

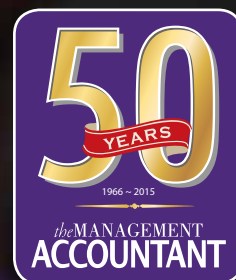
**SPECIAL FOCUS
INSIDE**

'CMAs play important role in designing Costing Systems in the Oil Industry'
CMA S K BARUA, DIRECTOR (FINANCE), NRL

the MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

THE JOURNAL FOR CMAs

APRIL 2015 VOL 50 NO. 4 ₹100



FDI AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



The Institute of Cost Accountants of India
(Statutory body under an Act of Parliament)

www.icmai.in

COST & MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT'S CONTRIBUTION TO **NATION, ECONOMY & BUSINESS**



The dream of **"Make in India"** and **"Making India Cost Competitive"** can be achieved with the support and skills of Cost and Management Accountants

ENABLING PERFORMANCE MONITORING & SUPPORTING RISK MANAGEMENT

Cost is an important measure of productivity, efficiency and resource utilization. CMAs support decision-making and managing the performance of any organization. This also contributes to the process of identifying and mitigating business risks and support in developing and maintaining an **Early Warning System**, focused on Risk Management that support quick decision making for Risk Mitigation.

CRITICAL SECTORAL SUPPORT

The Institute has been constantly undertaking Research and Analysis and devising ways and means to make critical sectors of the economy cost competitive and efficient. Some of the critical sectors addressed are:

Helping to fine tune "Cost to Serve" Model for Power Sector:

An initiative on developing and fine tuning the power sector for arriving at a reasonable power tariff taking all the key components of generation, transmission and distribution that creates a viable business contributing to affordable power to all types of users. Support a *centric methodology for energy power and resource tariff fixation* and allow cost-effective utilization of nation's resources.

Affordable Health Care to common public – Managing Health Care Costs for Health Sector:

Supporting the Government's cause of providing affordable health care to the common public, based on the cost template by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which will support a compensatory cost model for Government Health Schemes.

Reaching the Unreached – Making India a Skilled through affordable Higher Education:

Enabling a system of Cost Management for Higher Education to drive towards effectively provide employable skill to the youths, based on AICTE and UGC norms. Supporting a methodology by developing cost models exploring usage of Government educational facilities by private sector on a cost plus contribution model. Helping Central and State Government in robust Fee Fixation models for colleges for Higher Education.

Strengthening and making MSME's vibrant and cost competitive through a Cost & Performance Management Approach for MSME:

Enabling MSME's to develop an internal positive cash flow approach and drive them to sustain and grow thereby contributing to efficient supply chains and national building.

Right price for PPP and Infrastructure:

Supporting a process and model that provides critical inputs that aid in arriving at the right price for user charges in PPP and viability for infrastructure projects such as roads, transport, airports and ports.

Right Cost of Delivery and Efficiency – Government Schemes:

Supporting evaluation of various schemes launched by the government for public welfare from a cost of delivery standpoint and ensuring that the benefit is delivered efficiently at the *right price*.

Make India Cost Competitive - Benchmarking productivity and efficiency for Manufacturing Sector:

As per parameters developed by productivity councils and developing a methodology for incorporating the cost factor as an incentive in appropriate government programs to revitalize the economy.

Reducing the NPA's and improving Efficiency in Banking Sector:

Supporting implementation of a methodology to go beyond the financial reporting mechanism of Delinquent borrowers and provide a *methodology to segregate between viable and unviable Non Performing Assets (NPAs) in the Banking Sector*.



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The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA (erstwhile The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India) was first established in 1944 as a registered company under the Companies Act with the objects of promoting, regulating and developing the profession of Cost Accountancy.

On 28 May 1959, the Institute was established by a special Act of Parliament, namely, the Cost and Works Accountants Act 1959 as a statutory professional body for the regulation of the profession of cost and management accountancy.

It has since been continuously contributing to the growth of the industrial and economic climate of the country.

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India is the only recognised statutory professional organisation and licensing body in India specialising exclusively in Cost and Management Accountancy.

MISSION STATEMENT

The CMA Professionals would ethically drive enterprises globally by creating value to stakeholders in the socio-economic context through competencies drawn from the integration of strategy, management and accounting.

VISION STATEMENT

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India would be the preferred source of resources and professionals for the financial leadership of enterprises globally.

IDEALS THE INSTITUTE STANDS FOR

- to develop the Cost and Management Accountancy profession
- to develop the body of members and properly equip them for functions
- to ensure sound professional ethics
- to keep abreast of new developments

Behind every successful business decision, there is always a CMA



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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

Greetings!

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a key role in the development of the nation. FDI flows comprise capital provided by foreign investors, directly or indirectly to enterprises in another economy with an expectation of obtaining profits derived from the capital participation in the management of the enterprise in which they invest. The objective behind allowing FDI is to harmonize and complement domestic investment for achieving a higher level of economic development and providing more opportunities for upgradation of technologies as well as to have an access to global managerial skills and practices.

In India FDI inflow made its entry during the year 1991-92 with the aim to bring together the intended investment and the actual savings of the country. To pursue a growth of around 7 percent in the Gross Domestic Product of India, the net capital flows should increase by at least 28 to 30 percent on the whole. But the savings of the country stood only at 24 percent. The gap formed between intended investment and the actual savings of the country was lifted up by portfolio investments by Foreign Institutional Investors, loans by foreign banks and other places, and foreign direct investments.

The actual FDI inflows in India is welcomed under the following heads: Foreign Investment Promotion Board's (FIPB) discretionary approval route for larger projects, Foreign Investment Promotion Council, Foreign Investment Implementation Authority, Investment Commission, Reserve Bank of India's (RBI) automatic approval route, acquisition of shares route (since 1996), RBI's non-resident Indian (NRI's) scheme and external commercial borrowings (ADR/GDR) route, Cabinet Committee of Foreign Investment (CCFI) deserves special mention.

India's major policies to attract FDI since 1991

- The abolition of industrial licensing, privatization of the public sector, and the opening of many sectors, with 100% foreign equity, for foreign participation.
- The revamping of FERA into the Foreign Exchange



Management Act (FEMA) in 1999 to facilitate foreign-exchange management in the capital account.

- The introduction of an automatic approval channel for 100% foreign equity in priority sectors and automatic permission for high-technology agreements or technological collaborations in priority sectors.
- The abolition of high local-content requirements, dividend balancing requirements, and export obligation conditions.
- The establishment of major institutions to promote and facilitate FDI inflows, such as the

Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB), Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA), and Secretariat for Industrial Assistance (SIA).

- The aggressive signing of bilateral investment and double tax avoidance agreements (currently with more than 70 countries) to benefit and assure foreign investors.
- Fiscal incentives such as tax subsidies and concessions offered by both central and state governments to attract foreign investment.
- Reforms at the state government level, and the establishment of institutions to help implement FDI projects.

The opening of major sectors with huge potential, such as multi-brand retail, civil aviation, defence, railway, insurance, banking, and pension to foreign investors in recent years, with plans to open up many more sectors in the near future would assist in broaden the market accessibility and make India to mark its presence as one of the fastest growing economies of the world.

This issue presents a good number of articles on the cover story theme 'FDI & Economic Growth' by distinguished experts and authors and an interview from industry stalwart. We look forward to constructive feedback from our readers on the articles and overall development of the journal. Please send your mails at editor@icmai.in. We thank all the contributors to this important issue and hope our readers enjoy the articles.

