Vol. : 33 No. : 9/9 (For Members Only) September, 2011 ₹ 5/-

Central India Regional Council
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
60th year setting in Motion Diamond Jubilee celebration of CIRC

CIRC NEWSLETTER - 2011

"To think is easy. To act is difficult. To act as one thinks is the most difficult"

Dear Members

I congratulate all those who have recently joined this prestigious profession after qualifying their exams and undergoing GMCS training. CIRC welcomes all the new entrants to this noble profession. I request all the new entrants to be proactive with the Institute and participate in all the programmes of the Regional Councils and branches with full zest and zeal. It is noteworthy that this time all the top three positions have been bagged by girl students and undoubtedly, in near future, women are set to make mark in our profession. As per the statistics propounded we find that after 50 years of Independence, 8% of CAs were women and the same is expected to increase to 30% in the next decade from the current 16%. It is heartening to note that there has been substantial increase in the pass percentage of CA Final exams of May 2011 . This time 20.51% cleared both groups, 36.34 % cleared Group I and 26.67 % cleared Group II. The result of our region has also been very good.

The pace of proposed new tax legislations that is DTC and GST seems to be decreasing. I feel that for the overall growth of the economy and more systematic compliances all political parties should give priority to reforms. It seems that very soon CARO 2011 will replace the CARO 2003. CARO 2011 might envisage different reporting requirements for different categories of companies. This seems essential with the changing perspective of the business and different regulatory requirements with different class of Companies. This shall enable different users to get the type of assurances and information they desire.

On 12th May 2011, the International Accounting Standards Board issued its new consolidation and related standard, replacing the existing standard of Accounting for subsidiaries and joint ventures (now joint arrangements), and making limited amendments relating to accounting for associates. The standard is not mandatorily effective until periods beginning on or after 1 January, 2013, it is expected that preparers will want to begin evaluating their involvement with joint arrangements sooner than that, as the changes under the new standard generally will call for retrospective application. It is advisable for Indian companies to evaluate the impact of this new standard, as it seems evident that Ind-AS will ultimately incorporate the changes due to the new standard.

I may mention here, for the information of members, that the Institute has clarified that only a partner or a CA full time paid assistant can be appointed as a member-in-charge of office of C.A./C.A. Firm. Such an association shall be deemed to exist if such a partner/paid assistant resides in the place where the Office is situated for a period of not less than 182 days in a year or if he attends that office for a period of not less than 182 days in a year.

As regards the CA students to help in an overall development of students, apart from the traditional professional fields, the Board of studies has permitted the Regional Councils and Branches to organize CA Students' Cultural Festivals comprising debates, skits, play, fancy dress competition, mehndi competition, Indian dances, singing and instrumental and vocal music and also indoor and outdoor sports. Members are requested to motivate the students for active participation.

This is the season of campus selection programmes at various places by the Institute and newly qualified professionals have lot of areas to select before them. When the socio-economic environment changes the social responsibility of a Chartered Accountant gets much more important. The country is suffering from black money and corruption and our role has to be to help improve the system and make the things more transparent. We can play a crucial role with respect to both statutory and voluntary aspects of Corporate Social Responsibility. We can ensure that the corporate values and social values are never in conflict.

The RBI has short listed the Institute to be a part of its project relating to financial literacy and asked the Institute to submit a detailed proposal on the activities to be undertaken by the Institute.

I am happy to inform that CIRC at Kanpur has started the DISA PT Course and also much awaited IFRS course in August month. In the month of August I visited Bhopal, Indore, Ujjain, Ratlam, Bhilai, Bhilaspur, Raipur and Gorakhpur and we organised a CIRC diamond Jubilee CA student conference at Bhilai which was inaugurated by Hon'ble Vice President Jaideep N Shah. I have during my tenure as Chairman visited 28 branches. Everything is possible if we dream and fortify the dream to reality by putting efforts for its accomplishments. C.J Walker's motivating words have enthused me and I share them with you:-

'I had to make my own living and my own opportunity! But I made it! Don't sit down and wait for the opportunities to come. Get up and make them!

With regards,

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2011 2012

DIAMOND JUBILEE YEAR

32nd Regional Conference on 8th & 9th October 2011 at Kanpur. Book your dates !

BANK AUDIT

History and Internal Control Systems

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Audit of Bank Branches

Audit of branches of banking companies is required under section 228 of the Companies Act, 1956.

It is thus obligatory for a banking company to get the financial statements of each of its branch offices audited except where exemption from audit is obtained in respect of certain branches under the Companies (Branch Audit Exemption) Rules,1961 and as per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India issued from time to time.Sub-section (1) of section 29 requires every banking company to prepare a balance sheet and a profit and loss account in the forms set out in the Third Schedule to the Act or as near thereto as the circumstances admit.

Form A of the Third Schedule to the Banking Regulation Act,1949,contains the form of Balance Sheet

Form B contains the form of Profit and Loss account Sub-section (1) of section 30 of the Banking Regulation Act ,1949 requires that the balance sheet and profit and loss account of a banking company should be audited by a person duly qualified under any law for the time being in force to be an auditor of companies

Laws Applicable for Audit of Accounts of Bank Branches

- Banking Regulation Act, 1949
- Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970
- Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980
- State Bank of India Act,1955
- State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act,1959
- Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976
- Companies Act, 1956
- Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 or the relevant state Co-operative Societies Act.
- Information Technology Act, 2000
- Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002
- Credit Information Companies Regulation Act, 2005
- Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002
- Banking Cash Transaction Tax (Chapter VII of Finance act, 2005)
- Service Tax (Chapter V of Finance act,1994)
- Income Tax Act ,1961
- Securities Transaction Tax (Chapter VII of finance (No 2) act , 2004
- Payment and Settlement Systems Act,2007
- Banking Regulation Act - As per section 30(3) of a Banking Regulation Act ,1949 an auditor is required to state in his report of a banking company incorporated in India the following :--

Powers of Auditor

The auditor of a banking company or of a nationalised bank, State Bank of India, a subsidiary of State Bank of India, or a regional rural bank has the same powers as those of a company auditor in the matter of access to the books, accounts, documents and vouchers.

He is also entitled to require from the officers of the bank such information and explanations as he may think necessary for the performance of his duties.

Audit of Internal Controls of Bank Branch

The auditors have to report on the frauds,fraudulent activities,foul play in banking transactions and the internal controls of the bank.The Internal Control Systems has to be devised by the Bank Branch to control frauds,defalcations,cash transactions etc through realtime surveillance system and management controls.

1.Audit Risks

a) Audit Risks arise,due to :

- Lack of internal control systems;
- Inadequate internal controls ;
- Breach of internal controls
- Lack of Management Controls
- Lack of Systems Controls
- Lack of Transaction Audit
- Lack of Process Audit
- Inadequate provisions of law

b) In EDP environment :

- Loss of audit trail
- Non – review of exceptional reports (systems/ transactions)
- Lack of security systems (hardware/ software)
- Outdated technologies and systems(hardware/software)
- Outdated systems protocols

2.Internal Controls include:

a) Accounting controls, and

b) Management and Administrative controls.

c)Information Systems Control

Accounting controls cover areas directly concerned with recording of financial transactions and maintenance of such registers/ records as ensure their reliability. These controls relate to execution of transactions as are in conformity with:

a) Legal requirements and those of the regulatory bodies,

b) Generally accepted accounting principles and practices, (of which significant accounting policies are expected to be disclosed), and

c) General or specific authority and delegation of powers laid down by the management,so that the financial statements and data are drawn up based on transactions as are authorized and provide reasonable assurance as to reliability thereof.

Internal accounting controls also envisage such procedures as would determine responsibility and fix accountability with regard to safeguarding of the assets of the bank.

There is a distinction between accounting systems and internal accounting controls.

