



THE ROAD AHEAD

ICV Program – Powering UAE's
post-covid economic growth

Page 3

VAT in OMAN - 4th in line to
introduce VAT in GCC

Page 6



From the Editor's Desk



Vijaya Mohan
Managing Partner

UAE has been long known for setting impressive benchmarks and action plans, be it with respect to its architecture, standard of living or sustainability goals. More importantly, the country is known for following through on these action plans effortlessly. In March 2021, **His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum**, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, announced the Dubai 2040 Urban Master Plan. The plan aims to make Dubai the world's best city to live in. An estimated 5.8 million residents will call Dubai home by 2040. Areas dedicated to economic and recreational activities will double, public beach areas will increase 4 times and 60% of Dubai's area will be nature reserves. The ultimate goal of the Master Plan is to create a truly inclusive environment that meets the needs of Dubai's diverse population, and inspires them to tap into their creative, innovative capacities helping them realize their true potential. UAE has presented so many incredible opportunities for us, and we

can't wait to witness and contribute to the nation's achievements.

On that note, welcome back to Evas Plus! We begin this edition with an insight on how ADNOC's flagship In-Country Value Program is powering UAE's post-covid economic growth and is now successfully implemented by and across 6 Participating Entities. We take you through important considerations for the program and how you can get your company certified. We further analyse this into implementation of Oman VAT, 4th among the 6 GCC countries to implement indirect taxation schemes. The area of IFRS and Anti-Money Laundering may seem complex, so we have provided simplified version for you. We cover everything from the requirements of the regulations to how they impact reporting and day to day operations.

All this and so much more!



رمضان كريم RAMADAN KAREEM

Evas International wishes you and your family 4 weeks of blessings, 30 days of clemency and 730 hours of enlightenment.

The Holy month of Ramadan is upon us and this being the 9th month of the Islamic calendar, is known as the month of forgiveness - A month that brings people together with fasting, prayers and shared kindness. As Muslims around the world begin observing the holy month of Ramadan, the global pandemic inevitably alters the tone of celebrations much like last year. But looking at the brighter side, while we socially distance ourselves from the rest of humanity, let us channel this opportunity to get closer to the holy month's spirit of generosity and hope. Let us take a moment to think about our actions and act upon goals of self-improvement not just for this month, but for the rest of our lives.

And may this Holy month bring you and your family all the blessings it holds.

IN-COUNTRY VALUE PROGRAM

Powering the UAE's post-covid economic growth

The United Arab Emirates has undergone a massive transformation in the last 50 years. What began as a small fishing village on the edge of the desert is currently one of the fastest growing economies in the world and for good reason. In recent years, UAE is seen visibly expanding from its role as an international business hub, towards a goal of attaining self-sufficiency. Entrepreneurs and businesses in the UAE are encouraged to produce and source more goods and services locally, and this is undeniably a major contributor in diversifying the GDP of the nation.

The In-Country Value (ICV) Program was one such initiative, pioneered by the ADNOC Group of Companies in 2018. The program was introduced with 3 primary objectives: Diversifying UAE's GDP, increasing employment opportunities for Emiratis in private sector and, localizing critical parts of its supply chain. Since its inception, ADNOC's flagship ICV program has driven AED 76 billion back into the UAE economy and created thousands of private sector jobs for Emiratis. As of date, 5 other Participating Entities have joined forces and launched the unified ICV Program. In order to submit tenders with any of the Participating Entities, in addition to other requisites, suppliers are required to present an ICV Certificate. The ICV score of the supplier is given a specified weightage in the tender evaluation and awarding process. On 15 December 2020, ADNOC announced that it will boost in-country value in the UAE for supporting the post-covid economic growth through this highly successful Program.



OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM



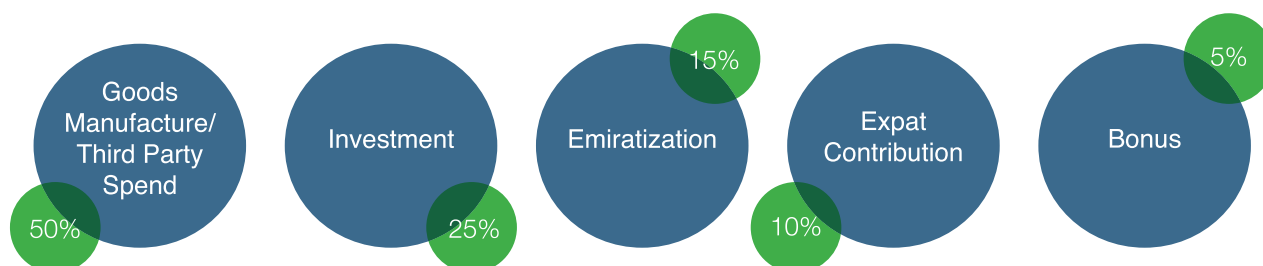
Frequently Asked Questions

What is IN-COUNTRY VALUE?

An ICV certificate held by an entity, is a **measure of the entity's contribution towards the local economy**. The score is arrived at based on a set of pre-determined criteria, as detailed in the supplier guidelines issued by the Participating Entities.

How is IN-COUNTRY VALUE measured?

The In-Country Value of an entity ('Supplier') is measured based on the annual value of procurement made by the supplier from other entities ('Vendors') based in the UAE. The score also takes into account the total value of fixed assets in the UAE, corresponding depreciation and the annual manpower costs expended on Emiratis and Expats in terms of salary, training and other benefits. Each of these aspects is given a distinct weightage in the overall score. Additionally, a supplier may also be eligible for a bonus score based on its revenue generated from outside UAE, Emirati headcount and annual growth in investments. The weightages are as follows:



Who can get certified?

Any entity based in or outside the UAE can get an ICV Certificate. The primary requirement in order to get their in-country value certified are the entity's latest Audited Financial Statements issued in accordance with IFRS by an MOE licensed auditor.

Exceptions to this requirement:

- The entity does not prepare standalone Financial Statements, but the parent company prepares combined Financial Statements – In such cases, obtain entity wise P&L and Trial Balance.
- In case of newly incorporated entities, management accounts prepared for a period of 9 months or less can be used.

Is there a minimum score?

No, there is no minimum threshold with respect to a supplier's ICV score. Based on the type of business, and operation model, the ICV scores may vary even among contemporaries within the same industry.

What is the validity of an ICV Certificate?

An ICV certificate is valid for 14 months from the date of issue of the audited financial statements.

Can a supplier having multiple branches get a single ICV Certificate?

For each license held, the entity must apply for a separate ICV certificate. However, if the entity has different branches in the same Emirate with identical activities and identical ownership listed on the licenses, then the entity can apply for one combined ICV certificate in that Emirate.

Other Important Considerations

Supplier Classification

For ICV purposes, suppliers are classified into 2 broad categories:

- Suppliers holding an industrial license – Treated as goods manufacturers
- Suppliers holding licenses other than an industrial license – Treated as service providers

Further, for ICV purposes, service providers registered in free zones are treated as 'Outside UAE' and registered in mainland are treated as being 'Inside UAE'. However, goods manufacturers are treated as 'Within UAE' regardless of where they are registered.

Standard scores

- All expenses incurred and paid directly to UAE government entities are eligible for a 100% ICV score.
- Depreciation expenses on fixed assets held within UAE in the name of the supplier are also eligible for 100% ICV score.
- Rental expenses and utility expenses such as water and electricity are eligible for 80% ICV score.

How Evas International, can help?

As a Certifying Body, we provide guidance on all ICV matters including:

- **Knowledge transfer and training** in the nuances of the ICV Program and the Supplier Submission Template (Rev 3.0) with ICV certificate samples
- **Guidance for timely submission** of the Supplier Template to the Certifying Body for performance of Agreed Upon Procedures by them
- **Alignment of the company's records** with the requirements of the ICV Program. This step

is extremely crucial since the ICV Program considers detailed supplier wise procurement, recording of payroll, investments etc. Ready retrieval of the required data ensuring 100% accuracy can improve the quality of reports, which in turn will enable easy completion of the Supplier Template

- Steps in identifying the **potential opportunities** to achieve the desired ICV results while demonstrating long-term benefits that can be derived as a Certified Entity. This can add value for the ICV Implementation Program.