CMA COMPETENCIES CAN ENSURE THAT WORLD-CLASS COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING MODELS ARE ADOPTED



CMA Dr A S Durga Prasad

President, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

Don't judge each day by the harvest you reap but by the seeds that you plant. – Robert Louis Stevenson

My Dear Professional Colleagues,

Resource optimisation is one of effective ways to accomplish the goals of the government and industry in strategic planning. The tool has helped top management to plan for a future of sustained high performance by linking traditional strategy and performance management plans with real, fact-based workload data to demonstrate what is required to achieve desired business outcomes. The emphasis for the Government should be on resource optimization through application of cost and management accounting competency.

CMA competencies can be applied as a part of growth process by ensuring adoption of world class cost and management accounting models, best suited to the needs of the country. This will facilitate empowerment of governing bodies at all levels of government with resource management models which will result in more Governance & Less Government. It will help in performance management to monitor the outcomes of resources utilized and developing pricing models aimed at proper pricing of goods and services, health care, education and government services. This will provide corporate governing bodies with mechanism to assure that decision making models are taking care of proper resource utilization; risks are within appetite and environmental resource management do not impose huge costs of carrying on business on the society. CMA competencies provide society with mechanisms to assure derivation of value for price paid through empowering consumers and informing them of unfair pricing.

Optimisation of resources combined with cost management

strategies will help Banking and Finance sector in implementing a methodology to go beyond the financial reporting mechanism of delinquent borrowers and provide a methodology to segregate between viable and unviable Non Performing Assets (NPA). In Infrastructure sector this will help in arriving at a right price for PPP projects, evaluation of cost benefit analysis and developing a viable and affordable Tariff and Pricing Model. In Energy sector resource optimisation process will help in developing an appropriate nation centric methodology for power and coal tariff fixation and allow cost effective utilisation of nation's resources to rekindle the economy. In Healthcare sector this will enable developing a methodology to allow free health care delivery to the poor throughout the country, by judiciously involving private sector health care providers with a compensatory cost model of Government Health Schemes. This will help in spreading literacy throughout the country and in attaining objectives of all important education sector by developing a cost model for using Government's educational facilities by private sector on a cost plus contribution model.

Resource Optimisation should be made necessary in Government, covering its programs and schemes by adoption of suitable CMA techniques, targeting growth outcomes and efficiency ensuring timely and effective societal welfare. It accurately links responsibilities with resource decisions and provides the decision makers transparent and relevant information. This will support evaluation of Government schemes for public welfare from a cost of delivery point and ensure that benefit is delivered efficiently at the right price. It will facilitate benchmarking of productivity and efficiency as per parameters developed by productivity councils and developing a methodology for incorporating cost factor as an incentive in appropriate Government Programs to revitalise the economy.

Health Summit

Recognizing the need of affordable healthcare and complexity of cost management in healthcare sector, the Institute organized "Asian Summit on Health Care Cost Management" on the theme "Touching Lives through Cost management in Health Care" on 12th & 13th March 2015 at New Delhi with the objective to provide necessary assistance healthcare industry in bringing down cost pressure to provide healthcare delivery at affordable cost. Speakers highlighted the importance of providing healthcare at affordable cost to all sections of society. It was transpired from the discussions that standardization of clinical procedure, practices and cost may bring in equilibrium in the entire process to achieve the objective of health for all at affordable cost. I highlighted the need to bring in sound costing management system to improve efficiency and reduce cost and also stressed on the need to have a Cost Reference Index as is available in other countries.

Towards this the Institute would work with the Ministry of health and family welfare. Since funding in this sector is also major problem, CMA fraternity has a role to address this issue in order to bring affordability in healthcare deliveries. The event was coordinated by the Cost and Management Accounting Committee of the Institute.

The take away from this Summit will be to fine tune the approach to managing the health care cost without compromising the quality of services rendered, evolve performance measurement of all the cost and revenue drivers, define the healthcare delivery value chain system and to enable determination of fees or tariffs for services in the healthcare sector. Towards this, the Institute plans to constitute an Expert Group consisting of service providers, CMAs and Government officials who are closely associated with the healthcare sector and evolve a knowledge delivery chain consisting of Workshops, Approach Papers, Guidance Notes and practice manuals on Health Care Cost Management which will be useful to all health care service providers.

Seminar on Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014

As informed in my previous communiqué a Seminar on "Decoding the amended Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014" was organized at New Delhi. Buoyed by the success of this Seminar, the Professional Development Directorate in association with Southern India Regional Council of the ICAI and ASSOCHAM organized the similar Seminar on 27th March, 2015 at SIRC, Chennai. Shri B.K. Bansal, Regional Director (South), Ministry of Corporate Affairs was the Chief Guest of the seminar. The program received over-whelming response from the CMAs in Practice and employment and also from the Industry.

Forthcoming seminars in the series in partnership with ASSOCHAM are being organized at Hyderabad on 10th April in association with Hyderabad Chapter, at Kolkata on 17th April and at Bengaluru on 18th April 2015 in association with Bangalore Chapter. Similar seminars will also be organized at other places in partnership with PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry, ASSOCHAM, SCOPE and other Chambers of Commerce and Industry on pan India basis. Series of Webinars on Amended Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules 2014 are also planned for April 2015 and May 2015. Members are requested to regularly visit Institute website for updates.

National Student's Convention

With the objective of assisting and contributing in preparing and developing top quality Costing & Finance Professionals needed by Industry and to make students actively participate and exhibit their skills, knowledge and expertise, the NIRC of Institute organized National Student's Convention (NSC) on 26th March 2015 at FICCI House, New Delhi on the theme "Leaders of Tomorrow". As Chief Guest of the event I addressed the participants and said that versatile professionals with a vision and a goal to move forward together as a team have become Game Changers in the growth strategy for industry in order to achieve sustainable growth. To fit them in this slot our students need to fully equip themselves to face the challenges and we are committed to support them in their development as a true professional. I also apprised them ten good qualities a Leader should possess dwelling upon the Theme of the Convention "Leaders of Tomorrow". CMA Rakesh Singh,

Former President, CCM and Chairman, NSC in his address said that new developments, amendments and widening of scope of profession has motivated us to organize National Students Convention-2015 and this will open up galore of opportunities for the budding CMAs who are the future leaders. He hoped that the views expressed by eminent speakers during the event will help the participants in shaping their career path. Amongst the dignitaries, CMA JK Puri, CMA DC Bajaj, CMA GB Rao, CMA KL Jaisingh, CMA Dr. SC Mohanty, Former Presidents of the Institute graced the event which was attended by around 600 students & members of the Institute.

National Students' Convocation

The Institute organized its annual National Students' Convocation – 2015 on 20th March 2015 at Kolkata. Shri Keshari Nath Tripathi, Hon'ble Governor of West Bengal was the Chief Guest of the event while Swami Atmapriyananda, VC, Ramakrishna Mission Vivekananda University, Dr. Ajoy Kumar Roy, Director, IEST and Padmabhushan CMA Dr. M B Athreya were the guests of the event. In the Convocation Rank holders of the Institute were felicitated with Rank Certificates and medals. There were 500 students whom gold/silver medals and book prizes were given.