Accounting system envisages the processing of the transactions and events, their recognition and appropriate recording.

Internal controls are techniques, methods and procedures so designed and usually built into systems,as would enable prevention as well as detection of errors, omissions or irregularities in the process of execution and recording of transactions/events.

Reference is also drawn to SA 400 (AAS 6), "Risk Assessments and Internal Control" Administrative controls are concerned with the decision processes and laying down of authority / delegation of powers, by the management.

3.Internal Accounting Control Techniques

These involve:

a)Prevention and Detection of errors,omissions,irregularities and frauds:

b)Internal Control Financial Reporting

c)Information Systems Audit

4.(a)Prevention of Errors, Omissions, Irregularities and Frauds:

The internal accounting controls as would ensure prevention of errors, omissions and irregularities would include the following:

a)Online Surveillance Sytems should be in place.

b) No transaction can be recognised/recorded unless it is sanctioned/approved by the designated authority.

c) Built-in dual control/supervisory procedures ensure that there is an independent automatic check on inputs/ vouchers, also providing built in checks on personnel identified to transactions as recorded and to fix responsibility.

d) No single person has authority to initiate a transaction and record it through all stages to the general ledger; and each day's transactions are promptly and accurately recorded, and the control and subsidiary records are kept balanced through personnel independent of each other.

e)Fraudulent Transactions are checked and reported through alert systems designed through systems protocol and programs with set surveillance criteria's.

(b)Detection of Errors,Omissions,Irregularities and Frauds:

The following internal control techniques are useful as would enable detection of errors,omissions and irregularities:

a) Independent external evidence/direct confirmation procedures.

b) Internal/concurrent audit/inspection/special surprise checks.

c) Balancing of control and subsidiary records.

The Auditor would be well advised to look into other areas as may lead to detection of errors, omissions and irregularities, inter-alia the following:

a) Missing/loss of security paper stationery forms.

b) Extensive use of and accumulation of transactions/balances in nominal heads of accounts like Suspense, Sundries, Inter-branch accounts, or other nominal heads of accounts, particularly if these accounts are frequently used to balance books, despite availability of information.

c) Accumulation of old/large unexplained/ unsubstantiated entries in accounts (as may also appear in the periodic reconciliation statements), with other banks and institutions.

d) Transactions represented by mere book adjustments not evidenced/ substantiated or upon non-honouring of contracts/commitments (e.g. dishonour of Bankers' Receipt/SGL Forms in the Investment Department).

e) Unexplained and old credits, capable of being misused. These could also arise by creation or retention of credits, also represented by holding in physical custody, undespatched Deposit Receipts of constituents,Banker's cheques,Pay Orders and similar instruments (particularly not in dual custody).

f) Originating debits in Head Office Accounts (inter-branch accounts).

g) Results of periodic analytical reviews, if observed as adverse.

h) Serious irregularities pointed out in internal audit/ inspection/special audit/credit audit/stock audit reports and in "Know Your Customers" norms and frequent infraction of delegated authority.

i) Complaints/matters pending in the Vigilance/Grievances Cell, as regards discrepancies in accounts of constituents, etc.

j) Exceptional daily reports in the EDP environment as regards systems and transactions and the manner and timeliness of disposal thereof.

k) Delays in reporting critical transactions and events.

l) Operations(credits) in advances being adversely disproportionate with sanction, disbursements of funds.

m) Exceptional transactions and events and in particular those involving willful defaulters,non-compliance of laid down guidelines e.g., on Money Laundering, 'Know your Customer' norms etc.(Refer also RBI Circular DBOD.AML. BC. No. 2/14 .01.001/2009-10 dated 1-7-2009)

n) Lack of co-ordination procedures between administrative centralized offices having custody/control over documentation and the branch where the borrower's account is maintained and serviced, based only on Sanction advices.

6)Internal Control Financial Reporting

Internal Control Systems and measures taken are reported through Financial Reporting in annual reports.

7)Information Systems Audit

Information Systems Audit is reported through ISA Reports done by ISA Auditor checking the data and transaction systems for data protection, validation, reporting and storage systems etc.

8.Basic Analytical Procedures/Reviews

To begin with, the figures of the current year should be compared with those of the previous year and any disproportionate increase/decrease should be enquired into; in particular the composition of the advances as classified into Standard, Sub Standard, Doubtful or Loss assets as well as the impact on the movements in provisions related thereto.Attention must be focused on any divergent trends between Revenue/Expenditure and related assets or liabilities. Analysis needs to be made of the propensity of upward/downward movements in income not realised on the NPAs to determine the potential loss of revenue, which can also be gauged independently on a year-wise comparison of the aggregate of unapplied interest, interest suspense and right of recompense in relation to advances.

Financial and Performance Ratios should be considered useful in connection with any audit; and for banks these ratios could be categorised into those relating to:

a) Asset Quality
b) Liquidity
c) Earnings

i) Asset Quality Ratios
- -Loan Losses to Total Advances
- -NPAs to Total Advances
- -Net Profit to Loan Losses
- -Doubtful Advances to Gross Income
- -Permanent/Current Investments to Total Investments
- -Market value to cost of:
- -Permanent Investments
- -Current Investments

ii) Liquidity Ratios
- -Cash and liquid securities (e.g. those due within 30 days) to total assets
- -Inter-bank and money market deposit liabilities to total assets

iii)Earnings Ratios
- -Return on: - Average total assets
- - Average total equity
- -Interest on: - Advances as a percentage of Average Advances
- - Deposits as a percentage of Average Deposits
- -Income/yield on Average Investments and return of Treasury Functions.
- -Average interest earned on advances to average interest expended on Deposits and borrowings (Average cost of borrowing vis-a-vis average yield on moneys applied
- -Ratio of unapplied interest income/income suspense to Advances).

d) Prima Facie Inconsistencies
- -Standard Assets having Interest Suspense or Unapplied Interest
- -Interest Provision/ accretion on Non Performing Assets
- -Status of borrower – cum- investee being at variance
- -Regular invoking of Guarantees in Standard Advances

ANNOUNCEMENT

No. ICAI/ESB//2011/02

All the members of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are hereby informed that in terms of its decision taken at the 299th Meeting of the Council held on 27th – 28th October, 2010, it has been decided that the term "relative" for the purpose of Chapter-IV of Council General Guidelines, 2008 (Opinion on Financial Statements when there is substantial interest) will have the same meaning as assigned to it in AS-18.

Accordingly, the Chapter IV of the Council General Guidelines, 2008 as appended to the ICAI publication titled "The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 " is modified and modified version shall read as under – "Chapter IV Opinion on financial statements when there is substantial interest

4.0 A member of the Institute shall not express his opinion on financial statements of any business or enterprise in which one or more persons who are his "relatives" within the meaning of Accounting Standard (AS – 18) has / have, either by themselves or in conjunction with such member, a substantial interest in the said business or enterprise.
Explanation: For this purpose and for the purpose of compliance of Clause (4) of Part I of the Second Schedule to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, the expression "substantial interest" shall have the same meaning as is assigned thereto under Appendix (9) to the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988. "

This decision shall be in force with effect from 28th June, 2011

Income Tax

1) Notification No 35/2011 dated 23.6.2011.Cost Inflation Index for the Financial Year 2011-12 has been notified as 785

2) Notification No. 37/2011 dated 1.7.2011- It has been notified that all individuals and HUF's filing returns in form ITR-4 and partnership firms filing returns in Form No-5 which are subject to tax audit u/s 44AB would require to upload their Income Tax Returns digitally signed for AY 2011-12 and onwards.

