Walk, ride a bike, or use public transportation whenever possible.

Keep vehicles well maintained. Under-inflated tires and dirty air-intake filters can significantly reduce gas mileage.

CS Update
April 08, 2011

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TAX LAW UPDATE


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PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE AVAILABLE AT THE FOLLOWING LINK:
http://www.icsi.edu/Member/CSUpdate/tabid/1635/Default.aspx

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12th NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF PRACTISING COMPANY SECRETARIES

The 12th National Conference of Practising Company Secretaries is scheduled to be held in July, 2011 at Ooty, Tamil Nadu.

Located in the midst of four high hills; Doddabetta, Snowdon, Elk hill and Club Hill in the Nilgiris, Ooty is a picturesque hill station that is pleasant all through the year. The time of the National Conference has very aptly been kept in July so as to enable our professional colleagues to escape into the verdant hills, the lust green valleys and to admire the pristine natural beauty of the hill resort of Ooty which offers the tiered souls of all ages a chance to resume their affair with Nature, to whom they truly belong. The National Conference would surely be a rejuvenating experience for one and all. So come and embrace the tranquility and solace that Ooty has to offer.

**************************
39TH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF COMPANY SECRETARIES

SUGGESTIONS ON THEME AND SUB-THEMES

The 39th National Convention of Company Secretaries is scheduled to be held on October 13-15, 2011 at Agra. Suggestions are invited for theme and sub-themes to be deliberated at the National Convention.

The person whose theme along with its sub-themes is selected shall get exemption from paying the delegate registration fee for the Convention. The decision of the Institute shall be final in all respects. Interested persons may send their suggestions so as to reach by April 25, 2011 to:

Sutanu Sinha
Director (Academics)
The Institute of Company Secretaries of India
ICSI House, 22, Institutional Area
Lodi Road, New Delhi 110 003
E-mail: sudhir.dixit@icsi.edu - Fax: 011-24645045

***************
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* Tax is extra as all prices mentioned
* Subscription amounts are for 1 yr

** 25% discount for CS Professionals = 30,000 ( eJurix ) + 2,500 ( ICSI-KP )
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Dear Professional Colleagues,

Sub: Extension of MoU and “Scheme” thereunder for setting up of Certified Facilitation Centers (CFCs) under ACES project of the CBEC

ICSI and CBEC entered into a Memorandum of Understanding dated 25th day of June, 2010 duly amended vide Supplementary Memorandum of Understanding dated 27th day of September, 2010 to facilitate the setting up of Certified Facilitation Centres under the Automation of Central Excise and Services Tax (ACES) Project of CBEC by the Company Secretaries in Practice.

The Institute is pleased to inform that the MoU and “Scheme” thereunder has been extended for a further period of two years w.e.f. 1st April, 2011 till 31st March, 2013 vide agreement dated 31st March 2011.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

(CS N. K. JAIN)
Secretary & CEO
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The copy of the said MoU has been annexed to the present Agreement being an integral part of it.

In Witness whereof the parties hereto have hereinto set their respective hands on the day and the year first above written.

Signed and delivered for and on behalf of ICSI by Shri N K Jain, Secretary & CEO, ICSI

Signed and delivered for and on behalf of CBEC by Shri Debi Prasad Dash, Additional Director General, DG Systems, CBEC

IN PRESENCE OF TWO WITNESSES

1. SIGNATURE
   NAME: MANOHAR KAPOOR CUPM
   ADDRESS: Jt. Director, ICSI, Delhi

2. SIGNATURE
   NAME: RAJEEV AGARWAL, Addl Director (Systems)
   ADDRESS: Room No 501, Samrat Hotel, Chanakyapuri, Delhi
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ON ICSI-USE MOU

1. **What is United Stock Exchange of India?**
   United Stock Exchange of India Limited (USE) is India’s newest stock exchange and has been promoted by 21 Indian public sector banks, private banks and corporate houses. USE is the trading platform for Currency Futures now.

2. **Who can trade on currency futures?**
   Any Resident Indian or Company can become a member of USE and trade in the currency futures market. At present, Non Resident Indians (NRIs) and Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) are not permitted to trade in the futures market in India.

3. **Why has ICSI partnered with USE?**
   ICSI-USE understand and realize the high growth potential of the Indian financial markets and has agreed to collaborate in variety of educative initiatives such as:
   1. Holding and organizing seminars on financial markets and corporate governance to empower the users.
   2. Creating infrastructure of knowledge based technical studies on financial markets.
   3. Creating awareness about the complex financial instruments and using derivatives for effective hedging keeping accounting standards in perspective.
   4. Conduct various kinds of certification programmes and literature on financial markets and corporate governance.
   5. Hosting events such as simulation exercises (mock trading on exchanges), seminars, and training in financial markets to empower ICSI members and general investing public in rightfully analyzing the financial markets.
   6. Conducting research and other related activities in financial markets and impact of corporate laws and Secretarial standards on financial markets.
   7. Imparting and conducting special training and education programmes in financial markets.
   8. Organizing short term courses on various asset classes, currency, interest rates, commodity, debt, mutual funds, and derivatives.
   9. Organizing panel discussions, webcasting and presentation of experts on various aspects of financial markets and using electronic media for imparting knowledge.
   10. Collaborating for joint certification of ICSI professionals on topics of professional interest.

4. **What is the distinctive benefit offered by USE to ICSI Members?**
   Membership of United Stock Exchange of India is available free of cost to all ICSI Members for the first three months from the signing of this MOU. The MOU was signed on March 07, 2011 at New Delhi.

5. **What are the different types of membership available?**
6. **Who can take membership of the exchange?**

Any Proprietor, Partnership or Corporate Firm fulfilling the eligibility requirements laid down by SEBI can take membership of the exchange. Following are the requirements as per SEBI guidelines.

- For Trading Membership, the member should possess a liquid net worth of 1 Crore Rupees, while for a Clearing Membership the member requires liquid net worth of 5 Crore Rupees.
- The Designated Directors should have an experience of minimum 2 years in the capital market.
- Minimum 2 NISM (series – 1) certificates

7. **How can I attain NISM Certification?**

There is NISM online exam for the currency segment. The member can login and register online on the website of Bombay Stock Exchange and take a slot as per his/her convenience. The link for the same is [http://www.bseindia.com/training/nismregistration.asp](http://www.bseindia.com/training/nismregistration.asp)

8. **How do ICSI members register themselves as trading members of USE? (Procedural Requirements)**

The procedure for becoming a Trading Member with the exchange basically involves 2 steps i.e. filling the Application form and the Commencement of Business (COB) Form.

As a first step the applicant would be required to fill in and submit the Application Forms to the Exchange. These forms can be downloaded from USE website, the link for which is [http://www.useindia.com/downloads.php](http://www.useindia.com/downloads.php).

These forms would be submitted to SEBI, who would scrutinise the forms and then issue its SEBI Certificate. After this the applicant would be required to submit the Commencement of Business Forms (COB) available on USE website.

Upon Completion of this formality the applicant becomes a full fledged member.

9. **What activities can I undertake on the platform?**

The member can use this platform for meeting his need for all three functions i.e. for hedging, speculating and arbitraging. Spread contracts are also available on the USE platform.

10. **Would I have to undertake any hidden costs?**
At the time of inception to trade, Trading member is required to pay a security deposit of 1 Lakh Rupees to the exchange which is fully refundable upon surrender of the membership.

Similarly a Clearing member would have to pay security deposit of 50 Lakh Rupees which constitutes of 25 Lakhs as cash and other 25 Lakhs as non cash component. This is a non interest bearing deposit.
The software and connectivity would be provided by the exchange free of cost. Members having BSE connectivity would also be able to use it for USE software for free. As of now, there are no transaction charges on the exchange.