Addressing the students, Chief Guest said that the Institute pursues the vision of cost competitiveness, cost management, efficient use of resources and structured approach to cost accounting as the key drivers of the profession. The society should be indebted to the visionaries who initiated the Institute and also all those luminaries who have sacrificed for the greater cause of our Nation and continue to strengthen the value chain to address the needs of its stakeholders. He congratulated the young CMA professionals by saying them "torchbearers of CMA profession" who are conferred with the 'token of appreciation' of their hard work, dedication and sincerity.

I addressed students and reminded them that they are representatives of India's aspirations to stand shoulder-to-shoulder with the changing global scenario. I informed them about the recently signed MoUs with international organisations and other initiatives to tie up with industry leaders in India across various sectors for various exchange programs.

National CMA Practitioners' Convention

The Institute and WIRC jointly organized National CMA Practitioners' Convention-2015 on 16th March 2015 at Mumbai Cricket Association, Mumbai which was attended by practicing members across the country. Mr. M. Narendra, Former CMD of Indian Overseas Bank was the Chief Guest of the Convention. In his address Chief Guest emphasized the importance of professionals including CMAs rendering value added services in financial field including Banking Sector. He underlined the importance of benchmarking of standards for the profession to do justice on the role given to CMAs.

CMA Dr. Sanjay R. Bhargava, Chairman of the Convention in his welcome address explained the theme of Convention "CMA Profession-Enhancing Performance" and gave the overview of the Technical Sessions. He mentioned that better performance and continuous update of knowledge are the key factors to face the challenges and responsibilities by the professionals. I apprised the participants of

various developments from the Institute in the professional arena and underlined importance of emerging opportunities in Banking and SME sectors. CMA M.V. Tanksale, Chief Executive of Indian Banking Association assured all sort of co-operation to the Institute by IBA in providing newer opportunities in Stock Audit and other allied areas in Banks. During the technical sessions eminent speakers gave insightful presentation to members, which was appreciated by all the participants.

Meeting with Industry / Academicians

In order to improve the visibility of the Institute and continue dialogue with Industry captains and leading academicians, I have been meeting with Heads of prominent Industrial groups, both in private and public sector and also heads of leading Institutions / universities. I had an opportunity to meet Mr. AV Krishnan, Executive Director, BHEL, Trichy on 17th March in his office. The issues of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting. I also had a meeting with Mr. B Surender Mohan, CMD, Neyveli Lignite Corp. Ltd. on the same day. This meeting was very cordial and the CMD requested Institute to organize exclusive programs for employees of the Company. On academics front I had a meeting with Prof R Sethuraman, Vice-Chancellor, SASTRA University on 18th March 2015 to discuss issues of mutual benefits and to explore possibilities of working together in the Education Sector to pave way for inclusive growth in Education domain. I am looking forward to the professional development in education sector with mutual understanding on both sides.

Member's meet at Baroda Chapter

I had an opportunity to visit and address students & members of Baroda Chapter of Cost Accountants on 27th March, 2015. During the meeting many issues, beneficial to the Profession and the Institute, were discussed. I informed them about the new initiatives taken by the Institute in every aspect of its activities and urged them to come forward to contribute to the growth of profession and Institute. The meeting was also attended by members of management committee and office bearers of Baroda Chapter.

Bhumi Pujan at Aurangabad Chapter

I visited Aurangabad for the Bhoomi Poojan and foundation laying ceremony of new building of Aurangabad Chapter of the Institute on 25th February 2015. A meeting was organized in the evening which was attended by the members, students, staff and office bearers of Aurangabad Chapter. I stressed on the need to be ever resilient, smart, and stable in the efforts to contribute to the growth of the Institute & profession and to scale new heights of success and growth.

To apprise all the members about the activities / initiatives undertaken by the Departments / Directorates of the Institute, I now present a brief summary of the activities.

Administration Department

A meeting of Coordination Committee of Sister Institutes was held on 3rd March, 2015 to discuss issues like Multi-Disciplinary Partnerships and issuance of certificate of practice to members who are members of more than one Institute and finalizing the modalities for Common

Certification program for Valuers with respect to Companies Act, 2013, and also for designing syllabus, pattern of common test, maintenance of panel of Company Liquidators etc.

CAT Directorate

The first ever campus placement program for CAT-ASAP students is scheduled at Kochi on 28th March and I join you all in wishing these students a successful career.

Continuing Professional Development Directorate

I wish to inform you that the Institute is associated with PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry for '12 Weeks Workshop Series on Companies Act 2013' from 13th March to 29th May 2015 at PHD House at New Delhi. This workshop will cover the Act, Rules & Circulars. Details are available on website of the Institute. During the month, webinar was organized for members on 'Cost Competency'. The session was well received by the large number of CMAs.

It is good to see Regional Councils and Chapters taking initiatives in organizing programs, seminars and discussions for members on topics of professional relevance such as, Companies Act 2013 - Responsibilities of CMAs, Stock Audit, Practical Aspects of Internal Auditing, Ind AS aligned to IFRS, Goods and Services Tax (GST), Amended Cost Accounting Records & Audit Rules 2014, Discussion on Union Budget 2015-16, Forensic Audit, Woman's Day Program-Health Care Industry & Applicability of Cost Audit & on Infrastructure Industry, Transfer Pricing and International Taxation, People, Productivity, Profit, Enterprise Risk Management and so on. We are sure that our members are immensely benefitted with such programs.

Institute is associated with Institute of Directors for Dubai Global Convention - 2015 on theme "Leading 21st Century Organization Through ICE (Innovation, Creativity & Excellence)" to be held on 20-22 April 2015 at Dubai. I have been invited to present my views in one of the Technical Sessions. CPD Department is preparing a Training Manual on Decoding the Amended Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014. Also series of Seminars and webinars will be announced shortly for the same.

Cost & Management Accounting Committee

As already mentioned that the CMA Committee organized the Asian Summit on Health Care Cost Management at New Delhi, the archive link of the webcast of the event is available on the website of the Institute. Cost & Management Accounting Committee continued with the Webinars on "Series on Cost Management" to reach members at large. These webinar sessions are well received by the members. The details of the Series are available on the website of the Institute.

Hyderabad Center of Excellence

The Webinars for the 1st batch of the diploma courses will be completed by 20th April 2015. The examinations in various diploma courses will be conducted along with the Intermediate and Final examinations of the Institute in the month of June 2015.

ICWAI MARF Programs

A program for the officers of Nepal Electricity Authority, Kathmandu was organized on 'Procurement and Contract Management for World

Bank Funded Projects' during 8th to 15th March 2015 at New Delhi/ NCR, Agra and Jaipur. Another program on 'Recent Trends in Financial Management including Companies Act 2013' was organized during 23-26 March 2015 at Mysore which was attended by executives of various organizations.

International Affairs Department

The Institute organized SAFA Conference on 'Impact of Basel Accords on Banking & Financial Sector' on March 21, 2015 at The Park, Kolkata. There were two technical sessions held in the conference viz. Need & Developments of Basel norms and Role of Professionals. Shri Rudra Narayan Kar, Regional Director, Reserve bank of India, CA Subodh Kr. Agarwal, Former President, SAFA and Former President, ICAI, CMA Dr. S.C. Mohanty, IPP & CCM, CMA Muzaffar Ahmed, Former President ICMA & Chairman SAFA Task Force, Shri Sukamal Chandra Basu, Former CMD, Bank of Maharashtra, Shri Arijit Chakraborty, Consultant, Dr. Saibal Kar, Economist & Professor, Centre for Studies in Social Science, Kolkata, Shri Syamal Ghosh Ray, Zonal Manager, Andhra Bank, were among the eminent dignitaries present in the dais and shared in detail about the Basel accords, latest trends in banking and financial sector reforms, approach to bank risk management, rating agencies, IFRS compliances, Forensic Audits, etc. Delegates from banking and financial institutions, professionals from India and abroad attended the conference.