3) Subject: Issuance of TDS Certificates in Form No. 16A downloaded from TIN Website and option to authenticate the same by way of digital signature – Circular under section 119 of the Income-tax Act 1961.Circular No. 03/2011

1. Section 203 of the Income-tax Act 1961 ('the Act') read with the Rule 31 of the Income-tax Rules 1962 ('the IT Rules') provides for furnishing of certificate of tax deduction at source (TDS) by the deductor to the deductee specifying therein the prescribed particulars like amount of TDS, permanent account number (PAN), tax deduction and collection account number (TAN), etc. The relevant form for such TDS certificate is Form No.16 in case of deduction under section 192 and Form No.16A for deduction under any other provisions of Chapter XVII-B of the Act. TDS certificate in Form No.16 is to be issued annually whereas TDS certificate in Form No.16A is to be issued quarterly.

2. Currently, a deductor has an option to authenticate TDS certificate in Form No.16 by using a digital signature. However, no such option of using a digital signature is available to a deductor for issuing TDS certificate in Form No.16A and it, therefore, needs to be authenticated by a manual signature. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (the Board) has received representations to allow the option of using digital signature for authentication of TDS certificate in Form No.16A as issuance of TDS certificate in Form No.16A by manual signature is very time consuming, specially for deductors who are required to issue a large number of TDS certificates.

3. The Department has already enabled the online viewing of Form No.26AS by deductees which contains TDS details of the deductee based on the TDS statement (e-TDS statement)filed electronically by the deductor. Ideally, there should not be any mismatch between the figures reported in TDS certificate in Form No. 16A issued by the deductor and figures contained in Form No.26AS which has been generated on the basis of e-TDS statement filed by the deductor. However, it has been found that in some cases the figures contained in Form No.26AS are different from the figures reported in Form No.16A. The gaps in Form No.26AS and TDS certificate in Form No. 16A arise mainly on account of wrong data entry by the deductor or non-filing of e-TDS statement by the deductor. As at present, the activity of issuance of Form No.16A is distinct and independent of filing of e-TDS statement, the chances of mismatch between TDS certificate in Form No.16A and Form No.26AS cannot be completely ruled out. To overcome the challenge of mismatch a common link has now been created between the TDS certificate in Form No.16A and Form No.26AS through a facility in the Tax Information Network website (TIN Website) which will enable a deductor to download TDS certificate in Form No.16A from the TIN Website based on the figures reported in e-TDS statement filed by him. As both Form No.16A and Form No.26AS will be generated on the basis of figures reported by the deductor in the e-TDS statement filed, the likelihood of mismatch between Form No.16A and Form No.26AS will be completely eliminated.

4. In view of the above, for proper administration of the Act, the Board have, in exercise of powers under section 119 of the Act, decided the following :-

4.1 ISSUE OF TDS CERTIFICATE IN FORM NO. 16A

(i) For deduction of tax at source made on or after 01/04/2011:

(a) The deductor, being a company including a banking company to which the Banking Regulation Act,1949 applies and any bank or banking institution, referred to in section 51 of that Act or a co-operative society engaged in carrying the the business of banking, shall issue TDS certificate in Form No.16A generated through TIN central system and which is downloaded from the TIN Website with a unique TDS certificate number in respect of all sums deducted on or after the 1st day of April, 2011 under any of the provisions of Chapter-XVII-B other than section 192.

(b) The deductor, being a person other than the person referred to in item (a) above, may, at his option, issue TDS Certificate in Form No.16A generated through TIN central system and which is downloaded from the TIN Website with a unique TDS certificate number in respect of all sums deducted on or after the 1st day of April, 2011 under any provisions of Chapter-XVII-B other than section 192.

(ii) For deduction of tax at source made during financial year 2010-11:

The deductor, may, at his option, issue the TDS certificate in Form No.16A generated through TIN central system which is downloaded from the TIN Website with a unique TDS certificate number in respect of all sums deducted during the financial year 2010-11 under any of the provisions of Chapter-XVII-B other than section 192.

4.2 AUTHENTICATION OF TDS CERTIFICATE IN FORM NO.16A

(i) The deductor, issuing the TDS certificate in Form No.16A by downloading from the TIN Website shall authenticate such TDS certificate by either using digital signature or manual signature

(ii) The deductor being a person other than a person referred to in item 4.1(i)(a) above and who do not issue the TDS Certificate in Form No.16A by downloading from the TIN Website shall continue to authenticate TDS certificate in From No.16A by manual signature only.

5. The Director General of Income-tax (Systems) shall specify the procedure, formats and standards for the purpose of issuance of TDS certificate in Form No.16A which is downloaded from the TIN Website and shall be responsible for the day-to-day administration in relation to the procedure, formats and standards for issuance of TDS certificate in Form No.16A in electronic form.

6. It is further clarified that TDS certificate issued in Form No. 16A by the deductors covered by para 4.1(1)(a) in accordance with this circular and procedure, format and standards specified by the Director General of Income-tax (Systems) shall only be treated as a vilid TDS certificate in Form No. 16A for the purpose of section 203 of the Act read with Rule 31 of the IT Rules,1962.

Company Law-

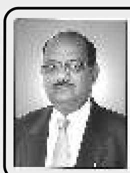
1) All DIN and DPIN no ho;lders must intimate theie PAN No.s in form no. DIN-4 by 30the September 2011 failing which their DPIN/DIN No.s will be disabled and they will also be penalised.

2) Certain companies will have to file their Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31.3.2011 in XBRL mode. Further the statutory auditor need to certify that the financial statements have been prepared in XBRL mode. These shall include:

(a) All companies listed in India and their subsidiaries, including overseas subsidiaries;

(b) All companies having a paid up capital of Rs. 5 Crore and above or a Turnover of Rs 100 crore or above .

Congratulations



New Independent Director on the board of Bank of Maharashtra Allahabd August 8, 2011 Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India has nominated Ramesh Chandra Agrawal chartered accountant of Allahabad as part time non-official director on the board of directors of Bank of Maharashtra for three years.

IN-DEPTH ANAYLYSIS OF VARIOUS AMENDMENTS MADE IN AUTHORISED SERVICE STATION'S SERVICES BY FINANCE ACT, 2011

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Finance Act, 2011 has, amongst other things, amended the scope the seven existing taxable services with effect from 01.05.2011. One of such existing taxable services is "Authorised Service Station's Services which have been brought within the ambit of Service Tax ever since 16.07.2001. In the ensuing paragraphs various dimensions of amendments brought by Finance Act, 2011 in Authorised Service Station's Services have been discussed:

First of all, the relevant substituted sub- clause (zo) of clause (105) of Section 65 is given below. In addition, the relevant sub- clause (zo) which was prevailing immediately before such substitution is also reproduced below for instant reference:

TAXABLE SERVICE

With effect from 01-05-2011

Taxable service means any service provided or to be provided to any person, by any other person , in relation to any service for repair, reconditioning ,restoration or decoration or any other similar services, of any motor vehicles other than three wheeler scooter auto-rickshaw and motor vehicle meant for goods carriage- Section 65(105)(zo)

16.05.2008 to 30-04-2011

Taxable service means any service provided or to be provided to any person, by an authorised service station, in relation to any service, repair, reconditioning or restoration of motor cars, light motor vehicles or two wheeled motor vehicles, in any manner - Section 65(105)(zo)

Essential Ingredients of these services w.e.f. 01.05.2011

On careful analysis of above-mentioned substituted sub-clause (zo) [which has come into force w.e.f. 01.05.2011], following essential ingredients of these services come into light:

(A)Status of Service Provider

Services are provided by any other person [authorised service station upto 30-04-2011]. Thus, w.e.f. 01.05.2011 it is no longer necessary that service provider must be an authorised service station. In other words, any person who is engaged in providing these services even if he is not an authorised service station will fall within the scope of these services.

(B)Status of Service Recipient

Services are provided or to be provided to any person. The term 'person' is generally understood as natural human being but in the context of fiscal laws [including Service Tax] the term 'person' includes artificial and juristic persons also. In different words, the said term 'person' includes Individual, Proprietorship Firm, Partnership firm, Company, Society, Co-operative Society, Trust, Body Corporate, Hindu Undivided Family, Club, Any Associations of persons by whatever name called.

