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Central India Regional Council

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

60th year setting in Motion Diamond Jubilee celebration of CIRC

CIRC NEWSLETTER

"Dream is not what you see in sleep,Dream is the thing which does not let you sleep".

The eve of Diamond Jubilee Year has shown the auspicious advent in the form of success to start with the new infrastructure of the Institute at Kanpur. I am inform that approval for construction of Institute's building in Kanpur at plot No. 9, Block A1, Lakhanpur, has been received from Kanpur Development Authority. It's a joyful, pride, and milestone achievement for CIRC and all members of Central India Region. The plot of land was registered in January 2011. We are proud to inform you that the construction work will start very soon at war footing. "***Every success is built on the ability to do better than good enough***". The building will prove to be the state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities with world class academic facilities and salubrious environment which will be very conducive for the officials to render better services to the users and receivers of this profession & society at large and create newer networking platforms. The complex will be spread in 2459.60 sq. meters, with six storeys, and a basement for car parking. It will also house auditorium, meeting rooms, library, computer centre, apart from ICAI's offices viz., CIRC, Decentralized and Board of Studies Sections.

In this august month July we have entered into Diamond Jubilee year and various programmes have been set to rolling. The diamond Jubilee Conference has been successfully held at Kanpur on 20th June 2011 and actively participated by large number of members. CA. G. Ramaswamy President in the presence of the Vice President of the Institute CA. Jaydeep N. Shah, apart from speakers CA (Dr.) Girish Ahuja, CA. Ashok Batra, and CA. Sanjay Agarwal – Chairman – Direct Taxes Committee of the Institute.

CIRC with members at Kanpur have felicitated the President and Vice –President of the Institute, on 20-06-2011, and Lucknow Branch with members of Lucknow also felicitated them on 19-06-2011.

We all members feel proud to state that the government is reposing more and more confidence on our profession. In an effort to curb the use of black money in the electoral process, the Election Commission now plans to ask political parties to conduct their finances in corporate fashion by getting their accounts audited and publishing their audited finance sheet annually. It is on behest of our Institute, the steps are being taken and Election Commission will notify the official guidelines to political parties and financial enforcement agencies like the Income Tax Department and Enforcement Directorate. This step will help in making the electoral process free from use of illegal money power. This recommendation come in the back drop of the Election Commission creating an election Expenditure monitoring cell with in its establishment last year. It has recommended that political parties registered with election commission of India may be mandated to apply accrual basis of accounting (reporting transactions on a real time basis). Every political party to follow March 31 as uniform financial year and consolidated financial statements is prepared incorporating the accounts of taluka, district and State level party branch accounts. All political parties should follow a common format for presentation of its general purpose financial statements. It is also recommended that political parties must be mandated to get their accounts audited by a ***firm of Chartered Accountants*** as appointed by the Commission of India. The Auditors should be appointed by rotation every three years. In this backdrop, there is a need to enhance the understanding about the role that CAs can play in helping Government in realizing many of the objectives which are the need of the hour, the prime amongst others, is establishment of a culture of accountability and ushering in definitive system of transparency and disclosure about deficiencies in existing system of the government accounting.

In the last week of May and during June 2011, I have visited most of the branches of CIRC falling in Rajasthan viz., Kota on 27th May for Seminar on Networking – Merger & Demerger of CA Firms & Recent Issues, TDS under I.T. Act; Bhilwara on 28th May for Half Day CPE Seminar, Udaipur on 29th May for Sub Regional Conference; Beawar on 30th May for Seminar on Service Tax and TDS Provisions; Ajmer on 30th May for CPE Seminar on Taxation. I have also visited Aligarh on 18th June, 2011 for Sub Regional Seminar on Ethical Standards, Service Tax and Industrial laws and Lucknow Branch on 19th June for Full Day Seminar on Direct Taxes. It is an auspicious symbol indicating the eve of ushering into the Diamond Jubilee of CIRC with more and more branch activities and the acceleration will leave a remarkable impression by laudable activities.

The country expects us to epitomize excellence and ethics today as well as tomorrow. Let us vow to excel in the field of our profession.

There is presence of good in everything evil. We have to develop that good to behoove to large size to over power the evil.

Wish you all a Diamond Jubilee Year of CIRC

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Proposed new building of ICAI regional office at Kanpur

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XBRL - the eXtensible Business Reporting Language

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What is XBRL?

Imagine this: Pick up a paper report or a spreadsheet and shake all the numbers off it. Got it in your mind? Lots of information piled up on the carpet all over the place? Now try to get those numbers back into the report. Does this '50,000' go against 'sales' or 'salaries'? Where did this number come from? What about that footnote?

Pretty much impossible isn't it? But it's not far off the everyday reality of moving business information around today. That's the business problem that XBRL solves. Creating agreement on how to identify reporting concepts, and allowing disparate systems and different organizations to reuse the numbers that relate to those concepts.

An alphabetical discussion on the key concepts that form the building blocks for the understanding of XBRL is as follows:

(i) eXtensible

The first key term in XBRL is the property of 'extensibility'. This property is alternatively termed as 'expandability' of the language. Conceptually, extensibility refers to the capability of the XBRL in permitting incorporation of new language elements. This capability of the language allows users to enrich the language by introducing new features and modifying the existing ones.

To illustrate, let 'Current Liabilities' in the balance sheet be divided into seven items with 'Sundry Creditors' being one. Now, let it be presumed that two additional items dividing the amount of 'Sundry Creditors' into (i) 'Total outstanding dues of small scale industrial undertaking(s)'; and (ii) 'Total outstanding dues of creditors other than small scale industrial undertaking(s)' are additionally required to be presented. The extensibility feature of XBRL permits linking-up of the instructions for the two new items to the XBRL instructions already written for the earlier set of items (called XBRL taxonomy). That is, XBRL taxonomy (accounting concepts and their inter-relationships) need not be written once again for the enlarged list of data-items. Rather, linkbase feature of the XBRL allows linking up of the accounting concepts and relationship(s) of the new items with the accounting concepts and relationship(s) defined in the earlier taxonomy.

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 items 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. This blended set of instructions is then used for validating an 'instance document' (an XBRL coded electronic business report), say a balance sheet or a profit and loss account or a cash flow statement.