Membership Department

The month of March heralds the yearly ritual of renewal of Certificate of Practice for members in practice and it is during this time of the year that members in practice have to get their Certificate of Practice renewed for the FY 2015-16. Practicing members, therefore, are requested to comply with the formality of filing the prescribed form and COP renewal fee with the Institute for renewal of their CoP for FY 2015-16 well in advance to avoid any inconvenience. A write-up on 'Advisory for renewal of Certificate of Practice' is published elsewhere in this journal for general guidance of the practicing members.

I wish to share that w.e.f. 1st April 2015, 253 candidates have been admitted to Associateship, 52 members have been advanced to Fellowship, 11 candidates of IMA, USA and 03 candidates of IPA, Australia have been admitted to Associateship of this Institute and 01 member of IPA, Australia has been advanced to fellowship of the Institute. I heartily welcome all the new Associate members to the CMA family and congratulate those members who have been advanced to Fellowship of the Institute.

Placement Directorate

The Campus Placement for December 2014 passed out students has been scheduled in four metros during the months of April and May 2015. I am sure more employers would find CMAs as part of their growth plan and recruit them through this campus placement. Taking forward the MoU signed M/s Genpact has conducted first of its kind pre-placement orientation program for the December 2014 passed out students at Delhi on 19th & 20th March 2015. Similar program will take place at Hyderabad on 9th & 10th April. This initiative has provided much required Industry linkage to our students and enhance their interview

skills. I wish all the success to December 2014 passed out students in their campus placement process.

Professional Development Directorate

Apart from organizing NCPC at Mumbai and Seminars of Cost Rules, the Professional Development directorate of the Institute has published first FAQs on Maintenance of Cost Accounting Records and Cost Audit under Companies Act, 2013 on 19th March 2015. These FAQs have been prepared by Technical Cell led by CMA Kunal Banerjee, Past President of the Institute. The FAQs clarified many issues which required authentic clarification/ interpretation on these amended Rules. Further, Technical Cell also looks after the individual queries of the members and the Industry on these Rules. The queries on the Rules may be sent at email id: technicalcell@icmai.in.

Research & Journal Directorate

I wish to inform that PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (PHDCCI) organized the PHD Global Rail Convention-2015 on the theme 'Indian Railways – On the Fast Track' on March 27, 2015 at PHD House, New Delhi. The Institute was proud to be associated as the Knowledge Partner of the convention. The Knowledge Report prepared by the Institute on the theme of the convention was highly acclaimed. Dr. Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu, Hon'ble Union Minister for Railways, Shri Manoj Sinha, Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways, Shri A.K. Mittal, Chairman, Railway Board & Ex-officio Principal Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Railways, Shri Anil Swarup, IAS, Secretary, Ministry of Coal, Government of India, Shri Alok B Shriram, President, PHD Chamber, CMA Rakesh Singh, Past President of the Institute, Shri Mahesh Gupta, Sr. Vice President, PHD Chamber, Shri Sandeep Aggarwal, Chairman, Railways Committee, PHD Chamber were among the eminent dignitaries present in the inaugural and plenary session. During the panel discussions eminent panelists discussed Indian Railway's Mission & Vision, Sector Expectations, Development & Strategic Investment, Innovation Trends and Best Practices-Worldwide & National.

Technical Directorate

The Glossary of Terms of Cost Accounting Standards (CAS 1 - 22) and GACAP has been issued by the CASB and is available on the CASB portal of the Institute. I wish to inform you that the limited review of Cost Accounting Standards issued by the CASB is under process.

I wish prosperity and happiness to members, students and their family on the occasion of Mahaveer Jayanti, Ambedkar Jayanti, Baisakhi and Bengali New Year.

With warm regards,



(CMA Dr. A S Durga Prasad)
1st April 2015

Glimpses of National Students' Convocation - 2015



Glimpses of National CMA Practitioners' Convention – 2015 held in Mumbai



1. CMA Dr A S Durga Prasad, President welcoming the Chief Guest Shri M Narendra, former CMD of Indian Overseas Bank
2. Lighting of lamp by dignitaries
3. Chairman of NCPC, CMA Dr Sanjay R Bhargave proposing Vote of Thanks
4. Chief Guest delivering speech at inaugural session

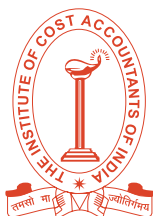
ICAI-CMA SNAPSHOTS



1. CMA Rakesh Singh, past President and Central Council Member of the Institute deliberating at the 'PHD Global Railway Convention -2015, Indian Railways on the fast track' organized by the PHD Chambers in association with the Institute, on March 27, 2015 at New Delhi

2. Release of the knowledge study on 'Indian Railways - on the fast track' by Dr. Suresh P Prabhu, Hon'ble Union Minister for Railways, Shri Manoj Sinha, Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways, Shri A K Mittal, Chairman Railway Board, Shri Alok B Shriram, President, PHD Chamber, CMA Rakesh Singh, Past President of the Institute at 'PHD Global Railway Convention -2015, Indian Railways - on the fast track' organized by the PHD Chambers in association with the Institute, on March 27, 2015 at New Delhi

3&4. CMA Dr SC Mohanty, Immediate Past President of the Institute, Shri Aloke Mookherjee, Chairman Howden Solyvent India Pvt. Ltd., Shri Indranil Roy Choudhury, representative of The Financial Express and contestant participants on the dais at National Debate 2015 organized by the Institute in collaboration with The Financial Express on March 19, 2015, Kolkata



The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

(Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)

NOTIFICATION

Kolkata, the 12th February, 2015

Sub: CEP requirements for Members in Practice/Industry

No. CMA(2)/2015: As advised by the Quality Review Board, recommended by the Members' Facilities & Services Committee and approved by the Council at its 291st Meeting held on 30th January, 2015, the Institute is pleased to announce revised CEP requirements for members in practice & industry as follows:

For members in practice, the existing duration of minimum CEP hours of 35 hours is revised to 50 hours in a block of three years, which is mandatory and for members in industry, the minimum CEP hours, which is recommendatory, is revised from 20 hours to 25 hours in a block of three years.

The above CEP hours requirement shall come into force from 1st April, 2015.

At least 50% of the CEP hours of the members should be in respect of the subjects pertaining to the topics of professional relevance for the member such as:

- (i) Role of CMAs in Risk Management
- (ii) Forensic Accounting
- (iii) Direct Tax Code
- (iv) Central Excise Valuation (Determination of Price of Excisable Goods) Rules, 2001
- (v) VAT
- (vi) Role of CMAs Audit in Health sector
- (vii) Role of CMAs in Education sector
- (viii) Role of CMAs in Internal Audit
- (ix) Role of CMAs in Banking sector
- (x) Role of CMAs in Insurance sector
- (xi) Role of CMAs in Capital Markets
- (xii) Role of Independent Directors, Board members
- (xiii) Valuation of assets - Role of CMAs

The above list is illustrative only and not an exhaustive one.

