

Corporate Secretary

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Re. 1/-

April, 2008



"The Biggest problem in the world could have been solved when it was small"



Witter Bynner

Chairman's Page

Greetings to you all on the eve of New telugu year Ugadi.

After you have finalized the strategy to combat and establish yourself in this competitive world with all perceivable strength, it is altogether necessary to be prepared to counter the problems. If you can perceive the problems as per Witter Bynner, they could have been solved when they were relatively smaller. When the problem is either big or small your preparedness with all requisite skills and tools will decide about the success or otherwise.

When the new financial year starts, our bounden duty of making payment of the fee will arise and as the small drops make an ocean, it is the bounden duty of all the members to pay the annual fees before the schedule so as to ensure non removal of their names from the members list. It is also urged that a small contribution of Rs. 2500/- one time towards the Company Secretary Benevolent Fund would make lot of difference to those families who were left behind by our fellow members in the unfortunate event of untimely death. Now the problem is small with only about 21000 members and before the number grows to a couple of lakhs, it is necessary to ensure that all the members have invariably enrolled themselves as members of the CSBF which is a social cause and the beneficiaries are none other than the families of our members. I would urge upon each and every member to enroll himself to the CSBF.

We have conducted two paid half-a-day seminars in the previous month and there

is one common gesture noticed among the speakers. In the first programme, the regulator from RBI and in the second ROC have specifically come forward with open mind to share the requisites of their respective departments with a bent of mind to help our members. This is a welcome sign and should be nourished and encouraged besides being placed on record as praiseworthy.

Now the season is for finalization of accounts for all the companies and while the listed companies are racing ahead to complete the work and declare the results, others are also in the process of finalization. Hyderabad chapter is in the process of identifying the areas for conducting the seminars which would be of immense help to the members and I request you to please intimate your choice of programmes/topics

Expecting to meet you all during the President's visit on 18th April 2008

Sincerely yours

K. K. Rao

Chairman

kkrao2008@gmail.com

**FORTHCOMING PROGRAMMES**

Day, Date & Time	Programme Details	Venue
Friday 18.04.2008 9.30 am	One Day Seminar on The Era of Infrastructure - Opportunities and Threats	Hotel Manasvi, MG Road Secunderabad

**VOLUNTARY SERVICES EXTENDED
BY THE MEMBERS DURING
THE MONTH OF MARCH, 2008**

Name of the Members	Nature of the Support/ Services Rendered
01 Mr. GV Rao	Hal-a-day Seminar on Societies / NBFC/ Trust/Partnership firms vis-à-vis Company - Legal Aspects for his address
02 Mr. SV Rama Krishna	Hal-a-day Seminar on Societies / NBFC/ Trust/Partnership firms vis-à-vis Company - Legal Aspects for his address
03 Mr. M. Rama Kanth	Training Orientation Programme for his address as Chief Guest at the Inaugural session
04 Mr. Amreek Singh Sandhu	Training Orientation Programme for his address as Chief Guest at the Valedictory session
05 Mr. G Raghu Babu	Technical Scrutiny of Balance Sheet & Code of Conduct by Practising Company Secretaries for his address as speaker

ACTIVITY REPORTS**Report on Inauguration of 13th Training Orientation Programme**

The Chapter organized 13th Training Orientation Programme on 3 March 2008. Mr. M. Rama Kanth, Vice President & Company Secretary,

Nagarjuna Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd inaugurated the programme. Mr. K. K. Rao, Chairman of the Chapter presided over the function and welcomed the dignitaries and participants. Mr. Ramakanth stressed on the importance of Training in day to day life and said that updating knowledge is a must for professionals. Mr. Rajnish C Popat, Secretary of the Chapter proposed a vote of thanks.

Report on Valedictory Function of 13th Training Orientation Programme

The Chapter organized Valedictory Function of 13th Training Orientation Programme on 7 March 2008. Mr. A. Visweswara Rao, Vice-Chairman of the Chapter gave the TOP report and he motivated the students to complete the final course at the earliest.

Mr. Amreek Singh Sandhu, Chief Business Accounting & Finance Officer & Company Secretary, GATI Ltd was the Chief Guest. He shared his views on the importance of sharing knowledge with others, the changing phase of Corporate Governance and advised the participants to acquire more qualifications. He shared some of his experiences and gave the participants a few valuable tips on the qualities required to be a successful professional. The Best Participant award was presented to Mr. Biraja Prasanna Sahoo.

Mr. Rajnish C Popat Secretary of the Chapter proposed a vote of thanks.

Seminar on “Union Budget 2008-09 and Its Implications”

The Chapter organised a meeting on Union Budget 2008-09 and its implications jointly with the FAPCCI & ICWAI at on 3 March 2008. Mrs. Jasdeep V Singh, Chief Commissioner of Central Excise & Customs was the Chief Guest and addressed the gathering. She explained about the importance of the budget and its implications.

Mr. KK Rao, Chairman of The ICSI- Hyderabad Chapter introduced the speakers.

Mr. Suraj Prasad Agarwal, Sr. Vice President, FAPCCI in his welcome address said the change in the IT slabs and threshold limit of exemption for



all tax assesses, was a welcome feature.

Mr. C.Sudhir Babu, Chairman, Direct Taxes Committee, FAPCCI & Council Member, the ICSI in his Introductory Remarks said India achieved the average GDP growth rate of 8.8 % in the last 12 successive quarters and in current financial year the growth rate is expected to be 8.7 % according to the Central Statistical Organization . According to the Finance Minister the drivers of the growth are expected to be services and manufacturing which are expected to grow at 10.7 % and 9.4 % respectively. Mr. Sudhir Babu concluded his speech by quoting the finance minister as follows “The last four years have been the best so far but may I say with humility that the best is yet to come .”

Thereafter Mr. S. Thirumalai, Partner, Deloitte Haskins & Sells, gave his presentation on Indirect Taxes and spoke on service Tax rate works contract Central sales Tax, National Calamity Contingent duty, retail sale price, service tax, book adjustments, IT, VAT, Banking and Financial Service.

This was followed by Mr. Percy Chhagar, Partner, Deloitte Haskins and Sells, giving his presentation on Direct Taxes covering Exemption of Corporate debt instruments from TDS, Exclusions from Fringe Benefit Tax, Dividend Distribution Tax, Exemption of Coir Board from Income Tax and other amendments. The meeting ended with vote of thanks proposed by Sri K.C. Sekhar, Additional Commissioner, Hyderabad- II Commissioner, Central Excise .