11. For further Information and queries please contact:

Directorate of Academics & Professional Development
Institute of Company Secretaries of India
Email: sonia.baijal@icsi.edu
Tel: 011-45341032,45341039

Membership Department
United Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
Email: membership@useindia.com
Tel: 022-42444902

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**COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE OF PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES BY THE MEMBERS**

The Council of the Institute at its 200\(^{th}\) Meeting held on March 18, 2011 at New Delhi amended the Guidelines for Compulsory Attendance of Professional Development Programmes by the Members to provide as under:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Next block of three years</td>
<td>April 01, 2011 to March 31, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Min. number of Programme Credit Hours (PCH) to be acquired by Members in Practice</td>
<td>15 PCH in each year or 50 PCH in a block of three years w.e.f April 01, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Min. number of PCH to be acquired by Members in Employment (i.e. members in whose name Form 32 has been filed to work as Company Secretary under the provisions of Sec. 383A of the Companies Act, 1956)</td>
<td>10 PCH in each year or 35 PCH in a block of three years w.e.f April 01, 2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Min. number of PCH to be acquired by Members above the age of 60 years</td>
<td>Presently the members of the age of 65 years are not required to obtain PCH. This age limit stands reduced to 60 years and the members above the age of 60 years shall be required to obtain 50% of the PCH required to be obtained by the members below 60 years w.e.f April 01, 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Members failing to obtain the mandatory PCH upto March 31, 2011</td>
<td>Provided with a shortfall upto 10 PCH and required to compensate by obtaining atleast 5 additional PCH on pro rata basis in the first year of the next block of three years commencing from April 01, 2011.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Members who have not obtained any PCH during the block ending on March 31, 2011</td>
<td>Members seeking renewal of CoP to provide an explanation for non compliance with the Guidelines – to be decided on case to case basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Carry forward of the excess PCH if</td>
<td>The Guidelines for Compulsory Attendance of Professional</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walk, ride a bike, or use public transportation whenever possible.</td>
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<td>Keep vehicles well maintained. Under-inflated tires and dirty air-intake filters can significantly reduce gas mileage.</td>
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</table>

| the member has already completed the mandatory PCH upto December 31, 2010 and continued to attend Professional Development Programmes during January – March, 2011 | Development Programmes by the Members do not provide for carry forward of PCH from one block of three years to the other. If any member had obtained the mandatory PCH upto December 31, 2010 and continued to attend Professional Development Programmes during January – March, 2011, then in such case the PCH obtained by such member during January – March, 2011 would be treated as having been obtained in the first year of the next block commencing from April 01, 2011. |

***************
ATTENTION PROFESSIONAL COLLEAGUES IN PRACTICE

IMPORTANT DECISIONS AT THE 54TH MEETING OF THE PCS COMMITTEE HELD ON FEBRUARY 17, 2011 AT NEW DELHI

WHETHER A LEGAL OPINION GIVEN BY A COMPANY SECRETARY IN PRACTICE AMOUNTS TO PRACTICE OF LAW

In the light of Section 33 of the Advocates Act, 1961 read with Section 2(2) of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 and various provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 (Sec. 288(2) in particular) Company Secretaries while authorised to appear before the Income Tax Authorities / Income Tax Officer, it is well within their authorization to give opinion on any or all matters pertaining to such authorization including opinion, legal or otherwise.

WHETHER A CLIENT COMPANY CAN PUT A PCS’s NAME ON THEIR WEBSITE AS CORPORATE LEGAL ADVISOR

The member may be allowed to permit the client company to put his name on its website under the following style subject to section 7 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980:

"Corporate Legal Advisor
Mr. / Ms. XYZ, Company Secretary in Practice (ACS / FCS No. ..... CoP No. ..... )”

RECOGNITION FOR PCS TO ISSUE ANNUAL ACTIVITY CERTIFICATE AS PROVIDED BY THE RBI IN ITS CIRCULAR NO. 23 DATED 30.12.2009

The RBI had already vide its letter dated April 19, 2001 clarified that all certificates, which a Practicing Chartered Accountant can issue as documentary evidence in support of certain applications, may also be issued by a Company Secretary in Whole-time Practice under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
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**CORE GROUP FOR CAPACITY BUILDING OF CS IN THE AREA OF SMALL & MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

A core group has been constituted for formulating a detailed report on areas of practice for company secretaries in the MSME sector comprising S/Shri Vikas Khare, Atul H Mehta, B Narasimhan, S N Ananthasubramanian, Council Members, The ICSI.

**USE OF DESIGNATION BY ASSOCIATES OF A FIRM OF COMPANY SECRETARIES WHO ARE NOT PARTNERS OF THE FIRM**

Associates of a Firm of Company Secretaries who are not partners of the firm may sign as Associates of the firm only if the firm takes responsibility for certification of documents certified by the associate.

**WHETHER THE MEMBERS ARE ALLOWED TO USE THEIR INITIALS IN DEVANAGRI SCRIPT FOR APPROVAL OF FIRM NAMES**

There is no provision in the Act or in the Regulation or in the Guidelines framed by the Council. But as Hindi in Devnagri Script is the national language, the members of the Institute can be permitted to use their initials in ‘Devanagri script’ for approval of the firm name. However, in sync with the present practice the initials in Devanagri Script should also be accompanied by ‘English’ for the purpose of verification and records.”

**USAGE OF THE EXPRESSION “ISO CERTIFIED CS FIRM” BY A FIRM OF COMPANY SECRETARIES**

A firm of Company Secretaries can get itself certified but cannot use the expression “ISO certified CS firm” after the firm name.

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PMQ COURSE IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

ENHANCEMENT OF FEES

The Council at its 197th Meeting held on December 15, 2010 felt that honorarium be paid to the Guides for dissertation and project report under PMQ Course in Corporate Governance. With a view to meet the expense on honorarium to be paid to the Guide and to meet the increased costs, the Council has decided to enhance the fee for PMQ Course in Corporate Governance with effect from January 1, 2011 to Rs.25,000/- for the entire course payable as under:

Rs.12500/- payable at the time of registration for the course.

Rs.12,500/- payable after completion of Part I and before commencement of Part II
INSTITUTE’S RECENT PUBLICATIONS

- Business @ Governance & Sustainability
- Guidance Note on Board Processes
- Independent Directors - A research Study on Corporate Practice in India
- Corporate Social Responsibility –Research Study of Corporate Practice in India
- DNA of Integrity
- Role of Company Secretaries - A New Perspective
- A Guide to Company Secretary in Practice
- Guidance Note on Related Party Transactions
- Guidance Note on Listing of Corporate Debt
- Guidance Note on Corporate Governance Certificate
- Referencer on Secretarial Audit
- Referencer on Filling and Filing of E-Forms 23AC and 23ACA
- Establishment of Branch, Liaison & Project Offices in India
- Handbook on Mergers, Amalgamation and Takeover

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Contact : Shri Harish Chander Joshi,
Admn. Officer(store),
The Institute of Company Secretaries of India,
C-37, Sector 62,
Institutional Area,
NOIDA (U.P.)

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COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2011 - AMENDMENT IN REGULATION 2(d)[REGIONAL DIRECTOR]

NOTIFICATION [F.NO.5/18/2005-C.L.V], DATED 6-4-2011

In exercise of the Powers conferred by sub-sections (1), (2), (5) and (8) of section 25 and sub-section (2) of section 609 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Companies Regulations, 1956, namely:

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Companies (Amendment) Regulations, 2011
(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette

2. In the Companies Regulations, 1956, in regulation 2, for clause (d), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:-

"(d) " Regional Director" means the person appointed by the Central Government in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs as a Regional Director for the respective regions as under:-

(i) Regional Director - North Region Directorate Headquarter at Noida (Gautam Budh Nagar)

(ii) Regional Director - Southern Region Directorate Headquarter at Chennai
States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Union Territory of Lakshadweep, Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Puducherry.

(iii) Regional Director - Eastern Region Directorate Headquarter at Kolkata
States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal.

(iv) Regional Director - Western Region Directorate Headquarter at Mumbai
States of Maharashtra, Goa and Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

(v) Regional Director - North Western Region Directorate Headquarter at Ahmedabad
States of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(vi) Regional Director - North Eastern Region Directorate Headquarter at Guwahati
State’s of Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura.
DIRECTOR’S RELATIVES (OFFICE OR PLACE OF PROFIT) AMENDMENT RULES, 2011 - AMENDMENT IN RULES 3 AND 7

NOTIFICATION [F.NO. 17/75/2011-C.L.V], DATED 6-4-2011

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 642, read with sub-section (1B) of section 314 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Central Government hereby makes the following rules to amend the Director’s Relatives (Office or Place of Profit) Rules, 2003, namely:-

1. (1) These rules may be called Director’s Relatives (Office or Place of Profit) Amendment Rules, 2011.
   (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Director’s Relatives (Office or Place of Profit) Rules, 2003, (hereinafter referred to as the said rules), in rule 3, for the figures "50,000", the figures "2,50,000" shall be substituted.

3. In the said rules, for the figures "50,000", the figures "2,50,000" shall be substituted.

4. In the said rules, for rule 7, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—
   The selection and appointment of a relative of a director holding office or place of profit in the company shall be approved by adopting the same procedure applicable to non-relatives:

   Provided that, in the case of listed public companies, the selection of director for holding place of office or profit in the company shall have to be also approved by a Selection Committee.