Our ICV Team



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VAT in Oman



Ellis Ronita
Senior - Taxation

VAT is coming to Oman: The key takeaways

GCC Common VAT Agreement vs Oman VAT

Back in June 2016, all six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member states signed the Common VAT Agreement. It was agreed that each GCC Member State would introduce a VAT system at a rate of 5%.

As a result of this agreement, Oman announced the implementation of Value Added Tax ('VAT') on 12 October 2020. The VAT Law was published in the Official Gazette of Oman on Sunday, 18 October 2020 vide Royal Decree No. 121/2020. The date of implementation of VAT in Oman is 16 April 2021 (i.e. 180 days from the date of publication of the Law in the Official Gazette).

The Oman VAT Law is based on the principles laid down in the Unified GCC Agreement for VAT, comprising 106 Articles which are divided into 13 Chapters.

GCC Common
VAT Agreement
VS Oman VAT

Ranking

Registration
Threshold

Timelines for
registration

Comparison :
UAE VAT and
Oman VAT

Ranking

The country becomes the fourth Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) member state to implement VAT, following the UAE, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

Registration Threshold

The online registration for VAT is live and has commenced from 1st Feb 2021.

Mandatory registration : If total value of supplies of the current month + the immediately preceding 11 months exceeds OMR 38,500

Voluntary registration : If total value of supplies of the current month + the immediately preceding 11 months exceeds OMR 19,250

Timelines for registration

Value of annual supplies	Timeline for registration	Effective date of registration
Exceeding OMR 1 million	1 Feb 21 to 15 Mar 21	16 Apr 21
OMR 500,000 to OMR 1 million	1 Apr 21 to 31 May 21	1 Jul 21
OMR 250,000 to OMR 499,999	1 Jul 21 to 31 Aug 21	1 Oct 21
OMR 38,500 to OMR 249,999	1 Dec 21 to 28 Feb 22	1 Apr 22

Persons meeting the threshold for mandatory VAT registration will compulsorily be required to obtain registrations within the timelines specified above. Persons meeting the threshold for voluntary VAT registration may apply for registration anytime on or after 1 February 2021.

The Oman VAT Law specifies that a non-resident who makes supplies in Oman must also register for VAT as a non-resident taxpayer, irrespective of the threshold limits.

The Oman VAT Law also stipulates VAT Group registration, and the Executive Regulations will contain details of conditions to be met in order to register for VAT as a Group.

Comparison : UAE VAT and Oman VAT

Sector	UAE	OMAN
Education	Specified services: Zero rated	Exempt
Health	Specified services: Zero rated	Exempt
Financial services	Fee based services: Taxable Margin based services: Exempt	Exempt
Insurance	All non-life insurance: Taxable Life insurance: Exempt	Taxable
Food items	All taxable	Specified food items : Zero rated
Real estate	The first supply of residential buildings within (3) years of its completion: Zero rated Residential rental: Exempt Bare land: Exempt New housing: Zero rated	Residential rental: Exempt Resale of residential properties: Exempt Undeveloped land (bare land): Exempt

Our Taxation Team



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What's New in Reporting Standards



Rabeeh Ahmed
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1. Amendments in IAS-1 & IAS - 8

IAS 1

Introduction

IAS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements:

- Lays out the guidelines for the presentation of financial statements;
- Sets out minimum requirements of their content;
- It is applicable to all general purpose financial statements that are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Amendments

The changes or amendments are the following:

1. Classification of liabilities is based on the rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period. It specifies that classification is unaffected by expectations whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlements of a liability. If a liability otherwise meets the criteria for classification as non current it is classified as non current, even if the management intends to or expect to settle the liability within 12 months or indeed settles the liability between end of the reporting period and the date of issuance of financial statements. Amendments also explain that rights are in existence if covenants are complied with at the end of the reporting period
2. An entity has to disclose its material accounting policies, instead of significant accounting policies. Board has also developed guidelines and examples to explain and demonstrate how the material accounting policy is identified. Accounting policy is material, if only when considered with other information included in the entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence the decision of the primary user is of the financial statements.