(ii) Markup Language

The second important feature of XBRL is that it is a markup language. In simple words, a markup language is a collection of codes (or tags). These tags may refer to the 'structure' and 'format' of an electronic document as well as 'context' of data. Notably, the source of all markup languages is the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). Two popular and widely used markup languages are 'Hyper Text Markup Language' (HTML) and 'eXtensible Markup Language' (XML). Notably, HTML uses tags that govern appearance - size, shape, color etc. - of data on the Web. As against HTML, XML is a markup language that 'describes' data. In describing data, XML offers the feature of flexibility. For instance, to describe data for amount owed to a supplier, a company may adopt the tags '<seller> and </seller>'. However, to describe the same kind of data, another company may choose some other tags, say '<vendor> and </vendor>', or '<creditor> and </creditor>'. Since XBRL is based on XML, it too offers the flexibility in devising the tag names. Hence, to describe data on, say, 'Current Liabilities', two different bodies developing XBRL taxonomies may devise different tag names. But, as is obvious, for achieving comparability of business data across different taxonomies, an interface equating two different sets of tags would be required.

Thus, XBRL can be viewed as a system of bar codes for financial statements. Instead of treating financial information as a block of text, it provides a computer-readable tag to identify each individual item of data. By attaching identifying tags to individual pieces of data, a business reporting document becomes “intelligent” data, allowing the exchange of business reporting data by encoding the information in a meaningful way. Information that is coded in this way can be instantly and accurately exchanged between systems.

XBRL facilitates the communication of entire reports, avoiding 'template reporting', which can be misleading and inaccurate. Where aspects of a particular business demand unique tags, report owners can create them, communicating the definition of a concept as well as its relationship to other parts of a report.

(iii) XML

As XBRL is based on XML, some additional important features of XML are discussed here. Since XML (and hence XBRL) describes data, it is a technology that is aptly designed to store, carry, and exchange data. XML (and XBRL) achieves this capability by storing data in plain text files with the addition of markups or tags. And, storing of data in plain text files, in turn, permits smooth and efficient exchange of data amongst incongruous operating systems (say Windows, Unix and GNU/Linux.) and other software, and incompatible computer systems (say Macintosh and IBM PC). This is arguably one of the important reasons for several companies converting their HTML coded business information into XML coded ones for delivering them electronically, both through the Intranet and Internet. It is also possible to transform XBRL reports into any other format, including those more commonly used such as HTML and PDF.

Thus, in a nutshell,

XBRL is:

- An open technology standard for reporting and analyzing business and financial information
- Software agnostic, or independent
- Accounting framework neutral

XBRL is not:

- A standardized chart of accounts
- A way to require the reporting of specific information

XBRL - Process

XBRL is a technology that describes business information in a manner such that, irrespective of the operating systems and computing systems involved in the information supply chain, information can be exchanged with greater speed, higher efficiency, and improved reliability. In fact, XBRL enables gathering (and analysis) of business information to match precisely to the needs of the users. This is accomplished in XBRL with the help of following two instruments: an instance document and XBRL taxonomy.

Instance Document:

In simple terms, an electronic version of the XBRL-tagged business report is called an 'instance document'. That is, an electronic (digital) version of each of the financial statements (such as a balance sheet, a profit and loss account, or a cash flow statement) and other business reports (such as a budget) created within the XBRL environment. This instance document essentially contains the factual data.

XBRL taxonomy:

At the root of an instance document is the core XBRL technology in the form of XBRL taxonomy. XBRL taxonomy is essentially an XML Schema document. And, as an XML Schema document, taxonomy is an extensible dictionary or vocabulary of financial and business terms. It maps and pre-defines various accounting concepts and inter-relationships amongst them (each accounting concept is referred as an 'element' in taxonomy). For instance, XBRL taxonomy may predefine the accounting concepts (termed elements) 'Receivables' (Gross), 'Provision for Doubtful Debts', and 'Receivables (Net)' and establish inter-relationships amongst these elements in terms of XBRL tags. A computer, in turn, accesses this XBRL taxonomy for validating and understanding factual data on various elements that constitute an 'instance document' (say, amounts of assets, liabilities and equity in a balance sheet coded with XBRL tags). In short, XBRL taxonomy enables a computer (program) to talk to the business reports. It may be emphasised once again that an instance document might be governed by two or more XBRL taxonomies.

XBRL Taxonomy is a classification system that can be considered as an electronic dictionary for business and financial terms. It consists of a delineation of all the business and financial concepts along with their basic accounting and XBRL properties as well as the interrelationships amongst the concepts. It should be noted that taxonomy does not contain any factual financial information that is reported by the entities, it contains only the concepts.

Taxonomy is made up schema and linkbases. Schema is the set of all the concepts with their XBRL attributes and documentation. All the attributes that required for the XBRL software to understand the meaning of a concept have to be defined. The linkbases provide the relationship amongst the various concepts.

The XBRL community is creating a growing number of shared, royalty-free taxonomies, each of which has thousands of data elements, covering many accounting standards in many languages. XBRL taxonomies have already been created for:

- GL (Global Ledger), modeling the contents of accounting ledgers, sub ledgers and other kinds of transaction journals;

- US GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), encompassing US financial statements, notes and disclosures, and management discussion and analysis;
- IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards), representing the core disclosures of IFRS which are then augmented on a country-by-country basis to meet local statutory requirements;

- COREP (Common Reporting), covering the requirements of 25 European banking supervisors' Basel II reporting;

- National GAAP taxonomies in Japan, Germany, Korea, and Sweden.

History & Governance

XBRL's beginning can be traced to the initial efforts of one person, Charles Hoffman, a certified public accountant from Tacoma, Washington. The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) was also instrumental in pulling together what eventually became XBRL International.

XBRL has been developed by XBRL International, a not-for-profit consortium of over 450 companies and organizations which is promoting its worldwide use.

XBRL India is the provisional jurisdiction of XBRL International. 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

What are the benefits?
The seven fundamental benefits of XBRL are:

1. Accuracy:
The taxonomy specifies the meaning and rules of valid data, while automated tools can insure the compliance with the taxonomy.

2. Consistency:
The taxonomy acts as a dictionary, providing an explicit definition for each data element that can easily be shared to assure consistent interpretation.

3. Efficiency:
The combination of taxonomies, XML based documents, and automated tools enable the automated processing of business information and eliminate the manual processes of validation, re-entry, and comparison.

