PROSPECTUS
&
Information Booklet

CERTIFICATE COURSE
ON
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Committee on Corporate Governance
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(Set up by an Act of Parliament)
New Delhi-110002

ICAI Vision

- Recognize the changes in Economy/Business Environment such as focus on value, dynamic business and organization structures, developments in Information Technology and Telecommunication, new Government policies, globalization of business and competitive pressures.

- Recognize the path to success by adapting to the changes, knowledge management and acquiring skills to work with future environment influenced by technological and other changes.

- Recognize the opportunities for Chartered Accountants in the emerging areas such as new audit and assurance needs, performance measurement services, change management services, strategy management, general practice specialization and servicing global organizations.

- Recognize the Institute's role as a proactive, innovative and flexible organization, in equipping Chartered Accountants with top quality education and values.

- Recognize the need to be known as World Class Advisor.

From the President

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India has all along endeavoured to integrate the accounting profession with the process of economic development as well as the system of corporate governance of the country. It's a well known fact, a higher standard of corporate governance always contribute to economic growth and sustainable development.

The collapse, over the past few years, of major companies, has focused the minds of governments, regulators, companies, investors and the general public on the weaknesses in the corporate governance systems and the associated threat posed to the integrity of the financial markets.

The response is ongoing and encompasses numerous elements, for example, to oversee the accounting and auditing profession, new laws to strengthen internal controls and new standards such as principles of corporate governance and codes of ethics.

This response phase is likely to continue for some time at least to ensure whether the suggested measures have indeed succeeded in correcting the systemic weaknesses that have already been identified and whether there are new issues requiring action of some sort.

Even, the current financial crisis and global meltdown is widely attributed to the result of substandard governance of corporations and the finance professionals can and should play a pivotal role to improve the corporate governance standard, leading to early end of the recessionary phase and bring the economy back in order.

For which the finance professionals need to hone their core skills in that direction with required dimension. That's why with a clear inclination to ensure greater transparency in the system, better control over decision making process and exercising accountability for executive actions, the Institute has justifiably, decided to launch a certificate course on corporate governance.

I firmly believe this course would be a unique opportunity for the finance professionals to understand the entire aspects and activities associated with governance of corporations and that in turn, help business entities learn how to remain resilient through exercise of best practices norms.

I wish the endeavour of all concerned every success.

Date: 28th January, 2009
Place: New Delhi

CA. Ved Jain
President, ICAI

From the Vice-President

Good corporate governance is the foundation upon which an environment of trust, transparency and accountability is built. In an environment of interdependence of world economies due to increased globalization and integrated capital market, the relevance of corporate governance has gained renewed focus as its contribution largely translated in to corporations' stability and sustainable development. It is even argued, that some of the negative effects of the recent global financial crisis could have been avoided through exercise of better corporate governance, say, in terms of risk management, board awareness and evaluation policies.

Besides, corporate governance is not all about compliances and a box ticking exercise. In fact, this is continued commitment that helps to gain trust and confidence of the key stakeholders since investors are usually interested to invest in such markets that practice good corporate governance norms.

I firmly believe, this Certificate Course on Corporate Governance would immensely help finance professionals to sharpen their core competence who in turn can spread the three key words of good governance i.e., performance, conformance and rapport amongst the entire corporate world atleast to ensure optimal utilization of scarce resources.

I congratulate the Committee on Corporate Governance for their initiative towards putting forward this structured course and wish the participants every success and an enriching experience on good governance practices.

Date: 20th January, 2009
Place: New Delhi

CA. Uttam P. Agarwal
Vice President, ICAI

From the Chairman

Corporate Governance, according to one of the finest definitions, is concerned with holding the balance between economic and social goals and between individuals and common goals. The corporate governance framework is there to encourage the efficient use of resources and equally to require accountability for the stewardship of those resources. The aim is to align as nearly as possible the interests of individuals, corporations and society.