Effective Date

These Amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023, with early adoption permitted.

IAS 8

Introduction

IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors:

- Prescribes the criteria for selecting and changing accounting policies;
- Explains the accounting for changes in estimates and reflecting corrections of prior period errors.

Changes in accounting policies and corrections of errors are generally accounted for retrospectively, unless this is impracticable; whereas changes in accounting estimates are generally accounted for prospectively.

Amendments

The changes or amendments are the following:

1. The definition of a change in accounting estimates is replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".
2. The revised standard clarifies that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of a prior period errors.
3. Accounting policy may require such items to be measured at monetary amounts that cannot be observed directly instead requires an estimation. In such cases, entity should develop an accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by the accounting policy. Developing accounting estimates requires the use of assumptions and judgements based on the latest available reliable information.

Effective Date

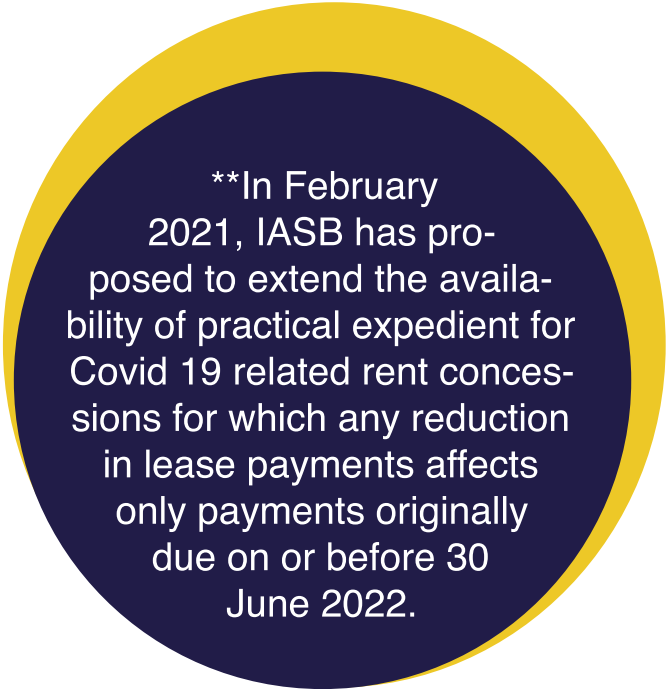
This Amendment to IAS 1 are effective for accounting policies and changes in accounting estimates that occur on or after 1 January 2023, with early adoption permitted

2. COVID-19 RELATED RENT CONCESSIONS

IASB in May 2020, has issued a practical expedient for the lessees to simplify the accounting of rent concession that are a direct consequence of Covid-19. This optional practical expedient relieves the lessee from assessing whether a Covid-19 related rent concession is a lease modification. If the rent concession was in the form of one-off reduction in rent, then it would be accounted for as a variable lease payment and be recognized in statement of profit or loss.

This practical expedient is eligible only for Covid related rent concessions, subject to following criteria;

- The change in lease payments result in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- Any reduction in lease payments affect only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2021^{**}; and
- There is no substantive change to the other terms and conditions of the lease.
- The practical expedient does not apply to lessor. Instead, lessors are required to assess whether rent concessions are lease modifications, and if so, to apply the specific guidance on accounting for lease modifications.