4. Reuse:
By marrying an XML document with taxonomy, XBRL is able to provide information in a format optimized for reuse, letting format, level of detail, and presentation be the choice of the end user rather than the information provider.

5. Flexibility:
Unlike other XML standards, XBRL was architected for agility in many different contexts:

- letting end users determine how they wish to view and manipulate information
- allowing information providers to extend taxonomies for new information exchanges without undermining existing taxonomies or compatibility with existing tools
- enabling taxonomy updates to be applied rapidly and without programmatic changes.

6. Traceability:
The fact that data is provided with a mapping to taxonomy allows for

greater traceability in determining both:

- From where it was derived and
- To what it relates.

No longer does data have to be stripped of all supporting information and become just a number.

7. Visibility:

The ease with which information can be accessed and manipulated for analytical purposes defines the degree of visibility into any organization, issue, or subject of interest. Thus XBRL, through its layered component-based architecture, can dramatically enhance the visibility into financial matters such as an organization's performance or effectiveness.

Risks of XBRL

As with any technology framework/solution, the use of XBRL also comes with its own risks that need to be addressed by its users.

- generic risks such as
  - security risks associated with any technology
  - vendor risks when it comes to procurement of solutions

- unique risks such as
  - risk of using the wrong taxonomy or errors in tagging

Latest Developments

Internationally

- US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC)

On 30 January 2009, the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) published a final rule for the mandatory use of eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) in reporting financial information to the SEC. From mid June 2009, primary financial statements, notes and schedules filed with the SEC for certain companies are required to be submitted in XBRL.

- The National Bank of Belgium

Filing of accounts by Belgian companies to the National Bank of Belgium, which is responsible for collecting financial statements from the nation's firms, switched to XBRL from April 2007.

- The Bank of Japan

Financial services companies in Japan have been reporting monthly data in XBRL to the Bank of Japan since February 2006.

- The Bank of Spain

More than 400 banks are filing monthly financial statements in XBRL to the Bank of Spain, which is responsible for overseeing the country's banking system. The introduction of XBRL for this reporting has enabled automatic data validation, achieved better quality of data and reducing manual effort

- The Tokyo Stock Exchange

The Tokyo Stock Exchange has launched a pilot system which demonstrates the use of XBRL for company financial statements and the benefits it can offer. The exchange is aiming to promote wider understanding and acceptance of XBRL among investors, companies and public as a step towards the introduction of full XBRL reporting by all companies.

- US Banking Regulation

The introduction of XBRL for banking regulation in the United States has proved a major success. More than 8,000 banks have been filing quarterly Call Reports in XBRL since October 2005.

In India

- The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)

The ICAI has launched XBRL India website. It was launched in the International Conference held at Agra from July 3-5, 2009 by our former President CA. Uttam Prakash Agarwal. The URL of XBRL India website is www.xbrl.org/in

- Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

Filing returns through RBI's legacy ORFS (Online Returns Filing System) which is XBRL enabled.

- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

Filing of specified information by listed companies through the Corporate Filing and Dissemination System (CFDS) which is XBRL technology enabled.

- Stock Exchanges

Both BSE and NSE offer a XBRL-enabled platform 'CorpFiling', which enables the companies listed in either or both of the exchanges to electronically file their disclosures.

- Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)

Its project MCA-21, using XBRL, targets to create an information sharing platform with regulators and ministries to provide an early warning system for the ministry.

Conclusion : "XBRL is not about sharing more information
– it is about improving the way information is shared."

Important Announcement:

For announcement related to Period of Validation of Registration in Chartered Accountancy Course, Extension of date for registration for Integrated Professional Competence Course (IPCC) & Exclusion of certain topics in the CA Final Examination to be held in November, 2011 and thereafter Kindly browse the following links dated 23.06.2011:

- http://220.227.161.86/23151extensionannoun3.pdf
- http://220.227.161.86/23150periodannoun2.pdf
- http://220.227.161.86/23149exclusion_announ1.pdf

Announcement

ICAI CONVOCATION - 2011

The Convocation for the newly enrolled Members admitted during the period September, 2010 to February, 2011 will be held as per schedule given below with a view to inculcate a sense of belongingness and attachment with the Institute.

Details like venue and timings are being finalized and soon be communicated to the members separately by the concerned Decentralised Office of ICAI. For further details, members may contact the concerned Decentralised Office.

Region	Date & Day	City	Membership No. covered
Central	12th August 2011 [Friday]	Kanpur	412489 TO 413215
	16th August, 2011[Tuesday]	Jaipur	

ATTENTION

Members participating at Convocation are requested to wear the Royal Blue Colour Blazer /Navy Blue Colour Blazer respectively and female members may wear saree / business suit while attending the Convocation and receiving the membership certificate. A tie and a lapel pin, saree pin in case of female members will be presented by the Institute to them at the convocation.

With a view to maintain uniformity in dress, members are advised to attend the convocation in the prescribed dress code only

Accordingly Members enrolled from 01st September, 2010 to 28th February, 2011 are cordially invited to attend the convocation function on the respective date as per the schedule stated above.

08th June, 2011

CA. G Ramaswamy
President

Direct Tax Code Ready Reckoner – Personal Taxation

CA. Divyanshu Agrawal
e-mail: dsrmadvisors@gmail.com

As part of its tax reform initiatives, the Government of India is in the process of revising, consolidating and simplifying the language and structure of the direct tax laws into a single legislation – the Direct Taxes Code (DTC). In furtherance of this objective, a draft DTC along with a discussion paper was first released on 12 August 2009, for public comments. Based on feedback from various stakeholders, a Revised Discussion Paper (RDP) was released on 15 June 2010 addressing 11 of the major identified issues. The RDP was also available for public comments for a brief period up to 30 June 2010.

The Direct Taxes Code 2010 (DTC 2010) which was placed before the Indian parliament on 30 August 2010 is the outcome of this consultation process. After the DTC 2010 is approved by both houses of the Indian parliament, and receives the President's assent, it would be enacted as law.

Significantly, while it was earlier envisaged that as per the original proposal the DTC would be effective from 1 April 2011, the start date of DTC 2010 has now been deferred by a year to 1 April 2012.

The DTC 2010 proposes substantial changes to the current direct tax legislation and is likely to have significant impact on the business community. The DTC 2010 would be referred to a Parliamentary Committee for further deliberations and the Committee would have one more round of public consultation.

The Direct tax Code is a total replacement of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 and also seeks to include the Wealth Tax in It.