Half-a-day Seminar on Societies / NBFC/ Trust/Partnership firms vis-à-vis Company Legal Aspects

The Chapter organised the Half-a-day Seminar on Societies / NBFC/ Trust/Partnership firms vis-à-vis Company Legal Aspects on 15 March 2008. Mr. KK Rao, Chairman of the Chapter welcomed the gathering and the theme of the seminar was introduced. Mr. Wiliam Raju, Deputy General Manger, RBI, was the speaker . He explained the need for regulation of NBFCs, Provisions relating to NBFCs receiving deposits and Financial Institutions , Definition of an NBFC, Types of NBFCs, Definition of Deposit , Definition of '

Public Deposit', Regulatory Framework, other important provisions of Chapter IIIB and the penal provisions. Mr. SV Rama Krishna, Advocate in his address explained Penal Provisions, Leading judgments on company law, Indian Partnership Act, 1932, Partnership agreement , Mode of determining Partnership, Mutual rights and obligations, Non Banking Financial Company (NBFC), Corporate Governance in NBFCs and Winding up of NBFCs. Mr. G. V. Rao, Chartered Accountant spoke on Company vis-a-vis partnership firms, special provisions applicable to Firms, Cooperative Societies, assessment of trusts, income of a charitable trust exempt under section 11 and incomes of a trust that are not exempt under section 11.. Mr. Rajnish C Popat proposed a vote of thanks.

Investor Awareness Programme At Khammam, Khammam District

The Chapter conducted an Investor Awareness Programme under the aegis of Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India on 1 March 2008 at Chamber of Commerce, Khammam.

Mr. Tammineni Veerabhadram, Member of Legislative Assembly, Government of Andhra Pradesh who was to be the Chief Guest could not attend the programme since he was held up at Hyderabad, sent a message that such programmes should be held frequently to increase awareness among the investors.

Mr. Koppu Naresh Kumar, President, Chamber of Commerce, Khammam was the Guest of Honour for the programme and suggested that the investors should analyze the risk factors before making the investment.

Mr. K.K.Rao Chairman of the Chapter in his inaugural address emphasized about ICSI and also the purpose of conducting this programme.

Mr P.Jagannatham, Chairman, Investor Clinic Committee and Secretary, Southern India Regional Council gave a detailed Power Point Presentation on various aspects such as Investment Planning, Proper Investment and vigilance, Initial Public Offering and Depository Participants



Mr. S.S.Marthi, Past Chairman and member of the managing committee, Hyderabad Chapter gave a detailed power point presentation on various issues such as opening of Demat Account, book building process, Rights of investors in general and forums available for redressal of grievances.

During the Interactive Session, the speakers clarified the various queries raised by the participants. Around 200 investors comprising business community and investing public participated in the programme.

Half-a-day Seminar on Technical Scrutiny of Balance Sheet & Code of Conduct by Practising Company Secretaries.

The Chapter organised the Half-a-day Seminar on Technical Scrutiny of Balance Sheet & Code of Conduct by Practising Company Secretaries on 29 March 2008.

Mr. G. Raghu Babu, Company Secretary in Practice, one of the speakers spoke on the Guidelines for display of particulars on website,

Guidelines for advertisement by CSP, Fundamental Principles Conduct of a Professional, code of Conduct, Misconduct and Professional Misconduct in relation to Company Secretary in Practice. , Mr. Henry Richard, Registrar of Companies, AP while addressing the gathering covered the important objectives of Technical Scrutiny of Financial Statements, Source of Authority for Technical Scrutiny, Verification of disclosure requirements, company law compliances, capital related compliance, reserves and surpluses, secured loans, unsecured loans, current liabilities and provisions, fixed assets, investments, current assets, loans & advances, profit and loss account, notes on accounts and accounting standards

Earlier Mr. KK Rao, Chairman of the Chapter welcomed the gathering and explained the importance of the code of conduct by the members in practice and members and also briefed about the technical scrutiny. Mr. Rajnish C Popat, Secretary of the Chapter proposed a vote of thanks.

ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP AND CERTIFICATE OF PRACTICE FEES

The annual membership fee and certificate of practice fee for the year 2008-09 becomes due for payment w.e.f. 1st April, 08. The last date for payment of fee will be 30th June, 08.

The membership and certificate of practice fee is as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Annual Associate membership fee | Rs. 1125/- |
| 2. Annual Fellow membership fee | Rs. 1500/- |
| 3. Annual certificate of practice fee | Rs. 1000/- (*) |

* *The Certificate of Practice fee must be accompanied by a declaration duly completed in all respects and signed. The requisite form of Declaration is available on the website of.*

Institute www.icsi.edu

MODE OF REMITTANCE OF FEE

The fee can be remitted by Cash/ local cheque drawn in favour of 'The Institute of Company Secretaries of India', payable at Hyderabad.

For queries, if any, the members may please contact the Chapter Office on Telephone Nos. 23399541, 23396494 or through e-mail id: hyderabad@icsi.edu

**Attention Members !!!!**

Dear Member,

Professional Fellowship Program in Hong Kong, Macao and Beijing

Internationalisation of Company Secretaries profession is one of the priority objectives we need to follow. Since 2005 we have been organizing professional fellowship programs abroad facilitating the objective.

For 2008, the Council has decided to organize a professional fellowship program as per the following tentative details:

VENUE Hong Kong, Macau (Macao) and Beijing.

DATES From Saturday, 10th May to Saturday, 17th May, 2008.

FLIGHTS Departing by Air China flight CA 948 at 3.15 AM from New Delhi on May 10. Arriving New Delhi by CA 947 at 1.45 AM on May 17.

NO OF SEATS Limited to 50 only on first booked (paid) first admitted basis.

CONFERENCE Full day conference at Hong Kong on Monday, the 12th May, 2008 (for members) on "International Economics and Corporate Governance in Emerging Economies". Members from Hong Kong Institute of Chartered Secretaries are expected to join for the Conference.

DESCRIPTION The World Economy is expecting a major slow down because of the financial crisis in the US and other advanced economies of the world. Can corporates in emerging economies insulate themselves from the impact of financial upheavals at the global level? If so, how and in what manner? These are the major challenges thrown up to the emerging economies like India and to the corporate performance in such economies. The conference will discuss these issues.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

1) Three nights accommodation in Hong Kong 4 Star; on the Conference day Half day City Tour for spouses and children including Bauhinia Square, Victoria Peak (Mid Levels), Repulse bay, Aberdeen fishing village & Jewellery factory, etc.; a full-day Disneyland Tour Night Harbour Cruise Tours, Night Tour Victoria Peak + 01 way tram ride up; Madame Tussauds;

2) Transfer to Macau by ferry, city tour of Macau, Four Star Hotel accommodation at Macau for one night.