****In February 2021, IASB has proposed to extend the availability of practical expedient for Covid 19 related rent concessions for which any reduction in lease payments affects only payments originally due on or before 30 June 2022.**

3. GOING CONCERN ASSESSMENT

As a result of Covid 19 and its associated effects, IASB issued an educational material which highlights existing requirements of IFRS standards on the assessment of whether the going concern basis of accounting remains appropriate and the disclosures that might be required about that assessment:

Major highlights are;

- Management assessment of going concern should cover at least 12 months from the reporting date, but that is a minimum period, not a cap. Assessment should reflect the effects of events occurring after the end of the reporting period up to the date of financial statements authorization date.
- Management has to consider government announcements affecting the ability of an entity to operate and any government assistance programs
- Material uncertainties if any, has to be disclosed in the financial statements, This disclosure should be specific and explain how this uncertainty may crystalize and its impact on entity's resources, operations, liquidity and solvency.
- Under the general requirements of IAS 1, disclosure of significant judgements as part of going concern assessment might be required, in addition to the specific requirements of disclosing basis of financial statements and the any material uncertainties over going concern.

From African Savannah to Silicon Valley and beyond



Jishnu Suresh

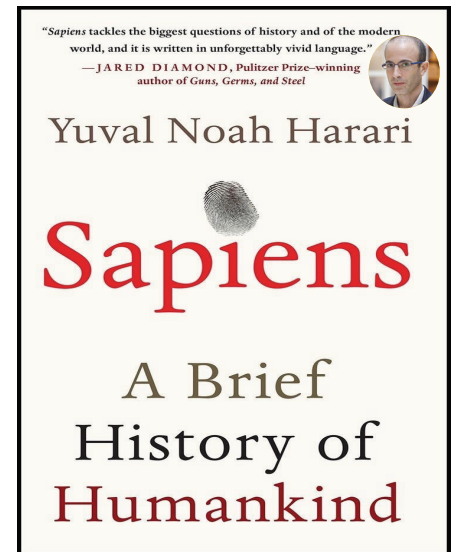
Asst. Manager- Accounts

Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind, written by Yuval Noah Harari, an Israeli historian, originally published in 2011 narrates the story of the human species over a span of several thousand years. While this may seem like a sleep-inducing history lecture, it is truly far from it. The book will undoubtedly capture your attention and keep you hooked. Yuval introduces a fresh, thought-provoking perspective on the human species and takes the reader on the journey of evolution, from the African Savannah to Silicon Valley and beyond.

Yuval begins the book by arguing that humans and other species of animals have a lot more in common than one would think, with one notable difference: the human beings' ability to cooperate in large numbers. All other species of animals live in a single, objective reality. They believe in the physical aspects of our world. However, humans live in a dual reality, the objective reality and then, a fictional reality. Humans have climbed to the very top of the food chain not simply because we are physically or mentally superior to other beings, but rather because we have the ability to co-operate in unimaginably large numbers. Think of nations, democracies, and global trade for instance. We trust and cooperate with complete strangers every day on the grounds of common ancestors, common religious beliefs, common value systems and so on. As ordinary as it may seem to us, no other species on the planet have ever been able to.

Through the book, Yuval describes the milestones achieved by Homo Sapiens during each revolution beginning with the cognitive revolution and ending with the biotechnological revolution. He opens the door for his readers to view these achievements from a different angle. One notable instance is when the author shares his views on the agricultural revolution. He reasons that humans did not begin agriculture with the intention of settling down. On the contrary, humans settled down because of agriculture and that it was the domestication of wheat, one of the most successful plant species, that ultimately led humans to settle down.

Where previously no-one could understand humans better than themselves, today technology understands us. Today, our minds can be drilled down to a set of algorithms, although not quite at 100% accuracy, yet. We are headed towards a point in time that is truly unprecedented and so attaching oneself to a particular identity, a single career, a single skill can only take you so far. While the book ends on the theory that the biotechnological revolution will eventually render the human species irrelevant and possibly lead to their extinction, Yuval insists that no matter how the future pans out, humans must emphasize on developing the ability to re-invent themselves repeatedly. The reader will truly be urged to re-think today's culture of self-importance and focus on the objective reality and one's emotional intelligence and mental well-being.



70,000 years ago - Cognitive Revolution

Humans have been living in a dual reality.

12,000 years ago – Agricultural Revolution

Worries of the future became prevalent: the weather, the crop yield etc.

500 years ago – Scientific Revolution

The world witnessed an unprecedented growth in human impact.