Corporate Governance in fact, is a shared responsibility. Most of which rests with the directors and management. However, in the event of corporate failures neither the regulator nor the auditor is allowed to be absolved of such responsibility. Shareholders and other stakeholders also share responsibility in demanding high standards of reporting and disclosure atleast to exercise their rights to hold directors and managers accountable.

Truly, corporations in today's economic scenario need to maintain highest ethical standards, take its role as a good corporate citizen, perform with integrity, strive to provide the right environment, feel socially responsible, and contribute ultimately to the nation's overall wealth and welfare. However, since there is no proof that any model of corporate governance leads to optimum performance, flexibility in governance must be encouraged, recognizing that the appropriate governance model will vary not only between companies but also over time to any individual company.

Again, corporate governance being a progressive process to confront the challenges continually faced by the corporate world in the ever changing economic environment, the skills of finance professionals need to be suitably sharpened for extending such support and service that are needed to ensure entities' success and sustainability. In order to help professionals in that endeavour, this Certificate Course was conceptualized and is being launched to disseminate corporate governance best practices norms that in turn could raise the bar on corporate conduct.

I am sure the participants would definitely take full advantage of this initiative and convey my best wishes to all participants.

Date: 20th January, 2009
Place: New Delhi

CA. S. Santhanakrishnan
Chairman, CCG of ICAI

From the Vice-Chairman

The word "corporate governance" has become a buzzword these days and it is not unique to India alone. Rather, corporate governance reforms and practices are happening around the globe. It is now being pronounced worldwide as witnessed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act in the U.S., the new Combined Code on Corporate Governance in the U.K and Clause 49 in India.

In today's globalization/liberalization/privatization platform, if a company has to thrive in a commercial environment with a global outlook, it has got to factor in the interest and concerns of every stakeholder in the business; the main stakeholder being both domestic and also global.

It includes not just the shareholder, but the domestic and global customer, the vendor, the creditor, the lawmaker, the community in which the enterprise operates, and environmental groups. It is in this context that corporate governance has assumed greater significance, particularly with companies that are seeking to establish a global footprint.

The genesis of corporate governance calls for three factors: namely, transparency in decision making, accountability which follows from transparency because responsibilities could be fixed easily for actions taken or not taken, and the accountability is for safeguarding the interests of the stakeholders and the investors in the organization; eventually, the finance professionals' job calls for ensuring existence, effectiveness and efficiency of those factors in the form of a foolproof system to discharge their duties diligently.

Again, the effectiveness of corporate governance primarily depends upon two factors: such as, commitment of the management for the principle of integrity and transparency in business operations as well as legal and administrative framework created by the government. Since the job of a finance professional is again restricted to three R's, i.e. recording, reviewing and reporting, his approach should preferably be to understand the subject thoroughly rather than merely knowing it.

With that endeavour we, at the Committee level felt the need to have a comprehensive course on corporate governance and launching a full fledged course is indeed a path breaking step that is now taken by the Institute.

I take this opportunity to thank our beloved president for his insistent inspiration to all of us for bringing the perception in to reality and do hope, the course structure that covers almost all the areas associated with corporate governance would also be of immense interest to the prospective participants.

Wishing the best and with warm regards,

Date: 20th January, 2009
Place: New Delhi

CA. C. S. Nanda
Vice-Chairman, CCG of ICAI

The Need for Corporate Governance

From being a subject at the margins of finance, economics, accounting, law and management, corporate governance is now well-established as a global issue. Corporate Governance provides the structure through which the company's objectives are met, the means of attaining those objectives and monitoring performance. The failure of a considerable number of companies, during recent years across the globe, some of them as a result of large-scale fraud by their directors, has brought renewed focus on the importance of good corporate governance leading to broadened interest in the topic to a broader audience. The primary objective of sound Corporate Governance must be to contribute to improved corporate performance, to the integrity of financial markets and hence to international competitiveness of an economy, all of which must be judged against the criterion of wealth and employment creation.