(Kaushik Banerjee)
Secretary (Acting)

theMANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANT

THE JOURNAL FOR CMAs

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PAPERS INVITED

Cover stories on the topics given below are invited for *The Management Accountant* for the four forthcoming months.



Issue months	Themes	Subtopics
May 2015	Integrated Reporting and Business Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Integrated Reporting (IR) • Need, emergence & current trend of IR • Pre-requisites for successful implementation of IR • Stakeholders expectations from IR • Enterprise Performance Management and IR • Sustainability Reporting, CSR and IR • Linkage between IR and GRI G4 • Role of CMAs in IR
June 2015	Skill Development & Productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skill development for inclusive and sustainable growth • Enhancing skills and productivity through professional education • Rural & Women Entrepreneurship • CMAs and Skill Development • Empowerment through skill development • Government initiatives • Role of Financial Institutions • Role of Corporate Sector in skill development
July 2015	Microfinance and Self Help Group (SHG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micro credit model in India • Empowering & Sustainability of SHGs • Role of Professionals • Financial Inclusion & SHGs • Role of Government • Performance of SHGs in India • Community audit and auditor
August 2015	Business Process Modeling (BPM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping the Business Landscape • Business process management • BPM tools & techniques • BPM & IT applications • Improving Performance using Models • Role of CMAs in BPM • Case studies

The above subtopics are only suggestive and hence the articles may not be limited to them only.

Articles on the above topics are invited from readers and authors along with scanned copies of their recent passport-size photograph and scanned copy of declaration stating that the articles are their own original and have not been considered for publication anywhere else. Please send your articles by e-mail to editor@icmai.in latest by the 1st of the previous month.



Directorate of Research & Journal

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CMA Dr. J. G. Naik
Former Registrar Evaluation,
Rani Channamma University,
Belgaum

FOREIGN investment is of growing importance to global economic growth. For host countries foreign investment acts as a catalyst of augmenting capital, provide access to the superior technology that promote efficiency and productivity of the existing production facilities and generate

is especially important for developing and emerging market economies like India. Ever since India liberalized, privatised and globalized in 1991, she is able to attract foreign investments and rank second to China in attracting foreign investment. In this study it is proposed to look back in to flow of FDI, sources, sectoral

SECTORAL ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN INDIA

The study finds that the highest amount of FDI during 2000 to 2014 – US\$ 41307 million (18%) – has gone to the service sector and that FDI has a positive impact on the economic growth of the country

new production opportunity, provide managerial skills needed for charging economic growth, and access to regional and global markets. Whereas, for investing countries there is reward for capital out-flow and provide access to the market of emerging economies. Foreign capital

investment, and its ramification on Indian economy.

Meaning of FDI

International Monetary Fund (IMF) defines “FDI as a category of international investment that reflects the objective of a resident in one econ-





omy (the direct investor) obtaining a lasting interest in an enterprise resident in another economy (the direct investment enterprise). The lasting interest implies the existence of a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the direct investment enterprise, and a significant degree of influence by the investor on the management of the enterprise. A direct investment relationship is established when the direct investor has acquired 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares or voting power of an enterprise abroad.”

A direct investment relationship in another economy may be established by incorporating a wholly owned subsidiary or company; by acquiring shares in an associated enterprise; through a merger or an acquisition of an unrelated enterprise; and by participating in an equity joint venture with another investor or enterprise.

Study Objectives

The study is carried out on the basis of secondary data collected from Government websites, RBI, DIPP, CMIE etc. to fulfill the following objectives:

- 1) To know the FDI policy of India.
- 2) To understand the flow of investment in India.
- 3) To study the trends and pattern of the FDI flow.
- 4) To analyze the FDI flows in different sectors.
- 5) To evaluate the impact of FDI on the Indian economy.

FDI policy of India

Indian FDI policies are designed to enable achieve rapid economic development through structured flow of funds, removal of poverty, internal personal disparity in the development and making Balance of Pay-

ment favorable. Foreign Investment in India is governed by the FDI policy announced by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and the provision of the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) 1999 and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) directives in this regard. The Consolidated FDI Policy Circular, dated April 17, 2014 is the latest. This policy provides details of prohibited sectors, FDI Caps in each permitted sector, entry routes – either automatic or Government approval route. Government route means that investment in the capital of resident entities by non-resident entities can be made only with the prior approval of Government that is Foreign Investment Promotion Board, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance or Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion (DIPP), as the case may be.

According to FDI Policy 2014, investments in the following activities/sectors are permitted with varying caps ranging from 24% to 100% through automatic route and/or Government route:

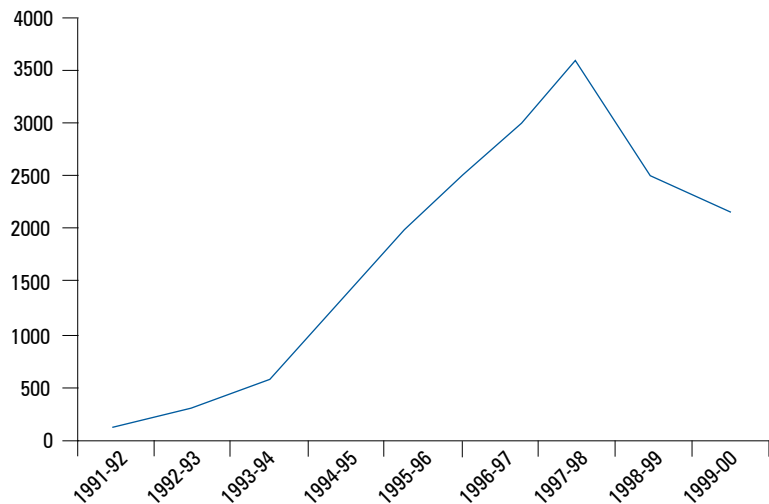
- 1) Agriculture & Animal Husbandry,
- 2) Tea sector,
- 3) Mining and Petroleum & Natural Gas,
- 4) Manufacturing,
- 5) Defence,
- 6) Services Sector
- 7) Pharmaceuticals and
- 8) Power Exchanges.

However, the following activities/sectors cannot receive FDI as per the policy:

- a) Lottery Business,
- b) Gambling and Betting, casinos etc.
- c) Chit funds
- d) Nidhi company.
- e) Trading in Transferable Development Rights
- f) Real Estate Business (other than

Table 1: FINANCIAL YEAR-WISE FDI INFLOWS DATA (US \$ Million)

Year	Total Cum FDI Inflow	Annual Growth Rate (AGR)
1991-92	129	-
1992-93	315	144%
1993-94	586	86%
1994-95	1314	124%
1995-96	2144	63%
1996-97	2821	32%
1997-98	3557	26%
1998-99	2462	-31%
1999-00	2155	-12%
Total Cum FDI	15483	CAGR = 35.79%



Note: 1) AGR is % age growth over previous year 2) CAGR = $\{(2155-129)/129^{(1/9)} - 1\} \times 100 = 35.79\%$ 3) Total Cum FDI (Cumulated from 1991 to 2000)

Source: www.dipp.nic.in

construction development)

- g) Construction of Farm Houses
- h) Manufacturing of Cigars, cheroots of tobacco
- i) Activities/sectors not open to private sector investment e.g. Atomic Energy and Railway operations.