Today – Biotechnological Revolution

The next stage of human history involves biological and technological changes, together with changes in human consciousness and identity, calling the very term "human" into question.

Anti - Money Laundering Regulations in UAE



Amith Ravindran
Asst. Manager - Compliance

Understanding UAE's Anti-Money Laundering Regulations

Financial Action Task Force (FATF), an intergovernmental organisation founded in 1989 on the initiative of G7 concluded an assessment of UAE's anti-money laundering (AML) regulations in 2008. Even though the regulations were found to be "Satisfactory", FATF made several suggestions for improvement in the enforcement of these regulations including providing greater powers to enforcement authorities.

In line with the suggestions, its national assessment and FATF's mutual evaluation, UAE introduced Federal decree-law (No. 20 of 2018) and its implementing regulations (No. 10 of 2019) to be followed by specified persons. To supplement the same, the UAE central bank has also issued guidelines for applicable businesses.

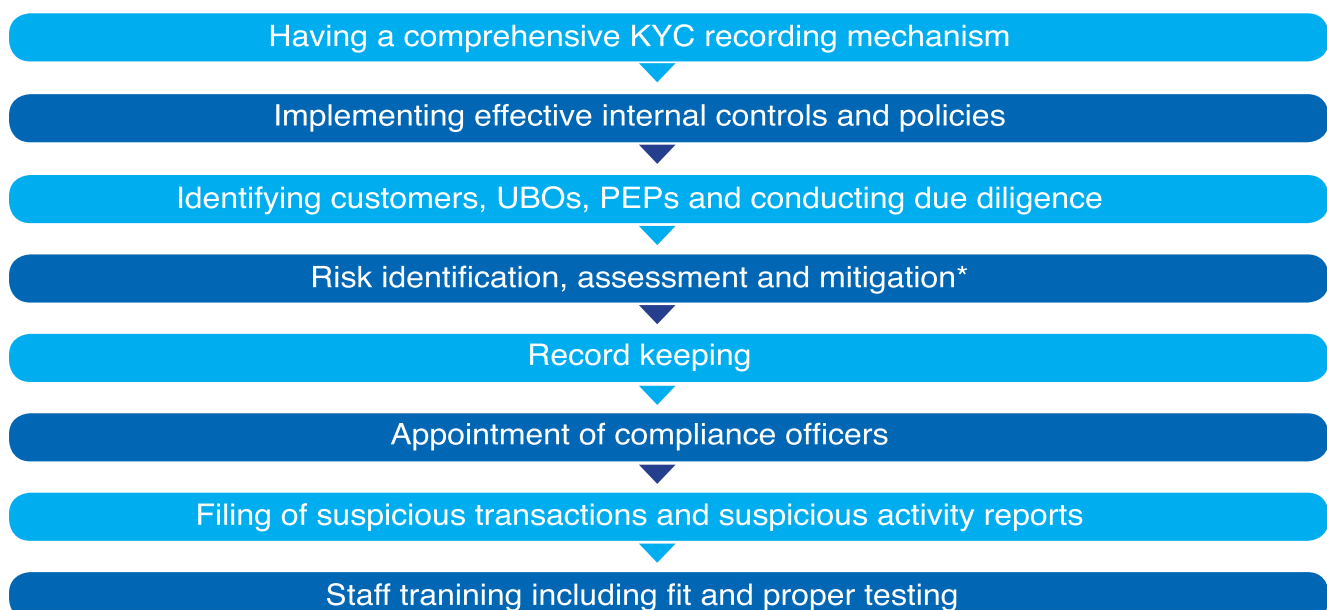
Applicability of the Law

The law specifies AML conduct for financial institutions and designated non-financial business persons.

Financial institutions	Designated non-financial business & Profession
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Banks,• Anyone receiving deposits and providing credit facilities (including in accordance with sharia law),• Cash brokers,• Share brokers including Future & Options dealers,• Currency exchanges,• Funds and portfolios,• Payment facilitators,• Anyone providing insurance transactions,• Others as the supervisory bodies may decide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brokers and real estate agents• Dealers in precious metals• Lawyers and legal professionals• Independent accountants• Providers of corporate services• Others as may be determined by the authorities.

