efficiency and speed.
- Facilitate paperless financial reporting.

As XBRL software allows for automated machine-to-machine communication, accountants, data entry clerks, and auditors can receive and begin to review and study blocks of data at significantly reduced speeds. Auditors around the world can also devote more of their time to reviewing data received from another country rather than focusing on validating the accuracy of the information. In short, XBRL can speed up, reduce effort and increase reliability in accounting and auditing tasks. The accounting community can play an important role in explaining and encouraging the adoption of XBRL. Major accounting companies are important members of the XBRL Consortium.

Software, Systems and IT Companies: XBRL offers software, systems and IT companies a range of opportunities to enhance existing products, develop new ones and expand their business. It enables these companies to:

- Adopt a data standard for transferring business and financial information, avoiding the commercial conflicts and client aggravation caused by competing proprietary standards.
- Create software to support the preparation, publication and collection of data in XBRL.
- Create software to select, compare and analyse financial data in XBRL.

Software, systems and IT companies are among key members of the XBRL consortium. Their areas of activity range though general software and data handling, accounting, data analysis and validation, business systems, data publishing, to specialist XBRL and XML products.

XBRL INTERNATIONAL

XBRL International is a not-for-profit consortium of approximately 550 companies and agencies worldwide working together to build the XBRL language and promote and support its adoption. It is comprised of jurisdictions which represent countries, regions or international bodies and which focus on the progress of XBRL in their

area. The number of established jurisdictions has grown from 7 to 22 over the years. Around 5 jurisdictions, including India are presently in the provisional stage.
It operates mainly through the XBRL Steering Committee and has over the years produced a variety of specifications and taxonomies for digitizing financial information in accordance with the accounting rules and other regulations prevailing in different countries. The consortium members meet periodically in international conferences and conduct committee work regularly throughout the week.
This collaborative effort began in 1998 and has produced a variety of specifications and taxonomies to support the goal of providing a standard, XML-based language for digitizing business reports in accordance with the rules of accounting in each country or with other reporting regimes such as banking regulation or performance benchmarking.

XBRL INDIA

The development of XBRL technology in India started mainly around the period 2005-07. India is probably the first among developing countries to introduce XBRL standard in its reporting system. XBRL India is the provisional jurisdiction of XBRL International and is facilitated by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). XBRL India is governed by a Steering Committee which is headed by the President, ICAI.

Its objectives are:

- To promote and encourage the adoption of XBRL in India as the standard for electronic business reporting in India
- To facilitate education and marketing of XBRL
- To develop and manage XBRL taxonomies
- To keep the developed XBRL taxonomies updated with regard to international developments
- To represent Indian interests within XBRL International
- To contribute to the international development of XBRL

ICAI has been actively working on to develop and promote a standard taxonomy for XBRL, currently based on the Indian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) while incorporating the architectural features of the IFRS. It also has a dedicated group working on XBRL since January 2007, under the chairmanship of its President. XBRL India has developed Draft General Purpose Financial Reporting XBRL taxonomy for Commercial and Industrial Companies. This taxonomy covers the financial statements like Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, and Cash Flow Statement and related non-financial information. The draft taxonomy has been developed conforming to Indian Accounting Standards and Company Law. XBRL India is currently developing XBRL Taxonomy for the Banking Sector.

Other Organisations in India using XBRL

Members of XBRL India among others include regulators such as Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), stock exchanges like Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE), and some private sector companies.
Both leading stock exchanges of India, BSE and NSE have migrated to XBRL from the paper based model and offer a unified electronic platform, popularly known as 'CorpFiling' system, which enables the companies listed in either or both of the exchanges to electronically file their disclosures. Approximately 100 top companies of India are using CorpFiling XBRL platform for filing mandatory information. BSE has played an important role in the initiation of XBRL reporting platform in India and was the first one to formally adopt XBRL in the country.
To attune to the new XBRL based reporting standards, legal and regulatory changes are required. SEBI has thus issued a mandate for select companies to submit their Financial Statements through the Corporate Filing and Dissemination System (CFDS) starting in the first phase in 2008.
Recently, RBI has also moved to XBRL based electronic filing system for the Basel II Reporting by Banks, wherein banks are required to submit their returns for capital adequacy returns data through the existing Online Return Filing System (ORFS). Banks are now upgrading to Core Banking Solution (CBS) and also sprucing up their internal Management Information Systems (MIS), which will create a platform for the implementation of XBRL solutions.
Ministry of Corporate Affairs [MCA] is planning to use extensible business reporting language (XBRL) in an effort to work closely with SEBI and RBI, which are also migrating to XBRL. While MCA maintains a database of all registered companies, SEBI deals with listed firms and RBI with banks and non-banking finance companies. "Through e-filing, MCA has obtained a mass database which is available in public domain. So far its use is restricted to getting information on companies. But this data can be productively used for examining and analysing the direction in which companies are moving. XBRL, combined with a sophisticated technology, will further support these objectives.