3) At Beijing 3 nights accommodation at 3 Star Hotel; visit to the Great Wall of China, visit to the Tiananmen Square and Forbidden City, Shopping, etc.

COST The tentative cost of the tour per person will be Rs. 65000/-

Cost includes:

- ★ Return economy class airfare on Air China as on date.
- ★ All airport taxes.
- ★ Single Entry visa charges for China.
- ★ Accommodation, meals and sightseeing.
- ★ All transfers and sightseeing.

Cost does not include:

- ★ Cost of USD 25,000 granted by the Reserve Bank of India under the Basic Travel Quota.
- ★ Any increase in the airfare / tax / visa that may come into effect prior to departure.
- ★ Portage at hotels, airports, tips, insurance, laundry, wines, mineral water, telephone charges and all such items of personal nature and also any food drinks not forming part of standard food menus.
- ★ Any services not specifically mentioned in the "cost includes" paragraph above.

REGISTRATION:

You are requested to confirm your participation, with or without spouse or children, by sending a covering letter accompanied by photocopies of the passport and an initial amount of Rs.15000/- per person traveling by demand draft favouring The Institute of Company Secretaries of India payable at New Delhi so as to reach the undersigned on or before Saturday, April 5, 2008 positively.

You may please feel free to contact the undersigned for any more details.

Regards,

Balwant Kulkarni

Director (Academics & Professional Development)

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SOME AMAZING FACTS

1. On January 04, 2001, volumes on the NYSE exceeded 2.219 billion shares for the first time in the history of the stock market. The reason for such high volume was the Fed rate cut, which brought down the interest rate below 6% mark!!!
2. On December 11, 2007 NYSE became the first foreign exchange to open a representative office in China. As of November 30, the total market capitalization of Chinese mainland companies on the NYSE was 1.1 trillion dollars!!!
3. Merrill Lynch was the first member firm to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the year 1971, while Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenerette was the first member firm to go public in 1970!!!
4. The highest price paid for the membership in the NYSE amounts to USD 3,000,000 on August 3, 2005. While the lowest price paid for a membership was USD 2750 in the year 1871!!!
5. The largest One day point drop in DJIA history occurred on September 17, 2001, the first day of trading after the September 11, 2001 attacks, when the Dow fell 684.81 points, or 7.1%, By the end of that week, the Dow fell 684.81 points, or 7.1%. By the end of that week, the Dow had fallen 1369.70 points or 14.3%!!!
6. CME has the largest options and futures contracts open interest (number of contracts outstanding) of any futures exchange in the world!!!
7. The Bombay Stock Exchange took about 5 years (Feb. 2000 to June 2005) to reach the 7000 mark from 6000. While recently the same exchange took just four trading days to jump from 18000 to 19000!!!
8. The stock prices of Enron, a Houston based energy trading company) based on revenue, the seventh largest company in the US) dove from over \$90 to less than \$0.70 within few trading sessions when the scam was unearthed!!!
9. Berkshire Hathaway Inc, listed on the NYSE is the costliest share in the exchange perhaps in the whole world, with the value of each equity share being USD 107. None other than the Stock market guru, Warren Buffet, owns the company. The reason that the stock is so expensive is that it has never split and no bonus has ever been issued on it!!!

-Compiled by

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Based on references made to several websites
and newsmagazines

**ROC's COLUMN**

Once again the crucial season for preparation and filing of Annual Returns and Reports for the year has begun. I think this is the appropriate time to inform the stakeholders, companies and professionals, the shortcomings and defects encountered by ROC Office relating to Annual filings, with a view to avoid many of the minor avoidable errors. All are aware of the mixed blessing of STP system. Though, the system gives flexibility and ease in filing of Annual Returns and Reports like in any other situation, the system is being misused by certain companies. Under the STP system, the Balance Sheets and Annual Returns directly under the e-Record Room of ROC except the companies having Management Dispute. Unlike the earlier manual system where there was a process of pre-scrutiny of documents, the STP system only provides for a self-regulated, self-scrutiny of Returns. Except in few cases, the self-scrutiny system does not appear to be working. The experience of this office in the previous year was that, vast number of documents received in the e-Record Room through STP had following defects :

(a) The e-form 23AC, 23ACA were never properly filled up. In many cases, the column relating to "Adverse Remarks of Auditors" were always left blank. Even the paid-up capital figures were not properly filled up. Many do not realize that Form 23AC requires filling up of Authorized capital figures in rupees and paid-up capital and other figures in thousands but these columns are erroneously filled up in thousands or lakhs resulting in automatic modification of Data Base of Authorized capital and paid-up capital. This again calls for a Master Data Correction. Though ROC had taken daunting exercise to correct the

Authorized capital and paid-up capital figures in the Data Base, this effort is rendered infructuous due to erratic filling up of the columns of Authorized capital and paid-up capital in Form 23AC. With limited staff members, it will not be possible for ROC office to do Master Data Correction as an "on going exercise". The companies/ professionals need to take adequate precaution in filling up columns of 23 AC and 23 ACA.

(b) During the year 2007, ROC office found that large number of e-forms 23 AC filed with ROC did not contain prescribed attachments such as Auditor's Report, Director's Report, Balance Sheet, Corporate Governance Report, Notes on Account, Schedules etc. It is unfortunate that in every case taken up for Technical Scrutiny, the form 23AC did not have complete attachments. Letters had to be issued to the company to file revised form 23AC with prescribed attachments. The companies must be aware that non-filing of complete attachments along with 23 AC is an offence u/s 220 of the Act rendering companies and the officers in default liable for penal action under sub-section (3) of section 220 of the Act. If similar offences are continued in the year 2008, ROC will have no other option but to file prosecution against such default companies and its directors u/s 220 of the Act.

(c) It was also noticed during the previous year that the attachments to form 23AC in several cases were not readable. The scanning quality was extremely poor in as much as, the attachments were appearing like plain paper and not readable. It is the duty of the company and the officers of the company to ensure that the attachments uploaded with form 23AC should be



clearly readable.

I think this is the right time to reiterate that all the companies should revisit the Master Data details of their companies before uploading form 23AC with a view to ensure that the Master Data contains correct particulars with specific reference to Authorized capital, paid-up-capital, address of the Registered office etc. It is in the interest of all including company, ROC, stakeholder etc. that the Master Data of the company is rectified before uploading form 23AC. All the companies/ professionals who deal with companies are requested to recheck the Master Data of their companies and apply to ROC along with supporting documents for rectification of the

Master Data before the filing season begins.