Explanation.- For the purpose of this sub-rule, the expression "Selection Committee" means a committee, the majority of which shall consist of independent directors and an expert in the respective field from outside the company:

Provided that in case of unlisted companies, independent directors are not necessary but outside experts should be there in the Selection Committee:

Provided further that in the case of private companies, independent directors and outside experts are not necessary.
FILING OF BALANCE SHEET AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT IN EXTENSIBLE BUSINESS REPORTING LANGUAGE (XBRL) MODE.

General Circular No. 09/2011
17/70/2011 –CL.V
Government of India
Ministry of Corporate Affairs
5th Floor, A Wing, Shastri Bhavan,
Dr. R.P. Road, New Delhi
Dated the 31.03.2011

To
All Regional Directors
All Registrar of Companies

Subject: Filing of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) mode.

It has been decided by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to mandate certain class of companies to file balance sheets and profit and loss account for the year 2010-11 onwards by using XBRL taxonomy. The Financial Statements required to be filed in XBRL format would be based upon the Taxonomy on XBRL developed for the existing Schedule VI, as per the existing, (non converged) Accounting Standards notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. The said Taxonomy is being hosted on the website of the Ministry at www.mca.gov.in shortly. The Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) about XBRL have been framed by the Ministry and they are being annexed as Annexure I with this circular for the information and easy understanding of the stakeholders.

Coverage in Phase I

2. The following class of companies have to file the Financial Statements in XBRL Form only from the year 2010-2011 :-

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

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

Additional Fee Exemption

3. All companies falling in Phase -I are permitted to file upto 30-09-2011 without any additional filing fee.

Training Requirement
Frequently Asked Questions

1. What is XBRL?

XBRL is a language for the electronic communication of business and financial data which is revolutionizing business reporting around the world. It provides major benefits in the preparation, analysis and communication of business information. It offers cost savings, greater efficiency and improved accuracy and reliability to all those involved in supplying or using financial data. XBRL stands for eXtensible Business Reporting Language. It is already being put to practical use in a number of countries and implementations of XBRL are growing rapidly around the world.

2. Who developed XBRL?

XBRL is an open, royalty-free software specification developed through a process of collaboration between accountants and technologists from all over the world. Together, they formed XBRL International which is now made up of over 650 members, which includes global companies, accounting, technology, government and financial services bodies. XBRL is and will remain an open specification based on XML that is being incorporated into many accounting and analytical software tools and applications.

3. What are the advantages of XBRL?

XBRL offers major benefits at all stages of business reporting and analysis. The benefits are seen in automation, cost saving, faster, more reliable and more accurate handling of data, improved analysis and in better quality of information and decision making. XBRL enables producers and consumers of financial data to switch resources away from costly manual processes, typically involving time-consuming comparison, assembly and re-entry of data. They are able to concentrate effort on analysis, aided by software which can validate and process XBRL information. XBRL is a flexible language, which is intended to support all current aspects of reporting in different countries and industries. Its extensible nature means that it can be adjusted to meet particular business requirements, even at the individual organization level.

4. Who can benefit from using XBRL?

All types of organizations can use XBRL to save costs and improve efficiency in handling business and financial information. Because XBRL is extensible and flexible, it can be adapted to a wide variety of different requirements. All participants in the financial information supply chain can benefit, whether they are preparers, transmitters or users of business data.

5. What is the future of XBRL?
XBRL is set to become the standard way of recording, storing and transmitting business financial information. It is capable of use throughout the world, whatever the language of the country concerned, for a wide variety of business purposes. It will deliver major cost savings and gains in efficiency, improving processes in companies, governments and other organisations.

6. Does XBRL benefit the comparability of financial statements?

XBRL benefits comparability by helping to identify data which is genuinely alike and distinguishing information which is not comparable. Computers can process this information and populate both predefined and customised reports.

7. Does XBRL cause a change in accounting standards?

No. XBRL is simply a language for information. It must accurately reflect data reported under different standards – it does not change them.

8. What are the benefits to a company from putting its financial statements into XBRL?

XBRL increases the usability of financial statement information. The need to re-key financial data for analytical and other purposes can be eliminated. By presenting its statements in XBRL, a company can benefit investors and other stakeholders and enhance its profile. It will also meet the requirements of regulators, lenders and others consumers of financial information, who are increasingly demanding reporting in XBRL. This will improve business relations and lead to a range of benefits.

With full adoption of XBRL, companies can automate data collection. For example, data from different company divisions with different accounting systems can be assembled quickly, cheaply and efficiently. Once data is gathered in XBRL, different types of reports using varying subsets of the data can be produced with minimum effort. A company finance division, for example, could quickly and reliably generate internal management reports, financial statements for publication, tax and other regulatory filings, as well as credit reports for lenders. Not only can data handling be automated, removing time-consuming, error-prone processes, but the data can be checked by software for accuracy.

9. How does XBRL work?

XBRL makes the data readable, with the help of two documents – Taxonomy and instance document. Taxonomy defines the elements and their relationships based on the regulatory requirements. Using the taxonomy prescribed by the regulators, companies need to map their reports, and generate a valid XBRL instance document. The process of mapping means matching the concepts as reported by the company to the corresponding element in the taxonomy. In addition to assigning XBRL tag from taxonomy, information like unit of measurement, period of data, scale of reporting etc., needs to be included in the instance document.

10. How do companies create statements in XBRL?

There are a number of ways to create financial statements in XBRL:

XBRL-aware accounting software products are becoming available which will support the export of data in XBRL form. These tools allow users to map charts of accounts and other structures to XBRL tags.
Statements can be mapped into XBRL using XBRL software tools designed for this purpose.

Data from accounting databases can be extracted in XBRL format. It is not strictly necessary for an accounting software vendor to use XBRL; third party products can achieve the transformation of the data to XBRL.

Applications can transform data in particular formats into XBRL. The route which an individual company may take will depend on its requirements and the accounting software and systems it currently uses, among other factors.

11. Is India a member of XBRL International?

India is now an established jurisdiction of XBRL International. A separate company, under section 25 has been created, to manage the operations of XBRL India. The main objectives of XBRL India are

To create awareness about XBRL in India

To develop and maintain Indian Taxonomies

To help companies, adopt and implement XBRL.

For more information, visit www.xbrl.org/in

12. Which taxonomies developed for Indian reporting requirements? Where can I find the taxonomies?

Taxonomies for Indian companies are developed based on the requirements of

Schedule VI of Companies Act,

Accounting Standards, issued by ICAI

SEBI Listing requirements.

Taxonomies for Manufacturing and service sector (referred as Commercial and Industrial, or C&I) and Banking sector, is acknowledged by XBRL International. These taxonomies are available at http://www.xbrl.org/in/

13. Where can I find more information about XBRL?

Please visit www.xbrl.org . Also Ministry of Corporate Affairs would be shortly developing its webpage on XBRL with list of contact persons for training purposes.

14. What are XBRL Documents?

An XBRL document comprises the taxonomy and the instance document. Taxonomy contains description and classification of business & financial terms, while the instance document is made up of the actual facts and figures. Taxonomy and Instance document together make up the XBRL documents.

15. What is Taxonomy?

Taxonomy can be referred as an electronic dictionary of the reporting concepts. Taxonomy consists of all the data definitions, the basic XBRL properties and the interrelationships amongst the concepts. It includes terms such as net income, EPS, cash, etc. Each term has specific attributes that help define it, including label and
definition and potentially references. Taxonomies may represent hundreds or even thousands of individual business reporting concepts, mathematical and definitional relationships among them, along with text labels in multiple languages, references to authoritative literature, and information about how to display each concept to a user.

16. What is meant by extending taxonomy?

Taxonomy is extended to accommodate items/relationship specific to the owner of the information. Taxonomy extension therefore can be

a) Modification in the existing relationships

b) Addition of new elements in the taxonomy

c) Combination both a & b

17. Are Taxonomies based on any standards?

Yes, taxonomies are based on the regulatory requirements and standards which are to be followed by the companies. Accordingly, depending on the requirements of every country, there can be country-specific taxonomies.

18. What is an Instance document?

An XBRL instance document is a business report in an electronic format created according to the rules of XBRL. It contains facts that are defined by the elements in the taxonomy it refers to, together with their values and an explanation of the context in which they are placed. XBRL Instances contain the reported data with their values and “contexts”. Instance document must be linked to at least one taxonomy, which defines the contexts, labels or references.