Thus, status of person receiving the taxable service under the category of "Authorised Service Station's Services" is inconsequential in determining the issue of taxability because these services are taxable irrespective of kind of service recipient.

(C) Kinds of Services falling within the scope of these services

Such services are in relation to any service for repair, reconditioning, restoration or decoration or any other similar services. It is worth highlighting that w.e.f. 01.05.2011 the scope of these services has been widened by inclusion of the expression "decoration or any other similar services" within the purview of these services. If the foregoing expression is minutely analysed, it becomes clear that following two kinds of inclusions have been made:-

Specific Inclusion: In this category services in relation to decoration have been included. Since the term "decoration" has not been statutory defined in Finance Act, 1994, following brief table will be useful in understanding the scope of the term "decoration":

Meaning of term "Decoration"	Relevant Source
Beautification, Adornment, Embellishment	Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary [6th Dictionary]
Decorations are features that are added to something in order to make it look more attractive.	Collins CoBuild Dictionary [6th Edition]
1 the act of decorating 2 anything used for decorating; ornament	Webster Dictionary

On the basis of above dictionary meanings, it can be inferred that in the present context services of beautifying/ adorning/ embellishing any motor vehicles [other than excluded ones which have been discussed hereinafter] will attract service tax.

General Inclusion: By incorporating the expression/phrase "any other similar services" the purview of these services has been further widened. In other words, not only four specific services [services in relation to for repair, reconditioning, restoration or decoration] are taxable but services falling under residual category [any other similar services] will also service tax. It is pertinent to add here that while determining the services which fall under the foregoing residual category [any other similar services] the Rule of Noscitur A Sociis [i.e. Rule of Construction of Associated Words] is to be followed. As per aforementioned rule, the meaning of a word is derived from its associate words i.e. the meaning of a word is to be judged by the company it keeps. The words in a statute are construed with reference to the words found in immediate connection with them. To put it differently, if two or more words which are capable of analogous (similar or Parallel) meaning, are grouped together, they should be understood in cognate sense i.e. they are interpreted to take their colour from each other and are given a similar or related meaning.

Thus, in the present context, by applying the Rule of Noscitur A Sociis, services which are similar in nature to four specific services [services in relation to for repair, reconditioning, restoration or decoration] will also attract service tax.

(D)Kinds of Motor Vehicles Included and Excluded

In order to truly appreciate the kinds of motor vehicles

Point of Distinction	Substituted Sub-Clause(zo) with effect from 01.05.2011	Erstwhile Sub-Clause (zo) prevailing from 16.05.2008 to 30.04.2011
Types of Motor Vehicles Included	Any Motor Vehicles [barring two specified kinds of vehicles mentioned against the next point of distinction] In simple words, all kinds of motor vehicles excepting two specified types have been brought within the sphere of taxable services under this category of services.	Motor Cars, Light Motor Vehicles or Two Wheeled Motor Vehicles. In other words, only three specified kinds of vehicles were included. According to Section 65(72) 'Motor Car' has the meaning assigned to it in section 2(26) of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988. And, as per foregoing section 2(26) 'Motor Car' means any motor vehicle other than a transport vehicle, omnibus, road-roller, tractor, motor-cycle or invalid carriage. Therefore, in simple words, the term 'Motor Car' includes Cars, Jeeps or Vans. According to Section 65(62) 'Light Motor Vehicle' means any motor vehicle constructed or adapted to carry more than six passengers, but not more than twelve passengers, excluding the driver.
Kinds of Motor Vehicles Excluded	(a)Three-wheeler Scooter Auto Rickshaw. (b)Motor-Vehicles meant for goods carriage. To put it simply, all commercial motor-vehicles [such as Normal-Size Trucks, Tata-407 Brand Small Trucks etc.] which are engaged in the business of carrying of goods have been specifically excluded.	Any vehicle other than three specified above i.e. Motor Cars, Light Motor Vehicles or Two Wheeled Motor Vehicles

included and excluded under the substituted sub-clause (zo) as per comparative table has been prepared as appended below.

(E) Omission of phrase "in any manner"

On a microscopic scrutiny of the newly substituted sub-clause (zo) of clause (105) of Section 65, it is observed that the phrase "in any manner" has been omitted. It is difficult to remark whether the said omission is intentional or due to inadvertence. In the opinion of the author, the foregoing omission appears to be due to inadvertence.

It is interesting to specify that as and when the phrase "in any manner" is given in any sub-clause of clause (105) of section 65, Hon'ble Tribunals or Courts, as the case may be, usually interpret the relevant sub-clause to give extended meaning to the concerned sub-clause. In different words, the manner of providing a taxable service by the concerned service provider has no bearing on the scope of taxability of the relevant service. If a service is taxable by its nature then the manner of provision of that service becomes inconsequential.

Concluding Remarks

It is earnestly hoped that above in-depth analysis will be helpful in understanding the true scope of various amendments carried out in "Authorised Service Station's Services". Finally, in the opinion of the author, the name/heading of these services should have also been changed because under the amended sub-clause (zo) of clause (105) of Section 65 the word "authorised" has lost its relevance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS LINKS

1. A Handbook on "The Process of E-filing of Income Tax Returns"
http://www.icai.org/new_post.html?post_id=7473&c_id=219
2. Notification - November 2011 Examination
http://220.227.161.86/23429notification_nov2011.pdf
3. Extension of Common Proficiency Course (CPC) registration date upto 5th October, 2011
http://www.icai.org/new_post.html?post_id=7443&c_id=219
4. Difference between IFRSs and IND AS
http://220.227.161.86/23157announ240611.pdf
5. Notification - November 2011 Examination
http://220.227.161.86/23358announ150711a.pdf
6. Empanelment form for observers for CA exam to be helsdin November 2011 and CPT in December 2011
http://220.227.161.86/23441announ220711.pdf
7. Amendment in Council General Guidelines , 2008
http://www.icai.org/new_post.html?post_id=7493&c_id=219
8. Free Online Exam Forms for November 2011
http://www.icai.org/new_post.html?post_id=7491&c_id=219
9. Definition of Relative in Chapter-IV of the Council General Guidelines, 2008
http://www.icai.org/new_post.html?post_id=7494&c_id=219
10. Notification - CPT December 2011 Examinations
http://220.227.161.86/23543announ020811.pdf
11. Free Online Exam Forms for November 2011
http://www.icai.org/new_post.html?post_id=7491&c_id=219
12. Announcement on KYC(Know Your Client) norms
http://220.227.161.86/23615kycnorms.pdf

ANNOUNCEMENT

Status of In-charge of Head office or branch of Chartered Accountant Firm.

ICAI has considered the issue regarding status of In-charge of a Head Office of a firm of chartered accountants or its Branch Office and clarified that- "A member designated In-charge of an office of a chartered accountant in practice or a firm of such chartered accountants should be associated with the concerned chartered accountant/firm of chartered accountants as a partner or as a paid assistant, and that if such a member was a paid assistant, she/he should be in whole time employment. Such an association shall be deemed to exist if such a partner/paid assistant resides in the place where the Office is situated for a period of not less than 182 days in a year or if he attends that office for a period of not less than 182 days in a year".

Accordingly any person other than partner/paid assistant can not be termed as In-charge of a CA firm or its branch office.