I wish to take this opportunity to reiterate that the time involved in the process of incorporation of companies can be shortened if the professionals avail the facility of pre-scrutiny of physical documents (MOA, AOA etc.) before uploading the same. The concerned officer in the O/o. Registrar of Companies will be available for pre-scrutiny of incorporation documents on any working day between 10:30 AM to 3:30 PM. Professionals (Power of Attorney Holder) can avail of this facility.

I wish all the professionals and their client companies a trouble free, smooth and error free filing season, 2008.

(HENRY RICHARD)

ROC

PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTMENT OF MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND FIXATION OF THEIR REMUNERATION

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Appointment and fixation of remuneration to the managerial personnel under the Companies Act, 1956 has great importance to the corporate sector. A Company Secretary as Corporate Manager has significant role and responsibility in suggesting the Management about the permissible limits of remuneration payable. He shall ensure the compliance of the provisions relating to the appointment of Managerial Personnel and payment of their remuneration and also to obtain the approval of Central Government (Ministry of Corporate Affairs, New Delhi) in applicable cases.

The Companies Act, 1956 provides specific provisions and procedure to be followed for this purpose and Schedule XIII thereof empowers the Company's management to fix and pay the same based on the Net profit or Effective Capital of the Company.

The remuneration to the Directors can be paid, either in terms of Company's Articles of

Association or by passing the resolution in its General Meeting or if, the Articles provide, by passing a special resolution in the General Meeting.

The Public Limited Companies are required to comply with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 read with Schedule XIII apart from the provisions of its Articles of Association. However, a Private Limited Company which is not a subsidiary of a Public Company is required to comply with its Articles of Association only.

As per Schedule XIII payment of managerial remuneration requires the approval of the remuneration committee of the Board of Directors along with the approval of share holders of the company by ordinary or special resolution (in certain cases) and also requires the approval of central government in certain other cases as specified therein.

Compulsory Appointment

As per Sec. 269 every Public Company or a subsidiary of Public Company in which the Company's paid up capital is Rs. 5 Crores or more shall appoint a Managing Director or Whole-time Director or Manager.

Important Provisions relating to appointment and remuneration of Managerial Personnel under Companies Act,



1956

Section

Nature of Provision

remuneration with in limits in Part A,B,C II. Companies having Negative Effective Capital with approval

198	Limits of Overall Managerial remuneration
199	Calculation of commission etc. in certain cases
267	Certain persons not to be appointed as Managing Directors
268	Amendment of provision relating to Managing Director , Whole-time Director or Non-rotational Directors to require Government approval
269	Appointment of Managing or Whole-Time Director or Manager to require Government approval only in certain cases
309	Remuneration to Directors
310	Provisions to increase remuneration
311	Increase in remuneration of Managing Director or re-appointment or appointment after the act requires government approval
316	Number of Companies in which a Director may be appointed as Managing Director
317	Managing Director not to be appointed more than 5 years at a time
318	Compensation for loss of office not permissible except to managing or whole-time directors or to directors who are managers
349	Determination of net profits
350	Ascertainment of depreciation
637AA	Powers of Central Government to fix a limit with regard to remuneration
Schedule XIII	Conditions to be fulfilled for appointment of Managerial personnel Other provisions
Section	
192	Registration of certain resolutions and agreements

Cases in which approval of Central Government is required

Approval under Section 269: Appointment of a person as a Managing Director or whole time Director or a Manager in a Public Company or a Private Company which is a subsidiary of Public Company requires approval of Central Government, if the appointment is not made in accordance with the conditions specified in part I and II of schedule XIII and the said parts are subject to the Provisions of Part III of that schedule.

Overview of Schedule XIII

The following conditions are to be fulfilled for the appointment of a managing or whole-time director or a manager without the approval of the Central Government (Read with Sections 198, 269, 310 and 311)

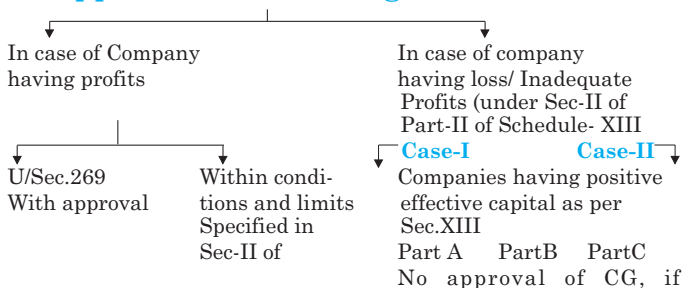
Part I conditions for appointment

1. Appointee has not been sentenced to imprisonment for any period or to a fine exceeding Rs. 1000 for conviction of offences under the prescribed Acts.
2. He has not been detained for any period under Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of smuggling activities Act, 1974
3. He has not completed the age of 25 years and has not attained the age of 70 years. However if special resolution is passed no approval of Central government is required.
4. Where he is a managerial person in more than one company he draws remuneration from one or more companies subject to ceiling provided in Section III of part II.
5. He is a resident in India unless the appointment is made in a Company situated in Special economic zone and he shall enter India only after obtaining proper employment visa.

Part II Limits of Remuneration Section I: Remuneration payable by companies having profits

Subject to the provisions of Section 198 and 309 a company having profits in a financial year may pay remuneration by way of salary, dearness allowance, commission and other allowance which shall not exceed 5% of net profits for one such managerial person and if there is more than one managerial person 10% for all of them put together.

Appointment of Managerial Personnel





I. For Companies having Positive Effective Capital			
Effective Capital of the Company	Maximum Monthly Managerial Remuneration payable per each Personnel (Amount in Rs).		Monthly Remuneration Payable May Exceed
Category	A	B	C
i) Less than Rs.1 Crore	75,000	1,50,000	1,50,000
ii) Rs. 1 Crore or more but less than Rs. 5 Crores	1,00,000 1,25,000	2,00,000 2,50,000	2,00,000 2,50,000
iii) Rs. 5 Crores or more but less than Rs. 25 Crores	1,50,000 1,75,000	3,00,000 3,50,000	3,00,000 3,50,000
iv) Rs. 25 Crores or more but less than Rs. 50 Crores	2,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000
v) Rs. 50 Crores or more but less than Rs. 100 Crores	Remuneration Committee of Board of Directors	Remuneration Committee+ Special resolution of Share Holders in General Meeting	Remuneration committee + Special resolution+ Central Govt Approval
vi) Rs. 100 Crores or more approval Required from			