To be specific, the prime objective of any business organization is to maximize the return of its shareholders' equity while adhering to the jurisdictions within which it operates and at the same time observing the highest ethical standards. So, the concept of corporate governance must flow beyond the listed entities to those whoever involved in the process of economic activities and deal with scarce resources. Verily, the private sector is the engine of economic growth and this growth is vital for sustainable development. However, it is indisputable that a higher standard of corporate governance will contribute to economic advancement; it is also crystal clear that failure to maintain standards will deliver major shocks to the economy. The recent meltdowns are classic examples of such substandard corporate governance practices that even led to a fall of many giant institutions across the world. The fall of such giants has severely slowed down economies all over the world, resulting in a global recession.

In today's world, responsible companies need to ensure that their workers are paid decent wages and work in safe conditions; they also need to ensure that their activities do not harm the environment of the societies where they operate. Though this is not always easy in countries where the governance is poor, corruption is an integral part of everyday life and bureaucracy rules. Moreover, the regulators, besides doing a good job in laying down the form of good corporate governance, need to ensure that regulations are proportionate to risks. As corporate governance mostly concerns prudent risk management, mere legislation may not suffice to discipline rogue companies.

Importantly, today's corporates need to maintain highest ethical standards, take its role as a good corporate citizen, perform with integrity, strive to provide the right environment, feel socially responsible and contribute ultimately to the nation's overall wealth and welfare since governance practices comprise of two basic components. These are:

1. Formal rules – which are the written laws, rules and regulations.

2. Informal rules – which are generally unwritten, accepted business practices and ethical standards.

Finally, in a dynamic economic environment, systems of corporate governance need to continually evolve and at the core of good governance is the independence principle for corporate board of directors. “Independence” being a state of mind, corporate governance can neither be legislated nor there could be “one size fits all” structure of corporate governance.

Course Objective

We at the ICAI feel the need of the hour is professionalism in practice of governance standards and that our members should be able to help the corporate world with good practices in this regard. This course aims to provide knowledge in various components of corporate governance along with numerous legal and regulatory requirements. This course also provides the practical aspects of corporate governance through case studies and best practices. This will handhold corporate personnel and professionals in practice of good governance and help prevent corporate failure attributed to poor governance.

Contents

Registering for the Course

Who is Eligible?

Members of the ICAI and students who have cleared their CA final examination.

How to Register?

Candidates have to fill in the Registration Form available herein or at the website of the Institute and submit the completed form along with the requisite fee to:

The Secretary
Committee on Corporate Governance
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
ICAI Bhawan
52, 53 & 54,
Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara
Near Karkardooma Court
Delhi-110 032
E-mail id: corpgov@icai.in; corpgov@icai.org
Phone no. 011-30210639/641
Fax no. 011-30210683

When to Register?

1-30th April for the May-July Session
1-31st October for the November-January Session

Fee Structure

At present, the fee payable is:

(a) Registration Fee

Rs. 25000/- (Rupees Twenty five thousand only) including the fees/price for prospectus, background materials and first evaluation fee.

(b) Examination Fee

Nil, for the First Evaluation and thereafter Rs. 1000/- each time if a candidate is required to reappear for any subsequent Evaluation Test.

Payment for the Course can be made On-line or through Demand Draft/Pay Order in favour of "The Secretary, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India", New Delhi.

Address for Correspondence

The Secretary
Committee on Corporate Governance
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

ICAI Bhawan
52, 53 & 54,
Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara
Near Karkardooma Court
Delhi-110 032
E-mail id: corpgov@icai.in; corpgov@icai.org
Phone no. 011-30210639/641
Fax no. 011-30210683

Note:
Please note that Registration fee once paid is non-refundable under any circumstances and the Institute will not entertain any correspondence in this regard

Course Contents

The Course on Corporate Governance shall be comprised of the following four modules

Module 1: Conceptual framework of Governance and evolution & development of Corporate Governance concept.
Module 2: Board Governance to improve enterprise effectiveness
Module 3: Legal and Regulatory aspects concerning corporate governance
Module 4: Governance & Auditing

Detailed Course Contents

Module 1
Conceptual framework of Governance and evolution & development of Corporate Governance concept.