Thus, in order to concluded the usage and explain the XBRL technology which leads to more information exchanges that can be effectively automated by use. This one standard approach leads to the best interest of the company or more so for the international business interests globally that warrant the accuracy of all the financial data for the end users and early collaborative decisions by the companies or those whose interest is involved for acquisition/ rights etc.

Annexure II

(i) Smt. Nirupama Kotru, Director
Ministry of Corporate affairs
5th Floor, ‘A’ Wing, Shastri Bhavan,
Dr.R.P. Road, New Delhi
Contact No. 011-23384470
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(ii) Dr. Avinash Chandra, Technical Director
The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India,
‘ICAI Bhawan’, Post Box No. 7100,
Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi-110002.
Contact No. 011-3011456, 30110427
Email: avinash@icai.org

(iii) Shri Pankaj Srivastava, Joint Director
Ministry of Corporate affairs
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(iv) Dr. Surinder Pal, Secretary, Committee on Members in Industry (CMII), The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, ‘ICAI Bhawan’, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi-110002. Contact No. 011-30110450

(v) Mr. N.K. Bansal, Secretary, Continuing Professional Education (CPE), The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, ‘ICAI Bhawan’, Indraprastha Marg, New Delhi-110002. Contact No. 0120-3045957
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“REVISED SCHEDULE VI IS APPLICABLE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR COMMENCING ON OR AFTER 1.4.2011”.

[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART II, SECTION 3, SUB-SECTION (ii)]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
Ministry of Corporate Affairs
NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, dated the 2011

G.S.R (E)- In exercise of the powers conferred by clause(a) of sub-section(1) of section 642 read with sub-section(1) of section 210A and sub-section (3C) of section 211 of the Companies Act, 1956, (1 of 1956), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment to paragraph 2 of the notification No.447(E) dated the 28th February, 2011:-

“The notification shall come into force for the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account to be prepared for the financial year commencing on or after 1.4.2011”.

[F. No. 2/6/2008-C.L-V]

Avinash K. Srivastava
Joint Secretary

Note: - The principal notification was published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, vide G.S.R. No.414, dated the 21st March, 1961 last amended vide S.O. No.447 (E) dated the 28th February, 2011.
PROSECUTION OF DIRECTORS – REGARDING

General Circular No. 08/2011
No.2/13/2003/CL-V
Government of India
Ministry of Corporate Affairs

5th Floor, Shastri Bhavan,
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road,
New Delhi-110001,
Dated the 25th March, 2011

To,
All Regional Directors,
All Registrars of Companies,
All Official Liquidators.

Sub: Prosecution of Directors – Regarding

Sir,

Penal actions for defaults committed under the Companies Act, 1956 are either to be taken against an “officer in default” or a “director(s)” or “persons” as provided in the relevant penal provisions of the Act. Section 5 of the Companies Act, 1956. defines officer in default and the Directors are also liable for compliance of various provisions of the Act.

2. It is noticed that penal actions are also initiated against certain Directors who are not charge with the responsibility, particularly in following cases : --

(a) For listed companies Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) requires nomination of certain Directors designated as Independent Directors.

(b) For public sector undertakings, respective Government nominates Directors on behalf of the respective Government.
(c) Various public sector financial institutions having participation in equity of a company also nominate Directors to the Board of such companies.

(d) Directors nominated by the Government u/s 408 of the Companies Act, 1956.

In supersession of all earlier circulars, it is clarified that Registrar of Companies should take extra care in examining the cases where above Directors are also identified as Officer in default. No such Directors as indicated above shall be held liable for any act of omission or commission by the company or by any officers of the company which constitute a breach or violation of any provision of the Companies Act, 1956, and which occurred without his knowledge attributable through Board process and without his consent or connivance or where he has acted diligently in the Board process. The Board process includes meeting of any committee of the Board and any information which the Director was authorised to receive as Director of the Board as per the decision of the Board.

No.2/13/2003/CL- V

3. It is further clarified that before taking penal action under the Companies Act, 1956 against the Directors the following compliances should be verified by Registrar of Companies:

(a) A director resigns and the company does not file Form 32 as required in terms of Section 302(2) of the Act. In case, the director concerned has informed/endorsed a copy of his resignation to the Registrar of Companies, the Registrar should enquire into such cases and try to find out whether such director has actually resigned or not.

(b) In case the status of a director, i.e. whether he is a nominee director or not, is not reflected in the Annual Return or other documents of the company, available with Registrar, the same should be cross checked with the Annual Report filed by the company;

(c) The timing of the commission of offence is also material to identify the director’s responsibility; and Form 1AB should also be checked in case any person has been charged by the Board under Section 5(f) with the responsibility of complying with some particular provision or in case any director has been specified by the Board under Section 5(g) of the Act.
(d) Special Directors appointed by BIFR under section 16 (6)(b) of SICA 1985, shall not incur any obligation or liability for anything done or omitted to be done in good faith and in discharge of duties. Hence they shall be excluded in the list of officers in default.

4. For default u/s 209(5), 209(6), 211 and 212 of the Act, the following persons shall be the ‘officers in default for the purpose of prosecution under these provisions :-

(a) Where there is a Managing Director or Manager, the Managing Director or the Manager as the case may be and in addition, the Company Secretary appointed u/s 383A or the person who has been charged with work of maintenance and preparation of Annual Accounts in compliance with aforesaid provisions.

(b) Where there is no Managing Director or Manager, every director and the Company Secretary appointed u/s 383A of the Act.

(c) Any persons amongst officers and employees other than Managing Director/Manager/Directors who has been charged by the Managing Director/Manger or Board of Directors with specific responsibility of complying with aforesaid provisions, in addition to Managing Director/Manager/Board of Directors as the case may be.

(d) Directors including Non-Executive Directors, officers and employees not connected with responsibility with the above provisions should not be arrayed as delinquent directors.

(e) While considering the non-executive directors for including in the list of officers in default for a particular violation of the Companies Act, it should be examined whether the violation has taken place with his knowledge attributable through board process, with his consent or connivance and whether he acted diligently or not.

(f) Where prosecution is required to be filed against any Government company, its directors/officers and Member of Parliament and Member of Legislator under the Companies Act, 1956, Registrar of Companies should seek prior authorization of Central Government in terms of Section 621 of the Act.

5. There should be proper application of mind on the part of Registrar of Companies in deciding whether a person to be implicated is an ‘officer in default’ by examining the Annual Return,
Form 32(s) and DIN database available in the Registry. The guidelines issued herein above should be applied and wrongful prosecution should be avoided. Wherever the Registrar of Companies have doubt as to whether director/officer can be held liable after applying the above parameters, they should refer to Regional Director, who shall guide Registrar of Companies in the matter.

6. All cases which are pending against Directors of companies above must be relooked at, based on these parameters and a report must be sent by each Regional Director with specific recommendation in case the proceedings are proposed to be discontinued.

Yours faithfully

(Seema Rath)
Asstt Director
Tel. No. 23387263
THE COMPANIES (DIRECTOR IDENTIFICATION NUMBER) AMENDMENT RULES, 2011

Central Government notified amendment to Companies (Director Identification Number) Rules, 2006 with effect from 27th March, 2011. The synopsis of amended provisions are as follows:

**Rule 3. Application and allotment of Director Identification Number**

- As per the amendment to sub-rule (3) the applicant shall download Form No. DIN-1 from the MCA portal, fill-in the required particular therein, scan and attached copies of the prescribed documents, namely- photograph; proof of identity; proof of residence; verification and signing of annexure 1. The form can be digitally signed by a CA or a CS or a CWA holding a COP. The form can also be digitally signed by a CS in full time employment of the company or MD or Director of the company. The DIN form can also be digitally signed by the applicant by using his or her own DSC.

- As per the amendment to sub-rule (4) the applicant shall submit the Form No. DIN-1 and pay the requisite amount of fees through online mode and the system after processing shall automatically generate the approved DIN.

- As per the amendment to sub-rule (7) the Central Govt may give direction for rectification of defect or incompleteness of application within 15 days. In the event, such defect or incompleteness has not been rectified by the applicant, the Central Govt either reject or treat such application as invalid.

**Rule 7. Duty of Director to intimate changes of particular**

- As per the amendment to sub-rule (2) and (3) the applicant shall download Form No. DIN-4 from the MCA portal, fill-in the required particular therein, scan and attached copies of the annexure 2. The form needs to be digitally signed by a CA or a CS or a CWA holding a COP. There shall be no fee for intimating the changes in particulars in DIN-4.

**Rule 8. Penal action against the applicant in case of false information**

- As per the amendment a new Rule 8 has been inserted and provides that Section 628 of the Companies Act, 1956 shall applicable in respect of any false information furnished by any person in the DIN application or changes thereof.