USEFUL WEBSITES

XBRL INTERNATIONAL- http://www.xbrl.org/Home/
XBRL INDIA - http://www.xbrl.org/in/
IASB - http://www.iasb.org/XBRL/Resources/Fundamentals.htm
IRIS - http://www.irisindia.net/xbrl/

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Mr.Rajkumar S Adukia is an eminent business consultant, academician, writer, and speaker. A senior partner of Adukia & Associates he has authored more than 34 books on a wide range of subjects. His books on IFRS namely, "Encyclopedia on IFRS (3000 pages) and The Handbook on IFRS (1000 pages) has served number of professionals who are on the lookout for a practical guidance on IFRS. The book on "Professional Opportunities for Chartered Accountants" is a handy tool and ready referencer to all Chartered Accountants.

In addition to being a Chartered Accountant, Company Secretary, Cost Accountant, MBA, Dip IFR (UK), Mr. Adukia also holds a Degree in Law and Diploma in LaborLaws. He has been involved in the activities of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) since 1984 as a convenor of Kalbadevi CPE study circle. He was the Chairman of the Western Region of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India in 1997 and has been actively involved in various committees of ICAI. He became a member of the Central Council in 1998 and ever since he has worked tirelessly towards knowledge sharing, professional development and enhancing professional opportunities for members. He is a regular contributor to the various committees of the ICAI. He is currently the Chairman of Committee for Members in Industry and Internal Audit Standard Board of ICAI.

Mr. Adukia is a rank holder from Bombay University. He did his graduation from Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics. He received a Gold Medal for highest marks in Accountancy & Auditing in the Examination. He passed the Chartered Accountancy with 1st Rank in Inter CA & 6th Rank in Final CA, and 3rd Rank in Final Cost Accountancy Course in 1983. He started his practice as a Chartered Accountant on 1st July 1983, in the three decades following which he left no stone unturned, be it academic expertise or professional development. His level of knowledge, source of information, professional expertise spread across a wide range of subjects has made him a strong and sought after professional in every form of professional assignment.

He has been coordinating with various professional institutions, associations' universities, University Grants Commission and other educational institutions. Besides he has actively participated with accountability and standards-setting organizations in India and at the international level. He was a member of J.J. Irani committee which drafted Companies Bill 2008. He is also member of Secretarial Standards Board of ICSI. He represented ASSOCHAM as member of Cost Accounting Standards Board of ICWAI. He was a member of working group of Competition Commission of India, National Housing Bank, NABARD, RBI, CBI etc.

He has served on the Board of Directors in the capacity of independent director at BOI Asset management Co. Ltd, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and SBI Mutual Funds Management Pvt Ltd. He was also a member of the London Fraud Investigation Team.

Mr. Rajkumar Adukia specializes in IFRS, Enterprise Risk Management, Internal Audit, Business Advisory and Planning, Commercial Law Compliance, XBRL, Labor Laws, Real Estate, Foreign Exchange Management, Insurance, Project Work, Carbon Credit, Taxation and Trusts. His clientele include large corporations, owner-managed companies, small manufacturers, service businesses, property management and construction, exporters and importers, and professionals. He has undertaken specific assignments on fraud investigation and reporting in the corporate sector and has developed background material on the same.

Based on his rich experience, he has written numerous articles on critical aspects of finance-accounting, auditing, taxation, valuation, public finance. His authoritative articles appear regularly in financial papers like Business India, Financial Express, Economic Times and other professional / business magazines. He has authored several accounting and auditing manuals. He has authored books on vast range of topics including IFRS, Internal Audit, Bank Audit, Green Audit, SEZ, CARO, PMLA, Antidumping, Income Tax Search, Survey and Seizure, Real Estate etc. His books are known for their practicality and for their proactive approaches to meeting practice needs.

Mr. Rajkumar is a frequent speaker on trade and finance at seminars and conferences organized by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, various Chambers of Commerce, Income Tax Offices and other Professional Associations. He has also lectured at the S.P. Jain Institute of Management, Intensive Coaching Classes for Inter & Final CA students and Direct Taxes Regional Training Institute of CBDT. He also develops and delivers short courses, seminars and workshops on changes and opportunities in trade and finance. He has extensive experience as a speaker, moderator and panelist at workshops and conferences held for both students and professionals both nationally and internationally.. Mr. Adukia has delivered lectures abroad at forums of International Federation of Accountants and has travelled across countries for professional work.

Professional Association: *Mr. Rajkumar S Adukia with his well chartered approach towards professional assignments has explored every possible opportunity in the fields of business and profession. Interested professionals are welcome to share their thoughts in this regard.*