What are the major regulations

The regulations concentrate on enhancing the AML procedures and checks that are taken by specified persons. Major heads of compliances are:



*The most crucial phase.

How can the requirements be dealt?

Business houses could start by identifying if the activity carried out by them falls under the meaning of either a financial institution or a designated non-financial business person as defined in the implementing regulations. If they do, they must comprehensively implement the provisions of the regulations at the earliest.

- Start by registering with UAE's goAML system as a 'reporting entity'.
- Once the registration is approved, develop a full governance framework including a policy and procedure manual and a code of conduct to be followed by employees and other associated parties with respect to AML.
- Design and implement a KYC checklist equipped with data collection pointers on source and usage of money,
- Build a framework for identifying and assessing the AML risk for conduct of daily transactions,
- Appoint a compliance officer who could manage implementation and maintenance of the internal controls including whistleblowing functions,
- Train and educate the employees on AML risks and counter measures implemented in the organisation, make them aware how and when the transactions or activity requires attention of the compliance officer,
- Ensure that there is no tipping off,
- Appoint an internal auditor to check the effectiveness of controls implemented periodically,
- Design a line of defence for reporting suspicious transactions. The general line of defence in companies are:



How are these compliances enforced?

The supervisory authorities may inspect the specified persons in line with guidelines followed by them. If the compliances are found to be not implemented, incomplete or inefficient, administrative penalties or imprisonment may be imposed depending on the nature and severity of non-compliance.

The penalties could include:

- Financial penalties of no less than AED 50,000 and not more than AED 5,000,000,
- Ban from working in related sector,
- Imprisonment of managers, board members, supervisory or executive management members,
- Cancellation of trade license.

Need help with AML?

EVAS International Management Consultants provides consultancy services and assistance to financial institutions and designated non-financial business persons right from registration in the goAML portal to implementation and maintenance of effective controls, outsourced compliance officer functions, trainings to staff, internal audits and other ad hoc services to help be compliant with the full spectrum of the new AML law and its implementing regulations.

Valuation of Private Companies



Maneesh Murali
Asst. Manager
Internal Audit and Reporting



How do you value a private company? It's a simple question with a complex rebuttal. While there are several valuation methodologies, not all of them would be appropriate across the board.

Valuations are a crucial part of business, not just for companies themselves, but for its investors. Companies perform valuations to gauge and understand their momentum and net worth. Such exercise can help them track their performance, in comparison to other players in the market. Investors, on the other hand, use valuations to understand the worth of potential investments. They base their core investment decisions on these valuation reports. Investors may also do this using the Company's public available data. However, while valuation takes into account the requirements of its intended audience, it essentially quantifies a company's worth.

Data relating to public listed companies are more easily accessible to the general public. On the other hand, information relating to private and closely held companies tend to be kept under wraps. The valuation of a private firm is a combination of hypothesis, projections, and industry median. With the dearth of transparency involved in privately held companies, placing a decisive value on the business is a challenge, to say the least. Corporate finance advisory professionals use several methodologies to rule the valuations of private companies.

While there are some fool-proof mechanisms we can use to value private companies, valuation is an art,

not exact science. Calculations are based on a series of inferences and assessments. Furthermore, there may be certain events which are non-recurring in nature, that may affect or sway a private company's valuation. These kinds of circumstances are often hard to factor in, and generally require an in-depth market study.

Another challenging aspect in performing valuations is determining the target's capital structure. Data relating to industry standards may not be readily available due to the nature of the Companies. Further, it is likely that the costs of equity and debt for a private company will be higher than its publicly traded counterparts. As a result, superficial regulations may be enforced to the average capital structure to account for these inflated costs. Often, a premium is added to the cost of equity for a private firm to compensate for the lack of liquidity in holding an equity position in the company.