This details of some of the key personal taxation provisions proposed in the DTC 2010 are mentioned below:

General Provisions:

- The DTC 2010 would come into force on 1 April 2012, if enacted;
- The concept of previous year to be replaced with a new concept of financial year which inter alia means a period of 12 months commencing from the 1st day of April; It is proposed that the concept of Assessment year and Previous year is to be done away with.
- Every person shall be liable to pay income-tax in respect of his total income for the financial year at the rates/conditions specified in the Schedules to the DTC after allowing credit for pre-paid taxes (including foreign tax credits);
- Income has been proposed to be classified into two broad groups:" Income from Ordinary Sources" and "Income from Special Sources"
- Income from Ordinary Sources shall be the aggregate of :
  - Income from employment;
  - Income from house property;
  - Income from business;
  - Capital gains;
  - Income from residuary sources.
- Income from Special Sources to include specified income of non-residents, winning from lotteries, horse races, etc;
- Losses arising from Ordinary Sources to be eligible for set off or carry forward and set-off against income only from ordinary sources without any time limit.
- In case of delayed filing of return of income for any particular year, only losses pertaining to that year would now not be allowed to be carried forward for set off in future years.

Computation of Total Income

- The DTC 2010 classifies incomes into two categories viz. 'special sources' and 'ordinary sources'. The special sources (specified in a separate Schedule) generally reflect items like Royalty, Fees for Technical Services (FTS), investment income etc. All other sources of income will be ordinary sources;
- Special sources would be subject to tax on the gross amount;
- The Total Income of the taxpayer for a financial year will be the aggregate of 'Total Income from ordinary sources' and 'Total Income from special sources

Tax Rates proposed are

Slabs	Rates
0 - 200,000	NIL
200,001 - 500,000	10%
500,001 - 1,000,000	20%
1,000,000 and above	30%

In the case of senior citizens Rs 200,000 may be read as Rs 250,000 and Rs 200,001 as Rs 250,001.

Definition of residency and scope of income

- The category of 'Not Ordinarily Resident' is being proposed to be abolished and only two categories of taxpayers proposed viz. residents and non-residents. The additional condition of 729 days retained only to ascertain taxability of overseas income;
- A citizen of India or person of Indian origin living outside India and visiting India will trigger residency by staying in India for more than 59 days vis-à vis more than 181 days proposed earlier.

Employment Income

- Employment income proposed to be computed as the gross salary due, paid or allowed less the aggregate of the specified deductions;
- An allowance to meet personal expenses has been introduced. Leave travel concession and non-monetary perquisite have been done away with;
- Receipts under the Voluntary Retirement Scheme, Gratuity and Commuted Pension deductible from employment income subject to limits without the condition to make any prescribed investments;
- Exempt Exempt Exempt ("EEE") method of taxation restored for
  - Provident Fund under Provident Funds Act, 1925;
  - Any other provident fund set up by the Central Government and notified in this behalf;
  - Approved Superannuation Fund
- Payment of life insurance premium, health insurance premium, tuition fees qualify for deduction to the extent of Rs. 50,000;
- Deduction for contribution to approved funds to the extent of Rs 100,000.
- Medical reimbursement exemption limit increased from Rs 15,000 to Rs 50,000.

Income from House Property

- Gross rent to be calculated on the basis of actual rent received or receivable and not on presumptive basis (higher of contractual rent or presumptive rate of 6 percent of rateable value /construction/acquisition cost as proposed earlier);
- Interest on housing loan on self occupied property now available upto INR 150,000 as a deduction from gross total income. Further, interest relating to period prior to financial year in which the property has been acquired or constructed deductible in five equal instalments;

- Deduction for repairs and maintenance to be 20 percent of the gross rent;
- If shares of owners of property are not definite and ascertainable, such persons to be assessed as an association of persons in respect of such property;
- The arrears of rent to be taxable in the year of receipt irrespective of ownership of property at that time with deduction for repairs and maintenance at 20 percent of such arrears.

Capital gains:

- Securities Transaction Tax ("STT") to continue;
- No capital gains tax on sale of equity shares of a company or unit of an equity oriented fund held for more than one year if STT is paid on the transfer;
- Capital gains tax payable only on 50% of the gains in case equity shares of a company or unit of an equity oriented fund is held upto one year if STT is paid on the transfer;
- Fair market value of the asset as on 1 April, 2000 to be substituted for purchase price of the asset at the option of the tax payer;
- Cost of acquisition of asset to be treated as Nil if it cannot be determined or ascertained
- Cost of acquisition of assets acquired on retirement from unincorporated body prescribed;
- Capital gains on transfer of original asset exempt if residential house is acquired; provided not more than one residential house is owned on the date of transfer of original asset;
- The roll over provisions has been trimmed to limit reinvestment in residential property on transfer of any investment asset except agricultural land. The capital gains exemption available on reinvestment shall stand withdrawn if, besides other conditions, the residential house so purchased is transferred within a period of one year, as against three years as specified in the Income-tax Act, 1961 ("Current Act").

These are only a very few observations of the author to make aware of some proposed changes in the Direct Tax Code.

Announcement

Invitation for Empanelment

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

Examination Department - ICAI

Invitation to Join Panel of Examiners / Paper setters

The Institute is in the process of strengthening its panel of examiners and paper setters with professionals / academicians / resource persons for all the papers in CA IPCE and Final (New Course) Examinations in general and for the following subjects in particular:

- Indirect Tax Laws
- Information Systems Control and Audit
- Strategic Financial Management
- Business law- Communication and Ethics
- Taxation
- Advanced Auditing and Professional Ethics
- Advanced Management Accounting
- Direct Tax Laws.
- Cost Accounting and Financial Management
- Information Technology

Persons who have the requisite proficiency, interest in learning in the above subjects, inclination for evaluation of answer books and who can spare time may send in the Empanelment Form duly filled in to the **Additional Secretary (Exams), The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, ICAI Bhawan, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi – 110 002.**

The Empanelment Form has been hosted in the ICAI's website (http://www.icai.org/resource_file/15857ExaminersEmpanelmentForm.pdf) which can be downloaded or may be obtained by sending a request letter to the Additional Secretary (Exams) by post or by mail at somasekhar@icai.in and / or js_exam@icai.in .