FDI inflow in India could be direct and indirect. FDI is direct because the foreign investor, which could be a person, company or group of entities, is seeking to control, manage, or have significant influence over the Indian enterprise. When foreign investment is done through a portfolio it is indirect investment. The three principal forms of FDI in India are joint ventures, acquisition of assets and Greenfield ventures. Now, with acceptance of Arvind Mayaram Committee Report on FDI & FII in June 21, 2014, foreign investments in India shall be Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Portfolio Investment (FIP). Definition of FDI suggested by the Committee is in line with

Table A. ROUTES OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT INFLOW

I. Equity a. Government (SIA/FIPB) b. RBI c. NRI d. Acquisition of shares e. Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) f. Equity capital of Unincorporated bodies	I. FCCB/GDRs/ADRs
II. Re-invested Earning	II. FIIs and QFIs put together FPI
III. Other capital - Foreign Venture Capital Investors (FVCI) scheme	III. Off-Shore Funds and others

IMF definition. FPI includes portfolio investors like foreign institutional investors (FIIs) and qualified foreign investors (QFIs). Foreign investment by way of equity shares, compulsorily convertible preference shares/debentures less than 10 per cent should be treated as FPI (Ref: Table A).

FDI flow in India

Need of FDI depends on saving and investment rate in any country. As per CMIE Annual report 2012, there was capital deficiency of 0.5% (investment 23.4% less Savings 22.9%)

in 1990-91 and by 2010-11 it was aggravated with deficit of 4.2% (investment 36.5% less Savings 32.3%). As India is suffering from the scarcity of financial resources and low level of capital formation there is inflow of FDI as indicated in **Table 1**.

It is evident that FDI inflow soared from mere US\$ 129 million in 1991, when the country undertook major reforms to open up the economy to world markets, to US\$ 2155 million in 2000, at a compounded annualized growth rate

Table 2: Financial Year-Wise FDI Inflows Data (Us \$ Million)

Year	Total Cum FDI inflow@	Annual Growth Rate (AGR)
2000-01	4029	-
2001-02	6130	52%
2002-03	5035	-18%
2003-04	4322	-14%
2004-05	6051	40%
2005-06	8961	48%
2006-07	22826	155%
2007-08	34835	53%
2008-09	41873	20%
2009-10 (P)+	37745	-10%
2010-11(P)+	34847	-8%
2011-12(P)	46556	34%
2012-13(P)	34298	-26%
2013-14(P)	36396	6%
2014-15 (April & May 2014)	8011	-
Total Cum FDI	331915	CAGR = 16.05%

Note: 1) AGR is % age growth over previous year

2) $CAGR = \{(36396-4029)/4029^{(1/14)} - 1\} \times 100 = 16.05\%$

3) Total Cum FDI (Cumulated from 2000 to May 2014)

4) @) Total Cum FDI Flow in US \$ Million is made up of (Equity through FIPB/RBI/Automatic Route + Equity of unincorporated companies + Reinvested Earnings + Other Capital)

5) (P) stands for provisional

Source: www.dipp.nic.in

(CAGR) of 35.79%.

FDI inflows, measured as per international standard practices from 2001 onwards, are exhibited in **table 2 above**.

It is evident that FDI inflow soared from US\$ 4029 million in 2001 to US\$ 36,396 million in 2014 at CAGR of FDI of 16.05%. Besides international financial crisis in 2008-09 and lack of second trench of liberalization actions by the Government FDI inflow started falling.

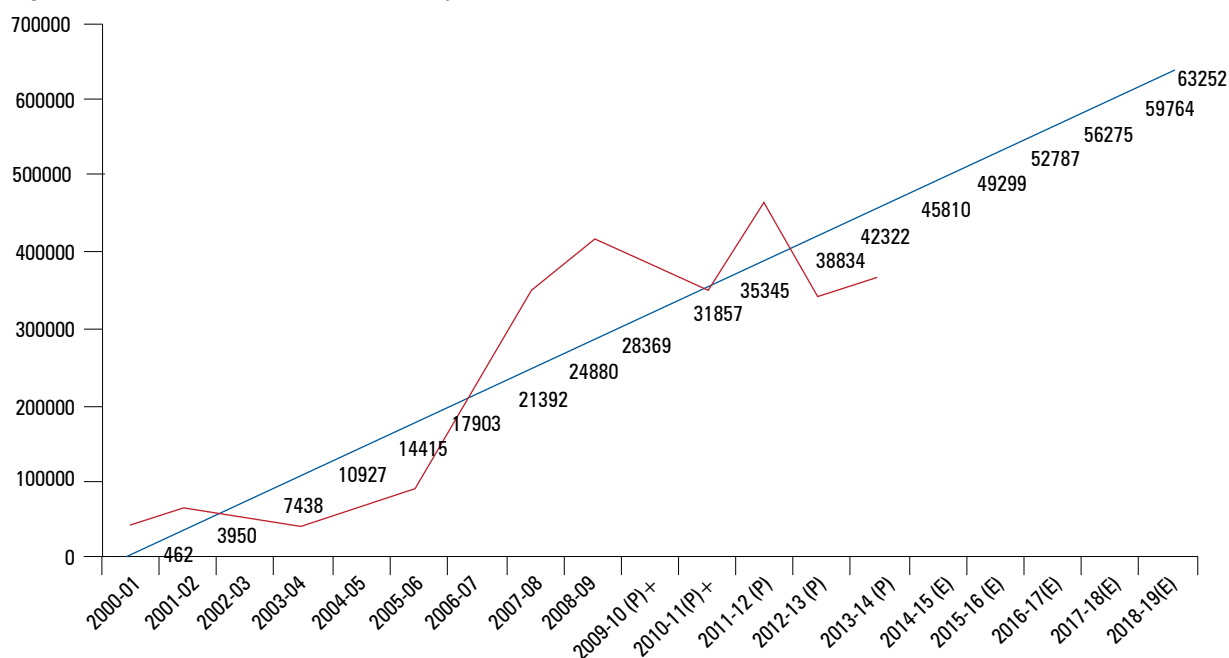
Trends and pattern of flow of FDI

By using FDI data for 2001 to 2014 linear trend line is fit (see Figure 1) using equation

$$Y = a + bX$$

Where Y= estimated value of FDI,

a = (-) 3026, and b = (3448 and X), Ref: Fig 1 = 1,2,19 and FDIs are estimated using $Y = (-) 3026 + (3448 X)$

Figure 1: FDI for 2000 to 2014 and Trend Projections for 2015 to 2019 (US \$ Million)

Source: Prepared by researcher on the basis of data culled from www.dipp.nic.in

Table 3: Cumulative FDI Inflows from Top Ten Countries

(in US\$ million)			
Sr.No.	Year	Cumulative FDI from Apl 2000 to Nov 2014	% share in Total FDI
1	Mauritius	83,730	35%
2	Singapore	29,193	12%
3	United Kingdom	21,761	9%
4	Japan	17,557	7%
5	Netherlands	13,665	6%
6	U.S.A	13,286	6%
7	Cyprus	7,916	3%
8	Germany	7,134	3%
9	France	4,409	2%
10	Switzerland	2,892	1%
11	Others (UAE, Hong Kong, Spain, South Korea, Luxembourg etc)	34,922	15%
	Total FDI Inflows from all Countries	236,465	100%

Note: Cumulative country-wise FDI equity inflows (excluding, amount remitted through RBI's + NRI Schemes) is from April, 2000 to November, 2014.