Once the appropriate capital structure is estimated, the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) can be computed. WACC is taken as the discount rate for the target firm. The target's estimated future cash flows are then discounted using WACC in order to establish a fair value of the private Company. The illiquidity premium, as mentioned above, may also be added to the discount rate, to recoup potential investors for the private investment.

EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON DIGITAL MARKETING



Unni Kannan
Senior – Audit



The pandemic has urged more businesses to transition online, in order to effectively showcase their products and services. This in turn, has prompted brands to create content that is relevant in order to garner a larger mindshare from their customer base. The outbreak of Covid-19 had upended the projections of every business and digital marketing is no exception.

The health scare factor accelerated the need to shift gears, immediately. The transition to remote work necessitated by the social distancing measures has created the need for virtual marketing for brands, customer interactions and in conducting business overall. Take for instance, a few clothing manufacturers who quickly pivoted to creating and distributing masks

for the public, while select distilleries galvanized their entire operations in favour of producing hand-sanitizers due to surge in demand. On the digital front, several brands took to various social media platforms, offering free tutorials, trials, and providing engaging, entertaining content to draw the attention of people who have been forced to remain indoors.

IMPACT OF COVID ON GLOBAL ECONOMY

As COVID-19 has spent the whole of last year on a world-wide tour, the impact on global economy have been widely felt. While several industries have already made commendable come-backs from the crippling impacts of the global public health crisis, there have been longer lasting potentially permanent – shifts to how we market brands, interact with their customers, and conduct business. Below, a research company dives into some of the most notable digital marketing shifts of 2020 that have occurred as a result of COVID-19, and whether they can expect these trends to stick around.

During this crisis they've discovered that companies move through three stages of response: stabilizing the company, reopening the workplace, and eventually when they emerge from the crisis - growing their business. Companies are going through these phases at different rates, each at its own pace. Often, they even have different departments at different stages in this

process. Within each stage, they believe it's important to focus on leadership solutions, employees, and customers, so they can ultimately have that business continuity they are looking for. For most companies, they need to stabilize during

rapid unexpected change - focusing on employee health and safety, financial stability, and operational decisions. It's all about managing the crisis as quickly as you can. Once a business has made rapid stabilizing decisions, they shift to reopen in their new environment. In this second phase, companies focused on enabling remote work for employees, reopening businesses and communities, and finding new ways of communicating with customers, at a massive scale in some cases. And finally, companies that have successfully stabilized and normalized, emerge and grow to become a more digital, agile company - and begin prepping the 'Next Normal' post-crisis.

WELCOMING OUR NEW JOINERS

Rabeeh Ahmed, is a Chartered Accountant (ICAI) with over 11 years of professional practice experience. Prior to joining EVAS International in 2021, Rabeeh was associated with Ernst and Young UAE and KPMG Saudi Arabia, in managerial roles in the Audit & Assurance division. He has gained significant experience in providing auditing and advisory services to wide range of clients with emphasis on manufacturing, construction, real estate, consumer, and industrial markets. He has been part of several IFRS trainings and other courses as part of professional development.



Mr. Rabeeh Ahmed
Partner



Mr. Amith Ravindran
Asst. Manager – Compliance

Amith is a member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India since 2015. He is a qualified ACCA, CMA and holds a certification in IFRS. He is also a certified project manager (PMP) having a membership with Project Management Institute (USA). He was previously working with Deloitte in India as a Deputy Manager in their tax division. He is currently an Assistant manager in EVAS' Compliance division. His areas of interest include international taxation, anti-money laundering regulations, project management, valuations and financial advisory.



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WELCOMING OUR NEW JOINERS



Bharth Chandran
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Babukuttan
Office Admin



Elsa Jesto
HR & Admin



Rajeesh Rajappan
Office Assistant

Our hearty congratulations to the newlyweds



Subash and Saranya
wedding was on 24th January 2021



Rahul and Haritha
wedding was on 24th January 2021

Sudoku

7	2	3					4	
		9	1					
1			9	4				
	3				4	7		
6	1			3			9	4
		7	8				2	
				7	9			5
					1	9		
	5					6	7	1

Solution>



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