Announcement

Campus Placement Programme for Newly Qualified Chartered Accountants

August-September, 2011

The Committee for Members in Industry of the Institute organises Campus Placement Programme for newly qualified Chartered Accountants at various centres all over India. The scheme has been evolved to provide an opportunity both to employing organisations as well as the young professional aspirants to meet and explore the possibility of taking up positions in Industry.

Invitation to Organisations/CA Firms

Campus Placement Programme will be organized at various centres viz. Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Bhubaneswar, Chandigarh, Chennai, Coimbatore, Ernakulam, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Kanpur, Kolkata, Mumbai, Nagpur, New Delhi and Pune. The schedule of programme is given below.

Centre	Dates*
Kanpur	2 & 3 September, 2011

The programme would be organized in the months of August-September, 2011 for the candidates who would be passing in the CA Final examination held in May 2011 and also for others who are eligible. Organisations intending to recruit Newly Qualified Chartered Accountants through the scheme are requested to get in touch with Secretary, Committee for Members in Industry, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi -110002 and Tel. No. (011) 30110450/548
E-mail: placements@icai.org, mii@icai.org and campus@icai.org
The complete details of the programme are hosted on www.cmii.icai.org.

Chairman
Committee for Members in Industry

CLASSIFICATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BETWEEN CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT UNDER REVISED SCHEDULE-VI – AN OVERVIEW

CA. MOHAMMAD SALIM
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Revised Schedule-VI has been promulgated by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India vide Notification No S.O. 447(E) dated 28th February,2011. In said notification reference has been made to the Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. Accordingly the revised Schedule VI has nothing to do with the converged Indian Accounting Standards (IND. AS) converged with IFRS for which date of applicability is not yet notified.

Although initially the Ministry of Corporate Affairs website stated that revised Schedule-VI is applicable from FY 2010-11 which was later withdrawn and for some time MCA remained silent regarding applicability of the same due to which situation of dilemma was created which was later on resolved through statement on MCA website that the revised schedule shall be effective from 01.04.2011. Further the issue has finally been set at rest by Notification (F.no.2/6/2008-C.L-V) as uploaded on ICAI website on 02.05.2011 wherein it has been notified that the revised schedule VI shall come into force for the Balance and Profit and Loss Account to be prepared for the financial year commencing on or after 1.4.2011 i.e. FY 2011-12 onwards. Accordingly the financial statements for the companies in respect of financial year 2010-11 shall continue to be governed by old (existing) Schedule VI.

The instant revision of Schedule VI can be considered as a step towards convergence to IFRS to some extent with regard to presentation of financial statements as some features have been taken from these international standards like bifurcation of assets and liabilities amongst current and non-current is required. Other influences from IFRS includes according supremacy to Accounting Standards , schedule sets out minimum requirements for disclosure, proposed dividend is not recognized and only disclosed, cross referencing of each item of the financial statements to related information in the notes.

The key challenge of Revised Schedule VI is bifurcation of assets and liabilities amongst current and non-current as the same will have major impact of the Balance Sheets of all the Companies as several reclassifications i.e. current to non-current and visa versa would be required. The general instructions for preparation of Balance Sheet, defines current/ non current asset / liability as under:

CURRENT / NON CURRENT ASSET

An **asset** shall be classified as **current** when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

(a)it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;

(b)it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

(c)it is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date; or

(d)it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets shall be classified as **non-current.**

OPERATING CYCLE

An **operating cycle** is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. Where the normal operating cycle cannot be identified, it is assumed to have a duration of 12 months.

CURRENT LIABILITY

A **liability** shall be classified as **current** when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

(a)it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;

(b)it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;

(c)it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or

(d)the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities shall be classified as non-current.

It is pertinent to mention here that the above definitions of current / non-current asset, operating cycle and current / non-current liability are as given in para 66, para 68 and para 69 of Ind. AS 1 (IAS 1) 'Presentation of financial statements'.

From the above definition a current asset is, therefore, not necessarily one that is recoverable within 12 months of the reporting period. Where the company's operating cycle is such that inventory or trade receivables are normally not realized in cash within 12 months, they will still be treated as current asset.

Further where it is expected that the liability will be settled within the entity's normal operating cycle, the liability should be classified as current even if, at the end of the reporting period, the entity has the right to defer payment until a later date. Also a current liability is not necessarily one that is settled within one year of the reporting period. Certain liabilities (such as trade payables and some accruals for employee and other operating costs), are incurred as part of the business's normal operating cycle and can be current even if not settled within one year.

RECLASSIFICATIONS REQUIRED:

The classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities would require major reclassifications in the Balance Sheets of all companies as in old Schedule VI where there was no such bifurcation nor any definition of current / non-current was provided. Some of such instances of reclassifications are as under:-

a) Presently even the current maturities to long term debt are shown as part of long term debt and only disclosure of amount due to be repaid within one year is made. However as per revised Schedule VI current maturities to long term debt is to be carved out of long term debt and shown under 'Other Current liabilities”. It is pertinent to mention here that as per old schedule VI interest accrued and due on long term loans were shown as part of the long term loans but in revised schedule VI the same is to be shown as current liabilities.

b) Currently all loans and advances irrespective of period for which given are shown under Current Assets and Loans and Advances but now onwards the same needs to be bifurcated between current and non current, accordingly the sub heading of long term loans and advances has been introduced in Revised Schedule VI.

c) The provisions need to be bifurcated amongst long term and short term the later one being classified as current, and other being classified as non-current e.g. employee related provisions, accordingly subheading of long term provisions has been introduced, whereas in old Schedule VI all the provisions were shown under Current Liabilities and Provisions.

d) Under old schedule VI the trade receivables (Debtors) / Trade payables (creditors) were always shown as Current, but in revised schedule VI , these can also be shown as Non Current. It appears that where the credit is offered on deferred credit basis or the payment is not / expected to be received from debtors within normal operating cycle / 12 months from reporting period the same needs to be disclosed as Non Current. However question here that if recovery for same is doubtful due provision would be required.

e) Bank Deposits exceeding 12 months maturity (from reporting period – however not specified) are required to be disclosed separately, however it is to be retained under Current assets – Cash and Cash Equivalents. This disclosure is contradicting the definition of current / non current as Bank Deposits are to be shown as Current irrespective of realisability within operating cycle / 12 months and only amount of Bank Deposits with more than 12 months maturity needs to be disclosed separately.