- Historical Background of governance to build confidence and gain trust.
- Definition of Governance given by various Institutions/Individuals
- The new governance paradigm- shareholder vs. stakeholder concept of governance
- Kautilya's Governance mechanism to manage bureaucracy
- Evolution of Corporate Governance – ancient and modern concept
- Developing Corporate Governance – the global and Indian perspective with emphasis on governance structure in Germany and Japan
- Goal, purpose, objective and statutory status of Corporate Governance
- Mechanisms of corporate governance- Market based/culture based/discipline based
- Financial capitalism and the agency problem
- Problems in contracting and formulating managerial incentives (e.g., ESOP and bonus)
- Business and Personal ethics vis- a- vis Corporate Governance
- Corporate Governance value in Information Technology Era
- Corporate Social Responsibility to improve brand value and Sustainable Development
- Shift from corporate governance to enterprise governance

Module 2
Board Governance to improve enterprise effectiveness

- Board dynamics - Composition/Chairmanship/Size/ Types of Directors/ Relationship/Meeting management/Conflict management
- Board of Directors- Role/Responsibility/Rights/Duties & Responsibilities of directors/Training
- Functions of a board of directors-

- ✓ Provide strategic direction and leadership
- ✓ Determining the goals and objectives of the company
- ✓ Approving key practices, including investment and risk management.
- ✓ Reviewing the company's goals and strategies for achieving the Company's objectives.
- ✓ Reviewing and approving the Company's financial objectives, plans and expenditure.
- ✓ Approving and monitoring compliance with corporate plans, financial plans and budgets.
- ✓ Considering and approving the annual financial statements, interim statements and notices to the shareholder.
- ✓ Ensuring good corporate governance and ethics.
- ✓ Monitoring and reviewing performance and effectiveness of controls.
- ✓ Monitoring and directing triple bottom- line performance.
- ✓ Ensuring appropriate succession planning
- ✓ Guiding the restructuring and transformation process
- ✓ Ensuring effective communication with relevant stakeholders
- ✓ Liaison with and reporting to the shareholder
- ✓ Guiding key initiatives, for example, capacity expansion plan, new build programme, strategies on climate change, human rights and HIV/AIDS
- ✓ Approving transactions above the authority level of management

- Role and effectiveness of Independent directors
  - ✓ Independence in a director
  - ✓ An Independent Director's relationship with management, with Non-Independent Directors, with shareholders and with other stakeholders
  - ✓ The independence of substance over form and the change in attitude expected from a management advisor to an Independent Director
  - ✓ The well informed Independent Director who initiates to make changes happen
  - ✓ Concept of lead Independent Director

- Board Committees- Audit Committee/Nomination Committee/Remuneration Committee/Governance Committee/ Shareholder's grievance Committee/ Other Committees
- Good secretarial practices, standards for corporate disclosures and related party transactions
- Self assessment and performance mapping of the board
- Enterprise risk management and internal control overview
- Pre- meeting co-ordination and preparation for a meeting
- Board MIS and recent developments in new management techniques

Module 3
Legal and Regulatory aspects concerning Corporate Governance

- Legislation and Regulations of corporate governance prevalent in India/developed countries
- Legislative provisions concerning corporate governance
  - ✓ Companies Act, 1956
  - ✓ Companies Bill, 2008
  - ✓ SCRA- 1956
  - ✓ SEBI Act – 1992
  - ✓ Depositaries Act- 1996
  - ✓ Listing Agreement
  - ✓ Banking Regulation Act, 1949
  - ✓ Other Corporate Laws