II. For Companies Having Negative Effective Capital

The approval of Remuneration Committee of the Board of Directors + Special resolution of members of the Company in General Meeting + Approval of Central Government (irrespective of the amount of remuneration payable)

Computation Chart of Effective Capital

Sl no	Item	Amount in Rs.
1	Paid up share capital (excluding share application money or advances against shares)	XX
2	Share premium account	XX
3	Reserves and Surplus(excluding revaluation reserve)	XX
4	Long term Loans	XX
5	Deposits repayable after period of one year (excluding working capital loans, over-drafts, interest due on loans unless funded, bank guarantee, etc., and other short-term arrangements)	XX
	TOTAL	
	Less:	
6	Aggregate of investments(except in the case of investment by an investment company whose principal business is acquisition of shares, stock debentures or other securities)	(XX)
7	Accumulated losses	(XX)
8	Preliminary expenses not written off	(XX)
	Effective Capital	(XX)

Date of calculation of Effective capital:

- (a) Where the appointment of the managerial person is made in the year in which company has been incorporated, the effective capital shall be calculated as on the date of such appointment
- (b) In any other case, the effective capital shall be calculated as on the last date of the financial year preceding the financial year in which the appointment of the managerial person is made.

'**Negative Effective Capital**' means the effective capital of the Company which is calculated as above, is less than "Zero".



Other conditions

- 1) (i) the company has not made any default in payment of any of its debts (including public deposits) or debentures or interest payable thereon for a continuous period of thirty days in the preceding financial years before the date of appointment of such managerial person;
- (ii) a special resolution has been passed at the general meeting of the company for payment of remuneration for a period not exceeding three years;
- (iii) Explanatory statement attached to the notice of general meeting shall contain the following information:

I. General Information

- (1) Nature of industry.
- (2) Date or expected date of commencement of commercial production.
- (3) In case of new companies, expected date of commencement of activities as per project approved by financial institutions appearing in the prospectus.
- (4) Financial performance based on given indicators.
- (5) Export performance and net foreign exchange collaborations.
- (6) Foreign investments of collaborators, if any.

II. Information about the appointee

- (1) Background details.
- (2) Past remuneration.
- (3) Recognition or awards.
- (4) Job profile and his suitability.
- (5) Remuneration proposed.
- (6) Comparative remuneration profile with respect to industry, size of the company, profile of the position and person (in case of expatriates the relevant details would be w.r.t. the country of his origin).
- (7) Pecuniary relationship directly or indirectly with the company, or relationship with the managerial personnel, if any.

III. Other information

- (1) Reasons for loss or inadequate profits.
- (2) Steps taken or proposed to be taken for improvement.
- (3) Expected increase in productivity and profits in measurable terms.

IV. Disclosures:

- (1) The shareholders of the company shall be

informed of the remuneration package of the managerial person.

- (2) The following disclosures shall be mentioned in the Board of Director's report under the heading "Corporate Governance", if any attached to the annual report.

- (i) All elements of remuneration package such as salary, benefits, bonus, stock options, pension, etc. of all the directors
- (ii) Details of fixed component and performance linked incentives along with the performance criteria
- (iii) Service contracts, notice period, severance fees
- (iv) Stock option details, if any, and whether the same has been issued at a discount as well as the period over which accrued and over which exercisable

2. A managerial person shall also be eligible to the following perquisites which shall not be included in the computation of the ceiling on remuneration specified above

- (a) Contribution to provident fund, superannuation fund or annuity fund to the extent these either singly or put together are not taxable under the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (b) Gratuity payable at a rate not exceeding half a month's salary for each completed year of service, and

- (C) Encashment of leave at the end of the tenure.

3. In addition to the perquisites above specified, an expatriate managerial person (including a non-resident Indian) shall be eligible to the following perquisites which shall not be included in the computation of the ceiling on remuneration:

- (A) Children's education allowance: In case of children studying in or outside India, an allowance limited to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per month per child or actual expenses incurred, whichever is less. Such allowance is admissible up to a maximum of two children.

- (b) Holiday passage for children studying outside India/ family (family means spouse, dependent children and dependent parents) staying abroad: Return holiday passage once in a year by economy class or once in two years by first class to children and to the members of the family from the place of their study or stay abroad or India if they are not residing in India with the managerial person.

- (c) Leave travel concession: Return passage for self and family in accordance with the rules specified by the company where it is proposed



that the leave be spent in home country instead of anywhere in India

Section III - Remuneration payable to a managerial person in two companies

Subject to the provisions of section I and II, a managerial person shall draw remuneration from one or both companies, provided that the total remuneration drawn from the companies does not exceed the higher maximum limit admissible from any one of the companies of which he is a managerial person.

PART III - Provisions applicable to Parts I and II of this Schedule

1. The appointment and remuneration referred to in Parts I and II of this Schedule shall be subject to approval by a resolution of the shareholders in general meeting.
2. The auditor or the secretary of the company or where the company has not appointed a secretary, a secretary in whole-time practice shall certify that the requirements of this Schedule have been complied with and such certificate shall be incorporated in the return filed with the Registrar under sub-section (2) of section 269.

Forms required to be filed

1. In case of Appointment of Managing Director / Whole-time Director or Manager the Company is required to file e-Form 25 C with the Registrar of Companies
2. In case of appointment or reappointment or renewal of appointment or variation of terms of appointment of Managing Director by way of Board resolution, e-Form 23 is also required to be filed along with e-Form 25C with concerned ROC
3. In case of appointment requires the approval of Central Government e-Form 25 A is required to be filed with the Central Government
4. In case the Company has appointed the Managerial personnel at the first instance by Board of Directors and filed Form 25-C with in ninety days from the date of appointment along with copy of Board resolution and the same appointment subsequently approved by the Share holders in general meeting, it is not required for the company to file Form 25-C again after obtaining the approval of Shareholders.
5. Form -32 is required to be filed in case of Change in the position of the Managing Director or whole time Director or Manager

Procedure for obtaining the approval

Form 25 A: The Company is required to file e-form 25A along with necessary enclosure for obtaining the

approval of central government.

Time limit: The application in e form 25 A shall be made within ninety days from the date of appointment. In case of any delay in making the application beyond ninety days the Company is required to make a separate application under Section 637 B for condonation of delay along with Form 25A.