Secretary, ICAI

FOR ATTENTION OF MEMBERS

In order to avoid removal of their names from the Register of Members and cancellation of Certificate of Practice, Members who have not paid their fees are requested to remit the same on or before 30th September, 2011 as per the fee structure given below:-

Particulars of Fees Fee (Rs.)		
	Below age 65 yrs as on 1st, Apr,2011	Age 65 or above on 1st, Apr,2011
Annual Membership Fee		
Associate Fee	800	600
Fellow Fee	2,200	1,600
Certificate of Practice Fee	2,000	1,500
Restoration Fee	1,200	1,200
Entrance Fee	1,200	1,200
Fellow Admission Fee	1,800	1,800

In case fees is not paid by 30/09/2011, member will not be entitled to train any articled assistant w.e.f. 01/10/2011 and the existing articled assistant(s) will be terminated w.e.f.

Clarification regarding non-inclusion of audits conducted under sections 44AD, 44AE and 44AF in the "specified number of tax audit assignments"

In order to clarify the doubt raised by majority of members in respect of inclusion of audits conducted under sections 44AD, 44AE and 44AF of the Income-tax Act, 1961 in the specified number of tax audit assignments, the extracts of Para 6 of Chapter VI "Tax Audit assignments under section 44AB of the Income-tax Act, 1961" of the Council General Guidelines No.1-CA(7)/025/2008 dated 8th August, 2008 have been reproduced below:

"Provided also that the audits conducted under section 44AD, 44AE and 44AF of the Income-tax Act, 1961 shall NOT be taken into account for the purpose of reckoning the "specified number of tax audit assignments". The complete text of said Guidelines can be downloaded by clicking on the link below:

http://www.icai.org/post.html?post_id=3284

ANNOUNCEMENT

No. ICAI/ESB/2011/01

All the members of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are hereby informed that in terms of the Council decision taken at its 306th Meeting held on 7th – 8th June, 2011, the Chapter-XII (Minimum Audit Fee in respect of Audit) of the Council General Guidelines, 2008 appended to the ICAI publication titled " The Chartered Accountants Act, 1949" has been repealed with effect from 7th June, 2011

LEGAL UPDATE

- CA Rajiv Mehrotra, DISA (ICAI)
carajivmehrotra@gmail.com

Kridhi Utpadan Mandi Samiti v. Dy, CIT (Luck) 131 ITD 335: Assessment year 2006-07 Held that the benefit of accumulation up to 15 per cent of income should be calculated with reference to total receipts of charitable institution and not with reference to net income worked out for assessment being bnalance amount worked out after allowing deduction for administrative and other expenses.

Asstt. CIT .v. J.P.Morgan India (P). Ltd.(Mum). 46 SOT 250: Assessment year 2001-02. In the present case, the assessee was rendering broking services to several foreign investors and incurred certain expenditure for conducting study on internet broking activities. The A.O. disallowed the same as special expenditure holding that payment gave enduring benefit to assessee. On Appeal, it was held that since expenditure was incurred to explore option for providing value added service to the clients through internet and such expenditure did not result in acquisition of any new asset or new source of income, same was allowable as revenue expenditure.

In the present case, the assessee also made certain payments to a foreign party for printing research report. The A.O. invoked provisions of section 40(a)(ia) and disallowed the same, observing that since payment made in abroad was taxable in India and expenditure was of nature of technical service, assessee was liable to deduct tax at source. The assessee contended that research reports has been got printed from parties outside India for use of overseas investors and those parties had no permanent establishment in India; therefore, payments in their hands were not taxable in India. It was held that the amount paid by the assessee was not taxable in India, the assessee was not liable for tax deduction at source.

Bajrang Lal Bansal (Delhi) (Mag) 200 Taxman 188 - in the present case a search was conducted at the assessee's residence in course of which it was found that the assessee had invested certain amount in a residential property. There was no evidence suggesting higher valuation for residential property. However A.O. solely on basis of the report of the DVO, made an addition of Rs.99.33 lacs u/s 69B. Commissioner (Appeals) as well as the ITAT deleted said addition. Held that the primary burden of proof to prove understatement or concealment of income is on revenue and it is only when such burden is discharged that it would be permissible to rely upon valuation given by DVO. Further in any event, the opinion of the DVO per se is not an information and cannot be relied upon without books of account being rejected. Therefore since in the instant case, no evidence much less, incriminating evidence was found as s result of search to suggest that the assessee had made any payment over and above consideration mentioned in its Return, the impugned addition was rightly deleted by the authorities below.

Bajaj Motors (P) Ltd. v CIT (P & H)(Mag) 200 Taxman 191: Asst.Year 1994-95: Held that in computing quantum of deduction u/s 80I, out of profits and gains of Unit no.1, loss incurred in another independent unit no.2 should be set off.

Career Launcher (India) Ltd v Asst CIT (2011) 139 TTJ 48 (Delhi) (Trib): In the present case, the assessee Coaching Institute was in receipt of certain non –refundable advances from coaching students. It was held that the same can be charged to tax only to the extent of receipt which accrued to the assessee as income during the relevant previous year and not the entire receipts.

CIT v IAS Officers Association (2011) 56 DTR 239 (Kar) (High Court). Held that legal expenses incurred by the assessee Society to defend its member in contempt of Court Proceedings cannot be said to be for promoting the objects of the association nor for the benefit of the association , therefore , could not be allowed as deduction.

46 SOT 145 Kem Tron Technology (P) Ltd. v CIT (Ahd).(URO): Assessment year 2004-05. in the present case, the assessee made entire sale of its products to its principal holding company located in U.S.A. and declared net profit at 3.26%. The A.O. noticed that the net profit of the assessee would become negative i.e (-) 3.21%, if other income of assessee was reduced from net profit declared by it. The A.O. accordingly invoked provisions of section 92C(3) and made upward adjustment in arm's length price adopted by assessee on ground that similarly placed companies had better margin as compared to the assessee. However (i) Assessing Officer while holding that similarly placed companies had better margin as compared to assessee- company had not excluded other income of those companies from their net profit and (ii) data of five companies provided by assessee to Assessing Officer was totally ignored for no cogent reason. It was held that the matter required fresh adjudication by taking average of net profit shown by companies considered by Assessing Officer while making upward adjustment and companies on which assessee had placed reliance to show that transaction between assessee and its principal was at arm's length price.

CIT v Orient Ceramics & Industries Ltd (2011) 56 DTR 397 (Delhi): held that Depreciation is allowable on UPS @ 60%. Further held that expenditure on glow sign boards is allowable as revenue expenditure.

CIT v Cargill Global Trading (I) (P) Ltd (2011) 241 CTR 443/199 Taxman 320 (Delhi): Held that discounting charges paid by assessee to a foreign company for discounting export sale bills is not "interest" as defined in section 2 (28A). Since foreign company has no permanent establishment in India, it was not liable to tax in respect of discounting charges and therefore , assessee was under no obligation to deduct tax at source under section 195 and the discounting charges could not be disallowed under section 40 (a) (i).(Asst years 2004-05 & 2005-06).

Career Launcher (India) Ltd v Asst CIT (2011) 139 TTJ 48/ 56 DTR 10 (Delhi) (Trib): As regards deduction of tax in respect of franchise payments, it was held that Franchisee agreement did not stipulate payment to be made to the licence for any work done on behalf of the assessee and it was merely a case of running a study centre and to apportion profits thereof between the assessee and the licence and therefore provisions of section 194C were not applicable and no disallowance under section 40 (a) (ia) can be made.(Asst years 2005-06, 2006-07).

CIT v Modipon Ltd (NO 2). (2011) 334 ITR 106 (Delhi) (High Court). In the present case, the Assessing officer holding that deduction can be claimed only on removal of goods from factories , disallowed the claim of deduction of the assessee of advance excise duty paid. On appeal, the High Court held that the assessee is entitled to deduction in respect of excise duty paid in advance.(Asst year 1989-90)

Transfer of shares of wholly owned Indian subsidiary by the applicant, a US company to another group company based in Singapore without consideration. being a gift, is not taxable under the provisions of section 45 , in the absence any income accruing from the transfer of shares , provisions of section 92 to 92F relating to transfer pricing are not applicable , however applicant is under obligation to file return under section 139.