Click here to view: 26/03/2011 G.S.R. - dated 26.03.2011 - Rules to amend the Companies (Director Identification Number) Rules, 2006

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THE COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT’S) GENERAL RULES AND FORMS, (AMENDMENT), RULES 2011

Central Government notified amendment to Companies (Central Government’s) General Rules and Forms 1956, in respect of Annexure ‘A”, Form 61 pertaining to filling of application with Registrar of Companies pursuant to Section 166, 210, 394, 560, 621A of the Companies Act, 1956, with effect from 26th March, 2011.

In terms amendment to Form 61 in Annexure ‘A”, the serial number 6 shall be read as under:

- Compounding of offences
- Extension of period of Annual General Meeting by three months under Section 166(1)
- Extending the period of annual accounts up to eighteen months under Section 210(4)
- Declaring a defunct company under Section 560
- Scheme of arrangement, amalgamation
- Normalizing a dormant company
- Others

Click here to view: 26/03/2011 G.S.R. - dated 26.03.2011 - Rules to amend the Companies (Central Government’s) General Rules and Forms, 1956

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DELEGATION OF POWERS AND FUNCTIONS TO REGISTRARS OF COMPANIES ON SELECTIVE PROVISIONS

CLICK HERE TO VIEW: 17/03/2011 G.S.R. - dated 17.03.2011 - Delegation of powers and functions to Registrars of Companies on selective provisions

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DELEGATION OF POWERS AND FUNCTIONS TO REGIONAL DIRECTORS ON SELECTIVE PROVISIONS

CLICK HERE TO VIEW: 17/03/2011 G.S.R. - dated 17.03.2011 - Delegation of powers and functions to Regional Directors on selective provisions

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AMENDMENTS IN THE NOTIFICATION NUMBER, SRO DATED 7TH JANUARY, 1957

CLICK HERE TO VIEW: 17/03/2011 S.O. - dated 17.03.2011 - Amendments in the notification number, SRO dated 7th January, 1957

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COMPANIES (NAME AVAILABILITY) RULES, 2011

In exercise of the power conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 642 read with sections 20 and 21 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules:

1(i) These Rules may be called “Companies (Name Availability) Rules, 2011”;
(ii) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. As per provisions contained in Section 20 of the Companies Act, 1956, no company is to be registered with undesirable name. A proposed name is considered to be undesirable if it is identical with or too nearly resembling with:

(i) Name of a company in existence; or
(ii) A registered trade-mark or a trade mark which is subject of an application for registration, of any other person under the Trade Marks Act, 1999.

3. After notification of these Rules, while applying for a name in the prescribed e-form-1A, using Digital Signature Certificate (DSC), the applicant shall be required to furnish a declaration to the effect that:

(i) he has used the search facilities available on the portal of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) i.e., www.mca.gov.in/MCA21 for checking the resemblance of the proposed name(s) with the companies and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) already registered or the names already approved.
(ii) the proposed name(s) is/are not infringing the registered trademarks or a trademark which is subject of an application for registration, of any other person under the Trade Marks Act, 1999;
(iii) the proposed name(s) is/are not in violation of the provisions of Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 as amended from time to time;
(iv) The proposed name is not offensive to any section of people, e.g., proposed name does not contain profanity or words or phrases that are generally considered a slur against an ethnic group, religion, gender or heredity;
(v) he has gone through all the prescribed guidelines, given in these Rules, understood the meaning thereof and the proposed name(s) is/are in conformity thereof;
(vi) he undertakes to be fully responsible for the consequences, in case the name is subsequently found to be in contravention of the prescribed guidelines.

4. Where, the proposed name is containing more than one word, there will be an option in the e-form 1A for certification by the practicing Chartered Accountants, Company Secretaries and Cost Accountants, who will certify that he has used the search facilities available on the portal of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) i.e., www.mca.gov.in/MCA21 for checking the resemblance of the proposed name(s) with the companies and Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) already registered or the names already approved and the search report is attached with the application form. The professional will also certify that the proposed name is not an undesirable name under the provisions of section 20 of the Companies Act, 1956 and also is in conformity with Companies (Name Availability) Rules, 2011 and Guidelines made therein.

5(i). Where e-form 1A has been certified by the professional in the manner stated at ‘4’ above, the name will be made available by the system online to the applicant without backend processing by the Registrar of Companies (ROC). This facility is not available for applications for change of name of existing companies.
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(ii) Where a name has been made available online on the basis of certification of practicing professional in the manner stated above, if it is found later on that the name ought not to have been allowed under provisions of section 20 of the Companies Act read with these Rules, the professional shall also be liable for penal action under provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 in addition to the penal action under Regulations of respective professional Institutes.

(iii) Where e-form 1A has not been certified by the professional, the proposed name will be processed at the back end office of ROC and availability or non-availability of name will be communicated to the applicant.

6. The name if made available, is liable to be withdrawn anytime before registration of the company, if it is found later on that the name ought not to have been allowed. However, ROC will pass an specific order giving reasons for withdrawal of name, with an opportunity to the applicant of being heard, before withdrawal of such name.

7. The name if made available to the applicant, shall be reserved for sixty days from the date of approval and further extension of thirty days with revalidation application and fees. If, the proposed company has not been incorporated within such period, the name shall be lapsed and will be available for other applicants.

8. Even after incorporation of the company, the Central Government has the power to direct the company to change the name under section 22 of the Companies Act, 1956, if it comes to his notice or is brought to his notice through an application that the name too nearly resembles that of another existing company or a registered trademark.

9. In determining whether a proposed name is identical with another, the following shall be disregarded:

(i) The words Private, Pvt., Pvt., (P), Limited, Ltd., Ltd., LLP, Limited Liability Partnership;

(ii) The words appearing at the end of the names – company, and company, co., co, corporation, corp, corpn, corp.;

(iii) The plural version of any of the words appearing in the name;

(iv) The type and case of letters, spacing between letters and punctuation marks;

(v) Joining words together or separating the words does not make a name distinguishable from a name that uses the similar, separated or joined words;

(vi) The use of a different tense or number of the same word does not distinguish one name from another;

(vii) Using different phonetic spellings or spelling variations does not distinguish one name from another. For example, J.K. Industries limited is existing then J and K Industries or Jay Kay Industries or J n K Industries or J & K Industries will not be allowed. Similarly if a name contains numeric character like 3, resemblance shall be checked with ‘Three’ also;

(viii) Misspelled words, whether intentionally misspelled or not, do not conflict with the similar, properly spelled words;

(ix) The addition of an internet related designation, such as .COM, .NET, .EDU, .GOV, .ORG, .IN does not make a name distinguishable from another, even where (.) is written as ‘dot’;

(x) The addition of words like New, Modern, Nav, Shri, Sri, Shree, Sree, Om, Jai, Sai, The, etc. does not make a name distinguishable from an existing name such as New Bata Shoe Company, Nav Bharat Electronic etc. Similarly, if it is different from the name of the existing company only to the extent of adding the name of
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the place, the same shall not be allowed. For example, ‘Unique Marbles Delhi Limited’ can not be allowed if ‘Unique Marbles Limited’ is already existing;

Such names may be allowed only if no objection from the existing company by way of Board resolution is produced/ submitted;

(xii)If the proposed name is an exact Hindi translation of the name of an existing company in English especially an existing company with a reputation, e.g., Hindustan Steel Industries Ltd. will not be allowed if there exists a company with name ‘Hindustan Ispat Udyog Limited’;

10. Guidelines for availability of name

In supercession of all the previous circulars and instructions regarding name availability, the applicants and Registrar of Companies are also advised to adhere following guidelines while applying or approving the proposed name:

(i) It is not necessary that the proposed name should be indicative of the main object. However, in case the proposed name is indicative of any activity, the same will be appropriately reflected in the main object clause of the Memorandum of Association;

(ii) If the Company’s main business is finance, housing finance, chit fund, leasing, investments, securities or combination thereof, such name shall not be allowed unless the name is indicative of such related financial activities, viz., Chit Fund/ Investment/ Loan, etc.;

(iii) If it includes the words indicative of a separate type of business constitution or legal person or any connotation thereof, the same shall not be allowed. For eg: co-operative, sehkari, trust, LLP, partnership, society, proprietor, HUF, firm, Inc., PLC, GmbH, SA, PTE, Sdn, AG etc.;