EXAMPLES:

Let us now understand the application of these definitions by means of examples:-

a) As of March 31, 2012, a property developer has inventories of residential units which it expects to sell in 3 years. Historically similar residential units have been sold in 3 years.

As of March 31, 2012, should the inventories of residential units be classified as current or non current assets?

- An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the FOUR criteria. Since, the inventories of residential units in the given case, satisfy the first requirement i.e. It is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the entity's normal operating cycle, the residential units should be classified as **current assets.**

b) A primary school requires a deposit to be paid upon enrolment into the school. Should the student leave the school, this deposit is refundable with one school term's notice (three months). The majority of students enroll into just one primary school and having completed the six- year period, receive the deposit back at the end of that six-year period. How should the deposits be classified?

- The deposits should be classified as current liabilities. Despite the historical evidence that indicates that the majority of the deposits are only repaid after the six-year period, the deposits are payable on three months notice. Revised Schedule VI states that a liability should be classified as current when 'the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date'. Therefore, the deposits should be classified as current liabilities.

c) As of March 31, 2011, Company X has breached a covenant and as per the terms of the agreement the bank loan became immediately payable. On April 5, 2011, the bank agreed to waive the covenant.

As of March 31, 2011, should the loan be classifies as current or non-current liability?

- The liability is classified as current because, at the balance sheet date, the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for at least twelve months after that date."

CONCLUSION

The classification of assets and liabilities between current and non-current is most important change in Revised Schedule VI and needs to be understood. Further as previous year figures would be required the companies can prepare parallel financial statements for the FY 2010-11 on basis of revised Schedule VI, which would save lot of time next year as the same can be used as comparables in the financial statements for FY 2011-2012 prepared as per Revised Schedule –VI.

LEGAL UPDATE

- CA Anjani Kheterpal , CISA
rma_knp@rediffmail.com

CIT vs. Coimbatore Lakshmi Inv. and Finance Co. (2011) 331 ITR 229 (Mad.)(High Court): Credit of accrued interest may be excluded from the income of Bank and non banking financial institutions, where interest outstanding is attributable to assets characterised as non-performing assets under the notification issued by the RBI. The High Court held that mercantile system of accounting recognises only income which is realisable. It has gone by the real income concept (A. Y. 1995-96 to 2000-01).

Shree Balaji Alloys & Ors. v. CIT & Ors. (2011) 51 DTR 217 / 239 CTR 70 (J&K)(High Court): Excise Refund and Interest Subsidy received by the assessee from Government of India in pursuance to a New Industrial Policy of Government which was aimed at acceleration of industrial development and generating employment in the State in public interest were held to be capital receipt in the hands of the assessee.

CIT vs. Delhi Gymkhana Club Ltd. (2011) 53 DTR 330 (Delhi)(High Court): Assessee company is running a recreation club for its members the income earned from the members is exempt on the principle of mutuality. Income of the club from FDR's in banks and Government securities, dividend income and profit on sale of investment is also covered by the doctrine of mutuality and is not taxable. (A. Y. 2003-04)

DIT (International–Taxation) & Anr. vs. Prahlad Vijendra Rao (2011) 51 DTR 95/239 CTR 107 (Karn.)(High Court): Salary earned by non-resident for services performed during his stay of 225 days outside India working on board on ship which was outside India, did not accrue or arise in India and as such the same was not taxable in India. (A. Y. 2005-06)

CIT vs. O. Abdul Razak (2011) 198 Taxman 1 (Ker.)(High Court): For purpose of Explanation (a) to section 6(1)(c), "employment" include self employment like business or profession taken up by assessee abroad. (A. Y. 1989-90)

DIT (E) vs. Meenakshi Amma Endowment Trust (2011) 50 DTR 243 (Kar.)(High Court): Registration under section 12A of the Act cannot be denied to a trust which is newly formed on the ground that it had not commenced any activity. While granting registration under section 12A of the Act only the objects of the trust is to be examined to ascertain the genuineness of the trust. (A. Y. 2004-05)

Godrej Industries Ltd. vs. Dy. CIT (Mum.)(Trib.) Where borrowed funds were utilized for business purposes and investment in shares is made out of own funds, then disallowance under section 14A of interest on borrowed fund was not permissible. CIT vs. Hero Cycles Ltd. 323 ITR 518 (P&H) (A. Y. 2005-06)

Sheetal Khurana Foods P. Ltd. vs. ITAT (2011) 51 DTR 129 (P&H)(High Court): Where the assessee was engaged in business of manufacturing and sale of food items acquired property on lease for a long period and in turn sub let the same, the income therefrom, was held to be taxable under the head income from house property and not business income as letting out property was not its business activity. Further the letting out was not temporary arrangement. (A. Y. 2003-04)

Dy. CIT vs. Reclamation Realty India Pvt. Ltd., ITA No. 1411/Mum. 2007, dt. 26-11-2010, ITAT 'D' Bench, BCAJ pg. 25, Vol. 42-B, Part 5, February 2011 / Source: www.itatonline.org (Trib.): For applying provisions of section 23(1)(a) of the Act, municipal valuation / ratable value should be the determining factor. Since the rent received by the assessee was more than the sum for which the property might reasonably be expected to be let from year to year, the actual rent received should be the annual value of the property under section 23(1)(b) of the Act. Notional interest on interest – free security deposit/rent received in advance should not be added to the same.

ACIT vs. Bulls & Bears Portfolios Ltd. (2011) 137 TTJ 741 (Delhi)(Trib.): Assessee is a broker as well as investor. It has maintained the investment portfolio separately income of which was liable to be taxed as capital gains, as intention in respect of this was to hold the investment as investment only and shown as such in the books of accounts. Income thereon was shown and treated as capital gains in successive assessments. Income to be assessed as capital gains.(A. Y. 2005-06).

S. T. Reddiar & Sons vs. Dy. CIT (2011) 129 ITD 475 / 135 TTJ 480 / 49 DTR 326 (Cochin)(Trib.): Assessee engaged in printing business, used certain hardware for execution of printing process, said hardware could not be categorized as 'computer' and would not be eligible for higher depreciation. It is only where machine is being used essentially and predominantly for computing capability and where it is not being harnessed for other specialized industrial uses, be it mechanical, electric or electronic (or a composite thereof) activity that it could be called as a computer. (A.Y. 2005-06).