Source: Fact Sheet On Foreign Direct Investment, DIPP.

http://dipp.nic.in/English/Publications/FDI_Statistics/2014/india_FDI_November2014.pdf

It is clear that there is upward trend in the flow of FDI during 2001 to 2014. Using linear trend it is estimated that FDI inflow for 2018-19 would be US\$ 63252 million.

To understand the pattern of FDI, a probe into which countries are investing in India (see Table 3) is made.

It is clear that 35% of Total FDI during 2000-14 has come from Mauritius, 12% from Singapore and 9% United Kingdom, 7% Japan, 6% each from Netherlands and USA. The main reason for higher levels of investment from Mauritius was due to Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement (DTAA) that India had entered with it long ago and later with Singapore in 2013.

There is apprehension that FDI from these tax heaven countries is due to round-tripping back to India.

FDI flows in different sectors

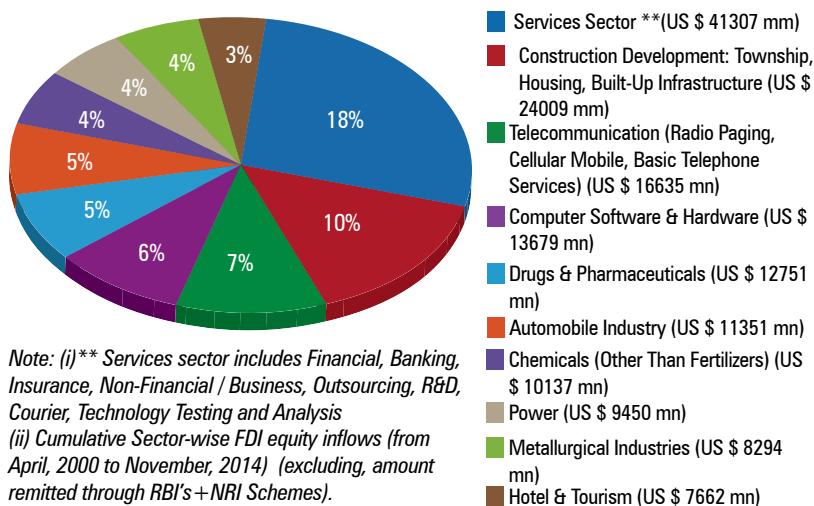
Only quantity of FDI is not important but it is more important that where this amount is invested. If FDI is coming into heavy industries, basic capital goods, infrastructure, agriculture, Development, etc, certainly it would increase the production and growth of Indian economy. If it is going to more non-priority industries, where profit is high there will be increase in the consumption but not capital formation. Figure 2 provides insight into top seven sectoral FDI inflow(Ref: Fig 2).

Out of the Total cumulative FDI inflow US \$236,465 million during 2001-2014, the Highest amount of US \$41,307 million (18%) has gone to Services sector. The second largest recipient is Construction Development US \$24,009 million (10%). Third major beneficiary is Telecommunications US \$16,635million (7%).

Impact of FDI on Indian Economy

In India FDI has played an important role in the development of the economy. It has facilitated to achieve a certain degree of financial stability, growth and development. From "Hindu rate of growth" India clocked remarkable 8% GDP growth after globalisation. Chandana Chakraborty,

Figure 2: Top Seven Sector-wise Cumulative FDI equity inflows



Note: (i) ** Services sector includes Financial, Banking, Insurance, Non-Financial / Business, Outsourcing, R&D, Courier, Technology Testing and Analysis
(ii) Cumulative Sector-wise FDI equity inflows (from April, 2000 to November, 2014) (excluding, amount remitted through RBI's + NRI Schemes).
Source: Prepared by researcher on the basis of data culled from Fact Sheet On Foreign Direct Investment, DIPP. http://dipp.nic.in/English/Publications/FDI_Statistics/2014/india_FDI_November2014.pdf

and Peter Nunnenkamp in their study on Economic Reforms, FDI, And Economic Growth In India: A Sector Level Analysis have noted: "At the sector level, it turns out that favourable growth effects of FDI in India are largely restricted to the manufacturing sector, where FDI stocks and output are mutually reinforcing in the long run. By contrast, there is no evidence at all of any causal relationship (Granger causality tests) between the two variables in the primary sector. Most interestingly, feedback effects between FDI and output turn out to be transitory in the services sector."

Findings

From detailed empirical study based on secondary data the findings are:

- 1) The saving rate is less than investment rate between 1991 to 2011 calling for FDI;
- 2) The FDI has shown upward trend during post liberalization.

- 3) The highest amount US\$ 83,730 million dollars (35% of FDI Stock during 2000 to 2014) came from Mauritius.
- 4) The highest amount of FDI during 2000 to 2014 US\$ 41307 million dollars (18%) has gone to the service sector.
- 5) FDI has a positive impact on economic growth of the country but sectoral evidences require further research.

Observations

On 25th September, 2014, Shri. Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister, launched "Make in India" campaign to attract businesses from around the world to invest and manufacture in India. This programme is designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. It aims to fulfill the purpose of job creation, enforcement to secondary

and tertiary sectors, boosting the national economy, converting the India to a self-reliant country and to give the Indian economy global recognition. It also attempts to enforce the inflow of FDI in the country and improve services by partial privatization of loss-making public sector undertakings. Visit of Mr. Barack Obama, US president, on 26-01-2015, to India has not only elevated Indo-US ties but also risen high hopes for influx of FDI.

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jgnaik52@yahoo.com

EMERGING TRENDS AND PATTERN OF FDI INFLOWS IN INDIA

Though India has been attracting FDI, deficiencies, namely, issues of governance, insufficient infrastructural facilities and reforms, tax rationalization, etc., are contributing to the lacklustre performance of FDI inflow into the country



Dr. Badar Alam Iqbal
Professor, Aligarh Muslim
University, Aligarh

INDIA has come up as the most liberal economy on the global map. FDI inflows into the country have been on the rise since the beginning of the decade 2000s. The increasing trend continued till the emergence of global financial crisis in 2008. In 2008 FDI inflows to India accounted for 3 per cent of the world total trends of FDI inflows [Table 1].

In the year 1992, India had attracted very small amount of FDI inflows i.e. US \$ around one billion and the share was just 0.2 per cent of the global FDI inflows. In the year 1995, FDI inflows increased to a level of US \$ 3 billion and relative share was 0.3 per cent. The year 2000 attracted FDI amounted to US \$ 2.5 billion and the share was just 0.2 per cent. In 2005 the amount of

FDI inflows was nearly US \$ 5 billion and relative share was around 0.4 per cent. Thereafter there has been a continuous rise in the FDI inflow to India. In 2005 FDI inflows to India amounted to nearly US \$ 6.5 billion and share was 0.5 per cent. In the year 2008, FDI inflows touched a record level of US \$ 47 billion and the share was 3 per cent of the global FDI Inflows. Here-

Table -1: Emerging Trends in FDI Inflows into India 1992-2013

Year	FDI Inflows in US \$ Billion	% to Global FDI Inflows
1992	1.0	0.2
1995	3.0	0.3
2000	2.5	0.2
2005	5.0	0.5
2010	27.0	2.1
2013	28.0	2.1

Source: World Investment Report; 2014; Geneva.