(iv) Abbreviated name such as ‘ABC limited’ or ‘23K limited’ cannot be given to a new company. However the companies well known in their respective field by abbreviated names are allowed to change their names to abbreviation of their existing name (for Delhi Cloth Mills limited to DCM Limited, Hindustan Machine Tools limited to HMT limited) after following the requirement of Section 21 of the Companies Act, 1956;

(v) If the proposed name is identical to the name of a company dissolved as a result of liquidation proceeding should not be allowed for a period of 2 years from the date of such dissolution since the dissolution of the company could be declared void within the period aforesaid by an order of the Court under section 559 of the Act. Moreover, if the proposed name is identical with the name of a company which is struck off in pursuance of action under section 560 of the Act, then the same shall not be allowed before the expiry of 20 years from the publication in the Official Gazette being so struck off since the company can be restored anytime within such period by the competent authority;

(vi) If the proposed names include words such as ‘Insurance’, ‘Bank’, ‘Stock Exchange’, ‘Venture Capital’, ‘Asset Management’, ‘Nidhi’, ‘Mutual fund’ etc., the name may be allowed with a declaration by the applicant that the requirements mandated by the respective regulator, such as IRDA, RBI, SEBI, MCA etc. have been complied with by the applicant;

(vii) If the proposed name includes the word “State”, the same shall be allowed only in case the company is a government company. Also, if the proposed name is containing only the name of a continent, country, state, city such as Asia
limited, Germany Limited, Haryana Limited, Mysore Limited, the same shall not be allowed;

(viii) If a foreign company is incorporating its subsidiary company, then the original name of the holding company as it is may be allowed with the addition of word India or name of any Indian state or city, if otherwise available;

(ix) Change of name shall not be allowed to a company which is defaulting in filing its due Annual Returns or Balance Sheets or which has defaulted in repayment of matured deposits and debentures and/or interest thereon;

(x) With a view to maintain uniformity, the following guidelines may be followed in the use of keywords, as part of name, while making available the proposed names under section 20 and 21 of the Companies Act, 1956:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No</th>
<th>Key Words</th>
<th>Required authorized capital (in Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Corporation, corp, corpn, corp.</td>
<td>25 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>international, Globe, Global, World, Overseas, Universe, Universal, Continent, Continental, InterContinental, Asiatic, Asia, Asian</td>
<td>5 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>If any of the words at (2) above is used within the name (with or without brackets)</td>
<td>2 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hindustan, India, Indo, Indian, Bharat, Bharatvarsh, Bhartiya or any other country’s name being first word of the name</td>
<td>2 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>If any of the words at (4) above is used within the name (with or without brackets)</td>
<td>25 lakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Industries/ Udyog</td>
<td>5 crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Enterprises, Products, Business, Manufacturing, Venture.</td>
<td>50 lakh</td>
</tr>
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**PAYMENT OF MCA FEES THROUGH ELECTRONIC MODE**

No. HQ/9/2002-Computerization  
Government of India  
Ministry of Corporate Affairs  

5th Floor, A Wing, Shastri Bhavan  
Dr. R.P. Road, New Delhi-110001  

Dated 9 March, 2011

CIRCULAR

Sub: Payment of MCA fees –electronic mode-regarding

Ministry has reviewed the processes involved in delivery of important services to stakeholders, with a view to identify and improve the components causing delay in disposal of applications. Payment confirmation is found to be a major bottleneck in delivery of services in respect of offline payment made by physical challans. It was found that often there was a delay in confirmation of payments by physical challans, as banks have been given a reporting time of ‘T’+3 days, as per payment procedure approved by C&AG,’T’ being the transaction date. This leads to delay in creation of work item for disposal of an application/e-form, leading to inconvenience of stakeholders. On the other hand, it was found that wherever fees were paid online in the system, the work item was created faster and the approvals were speedier as banks are following ’T’+1 for reporting online payments.

2. In the interest of stakeholders, with a view to improving service delivery time, Ministry has decided to accept payments of value upto Rs.50,000, for MCA 21 services, only in electronic mode w.e.f 27th March, 2011.

3. For the payments of value above Rs. 50,000, stakeholders would have the option to either make the payment in electronic mode, or paper challan. However such payments would also be made in electronic mode w.e.f 1st October 2011.

Yours faithfully,

( Nirupama Kotru)

***************
PAYMENT OF COMMISSION TO NON-WHOLE TIME DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY UNDER SECTION 309(4)(b) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1956

MCA, vide General Circular No. 4/2011 dated 4th March, 2011, has decided that a Company shall not require approval of the central government for making payment of remuneration by way of commission to its non-whole time directors in addition to the sitting fee if the total commission to be paid to all these non-whole time directors does not exceed 1% of the net profit of the company if it has whole time director(s) or 3% of the net profit of the company if it does not have a managing director or whole time director(s).

A copy of the General Circular No. 4/2011 dated 4th March, 2011 is attached herewith or you may visit the following link to get the Circular:-
MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS NOTIFIES SECTION 5,6,20,29, 30 & 31 OF COMPETITION ACT, 2002 WITH EFFECT FROM JUNE 01, 2011

March 08, 2011

Dear Professional Colleagues,

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified long awaited Sections 5, 6, 20, 29, 30 & 31 of the Competition Act 2002 with effect from June 01, 2011.

Section 5 deals with Combination (threshold limits).
Section 6 deals with Regulation of Combinations
Section 20 deals with Inquiry into Combination by Commission
Section 29 deals with procedure for investigation of combination
Section 30 deals with procedure in case of notice under Section 6(2)
Section 31 deals with orders of the commission on certain combinations

Highlights of the notifications

➢ The notification exempts an enterprise, whose control, shares, voting rights or assets are being acquired has assets of the value of not more than Rs. 250 crores or turnover of not more than Rs. 750 crores, from the provisions of section 5 of the Competition Act 2002 for a period of five years.
➢ The notification exempts the ‘Group’ exercising less than fifty per cent of voting rights in other enterprise, from the provisions of section 5 of the Competition Act 2002 for a period of five years.
➢ The notification enhances the value of assets and the value of turnover, by fifty per cent for the purposes of section 5 of the Competition Act 2002 on the basis of the wholesale price index.

The notifications are available at the link http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/notification/pdf/Notification_4mar2011.pdf

The draft Regulations are available at the link http://www.cci.gov.in/images/media/Regulations/DraftCombinationRegulation.pdf

The notification of these provisions will open opportunities for Company Secretaries in Practice. The Competition Act, 2002 authorises Company Secretaries in practice to appear before Competition Commission of India and Competition Appellate Tribunal. Besides, there are a number of concepts, terms such as value of assets, turnover, determination of market, relevant market, geographic market which will require active professional involvement and advice.

Regards,

CS N K Jain
Secretary & CEO

**********
DIN PROCESS – SIMPLIFIED – REG.

General Circular No.5/2011
F.No.2/1/2011 CL.V
Government of India
Ministry of Corporate Affairs,

Shastri Bhawan,
5th Floor, ‘A’ Wing,
Dr.Rajendra Prasad Road
New Delhi.
Dated : 04.03.2011

To
All Regional Directors,
All Registrars of Companies,
All Official Liquidators.

SUBJECT; DIN PROCESS – SIMPLIFIED – REG.

Sir,

I am directed to inform that the Ministry’s has re-examined the process of allotment of Directors Identification Number (DIN) to be obtained u/s 266B of the Companies Act, 1956. The present process is cumbersome and time consuming. Representations have been received in the Ministry that the documents required to be submitted should be simple to prove the existence/residence of a person, who intend to become a director of a company.

The Ministry has constituted a Group to examine the business process re-engineering under MCA-21. In order to speed up and simplify the process to obtain a DIN, the below mentioned procedure have been recommended.

1. Application for DIN will be made on eForm; No physical submission of documents shall be accepted and for this purpose Scanned documents along with verification by the applicant will be attached with the eForm. Only online fee payment will be allowed i.e. No challan payment

2. The application can also be submitted online by the applicant himself using his DSC.

3. DIN 1 eForm can be digitally signed by the professional who shall also confirm that he has verified the particulars of the Applicant given in the application.
4. Where the DIN 1 is verified by the professional, the DIN will be approved by the system immediately online.

5. In other cases the DIN cell will examine the application and same shall be disposed of within one or two days.

6. Companies (Directors Identification Number) Rules, 2006 are being amended on the above lines.

7. Penal action against the applicant and professional certifying the DIN application in case of false information / certification as per provisions of section 628 of the Act will be taken in addition to action for professional misconduct and revocation of DIN, allotted on false information.