- Role of Regulatory Authorities to improve corporate governance standards- SEBI/RBI/MCA/IRDA/CCI/ICAI/CAG etc.
- Investor Protection & Fraud Prevention
- Merger & Acquisitions
- Listing requirements- Indian and International perspective
- Relevance of statutory standards and procedures- National & International
- Whistle blowing policy/ Oppression/ Mismanagement
- Shareholder's activism and protection of minority stakeholder's interest
- Compliance requirement, focus on Sustainability Reporting Standards, and harmonization of regulatory rules & standards

Module 4
Governance & Auditing

- Care, Skill and diligence of corporate governance constituents
- Recruitment and remuneration of key personnel
- Transparency, accountability in transactions & Audit
- Right relationship between the Audit Committee/ Management/Auditors
- Legal Compliance overview & disclosure norms
- Sector specific Governance standards with emphasis on corporate governance in Public Sector undertakings and State owned organisations.
- Guidance on Internal control in the light of identifiable ISOs
- Governance Codes- Indian & International
- Scope for further improvement and comparison with Best Practices norms
- Globalization of corporate governance with the help of case studies

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

Certificate Course on Corporate Governance

1. Who is eligible to join this Course?

All the members would be eligible to join the Course. The students who have cleared their CA. final examination can also join the course. The Committee reserves the right to permit others including Government officials to join this course on the terms & conditions that it may decide.

2. Where this Course will be launched?

This course will be launched at New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Kanpur and in other metro cities as may be decided by the Committee.

3. When will the Classes commence for May- July Session and November-January Session?

In May, for the May- July Session and in November, for the November-January Session. However, the Committee reserves the right to reschedule the dates keeping in mind the number of Registrations and other factors.

4. Where will the classes be conducted?

The Committee will announce the venue at the time of confirmation of Registration or at least 7 days before the commencement of the course.

5. What will be the duration of the classes?

Classes will generally be held from 10:00 A.M. to 06:00 P.M. on alternate Saturdays / Sundays. However, the Committee reserves the right to re-schedule the programme as well as timings for any centre or all the centres.

6. Whether the participants, who are registered at one centre, will be allowed to join classes at another centre?

The participants registered at one centre will be allowed to attend the classes at another centre if the corresponding classes are going on at that other centre.

7. What will be the duration of the Course?

The duration of the course will be 300 Hours comprising of:

- Self Study- 200 hours
- Class room teaching- 50 hours
- Case Study in Groups and project preparation - 50 hours

8. What will be the Overall Scheme for the Certificate Course on Corporate Governance?

The candidates registered for the Course will have to attend the classes on alternate Saturdays/ Sundays. A candidate will have to attend a minimum of 45 hours of classes failing which; he will not be entitled to appear in evaluation test. However, the Committee may, at its discretion, allow the candidate to appear in the next session, (not as a right), but subject to such terms & conditions as it may deem fit to enforce.

The candidates will be required to devote time to the self-study and case study given to them. Participants will be grouped (with not more than 5 course participants in one group) for preparing the case study and project report. They will be required to devote specified number of hours (see Course duration at 7 above) to Selfstudy and case study for appearing at the Evaluation Test. They will be expected to prepare comprehensive project case studies and submit them to our evaluation team for appropriate marks allocation to be considered as part of the overall evaluation process.

9. What will be the Course fee for this Certificate Course on Corporate Governance?

Total amount to be paid for this Certificate Course on Corporate Governance is Rs. 25000/- (Rupees Twenty five thousand only). This amount is inclusive of fee/price of prospectus, background material and first evaluation fee payable at the time of Registration. Course fee once paid is non refundable under any circumstances.

10. What will be the Evaluation process?

Participants who have successfully completed Course modules are eligible to appear at the Evaluation Test. A Board of Evaluators will examine and evaluate the presentation, dissertation and Report of the Case study allotted to the group of participants. Each participant of the group will also be evaluated individually. Adequate consideration in individual evaluation will be given to the performance, conduct and the quality of the outcome of the group task. Actual marks secured will not be disclosed to the participants and only successful candidates' name will be declared. In case a candidate has to re-appear for evaluation, assessment shall be done on individual basis only and such a participant may not be allowed to join another group for case study purpose.