Documents and information required for making application for obtaining approval of Central Government

1. Copy of the resolution of the Remuneration Committee along with the composition of Board of Directors
2. No objection certificate from Director or Secretary of the Company
3. No default Certificate from the Director or Secretary of the Company.
4. Certificate from the Auditor with regards to compliance of Section 274 of the Act
5. News paper clippings in which notices pursuant to Section 640B have been published
6. Projections of the Company's Turnover and net profits for the next 3 years
7. Certified copies of Annual reports for the immediately preceding 5 financial years.
8. Management Structure and composition of the Board of Directors
9. Copies of resolutions passed at the General Meeting along with copies of Notice and Explanatory statement
10. Copy of visa in case the appointee is foreign national
11. Copy of draft Agreement between the Company and proposed appointee.
12. Names and share holding of the bodies corporates who are holding shares in Company
13. Shareholding pattern of the Company
14. Copies of resolutions and approval letter issued by Central Government, if any, in relation to the previous appointment
15. Copy of educational or professional certificates with regard to Section 309 (1) (b)
16. Challan evidencing payment of applicable fee under Central Government (Fee on Applications) Rules.
17. Justification for payment of excess remuneration
18. Reasons for loss/ inadequacy of profit
19. steps taken to improve the performance of the company



20. Financial health / performance of the company as may be reflected by effective capital, Net worth, Turnover, Profit/ loss, dividend declared, etc.
21. Nature of industry- high technology area, core sector, infrastructure field, etc.
22. Export performance and net foreign exchange earned.
23. Performance of the company in socio-economic activities.
24. General performance of Industry in the relevant sector
25. Foreign investment and foreign collaborations
26. E x p a n s i o n / D i v e r s i f i c a t i o n / modernization/technology up gradation
27. Qualification, expenses, period of association and contribution of the proposed appointee
28. Requirement of personal skill and challenges ahead
29. Past remuneration of the proposed appointee.
30. Creativity / innovativeness of the proposed appointee/company
31. Recognition / award obtained by the proposed appointee/company
32. The amount of remuneration proposed to be paid including salary allowances, perquisites and whether it will have any effect on the overall financial health of the company
33. Any other factors relevant to the proposal, which the company may like to bring to the notice of the Govt. justifying their proposal. Monetary value of each of the perquisites and allowances and total remuneration package (in the form of statement annexed) valued as per actual cost.
34. Appropriate and clear resolution in support of the proposal.
35. The manner in which compliance of section 269(2) of the companies Act was met at the time of appointment/ Re - appointment of the managerial person where mid term increase in remuneration is proposed.
36. Each page of application and documents attached is authenticated under the seal of the applicant company.

Enclosures for application under Section 637 B

1. Certified true copy of Memorandum and Articles of Association
2. Certified true copy of latest audited annual report
3. Certified true copy of Board resolution

authorizing one of the Directors of the Company to make an application

4. Certified true copy of the resolution passed at the general meeting for the appointment
5. Challan evidencing payment of applicable fee under Central Government (Fee on Applications) Rules.

Deficiencies generally observed in respect of the applications for obtaining approval for appointment of Managerial personnel-

1. Application fee is not paid in proper manner.
2. Application is not filled in properly and completely in respect of all the columns. If a column is left blank, the letters N.A. should be filled up implying Not Applicable.
3. Application are submitted after remuneration in excess of Schedule III has already been paid to the managerial person
4. Certified copies of Newspaper clippings of notices, in original published in the newspaper in English and in local newspaper in local language as required in terms of section 640-B of the companies Act are not furnished i.e. The Notice in the news paper in Vernacular language also published in English only rather in vernacular language
5. In case of foreign collaboration, certified copy of the FIPB approval letter (8) is not furnished.
6. Remuneration drawn by the proposed appointee from the applicant company or from any other company during the past 3 years prior to the proposed date of appointment is not indicated in terms of monetary package.
7. Requirements of section 316(2)/(4) of the companies Act are not followed where the proposal is for appointment as managerial person in two or more than two companies and resolution is not passed by all the companies concerned.
8. Estimated project cost and source of finance together with projected equity, position regarding growth in effective capital. Projection of turnover and net profit as computed under section 198 of the companies Act, 1956 for the next five years.

Note: The above article does not confer any conclusion or opinion on the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 or procedures prescribed there under. The above Article is only informative and suggestive to avoid the deficiencies in making the application to the central government. The readers and viewers may customize this article as per their case requirements and applicability.

LEGAL SCAN

S.V. Rama Krishna

Advocate

Email: svramakrish@gmail.com

Every member of ICSI, by virtue of rigorous passing standards and post-qualification challenges, is already equipped with the techniques of wading through plethora of legislations. To help him / her a peep into some of important judgments, a humble attempt is made to present the “essential” points held by various Courts of Law. It is sincerely recommended to read the full judgments.

Your feedback is invited by the compiler / Editor of the Newsletter to enrich this column.

<p style="text-align: center;">Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 Object of Sec.138 and purpose of Sec. 147</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">In Vinay Devanna Nayak vs. Ryot Sewa Sahakari Bank Ltd., the Hon'ble Supreme Court held, inter alia, that -</p> <p>(I) Section 138 of the Act was inserted by the Banking, Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Act, 1988 (Act 66 of 1988) to regulate financial promises in growing business, trade, commerce and industrial activities of the country and the strict liability to promote greater vigilance in financial matters. The incorporation of the provision is designed to safeguard the faith of the creditor in the drawer of the cheque, which is essential to the economic life of a developing country like India. The provision has been introduced with a view to curb cases of issuing cheques indiscriminately by making stringent provisions and safeguarding interest of creditors.</p> <p>(ii) Section 138 seeks to promote the efficacy of bank operations and ensures credibility in transacting business through cheques. In such matters, normally compounding of offences should not be denied. Presumably, Parliament also realized this aspect and inserted Section 147 by the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2002 (Act 55 of 2002) which provides that "every offence punishable under this Act shall be compoundable."</p> <p>Ref: (2008) 2 Supreme Court Cases 305</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Companies Act, 1956 Sec. 394</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">In Areva T and D India Ltd., In re, the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta held, inter alia, that:</p> <p>(i) When a scheme of amalgamation seeks merger of authorized capital of a transferor-company into that of transferee, there is neither any merger sought, nor is any merger of such kind possible; it is indeed a term of scheme or an application to Court sanctioning scheme for an increase in authorized capital of transferee-company by extent of authorized capital of transferor-company;</p> <p>(ii) A right accrued to a company as to its authorized share capital upon payment of requisite fees, is not "property" as defined under section 394(4)(a); it is a right unique to each company and is incapable of being transferred.</p> <p>Ref: [2008] 81 SCL 140 (CAL.)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Companies Act, 1956 Sec. 537 r/w Sec.441,446 and 456</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">In Vaishu Engineering Industries Ltd. (In Liquidation) v. A.P. Industrial Development Corpn., the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh held that :</p> <p>(i) After liquidation proceedings have commenced, any attachment or sale of assets of the company in liquidation, effected without leave of Court and without association with Official Liquidator, would be null and void;</p> <p>(ii) Where once proceedings of BIFR recommending winding up of company are received by Registry, proceedings for winding up would be deemed to have commenced and pending before High Court.</p> <p>Ref. [2008] 81 SCL 368 (AP)</p>



MYSTERY DEMYSTIFIED

What is common in the following words?