8. The above procedures is expected to enable allotment of DIN on the same day.

9. The above procedures applies to filing of DIN 4 intimating changes in particulars of Directors.

A notification to notify the aforesaid procedure is being issued. After issue of necessary notification, the applicant/professionals/DIN Cell are advised to follow the notified procedures for allotment of DIN.

Yours faithfully,
(Monika Gupta)
Assistant Director(Inspection)
Tele :23387263

Copy to: DIN Cell,MCA, PDIL Bhawan, Sector-1, Noida.

***************
INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS CONVERGED WITH IFRS

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified convergence of 35 Indian Accounting Standards with International Financial Reporting Standards (henceforth called IND AS) on February 25, 2011.

These are: IND ASs 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107 and 108. (available on the MCA website at the link http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/accounting_standards.htm)

The date of implementation of the IND AS will be notified by the Ministry at a later date.

*******************************************************************************
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CS Update April 08, 2011


General Circular No: 3/2011

No: 5/12/2007-CL-III
Government of India
Ministry of Corporate Affairs

5th floor, ‘A’ Wing, Shastri Bhavan,
Dr. R.P. Road, New Delhi - 110001

Dated: 21st February, 2011

To
All Regional Directors
All Registrar of Companies


Sir,

It is clarified that this Ministry Circular No. 2/2011 dated 8th February, 2011 shall be effective in respect of balance sheet and profit and loss accounts prepared regarding the financial year ending on or after the 31st March, 2011.

Yours faithfully

Jaikant Singh
Director

*****************************************************************************
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General Circular No: 2 /2011

No: 51/12/2007-CL-III
Government of India
Ministry of Corporate Affairs

5th floor, `A' Wing, Shastri Bhavan,
Dr. R.P. Road, New Delhi-110 001.
Dated: 8th February, 2011

To

All Regional Directors
All Registrar of Companies

Subject: Direction under Section 212(8) of the Companies Act, 1956.

Sir,

It has been noticed that a large number of companies are approaching the Ministry for exemption under Section 212(8) of the Companies Act, 1956. The matter was examined in the context of the globalizing Indian economy, the increased number of subsidiaries, and the introduction of accounting standards on consolidated financial statements. It has been decided to grant a general exemption provided certain conditions are fulfilled.

The Central Government hereby directs that provisions of Section 212 shall not apply in relation to subsidiaries of those companies which fulfil the following conditions:-

(i) The Board of Directors of the Company has by resolution given consent for not attaching the balance sheet of the subsidiary concerned;

(ii) The company shall present in the annual report, the consolidated financial statements of holding company and all subsidiaries duly audited by its statutory auditors;

(iii) The consolidated financial statement shall be prepared in strict compliance with applicable Accounting Standards and, where applicable, Listing Agreement as prescribed by the Security and Exchange Board of India;

(iv) The company shall disclose in the consolidated balance sheet the following information in aggregate for each subsidiary including subsidiaries of subsidiaries:- (a) capital (b) reserves (c) total assets (d) total liabilities (e) details of investment (except in case of investment in the subsidiaries) (f) turnover (g) profit before taxation (h) provision for taxation (i) profit after taxation (j) proposed dividend;

(v) The holding company shall undertake in its annual report that annual accounts of the subsidiary companies and the related detailed information shall be made available to shareholders of the holding and subsidiary companies seeking such information at
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any point of time. The annual accounts of the subsidiary companies shall also be kept for inspection by any shareholders in the head office of the holding company and of the subsidiary companies concerned and a note to the above effect will be included in the annual report of the holding company. The holding company shall furnish a hard copy of details of accounts of subsidiaries to any shareholder on demand;

(vi) The holding as well as subsidiary companies in question shall regularly file such data to the various regulatory and Government authorities as may be required by them;

(vii) The company shall give Indian rupee equivalent of the figures given in foreign currency appearing in the accounts of the subsidiary companies along with exchange rate as on closing day of the financial year;

Yours faithfully

(Jaikant Singh)
Director

***************end of
NEW FEATURE INCLUDED IN E-FORMS ON THE LLP PORTAL.

The new feature of downloadable e-forms has been made available on the LLP Portal. Users may now download the e-forms required to be filed and upload the same once filled at their end.

Users are requested to download Acrobat PDF reader ver. 9.0 and above, so as to continue filing forms in the LLP System. Users are also advised to go through the instructions kit for each form before filing any e-form. Any user, who wishes to do any modifications in the e-form once signed before uploading the same in the LLP Portal, is requested to clear the signatures and then make the required modifications and later re-sign the e-form before upload. Users may save the uploaded e-form at their end for future needs like resubmission etc. The same e-form needs to be modified in case of resubmission requested by the LLP Office, for any missing information or change in any information in the uploaded e-form. For more information please contact LLP Helpdesk on 66336666 or mail us at llpsupport-mca@nic.in

SOURCE: www.llp.gov.in/22/02/2011
LLP SHALL MANDATORILY FILE FORM 3 AND FORM 4 WITHIN 30 DAYS OF INCORPORATION & FORM 7 SHALL BE DIGITALLY SIGNED BY APPLICANT'S OWN DSC.

1) Every LLP shall mandatorily file Form 3 and Form 4 within 30 days of incorporation failing which Rs.100/- per day will be charged as additional fees on each Form.

2) Form 7 shall be digitally signed by applicant's own DSC. The DSC of other partners and professionals should not be used while applying Form 7.

SOURCE: www.llp.gov.in /22/02/2011
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CS Update
April 08, 2011

MCA NOTIFICATIONS ON GENERAL EXEMPTIONS U/S 211 AND APPLICABILITY OF SCH. XIII IN CASE OF UNLISTED COMPANIES

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has issued notifications on “General Exemptions under Section 211” and “Applicability of Schedule XIII in regard to Managerial Remuneration in case of unlisted companies”. The Ministry has also given directions under Section 212 of the Companies Act, 1956 vide its general circular no. 1/2011. The gist of the same is produced below for your information and reference:

(i) General Exemption under Section 211 of the Companies Act, 1956
Section 211 of the Companies Act, 1956 requires that the balance sheet and profit and loss account of a company shall be in the form set out in Part I of Schedule VI or in such other form as may be approved by the Central Government either generally or in any particular case. So far, these exemptions were being given on a case-by-case basis with certain conditions. The MCA has decided to give general exemption specifying the categories of companies that will be exempted from certain disclosures. Details under PIB Report dated 8th February, 2011 available at the link http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=69672

(ii) Directions under Section 212 of the Companies Act, 1956
Section 212 of the Companies Act, 1956 requires holding companies to attach with their balance sheet a copy of the balance sheet, profit and loss account etc. of each of its subsidiaries. The Ministry has been granting permission not to attach the account of subsidiaries on case-by-case basis on the basis of certain conditions which are intended to protect the interests of investors. The Ministry has vide its general circular no. 1/2011 decided that the permission may be granted on a general basis wherever the Board of Directors of the holding company gives its consent and the conditions prescribed by the Ministry are complied with. Details are available at the link http://mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Circular_08feb2011.pdf

(iii) Schedule XIII of the Companies Act, 1956 being amended – Unlisted companies shall not require Government approval for managerial remuneration where they have no profits

Schedule XIII of the Companies Act is being amended to provide that unlisted companies (which are not subsidiaries of listed
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companies) shall not require Government approval for managerial remuneration in cases where they have no profits/inadequate profits, provided they meet the other conditions stipulated in the Schedule. Details available at the link http://pib.nic.in/newsite/erelease.aspx?relid=69674
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**EXEMPTION UNDER SECTION 211 OF COMPANIES ACT 1956 [MCA NOTIFICATION/DATE: 08/02, 2011]**

[TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, EXTRAORDINARY, PART II, SECTION 3, SUB SECTION (ii) of dated the 8th February, 2011]

**Government of India**
**Ministry of Corporate Affairs**
**NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi; the 8th February, 2011

**S.O. 300 (E).** – In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 211 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956), the Central Government, being of the opinion that it is necessary to grant exemption in the public interest, hereby exempts Public Financial Institutions as specified under section 4A of the Companies Act, 1956 from disclosing Investments as required under paragraph (1) of Note (1) of Part-I of Schedule VI in their balance sheet subject to fulfillment of the following conditions, namely:-

(i) the Public Financial Institutions shall make the complete disclosures about investments in the balance sheet in respect of the following, namely: -

(a) immovable property;
(b) capital of Partnership firms;
(c) all unquoted investments and;
(d) investments in subsidiary companies.