11. What will be the Periodicity of Examinations?

Evaluation will be conducted twice a year, viz., in the months of August and February.

12. What will be the Eligibility to qualify for the evaluation test?

The Committee reserves the right to formulate the criterion for the assessment of quality, level of knowledge and expertise of the participants and its evaluation by Board of Evaluators. The project reports prepared as case study in groups will be having maximum evaluation level of 100 and the written objective cum write up test will also have evaluation level of 100. Existing experience will also be considered as an important parameter.

13. Is there any limit on the number of attempts for the evaluation test?

There will be no limit on the number of attempts for the evaluation test. The reappearance fee for each attempt will be Rs. 1000/-. The candidate will be allowed to reappear for the evaluation test only after six months of the previous attempt. The case study marks will be carried forward for calculating pass marks.

14. How many participants will be admitted at each Centre?

A batch will have a minimum of 40 participants and a maximum of 100 participants.

15. Whether Background Material would be provided to the participants?

A list of Reference books would be provided to the participants, which the participants will be expected to study for deeper understanding of the concepts. All these books are available in the Central Council Library, Institute Head Quarter, New Delhi and at the Regional Council Library at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata and Kanpur. Participants are expected to do extensive self study for which, either before and/or during the sessions, a back ground material, prepared by the Institute, would be provided to the candidates to support the learning process. It may be clearly understood that Corporate Governance is a widely spread and practical area of technical expertise and is continuously evolving in the ever changing economic scenario. However, no reference book or back ground material can provide such comprehensive practical knowledge which would be inculcated in the participants through the expert faculty, group based learning, interaction amongst participants, live case study.

16. Whether a Certificate will be given on completion of the Course?

On successful completion of the Course, a certificate will be awarded to the participants.

17. Who will be the faculty for this course?

Eminent Chartered Accountants and other professionals in practice and industry, eminent academicians from various Universities and top management institutions including IIMs will be invited to lecture and interact with the participants.

18. Is a senior member of the profession having expertise in Corporate Governance areas, exempted from the Classes?

Very senior members of the profession who have already established their excellence in the field of Corporate Governance may send their achievement profile to the Evaluation Directorate, who may, at its discretion, fully or partially exempt them from Class- room study. The decision of Evaluation Directorate shall be final in this regard.

19. How this course will help the candidates?

The role and influence of accountants have changed considerably over the last few years, as they have moved from the traditional role of office “bean-counters”. As a result of their skills, experience and abilities, accountants have become natural leaders in the board room, have taken charge of global audits for multinationals, as well as becoming high-profile entrepreneurs. Truly, accountants are in a strong position to reassure business, investors, employees, and the public that sound financial strategies and management are being pursued.

Keeping in view the “Role of Professionals in the Corporate Governance Field”, Experts of international repute suggest a few areas as follows in the form of scope for structural reforms of any country:

- Making corporate governance work through STARR - Selection, Training, Appraisal, Remuneration and Retirement of Directors.
- Embedding corporate social responsibility in the Boardroom.
- Emphasise the importance of Social, Environmental and Ethical Risks (SEER).
- Moving the Boards from compliance to self – regulation and make it work.
- Making the Board an effective instrument to replace the word CG by something more inspiring such as BEST (Business for Economic and Social Transformation).
- Making Directors socially sensitive and environmentally responsible.
- Need for developing a culture of peace, i.e., corporates should be encouraged to admit mistakes and use failures as drivers of sustainable success.
- Advocating Poor Oriented Innovation and Sustainable and Eco-friendly Development (POISED).
- Since corruption hurts the poor most, steps should be taken to make corruption a high risk of business and adopt zero tolerance of corruption.
- Respect human dignity and put people before profit.