Anil G. Puranik vs. ITO, ITA No. 3051/Mum/2010, dt.13-05-2011, `A' Bench, A.Y. 2006 – 2007, Mumbai ITAT, BCAJ pg. 27, Vol. 43-A, Part 3, June 2011. Held that Section 50C applies to a capital asset being 'land or building or both' and not to 'any right in land or building or both'. Leasehold rights in plot of land is not 'land or building or both' and hence section 50C does not apply to leasehold rights.

ITO v. Bhavesh Pints (P) Ltd. (Ahd.) 46 SOT 268: Assessment year 2007-08- Held that for treating amount of outstanding credit as taxable under section 41(1), there has to be a positive act on part of creditor in current year which would provide benefit to assessee by way of remission; merely because certain amount is outstanding for number of years will not be case for holding that there is a cessation or remission. In the present case, the assessee had stopped functioning for last 3 to 10 years. During the year under assessment, it had sundry creditors of certain amount outstanding in its books. On inquiry, the A.O. found that certain parties were not traceable and in some cases, amount was not outstanding in books of those parties against assessee. The A.O. accordingly held that there was a remission of liability taxable under section 41(1) and made an addition of the entire amount. On appeal, the Commissioner (Appeals) deleted addition in respect of some parties. Revenue filed appeal against order of Commissioner (Appeals). The Tribunal held that since revenue had failed to show that assessee had obtained any benefit by way of remission during current year; and that amount in question was in fact taken into account in any earlier year either in trading account or in profit and loss account, outstanding balances in books of assessee could not be taxed under section 41(1).

The Tata Power Co. Ltd. vs. ACIT ((Mumbai) (ITAT): Held that Sec. 54EC is an exemption provision which exempts capital gains and takes them outside the purview of chargeable "capital gains". Section 74 deals with the carry forward and set off of loss under the head "capital gains". The stage at which set off of carried forward long term capital loss is to be given is subsequent to the stage at which income under the head capital gains is computed and deduction u/s 54EC is to be given in the course of the latter. Accordingly, s. 54EC deduction has to be given before

NOTIFICATION

28th July, 2011

No.13-CA (EXAM)/CPT/ December/2011: In pursuance of Regulation 22 of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988, the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is pleased to notify that the Common Proficiency Test (Paper-Pencil Mode) will be held on Sunday, 18th December, 2011 in two sessions as below, at the following centres provided that sufficient number of candidates offer themselves to appear from each centre.

[This Common Proficiency Test will be conducted as per provisions of Regulation 25 D (3) of the Chartered Accountants Regulations, 1988 and the syllabus as published in the pages 291-293 of the Journal 'The Chartered Accountant' August 2006 issue and pages 12-13 of Chartered Accountants Students' Newsletter August 2006 issue.

Applications for admission to Common Proficiency Test is required to be made in the relevant prescribed form as contained in the Information Brochure, which may be obtained from the Additional Secretary (Examinations), The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, ICAI Bhawan, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi – 110 002 on payment of Rs. 1000/- (Rs.500/- towards examination fee and Rs. 500/- towards cost of application form and Information brochure) per application form. The fee for candidates opting for Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Doha and Bahrain centres will be US $160 (US $ 150 towards examination fee and US $ 10 towards cost of application form and information brochure) or its equivalent Indian Currency. The fee for the candidates opting for Kathmandu centre are required to remit INR.1350/-(INR 850/- towards examination fee and INR 500/- towards the cost of application form and information brochure) or its equivalent foreign Currency. Since the cost of Information brochure containing Common Proficiency Test application form includes the examination fee, no separate fee is required to be remitted at the time of submitting the filled in application form. The Information brochure containing Common Proficiency Test application form will also be available in the Regional and Branch Offices of the Institute and can be obtained there from on cash payment on or from 7th October, 2011.

Common Proficiency Test application forms duly filled in may be sent so as to reach the Additional Secretary (Examinations) at New Delhi not later than 28th October, 2011. Applications received after 28th October, 2011 shall not be entertained under any circumstances. Applications duly filled in will be received by hand delivery at the offices of Institute at New Delhi and at the Decentralised Offices of the Institute at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Kanpur, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Pune upto 28th October, 2011. Candidates residing in these cities are advised to take advantage of this facility. It may be noted that there is no provision for acceptance of application forms after 28th October, 2011 with late fee.

The candidates who fill up the examination application form online at http://icaiexam.icai.org from 7th October, 2011 (10.00 hrs) to 28th October, 2011 (17.30 hrs) and remit the fee online by using either VISA or MASTER Credit/ Debit Card shall not be charged Rs. 500/- (i.e. cost of application form fee) in order to popularize filling-in of application form online.

Common Proficiency Test (CPT) is open only to those students who are already registered with the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for the said course on or before 5th October, 2011 and fulfill the requisite eligibility conditions.

QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET LANGUAGE:

Common Proficiency Test will be an objective type multiple choice questions based examination. Candidates will be allowed to opt for Hindi medium Question Paper Booklet for answering the questions. Detailed information will be found given in the Information brochure.

(G. SOMASEKHAR)

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY (EXAMINATIONS)

First Session (i.e. Morning Session)	**10.30 AM to 12.30 PM (IST)** Section - A Fundamentals of Accounting Section - B Mercantile Laws
Second Session (i.e. Afternoon Session)	**2.00 PM to 4.00 PM (IST)** Section - C General Economics Section - D Quantitative Aptitude

Fun Time

"Our annual company barbecue is next week. HR is in charge of the chicken and ribs, Marketing is taking care of the burgers and hotdogs, and Accounting is going to cook the books."

"If an invoice is due in 30 days, we pay it in 60 days. If it's due in 60 days, we pay it in 90 days. If it's due in 90 days, then they probably don't need the money anyway."

"For years, we've been playing by old rules and the results have been dismal. It's time for a bold new direction!"

"HOWEVER, BY USING AN ALTERNATE METHOD OF ACCOUNTING..."

PLEASE ARRANGE THE DISTORTED WORDS SO THAT YOU GET CORRECT ANSWERS FOR EACH QUESTIONS.

1.	Amounts earned through a company's main activities.	SNUREEEV
2.	A retailer's revenues.	SSLEA
3.	Costs used up in order to earn revenues.	SXNEESPE
4.	The ___________ basis of accounting is better than the cash basis for measuring profitability in a limited time period.	URLACAC
5.	The expense associated with debt.	SITTEREN
6.	At the end of the accounting year, income statement accounts are ________________.	ODSLCE
7.	Sales minus the cost of goods sold is gross__________.	FRTIPO
8.	Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses are referred to as ______________expenses.	NPATROEIG
9.	The heading of the income statement discloses the __________ of time covered.	RDIPOE
10.	An accounting year beginning on July 1 and ending on June 30 is referred to as a __________year.	LISAFC
11.	Earnings per share must be reported on the income statement when a corporation's stock is publicly ____________.	DEDTAR
12.	An increase in net assets from a peripheral activity.	ANGI
13.	On a multiple-step income statement, interest expense is reported as a __________________ or other expense.	TOREPAINGONN
14.	An extraordinary item is both 1)_______________ in occurrence, and 2) unusual in nature.	QUIETERNNF
15.	If a corporation sells a plant asset for less than its ____________ value, the difference will be reported as a loss on the income statement.	YRRACING
16.	The income statement is also known as the statement of _____________.	STAINROPEO
17.	The largest expense on a retailer's income statement is usually its ______ of goods sold.	TCSO
18.	Accrual accounting requires that expenses be___________ with revenues.	DETACHM
19.	Changes in accounting ____________ such as depreciation are not viewed as errors.	SEMITATES
20.	The few gains or losses that are not included in net income will be reported as part of other________ income.	VISORNEEMECHP

*Kindly send your reply question no. followed by right Answers at : **circquiz@icai.in** Along with your Membership No. on or before 15th September 2011. For answers please see next issue of CIRC News Letter*

Know Your Branch....