Autumn, Debt, Calm, Balm, Island, Neck, Salmon, Damn, Lamb, Knight, Knife, know, psychology, ought, taught, behalf, calf, could, would.

No, this is not a question from TOEFL or CAT. O.K., I will help you out in guessing it right. **Every word has at least one silent letter.**

Ever wondered what is the need of those letters which never get pronounced?

Let's demystify the Mystery:

How can we know which letters in which words are silent?

Unfortunately, the best answer to this question is "Become a professional etymologist".

Etymology is the study of the history of words, and there was a widespread view that words should show their history in the way they were spelled.

More than 60% of (English) words have silent letters.

James Chandler observes "Many people are perhaps not aware of the astonishing fact that nearly **every letter** of the English alphabet is silent in some word."

Old English was 90% phonemic (words sound the same as they look). But from the beginning of the 15th century, we began to borrow words from other languages. Because grammar and usage rules are different in other languages, adopted words did not follow the rules of English pronunciation.

The English language 'borrowed' the Latin alphabet, and so we have only got 26 letters to represent around 41 different significant sounds. This means that we must attempt to use combinations of letters to represent sounds.

There are various reasons why we have silent letters in so many words

1. To show the origin of the words

There was a general belief that it would help people if they could 'see' the original Latin in a Latin-derived word.

A vivid example is the word dette. It was efficiently phonetic, but they decided that since it came from the Latin debitum, it should have a "b" to acknowledge the origin: debt.

Doute was not allowed to stand since in Latin it was dubitum; so it became doubt.

And the word subtle reflected the fact that in Latin it was subtilis, so the English still had to go.

Similarly an 's' was added to iland, because the word in Latin is insula. So we are burdened with "island".

2. Printing Press for those extra e's.

Blame the printers who operated the new printing presses. If a line of type was a bit too short on a page, well, just add an -e to a few words; that would fill it out. Conversely, if a line was too long: take out some e 's — then it would fit!

In the Middle English Period William Caxton brought the printing press to England. As time passed, pronunciation continued to change, but the printing press preserved the old spelling. That's why today we have words that end in a silent 'e', or have other silent letters in the middle, like 'might'. In fact, modern day English is only 40% phonemic.

The silent L is often followed by one of 4 letters: D as in could, should, would, and solder; F as in behalf, calf and half; K as in balk, caulk, chalk, stalk, talk, and walk; and M as in balm, calm, embalm, napalm, palm, psalm, qualm, and salmon.

ROLE OF SILENT LETTERS

There are two uses for silent letters in English.

One is to indicate the pronunciation of other letters

For example, in the word "tinny," the second n is silent; its purpose is to show that the i is not pronounced like the i in "tiny." Likewise, a silent e makes "hate" sound different from "hat."

The other use is something of an historical accident.

As relics of past pronunciation, silent letters often contain clues to the history of the words they are in. Thus we can tell, just by looking at it, that the word "knight, with three silent letters, is probably connected to the German word Knecht, (which has no silent letters).

PINNACLE

All this makes about as much sense as bemoaning the fact that humans no longer sport their ancestors' gills.

So we have a dichotomous reality: in some cases, people should have kept their hands off spelling; in other cases, someone should have interfered.

References:

http://www.learnenglish.org.uk/grammar/archive/silent_letters01.html

<http://dyslexia.wordpress.com/2007/05/05/why-does-english-have-all-those-silent-letters/>

<http://verbmall.blogspot.com/2006/05/silent-letters.html>

http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_is_the_purpose_of_silent_letters



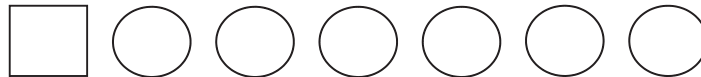
JUMBLE

Compiled by Anuradha Bisani
and Sudheendhra Putty

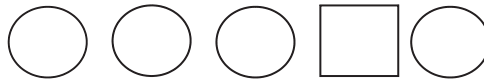
1. Rank of non-commissioned officer in the artillery regiments, equivalent to corporal



2. The Telugu daily launched in March 2008



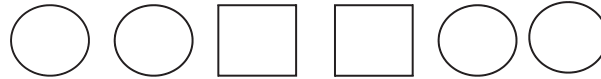
3. The English lexicographer who created the Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases



4. The English judge who delivered the landmark judgement in the Panorama case a watershed for the Company Secretaries' profession



5. Its botanical name is *solanum lycopersicum* and belongs to the solanaceae or nightshade family; its red and juicy....



Surprise Answer:

Rearrange the words in the boxes above to get the surprise answer Young or old, its always nice to have them and cultivate them...



BOMBARDIER	1.
SAKSHI	2.
ROGET	3.
DENNING	4.
TOMATO	5.

Surprise Answer: MANNERS

Over the last few months, readers would have noted several changes and introduction of new columns and features. It is our earnest endeavour to make the newsletter more informative, attractive and have repeat reference value with the members. Please feel free to share your views on what you would like to see here and provide your feedback on what you feel of the existing features and columns. We welcome your constructive and candid boomerangs; please write in to Hyderabad@icsi.edu



The Institute of
Company Secretaries of India
IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE
Statutory body under an Act of Parliament
HYDERABAD CHAPTER
An ISO 9001 : 2000 Chapter
#6-3-609/5, Anandnagar, Khairatabad, Hyderabad - 500 004.

One Day Seminar On

THE ERA OF INFRASTRUCTURE OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS

Introduction

With the rapid growth of the economy in recent years the importance and the urgency of removing infrastructure constraints have increased. Traditionally, Power, Railways, Roads, Ports, Airports and Telecommunications were the exclusive domain of the government. Policy has changed gradually over the past two decades. The strategy for infrastructure development has been articulated in ample measure in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Realizing the investment targets and outcomes in a manner which does not deviate from the path of inclusive growth is not only a challenge but also an opportunity for sustainable growth. An effort has been made to facilitate the entry of private enterprises into these sectors through changes in the legal framework. The Government has amended laws relating to infrastructure and has set up sectoral regulators. In the year 2007 the Government amended Electricity Act 2003 and for example, Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and enacted carriage by Road Act, 2007.