Finally, the course, in the era of tough competition and tight deadline, would help finance professionals in driving globalization purposefully through acquaintance and adoption of certain tricks as follows:-

- A change in attitudes towards adjustment with cultural diversities.
- Readiness to obtain a competitive advantage.
- To understand the contribution that relationship with stakeholders can make to the well-being of the firm.
- To have faith in ethics and lead through ethical behaviour.
- Spread governance awareness and feel socially responsible.
- Strict adherence to law and regulation governing accounting.
- Formulate and implement policy and control performance.
- To help management achieve the entity’s objective in terms of ensuring effectiveness of internal control to prevent risks occurring or to minimize the impact of risks.
- To ensure the continuing effectiveness of the controls in preventing and detecting fraud.

- Impact of IT in improving governance efficiency leading to enhanced productivity.
- Acquisition of a new skill, new knowledge, a modified attitude or a combination of all three.
- Improving personal effectiveness at work.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CERTIFICATE COURSE ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Registration Form

Affix recent passport sized photograph

1) Full Name in block letters (as per Institute records)

First Name

Middle Name

Surname

2) Gender (put ✓mark)

Male　　　　Female

3) Member Details:

a) Membership Number

b) Membership status (put ☐ mark)

ACA　　　　FCA

c) Member status　　　　Practice/Industry/others

d) Any other Qualifications

4) Professional Details:

a) Designation:

b) Organization:

c) Address:

d) Nature of Duties:

e) Experience in Corporate Governance Areas

5) Address for Correspondence

a) Door Number

b) Street / Road

c) Area

d) City / Town

e) PIN code

f) State

6) Centre opted: New Delhi/Mumbai/Chennai/Kolkata/Kanpur:
(Please give the Option)

7) Phone No. with STD code Mobile no.

8) e-mail address--- Official
Personal

9) Details of Course fees:
a) On Line Payment: Yes/No If yes, acknowledgement no

b) Bank Draft/ Pay order no. Dated

Amount in Rs.

Drawn on Bank

Branch

Date:

Place: (Signature of the applicant)

Notes:
1. Fees Structure: Rs. 25,000/- per member (including the fees/price for prospectus, background material, first evaluation fee, lunch, tea, snacks etc.) for the complete course.
2. In case the payment is through D.D./Pay Order, it should be drawn in the favour of "The Secretary, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India", payable at New Delhi.
3. Enclose one Passport Sized photograph.
4. Enclose self attested photocopy of the Institute I-card or Membership letter or Membership Certificate.
5. Whether the payment is online or through D.D., the applicant is required to submit a hard copy of the registration form to the Secretary, Committee on Corporate Governance, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, ICAI Bhawan, 52, 53 & 54 Vishwas Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi- 110032.

Acknowledgement
(for office use only)

We acknowledge the receipt of the Registration Form for the Certificate Course on Corporate Governance from Mr./Ms.
9

Date:

Nodal Officer

Place:

Certificate Course on Corporate Governance

Members of the
Committee on Corporate Governance (CCG)
for the year 2008-09

Council Members

1. CA. S. Santhanakrishnan, Chairman
2. CA. Charanjot S. Nanda, Vice-Chairman
3. CA. Ved Kumar Jain, President (Ex-Officio)
4. CA. Uttam P. Agarwal, Vice President (Ex-Officio)
5. CA. Bhavana G. Doshi
6. CA. Jayant P. Gokhale
7. CA. Atul C. Bheda
8. CA. Mahesh P. Sarda
9. CA. G. Ramaswamy
10. CA. K. Raghu
11. CA. Anuj Goyal
12. CA. Harinderjit Singh
13. CA. Vijay K. Gupta
14. Shri Anil Agarwal
15. Shri O.P. Vaish

Co-opted Members

1. CA. Jag Mohan Seth
2. CA. Shailesh Haridas Bathiya
3. CA. P. Ramakrishna
4. CA. P R Vittel
5. CA. Anil Sharma