(ii) the Public Financial Institutions shall disclose the total value of quoted investments in each of the following respective categories, namely:-

(a) Government and trusts securities;
(b) shares;
(c) debentures;
(d) bonds; and
(e) other securities.
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(iii) in each of the above categories referred to in sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii), investments where value exceeds two percent of total value in each category or one crore rupees, whichever is lower, shall be disclosed fully provided that where disclosures do not result in disclosure of at least fifty percent of total value of investment in a particular category, additional disclosure of investments in descending order of value shall be made so that specific disclosures account for at least fifty percent of the total value of investments in that category;

(iv) the Public Financial Institutions shall also give an undertaking to the effect that as and when any of the shareholders ask for specific particulars the same shall be provided;

(v) all unquoted investments shall be separately shown;

(vi) the company shall undertake to file with any other authorities, whenever necessary, all the relevant particulars as may be required by the Government or other regulatory bodies;

(vii) the Investments in subsidiary companies or in any company such that it becomes a subsidiary, shall be fully disclosed.

2. This notification shall be applicable in respect of balance sheet and profit and loss accounts prepared in respect of the financial year ending on or after the 31st March, 2011.

[F. No. 51/12/2007-CL.III]
(Dr. T.V. Somanathan)
Joint Secretary

***************
Dear Professional Colleagues,

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs had introduced the Easy Exit Scheme, 2011 under Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 to give an opportunity to defunct companies, for getting their names struck off the Register of Companies. The scheme was originally in operation from 1st January, 2011 to 31st January, 2011.

The MCA has vide its General Circular No. 1/2011 dated 3rd Feb, 2011 extended the Scheme for a further period of three months i.e. upto 30th April, 2011.

Copy of the General Circular No. 1/2011 dated 03.02.2011 is appended below for your ready reference. The same may be downloaded from the MCA website at the link http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Circular_EES2011_03feb2011.pdf

Regards,

Yours sincerely,

CS N K Jain
Secretary & CEO

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
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General Circular No. 1/2011
F. No. 2/7/2010-CL V
Government of India
Ministry of Corporate Affairs

5th Floor, ‘A’ Wing, Shastri Bhavan,
Dr. R.P. Road, New Delhi
Dated the 3rd Feb, 2011

To
All Regional Director,
All Registrar of Companies.

Subject: Easy Exit Scheme , 2011

Sir,

In continuation to this Ministry’s earlier circular no. 6/2010 dated 03.12.2010 on the subject cited above, it has been decided to extend the Scheme for another three months i.e. upto 30th April, 2011.

2. All the terms of circular no. 6/2010 dated 03.12.2010 will remain the same.

Yours faithfully,

(Monika Gupta)
Assistant Director

*******************************************************************************
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LIMITATION PERIOD FOR FILING AN ARBITRATION REFERENCE

CIRCULAR

CIR/MRD/DP/4/2011

April 07, 2011

To,
The Depositories
Dear Sir / Madam,

Sub: Limitation period for filing an arbitration reference

SEBI has earlier issued directions to stock exchanges with regard to the limitation period for filing an arbitration reference. In view of streamlining the provisions in the depositories on the captioned subject, it is decided that the limitation period for filing an arbitration reference shall be governed by the law of limitation, i.e., The Limitation Act, 1963. The modified limitation period shall also be applicable to cover *inter alia* the following cases:

i. where the limitation period (in terms of Limitation Act 1963) have not yet elapsed and the parties have not filed for arbitration with the depository, or,

ii. where the arbitration application was filed but was rejected solely on the ground of delay in filing within the earlier limitation period; and the limitation period (in terms of Limitation Act 1963) have not yet elapsed.

2. Accordingly, the Depositories shall:

i. make necessary amendments to the relevant bye-laws for the implementation of the above decision,

ii. bring the provisions of this circular to the notice of the Depository Participants and direct them to communicate the same to all the Beneficial Owners (BOs), and,

iii. disseminate the same on the website.

3. This circular is being issued in exercise of powers conferred under Section 11(1) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 read with Section 19 of the Depositories Act, 1996 in the interests of investors in securities and to promote the development of, and to regulate the securities market.

Yours faithfully,
Harini Balaji
Deputy General Manager
022-26449372
harinib@sebi.gov.in

*******************
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OPERATION OF DEPOSIT ACCOUNT WITH NBFCS AND MONEY MULES

RBI/2010-11/462
DNBS(PD)CC.No 215/03.10.42/2010-11

April 05, 2011

All Non Banking Financial Companies / Residuary Non Banking Companies

Dear Sir,

Operation of deposit account with NBFCs and money mules

With a view to preventing NBFCs from being used, intentionally or unintentionally, by criminal elements for money laundering or terrorist financing activities, Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines on Know Your Customer (KYC) norms/Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards/ Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 that are consolidated in the Master Circular DNBS (PD) CC No 184/03.10.42 / 2010-11 dated July 01, 2010.

2. It has been brought to our notice that “Money mules” can be used to launder the proceeds of fraud schemes (e.g., phishing and identity theft) by criminals who gain illegal access to deposit accounts by recruiting third parties to act as “money mules.” In some cases these third parties may be innocent while in others they may be having complicity with the criminals.

3. In a money mule transaction, an individual with a deposit account in a bank/NBFC is recruited to receive cheque deposits or wire transfers and then transfer these funds to accounts held on behalf of another person or to other individuals, minus a certain commission payment. Money mules may be recruited by a variety of methods, including spam e-mails, advertisements on genuine recruitment web sites, social networking sites, instant messaging and advertisements in newspapers. When caught, these money mules often have their deposit and loan accounts suspended, causing inconvenience and potential financial loss, apart from facing likely legal action for being part of a fraud. Many a times the address and contact details of such mules are found to be fake or not up to date, making it difficult for enforcement agencies to locate the account holder.
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CS Update

April 08, 2011

4. The operations of such mule accounts can be minimized if NBFCs follow the guidelines contained in the Master Circular on Know Your Customer (KYC) norms /Anti-Money Laundering (AML) standards/ Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/Obligation of banks under PMLA, 2002. NBFCs are, therefore, advised to strictly adhere to the guidelines on KYC/AML/CFT issued from time to time and to those relating to periodical updation of customer identification data after the account is opened and also to monitoring of transactions in order to protect themselves and their customers from misuse by such fraudsters.

5. NBFCs are also advised to ensure that their accounts in banks are not used for the purpose of money laundering in the manner specified above.

Yours sincerely

(Uma Subramaniam)
Chief General Manager-in-Charge
ACQUISITION OF CREDIT CARD/DEBIT CARD 
TRANSACTIONS IN INDIA BY OVERSEAS BANKS - 
PAYMENTS FOR AIRLINE TICKETS

RBI/2010-11/460
A.P. (DIR Series) Circular No. 48

April 05, 2011

To
All Category - I Authorised Dealer Banks

Attention of the Authorised Dealers Category-I (AD Category-I) banks is invited to Regulation 6 of the Foreign Exchange Management (Foreign currency accounts by a person resident in India) Regulations, 2000, notified vide Notification No. FEMA 10/2000-RB, dated May 3, 2000, read with para 7(v) of Annexure I to the A.D. (M.A. Series) Circular No. 11 dated May 16, 2000, in terms of which airline companies incorporated outside India are permitted to repatriate the surplus arising from sale of air tickets through their agents in India after payment of the local expenses and applicable taxes in India.

2. It has come to our notice that in certain cases where the payment for the tickets are made by the residents using credit/debit card, Card Companies have been providing arrangements to the foreign airlines operating in India to select the country and currency of their choice, in respect of transactions arising from the sale of the air tickets in India in Indian Rupees (INR). In such transactions, the overseas bank as the acquiring bank receives the funds from Card Issuing Company in its Vostro account maintained with an Authorised Dealer bank in India or in its foreign currency account maintained abroad and makes the payment in foreign currency overseas to the foreign airline.

3. It is clarified that the practice adopted by foreign airlines, as mentioned above, is not in conformity with the extant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. AD Category- I banks may, therefore, advise the foreign airlines to discontinue immediately the practice of using overseas banks for settlement of INR transactions on account of sale of air tickets in India.

4. AD Category -I banks may bring the contents of this circular to the notice of their constituents / customers concerned (foreign airlines).

5. The directions contained in this circular have been issued under sections 10(4) & 11(1) of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and are without prejudice to permissions / approvals, if any, required under any other law.

Yours faithfully,

(Dr. Sujatha Elizabeth Prasad)
Chief General Manager
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TAX LAW UPDATE

The Central Board of Direct Taxes has issued Circular 01/2011 regarding Explanatory notes to the provisions of the Finance Act, 2010.

CLICK HERE TO: Read More

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