JAIPUR BRANCH

Jaipur Branch being one of the branches of Central Region has around 3300 members. Thus it is the biggest branch of the Central Region. Jaipur Branch was set up on 1st April, 1970. Shri C. L. Jhanwar, Senior Chartered Accountant made his earnest efforts to get the land from JDA in the year 1987. The Bhumi Poojan ceremony took place on 13th February, 1988 and the first phase of the building was completed on 30/09/1989. The Branch started functioning from 1988. Jaipur Branch has 12 class rooms in which Oral Coaching Classes for the students of CPT, Professional Competence Course (PCC) and CA Final Courses are being arranged. Jaipur Branch has the team of experienced and dedicated faculty members of various subjects. Every year the Branch honours the students of Jaipur securing ranks on All India basis by Medals on the auspicious occasion of Diwali Milan.

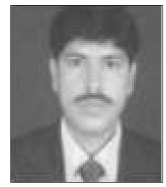
The D.O. office was inaugurated in Branch building by His Excellency Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, the then Governor of Rajasthan on 29/04/1998. The Computer Centre at this Branch was inaugurated by Shri Chhoga Ram Bakolia, the then Minister of Transport, Govt. of Rajasthan on 10/02/1999. The newly constructed building comprising of Auditorium, Class rooms and Administrative Block of Jaipur branch was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Rajasthan – Shri Ashok Gehlot on 10th February, 2001. The Guests of Honour were Shri N. D. Gupta, the then President, ICAI, New Delhi, Shri A. K. Chandak, the then Vice-President, ICAI, New Delhi. Shri N. D. Gupta informed on this occasion that this newly constructed building is the biggest building in comparison to buildings of other branches of CIRC. Jaipur Branch has the Library-cum-Reading Room which was inaugurated by Dr. K. M. Bhattacharya, Managing Director, The Bank of Rajasthan Limited, Jaipur on 16th July, 2001. A good number of students and members are availing the facility of Reading Room and the Library. During exam days the Reading Room remains open from morning to night for the benefit of students. Branch has Two Air-conditioned Auditorium having the seating capacity of 400 persons and 100 persons respectively. Branch organizes a good number of Seminars, Workshops, Study Circle Meetings, and Indoor Games for the members and Group Discussions, Quiz Contests, Crash Programme and Elocution Competition for the Students. Jaipur Branch has the Sale Counter in which 300 Publications for the Students and 400 Publications for Members are available. This Sale Counter is the biggest counter among all the branches of Central Region.

Jaipur Branch is also having its own managing committee which controls the affairs of the branch. The members are elected by the Chartered Accountant members of the Jaipur. The term of the managing committee is for three years. The elected members elect four office bearers viz. Chairman, Vice Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer among them every year.

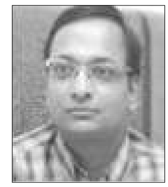
CA. RakeshJhalani
Chairman

CA. Deepika Agarwal
Vice Chairperson
& CICASA Chairperson

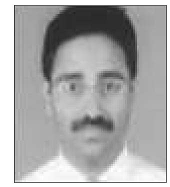
CA. Ashok Kumar Jain
Secretary



CA. C L Yadav
Treasurer



CA. Ram Manohar
Member



CA. Sharad Kabra
Member

CA. Manish Borad
Member

CA. Vivek Chatter
Member

CA Vijay Kumar Garg
Member Central Council

CA. Pawan Parashar
Regional Council Member

CA. Nitin Vyas
Regional Council Member

BEAWAR BRANCH

ABOUT THE BRANCH

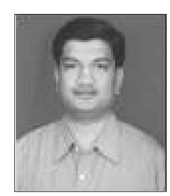
The Beawar branch was established vide notification dated 13/10/2008 w.e.f. 05/10/2008. The First management committee of the branch was notified on 13th May 2009. The jurisdiction of the branch shall, besides Beawar city, includes the Bijainagar, Gulabpura, and Jaitaran falling within in a radius of 50 km, from the municipal limit of Beawar city. The Beawar branch enjoys membership strength of more than 150 members and 700 students spread throughout city. Beawar Branch is the First Branch of ICAI which is established at Sub Division Levle

ACTIVITIES CARRIED BY BRANCH:

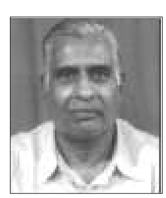
At present the branch is running its affairs from a rented premises . It has a ITT Lab having installed 10 Computers . Branch is regularly conducting Orientation Programme, GMCS Programme, Carrier Counseling Programme, Blood Donation Camp, Plantation Progammee, Fruit Distribution at Hospital, Cultural Programme for students and Members and various other activities for students and Members. The Branch was awarded Best Branch Award in the Smaller Branch category during the Year 2010-11. Branch had already acquired land for construction of Branch Building.

CA. BRIJ MOHAN VYAS
Chairman

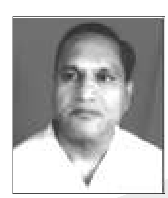
CA Sanjay Mehta
Vice Chairman



CA. R. K. OSATWAL
Secretary



CA M.C. Bhandari
Treasurer



CA K.C. Doshi
CICASA Chairman

CA A. K.Jain (Khicha)
Executive Member

CA. O. P. MAHESHWARI
Regional Council Member

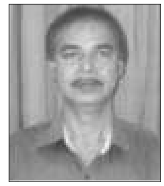
Know your Branch: Dhanbad

DHANBAD BRANCH

Dhanbad Branch was setup on 20th December 1989. Dhanbad is known as coal Capital of the Country. In the year2005 The New fully furnished Premises was inaugurated by The President Sri Kamlesh S. Vikamsey on 14th December 2005.

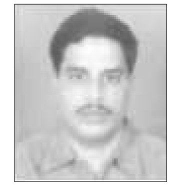
The New "ICAI Bhawan" consist of Conference Room, Library-Cum-Reading Room, Computer Class Room, Fully Furnished AC Seminar Hall, Chairman's Room, Pantry. This is only Branch of State of Jharkhand, which is providing excellent service to its members and students with all modern infrastructure facilities. In the year 2005 it organised three day national (Residential) Conference at B. Deoghar and Sub-Regional Conference on inauguration of New Building. Branch was conferred with commendation Award in the year 1999, Best Branch Award in 2001 and 2005. Dhanbad Branch is also successfully managing the examination centre since 2000.

Dhanbad Branch along with Ranchi and Jamshedpur Branch of ICAI has organised a NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EMERGING TREND IN ACCOUNTING PROFESSION ON 25 AND 26TH JUNE 2011 AT RANCHI WITH ATTENDANCE OF 450 MEMBERS.

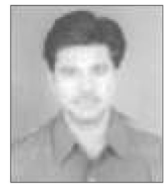


CA.Sunil K. Mehta
Chairman

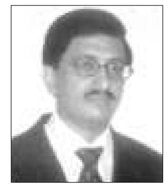
CA.Shyam Pasari
Vice Chairperson



CA. R. K. Singhal
Secretary



CA. Amit Dalmiya
Treasurer



CA. G. C. Agarwal
Member

CA V. K. Agarwal
Member

ALIGARH BRANCH

Aligarh branch was inaugurated in 2008 under the leadership of Respected CA M.H.Singhal, Ex-Chairman of CIRC by then President CA Sunil H.Talati.

Aligarh branch have ITT Lab and Library for Student.ITT and student orientation classes have been regularly running in the Branch premises.Aligarh has been an Examination centre for all Examinations as conducted by the ICAI

Aligarh has been known as Lock City. Export of Artware and hardware has also been in prominence.Aligarh University is one of the famous Universities.Aligarh is under the charge of Commissioner.