It is in this backdrop and with a view to deliberate on various aspects of private participation in infrastructure development, the Hyderabad Chapter of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India has decided to organise a Seminar on “The Era of Infrastructure – Opportunities and Threats” on April 18, 2008 at Secunderabad.

TECHNICAL SESSIONS:

The seminar has been divided into following Four technical sessions :

FIRST TECHNICAL SESSION: Formation of Joint Ventures - Special Purpose Vehicles - Shareholders Agreements – SEZs etc., Secretarial & Legal Issues

SECOND TECHNICAL SESSION: Tax implications – Direct & Indirect with special focus on tax planning.

THIRD TECHNICAL SESSION: Applicable Laws relating to Infrastructure – Urban Ceiling Act - Companies Act

FOURTH TECHNICAL SESSION: Infrastructure - FEMA, NRI contribution – Ways & Means.

DATE, TIME AND VENUE

Day and Date : Friday, April 18th , 2008

Venue : Hotel Manasvi, Besides Ramgopalpet Police Station ,
M. G. Road, Secunderabad

Timings : 09.30 am to 05.00 pm.

PARTICIPANTS

Company Secretaries, Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants, Advocates, Corporate Executives, Builders, Contractors, Practising professionals would benefit from participation in the Seminar.

SPEAKERS

Eminent faculty and experts in chosen topics will address the participants.

CHIEF GUEST

Shri *B. Satyanarayana, Hon'ble Minister for Housing, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

BACKGROUND MATERIAL

It is proposed to bring out a backgrounder to be circulated to participants of the Seminar. Members may contribute well researched articles on topics slated for discussion in various technical sessions, for publication in the



backgrounder, which may be sent typed in double space (not exceeding 10 pages of quarto size paper) in quadruplicate along with CD so as to reach the Chapter office on or before 15th April, 2008 . The decision of the screening committee with regard to editing and selection/rejection of article shall be final and no representations will be entertained.

REGISTRATION:

Category	On or before 17th April 2008	Spot Regn.
Members of ICSI/ICWAI/ICAI	Rs. 1500/-	Rs. 1750/-
Non Members	Rs. 2000/-	Rs. 2250/-
Students / Trainees	Rs. 750/-	Rs. 1000/-

FREE for Annual Participation Scheme Members of the ICSI- Hyderabad Chapter.

(PROGRAMME CREDIT HOURS: 4 FOR THE MEMBERS AND 8 ADP HOURS FOR STUDENTS)

The Fee is to cover the Organizational Expenses including Seminar material, coffee/tea and lunch. The registration form together with the delegate fee as above by way of local cheque/demand draft drawn in favour of “**HYDERABAD CHAPTER OF COMPANY SECRETARIES**” payable at HYDERABAD may be sent to

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TARIFF FOR BANNERS, ADVERTISEMENTS & STALLS

Banner (6x3 Size)	5,000/-
[Inclusive of One Delegate's fee]	
Advertisement in Background Material (Black & White)	5,000/-
[Inclusive of one Delegate's fee]	
Advertisement in Background Material (Color)	10,000/-
[Inclusive of Two Delegates' fee]	
Back Cover (Color)	15,000/-
[Inclusive of Two Delegates' fee]	
Stall including Banner & Advertisement in Backgrounder	25,000/-
[Inclusive of Three Delegates' fee]	
Sponsorship of Lunch:	75,000/-
[Inclusive of Six Delegates' fee]	

PROGRAMME :

Registration of delegates	:	09.30 am to 10.00 am
Inaugural Session	:	10.00 am to 11.00 am
Address by Chief Guest		
Address by Keynote speaker		
Tea Break	:	11.00 am to 11.30 am
1 st Technical Session	:	11.30 am to 01.00 pm
Joint Venture Special Purpose Vehicles – shareholders Agreements – SEZs		
Lunch	:	01.00 pm to 01.30 pm
2 nd Technical Session	:	01.30 pm to 02.30 pm
Tax Implications – Direct & Indirect with special focus on Tax Planning.		
3 rd Technical Session	:	02.30 pm to 03.30 pm
Applicable Laws relating to Infrastructure – Urban Ceiling Act - Companies Act.		
Tea Break	:	03.30 pm to 03.45 pm
4 th Technical Session	:	03.45 pm to 04.45 pm
Infrastructure - FEMA, NRI contribution – Ways & Means.		
Vote of Thanks	:	04.45 pm to 05.00 pm

* Subject to confirmation



DELEGATE REGISTRATION FORM

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Shri K.K. Rao

Programme Co-ordinator
Chairman – The ICSI Hyderabad Chapter
6-3-609/5, Anandnagar Colony
Khairatabad, Hyderabad – 500 004

Dear Sir

Please register the following person(s) for attending the Seminar on **“The Era of Infrastructure Opportunities and Threats”** being organized by The ICSI – Hyderabad Chapter to be held on Friday, the 18th April, 2008 at **Hotel Manasvi, Besides Ramgopalpet Police Station, M.G. Road, Secunderabad. The Particular of participant(s) are as under.**

Name (in block letters) : 1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

Designation : _____

Name of the organization, Designation & Address : _____

ACS/FCS No. _____ CP No. _____

Phones : (Off) _____ (Res) _____ Mobile: _____

Particulars of Payment

Cash/Cheque/DD No. _____ dated _____ for Rs. _____

In favour of **“HYDERABAD CHAPTER OF COMPANY SECRETARIES”** payable at Hyderabad towards participation fee is enclosed.

Date : _____

Signature


 Office Use	Receipt Number	Date	Delegate Number

Photo Gallery



Half-a-day Seminar on Societies / NBFC/ Trust/Partnership firms vis-à-vis Company Legal Aspects on 15 March 2008 at Chapter Premises.



Half-a-day Seminar on Technical Scrutiny of Balance Sheet & Code of Conduct by Practising Company Secretaries on 29 March 2008. Mr. Henry Richard, Registrar of Companies, AP addressing the participants.



13th Training Orientation Programme participants Group photo.



Yeh ! There is no name on the 'visiting card'. But what can I do ? All the Institutes have made it compulsory to print our qualifications before our names. After printing all that, there was no place left for the name !!!

Cartoon by : **Sri Lalit Mohan Chandna**, Company Secretary in Practice

PRINTED MATTER - BOOK POST

To.

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From :

The Institute of **Company Secretaries** of India
IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE
Statutory body under an Act of Parliament

HYDERABAD CHAPTER

An ISO 9001 : 2000 Chapter

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