CIT vs. Sunshine Glass Indus P. Ltd. (2011) 49 DTR 31 (Raj.)(High Court) Approach road constructed by the assessee inside its factory premises should be treated as part of building as such, depreciation has to be allowed on the same.

CIT vs. Metalman Auto P. Ltd. (2011) 52 DTR 385 (P&H)(High Court): Depreciation under section 32 was allowable to the assessee company on the assets which were purchased in the name of the managing director of the assessee company and his wife but, used exclusively for the assessee's business. (A. Y. 2004-05)

Dy. CIT vs. C. M. Y. K. Printech Ltd. (2011) 53 DTR 59 (Delhi)(Trib.): In view of the amendment of Appendix I w.e.f. Asst. Year 2003-04 allowing depreciation @ 60 percent on software, depreciation is allowable on expenditure for development of website @ 60 percent. (A.Y. 2003-04 & 05)

CIT vs. Bharti Televenture Ltd. (2011) 51 DTR 98 (Del.)(High Court): Where the assessee was having sufficient non-interest bearing fund by way of share capital and reserves and there was no nexus between the borrowings of the assessee and advances made by it, no disallowance under section 36(1)(iii) of the Act was called for. (A. Y. 2001-02, 2003-04, 2004-05).

CIT vs. Luk India P. Ltd. (2011) 52 DTR 117 (Mad.)(High Court): Provision for warranty claim made by the assessee based on a scientific method and worked on the average of earlier year's warranty settlement claims was held to be allowable business expenditure. (A. Y. 1999-2000, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05).

CIT vs. Priya Village Road Shows Ltd. (2011) 332 ITR 594 (Delhi) (High Court) : Feasibility studies conducted by the assessee for the existing business with a common administration and common fund and the studies were abandoned without creating any new asset, therefore, expenses were of revenue expenditure.

Dy. CIT vs. Sanjiv Gupta (2011) 135 TTJ 641 / 50 DTR 225 (Luck.)(Trib.): Held that tax is not deductible under section 195 with regard to payment of commission to foreign agent in view of Circular No. 23 of 1969 and Circular No. 786 of 2000. The payment cannot be disallowed under section 40(a)(i) as Circular No. 7 of 2009 had no retrospective effect. (A. Y. 2007-08)

Kanubhai Ramjibhai vs. ITO (2011) 49 DTR 70 / 135 TTJ 364 (Ahd.)(Trib.): Provision of section 40(a)(ia) as amended by the Finance Act, 2010 w.e.f. 1st April, 2010 is remedial in nature, designed to eliminate unintended consequences which may cause undue hardship to the taxpayers it has to be treated as retrospective w.e.f. 1st April 2005, the date on which section 40(a)(ia) has been inserted and therefore, no disallowance under section 40(a)(ia) can be made where the assessee had paid before the due date of filing the return of income, the tax deducted during the previous year. (A. Y. 2005-06)

CIT vs. V. S. Dempo & Co. P. Ltd. (2011) 196 Taxman 193 (Bom.)(High Court): held that where assessee purchased from its subsidiary material at prices higher than the market rate for assured supply, there was no question of diversion of funds since both the assessee and the subsidiary were subjected to the same rate of tax, hence there was no warrant for addition by invoking section 40A(2). (A. Y. 1985-86)

Dy. CIT vs. C. M. Y. K. Printech Ltd. (2011) 53 DTR 59 (Delhi)(Trib.): There is no rule that liability outstanding for more than three years need not be paid and the same becomes income of the assessee. In the absence of any specific information in the possession of the AO that the amounts outstanding for more than three years were no longer payable by the assessee, same could not be treated as deemed income under section 41(1). (A. Y. 2003-04 & 05)

CIT vs. Narendra Anand (2011) 198 Taxman 51 (Delhi)(High Court): Where time for filing of return is extended in terms of proviso to section 139(1) , it automatically means extension of due date for purpose of section 43B, thus, Sales Tax paid within extended time for filing return cannot be disallowed under section 43B. (A. Y. 1988-89)

CIT vs. Taj International Jewellers (2011) 50 DTR 348 (Del.)(High Court): Where the assessee borrowed funds from bank and invested the same in Fixed Deposits ('F.D') and earned more interest on the F.D. than the interest payable on the borrowed funds taking advantage of Export Import policy of the Government interest paid on the borrowing was held to be allowable as deduction under section 57(iii) of the Act from the interest earned on F.D as there was direct nexus between the interest earned and interest paid by the assessee. (A. Y. 2005-06 & 07)

P. R. Kulkarni & Sons (HUF) vs. Addl. CIT (2011) 135 TTJ 630 (Bang.)(Trib.): No addition could be made simply rejecting explanation and evidences filed on record in support of the gift without any scrutiny about the confirmation and without bringing any conclusive evidence brought on record merely on the plea that the assessee failed to produce donors for examination. (A. Y. 2006-07)

CIT vs. Bajrang Lal Bansal (2011) 51 DTR 287 (Del.)(High Court): Addition under section 69B of the Act alleging undisclosed investment cannot be made merely on the basis of District Valuation Officer's (D.V.O.) report when the books of accounts of the assessee are not rejected nor any incriminating material was found during the search to suggest that assessee had made any payment over and above the consideration mentioned in the return.

CIT vs. Front Line Securities Ltd. (2011) 50 DTR 337 (Del.)(High Court): Where the Company amended its memorandum and articles of association so as to enable it to make money lending as its main business, the loss on account of sale and purchase of shares was allowed to be adjusted against other business income as the assessee's case fell under exception clause of section 73 of the Act. (A. Y. 1997-98)

Raghunath Exports (P) Ltd. vs. CIT (2011) 240 CTR 79 (Cal.)(High Court): Surplus realization due to fluctuation in foreign exchange rates is part and parcel of the export turnover for the purpose of section 80HHC.

Amadeus India (P) Ltd. vs. ACIT (2011) 52 DTR 378 (Delhi)(Trib.): On a reference under section 92CA(1), TPO can suggest adjustment only in respect of the international transactions entered in to by the assessee with AEs which are referred to him for computation of ALP by the Assessing Officer. TPO cannot suo motu take cognizance of any other international transaction for suggesting adjustment in the ALP. (A. Y. 2006-07)

Guffic Chem P. Ltd vs. CIT (Supreme Court): Payment received as non-competition fee under a negative covenant was always treated as a capital receipt till AY 2003-04. It is only by s. 28(va) inserted by FA 2002 w.e.f. 1.4.2003 that the said capital receipt is now made taxable. S. 28(va) is amendatory and not clarificatory.