CA Alok Kumar
Chairman

CA G. D. Maheshwari
Vice Chairman

CA Vijay Kumar
Secretary

CA Harvansh Sahai
Treasurer

CA Anil Gupta
Member

CA Gaurav Varshney
Member

CA Umesh Kumar Garg
Vice Chairman of CIRC/Ex. Officio

Sponsorship proposal

CIRC of ICAI offers Sponsorship proposal on the occasion of its 32nd Regional Conference at Kanpur.

Why Sponsor?

Business sponsorship is a major source of funding for many events as more and more companies have discovered this to be a powerful marketing tool. Building and strengthening your company brand through effective visibility is one of the key essentials in business strategy.

To be effective sponsorship of any event must serve the interest of four constituent groups:

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If you would like to discuss the sponsorship in more detail please feel free to contact Mr. Shailendra Saxena at shailendra.saxena@icai.in or call at 0512-3011182/ +91-9889915463.

(CA Vivek Khanna)
Chairman CIRC
(M)9839031710

Inauguration of National Tax Workshop organised by Bhopal Branch on 10.08.2011 Left to Right – CA Vineeta Mathur (Secretary, Bhopal Branch),CA. Umesh K. Garg - Vice Chairman CIRC CA. Vivek Khanna (Chairman, CIRC), CA G. Ramaswami (President, ICAI), Shri Raghavjii (Finance Minister, M.P.), CA. Abhay Chhajed (Chairman, Bhopal Branch), CA. Manoj Fadnis (C. C. Member), & Jayant P. Gokhle (Central Council Member)

Seminar for CA Students on General Perception and Future Prospects organised by Gwalior Branch on 24.06.2011. CA Jaydeep N. Shah, Vice-President ICAI on the podium. L-R CA Sanjay Jain, Chairman, Gwalior Branch of CICASA, CA Pawan Parashar, Chairman CICASA, CA Ravindra Holani, Central Council Member, CA Mukesh Bansal, Chairman Gwalior Branch, CA Vivek Khanna, Chairman CIRC.

Meet the Vice President ICAI and Chairman CIRC Program organized by Bhilai Branch on 17.08.2011. CA. Vivek Khanna – Chairman CIRC on the podium. L-R CA. Santosh Jain program coordinator, CA. Umesh K. Garg – Vice Chairman CIRC, CA. Manoj fadnis – Central Council Member, CA. Pawan Parashar – Chairman CICASA and CA. Minesh Jain- Branch Secretary.

Group Photograph of participants of 19th GMCS Batch organised by CIRC from 25.07.11 to 10.08.11 at Kanpur

Lighting of Lamp: (L To R) CA. Rakesh Jhalani-Chairman Jaipur Branch, CA. G Ramaswamy-President-ICAI, Mrs. Jyoti Khandelwal-Mayor Jaipur Nagar Nigam, CA. Jaydeep N Shah-Vice President ICAI, CA. Vivek Khanna Chairman-CIRC, CA. Vijay Garg-Central Council Member at Convocation Ceremony, Jaipur

A Glimpse of DISA Class organised by CIRC from 06.08.2011 at Kanpur. Participants in the class deliberated by DISA Faculty.

Sub Regional Conference at Ratlam. On the Dias CA. Mohd. Salim, CA. Vivek Khanna - Chairman CIRC, CA. Umesh K. Garg - Vice Chairman CIRC, CA. Pawan Parashar - Chairman CICASA, CA. Anurodh Chaplot - Secretary Ratlam Branch.

CA. Vivek Khanna Chairman CIRC at Podium on the occasion of Convocation at Jaipur on 16th August 2011

Full Day Seminar on Taxation, Bank Audit and Personality Development organized by Bundelkhand CPE Study Chapter on 29.03.2011. L-R CA. Amar Omar, CA. R S Vyas – Program Coordinator, CA. Vivek Khanna – Chairman CIRC, CA. Rakesh Vijayvergiya- Deputy Convener, CA. Brijesh Verma, CA. Amit Pandey, CA. Dharmendra Gupta

LICENCE NO. RO/KP/PC-47 DATED 21-03-2011
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R. No. 33039/Registered : Misc-2/CPM/KPHO/09-09-11
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CIRC Diamond Jubilee Conference for CA Students organised by CIRC at Kanpur on 26.07.2011. CA. Vivek Khanna - Chairman CIRC , CA. Naval Kapur, Mr. Girija Dayal(Chief Guest) - CIT Range one, CA. Manu Agrawal - Member CIRC with CA. Pawan Parashar - Chairman CICASA inaugurating the occasion.

Inauguration of IFRS Classes at Kanpur on 14.08.2011. L-R CA. Yagnesh Desai- Faculty, CA. Amarjit Chopra - Past President ICAI, CA. Vivek Khanna - Chairman CIRC with other senior Members of the profession.

Full Day Seminar on XBRL & Tax Audit organised by CIRC with KCAS Study Circle on 20.08.2011 at Kanpur, L-R CA. Piyush Agarwal- Convener KCAS, CA. Vivek Khanna - Chairman CIRC, CA. Rajiv Mehrotra -Past Secretary CIRC, CA. Ashok Seth, CA. Manu Agrawal - Member CIRC, CA. Rajiv Mehrotra and CA. Naval Kapur

Full Day Seminar on Taxation Hosted by Bareilly Branch on 07.05.2011 L-R CA. Dharmendra Srivastava, CA Kapil Vaish, CA. Umesh K. Garg- Vice Chairman CIRC , CA. Mohd Nazar- Branch Chairman, CA. Arun Agarwal- Branch Secretary. CA. Vivek Khanna – Chairman CIRC addressing the members.

Flag Hosting ceremony organised by CIRC on 15.08.2011. R-L CA. Akshay K Gupta - Past Central Council Member, CA. B C Jain, CA. Vivek Khanna - Chairman CIRC, CA. Manu Agrawal - Member CIRC, CA. Rajiv Mehrotra - Past Secretary CIRC with CA. Anil Saxena and CA. Shashi Bajpai.

Sub Regional Conference Hosted by Muzzafarnagar Branch on 23.07.2011 L-R CA.Ankur Bhushan Aggarwal (faculty), CA.Mohd Salim (faculty), CA.Vivek Khanna (Chairman CIRC,as a faculty), CA.Vinod Kumar Chhabra(Branch Chairman), CA.Umesh K Garg(Vice Chairman CIRC as a faculty), CA.Sanjay Kumar Jain(Branch Secretary)

Full Day Seminar on XBRL & Tax Audit organised by CIRC with KCAS Study Circle on 20.08.2011 at Kanpur, L-R CA. J P S Bhatia, CA. Atul C. Bheda - Central Council Member with CA. Anand Saxena

CA. Amarjit Chopra - Past President ICAI addressing the participants of IFRS class organised by CIRC at Kanpur from 14.08.2011. CA. Yagnesh Desai-Faculty , CA. Vivek Khanna- Chairman CIRC on the Dias.

A Glimpse of class of 19th & 20th GMCS Batch organised by CIRC from 25.07.11 to 10.08.11 at Kanpur. Mr. Neeraj Srivastava- Sr. Deputy Secretary, CA. Vivek Khanna - Chairman CIRC, CA. Sudhindra Jain and Mr. Suresh Singh - Director HR PSIT

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PUBLISHER & PRINTER :

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Designed by: Allies (www.alliesinteractive.com)
Printed at M/s. Zed Creation 88/551, Chamanganj, Kanpur
Phone : 0512-3241268,3026186 , E-mail : zed_creation@rediffmail.com

If undelivered please return to :
Central India Regional Council of
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
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16/77 B, Civil Lines, Kanpur - 208 001