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CIRC Diamond Jubilee Conference organized at Kanpur on 20.06.2011. On the dias L-R CA. Umesh K. Garg- Vice Chairman CIRC, CA. Vivek Khanna - Chairman CIRC, Mr. O. N. Singh - Vice Chairman KDA, CA. G. Ramaswamy- President ICAI, CA. Jaydeep N. Shah - Vice President ICAI, CA. Ravindra Holani - Central Council Member, CA. Mukesh S. Kushwah - Treasurer CIRC

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Seminar on Income Tax organised by Ajmer Branch on 30 May 2011. CA. Nitin Vyas- Secretary CIRC on the Dias with CA. Pawan Parashar- Chairman CICASA, CA. Ashish Gupta-Br Secretary, CA. Sushil Bansal- Br Chairman, CA. Vivek Khanna-chairman CIRC, CA. Umesh Garg-Vice Chairman CIRC, CA. Mukesh S. Kushwah- Treasurer CIRC With CA. Sandeep Jhanwar

CA. Nitesh Gupta-Chairman Agra Branch receiving the memento from Smt. Maneka Gandhi, Alongside CA. Alok Agarwal- Secretary Agra Branch and CA. Umesh Garg-Vice-Chairman CIRC(Others in Picture L to R- CA. Ashok Jain-Social Activist, Shri Ram Shanker Katheria-Hon' M.P.Agra, Shri. Chandra Shekhar-Chief Editor Hindustan Media, Smt. Maneka Gandhi,Smt. Anjula Mahaur-Mayor Agra,Smt. Surat Prasad-Animal Activist Agra.)

Sub Regional Seminar on Direct Taxes and Concurrent Audit organised by Allahabad Branch on 21 May 2011. CA. Vivek Khanna- Chairman CIRC During his Delibration With CA. Shiv Kumar- Br. Vice Chairman, CA. Amit Agarwal- Br Chairman , CA. Umesh K. Garg- Vice Chairman CIRC, CA. Mukesh S. Kushwah- Treasurer CIRC, CA. Piyush Kumar Kesarwani- Br. Chairman CICASA (Allahbad)

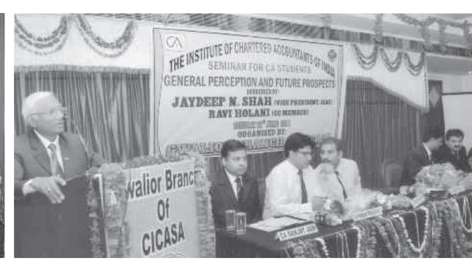
CICASA joint Seminar with B.U. organised by Bhopal branch on 11 June 2011. L-R Mrs. Mona Dubey- Prof., Mrs. Nisha Dubey- VC B.U., CA. V. Murli- CC Member, CA. Manoj Fadnis- CC Member, CA. Vineeta Mathur- Br. Secretary, CA. Sunita Baheti- Br. Chairperson CICASA (Bhopal), CA. Abhay Chhajed- Br Chairman

Facilitation Function Held at Kota Branch on 27 May 2011 L- R In Focus CA. Nitin Vyas- Secretary CIRC , CA. Vivek Khanna- Chairman CIRC, CA. Umesh Garg- Vice Chairman CIRC, CA. Mukesh S. Kushwah- Treasurer CIRC

Full Day Seminar on Service Tax organised by Lucknow Branch on 23.04.2011 L-R CA. Shashank Mishra(Treasurer) , CA. Avichal SN. Kapur(Chairman), CA. Vivek Khanna(Chairman CIRC), CA. Rajeev Sharma (Secretary), CA. Ashok Batra (N.Delhi), Ms. Suchitra Sharma (Commissioner- Central Excise & Service Tax).

Sub Regional Conference at Mathura Branch on 26.03.2011 in the picture CA. K. K. Agarwal- Br. Chairman, CA. Vivek Khanna-Chairman CIRC, CA. K. C. Chaturvedi- Br. Secretary, CA. Umesh Garg- Vice Chairman CIRC

On the Dias L-R CA. Pawan Parashar- Chairman CICASA, CA. Sanjay K. Agarwal- Guest Speaker, CA. Anuj Goyal - Central Council Member, CA. Vivek Khanna- Chairman CIRC, CA. Mukesh Bansal - Chairman Ghaziabad Branch, CA. K. M. Agarwal - Past President ICAI, CA. Umesh K. Garg - Vice Chairman CIRC, CA. Mukesh S. Kushwah - Treasurer CIRC, CA. Gyan Chandra Misra - Br. Treasurer, CA. Nitin Gupta Br. Secretary and on podium CA. Pawan Goel - Past Chairman CIRC



Seminar for CA. Students organised by Gwalior Branch on 21 June 2011. On the Podiun CA. Jaydeep N. Shah - Vice President ICAI. L-R : CA. Sanjay Jain - Br. CICASA Chairman (Gwalior), CA. Pawan Parashar- Chairman CICASA, CA. Ravindra Holani - Central Council Member, CA. Mukesh Bansal - Br. Chairman, CA. Vivek Khanna - Chairman CIRC with CA. Deepak Bajpai

From Left to right: CA Avichal Kapur -Chairman Lko Branch), CA Sandeep Bhatnagar -Member Lko, CA Jaydeep N Shah -Vice President ICAI, CA Vivek Khanna - Chairman CIRC, CA G Ramaswamy- President ICAI, CA Mukesh s. Kushwah - Treasurer CIRC, CA Umesh K Garg -Vice Chairman CIRC at Imambarah in Lucknow during their visit for Seminar on Direct Taxes organised by Lucknow Branch on 19.06.2011

Inauguration of CIRC DIamond Jubilee Conference held at Kanpur on 20.06.2011 by CA. G. Ramaswamy- President ICAI with CA. Jaydeep N. Shah - Vice President ICAI, CA. Ravindra Holani - Central Council Member, CA. Vivek Khanna - Chairman CIRC, CA. Umesh K. Garg - Vice Chairman CIRC and CA. Pawan Parashar - Chairman CICASA

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QUIZ CONTEST	-	02.00 p.m. to 05.00 p.m.

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For complete details of the contest, scheme and registration, please log on to

www.circ-icai.org

Forthcoming Events

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