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after the decline trend set in and in the year 2010 the FDI inflows into India came down to US \$ 28 billion and the relative share also declined to nearly 2 per cent of the world total FDI Inflows. There after there have been erratic trends in regard to FDI Inflows [Chart 1]. In the year 2013, FDI Inflows into economy amounted to US \$ 28 billion and the relative share was almost 2 per cent of the global FDI inflows.

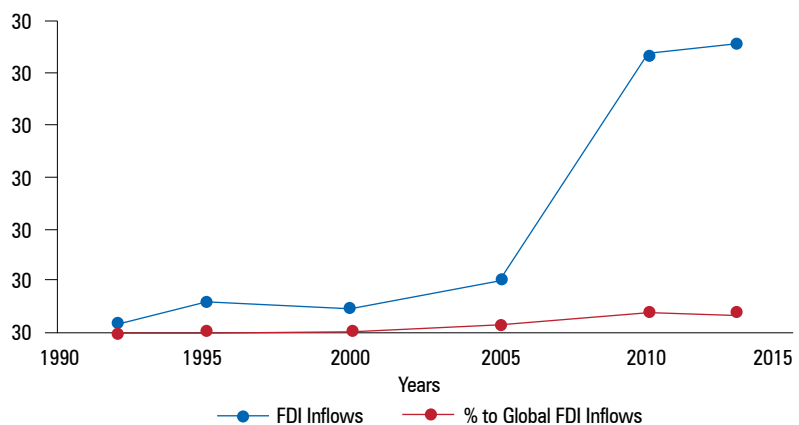
Whereas world financial crisis had been the main contributing factor for the drastic decrease in FDI inflows to India, other contributory factor was sluggish in Indian economy. The local factors were policy challenges on multiple horizons, inadequate structural reforms regime, tax structure and political instability.

UNCTAD Observation:

World FDI inflows has registered a decline of 8 per cent and stood at US \$ 1.26 trillion. This decrease in the world FDI inflows was due to fragility in the global economy, policy uncertainty and geo-political risks. China again emerged the biggest destination for FDI Inflows i.e. US \$ 128 billion and the amount has been four time more than FDI inflows to India i.e. US \$ 35 billion. The most interesting and worthy mentioning is that among five largest receipt of FDI inflows, four nations belong to developing world and they are Hong Kong with a figure of US \$ 111 billion, Singapore with an amount of US \$ 81 billion and most astonishing trend is that even Brazil has attracted much more FDI Inflows than India. The United States of America slipped to third place after Hong Kong with a figure of US \$ 86 billion.

FDI inflows to developed world recorded a considerable decline of

Chart 1, Emerging Trends FDI Inflows in to India 1992-2013



Source: Prepared by the author from Table 1.

14 per cent with a figure of US \$ 511 billion in 2014. On the other hand, FDI inflows to developing economies registered a rise of 4 per cent and the amount touching US \$ 700 billion and accordingly, the relative share of developing world increased to 56 per cent of the total world FDI inflows. Despite uncertainties in country's macroeconomic fundamentals as well as financial risks, India has attracted FDI inflows amounted to US \$ 35 billion and this is a silver lining for India.

For the year 2015, the UNCTAD predicts that trends in world FDI inflows will remain uncertain and this would be due to persisting fragility in world economy with growth tempered by hesitant consumer demand world over, volatility in currency markets as well as geopolitical instability.

Although there is a sign of stabilization in regard to net FDI inflows to India, country has to go a long way to capture the pre world financial crisis position when India had attracted as much as US \$ 47 billion FDI inflows. FDI inflows to India in December 2014 registered an increase of 40 per cent with an amount

of US \$ 2.16 billion as compared to US \$ 1.53 billion in November 2014. It is nearly double of the US \$ 1.10 billion that India did get in December 2013. Between April and December 2014-015, India's FDI inflows recorded an increase of 27 per cent year-on-year basis and they amounted to US \$ 21.04 billion compared with US \$ 16.56 billion during the same period of April-December 2013-14. Keeping increase momentum would largely depend upon how the present Government would make efforts in the direction in terms of policy framework and its implementation in totality.

Major Investing Countries:

India's top ten investing countries are Mauritius, Singapore, United Kingdom, Japan, Netherlands, United States of America, Cyprus, Germany, France and Switzerland. The most astonishing fact is that the relative share of USA, Germany, France and Switzerland is at very low ebb. The emergence of Cyprus among 10 top investing countries in India is silver lining. Table 2 gives a synoptic view of India's top ten investing countries

Table -2: India's Top 10 Investing Countries during 2012-13 and 2014-15 (April-December)				
Country	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total Inflows %
Mauritius	9.4	4.8	5.8	35
Singapore	2.3	5.9	4.3	13
UK	1.1	3.2	1.0	9
Japan	2.2	1.7	1.4	7
Netherlands	1.9	2.2	2.5	6
US	0.6	0.8	1.4	6
Cyprus	0.9	1.0	0.6	3
Germany	0.9	0.3	0.6	3
France	0.6	0.3	0.6	2
Switzerland	0.2	0.3	0.2	1

Source: DIPP, New Delhi, 2014.

Chart 2

India's Top 10 Investing Countries during 2012-13 and 2014-15 (April- December)

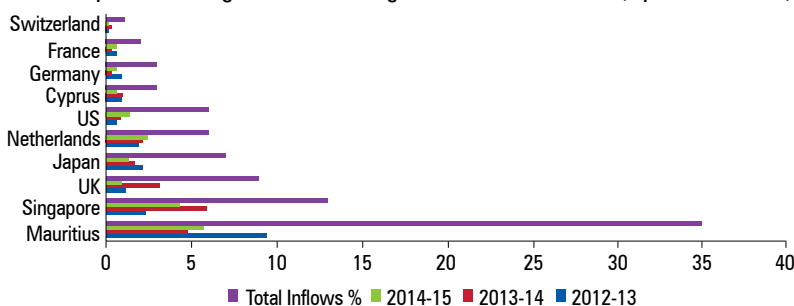


Table -3: Trends in FDI Inflows between 2011-12 and 2014-15 (April 2014)		
Financial Year	Total FDI Inflows (in Billion)	Annual Growth in %
2011-12	46.56	33.61
2012-13	34.29	-26.35
2013-14	36.39	6.12
2014-15 Up to April 2014	2.59	-19.81

Source: Ministry of Commerce; Government of India; 2014.

Table -4: Sectoral trends and pattern of FDI Inflows 2012-13 to 2014-15				
Sector	2012-13 (April-March)	2013-14 (April-March)	2014-15 (April-June)	% Share of the Total Inflows
Services	4.8	2.2	0.7	18.0
Construction	1.3	1.2	0.3	11.0
Telecom	0.3	1.3	1.9	7.0
IT	0.5	1.1	0.1	6.0
Drugs	1.1	1.3	0.7	5.0
Computers	2.9	1.9	0.6	4.0
Automobile	1.5	1.5	0.1	4.0
Power	0.5	1.1	0.3	4.0
Chemicals	0.3	0.9	0.1	4.0
Metallurgy	1.5	0.56	0.1	4.0

Source: DIPP, New Delhi; 2014.

their amount of investment and also their respective ranking in India's FDI inflows scenario.

Data cited in table 2 reveals that during the last three years, countries namely- Singapore, Netherlands, the US have increased their respective investment in India. Remaining seven major investing nations FDI inflows to India registered a decline [Chart 2]. This could not be considered as a healthy trend and sign for the country.

Matter of Concern

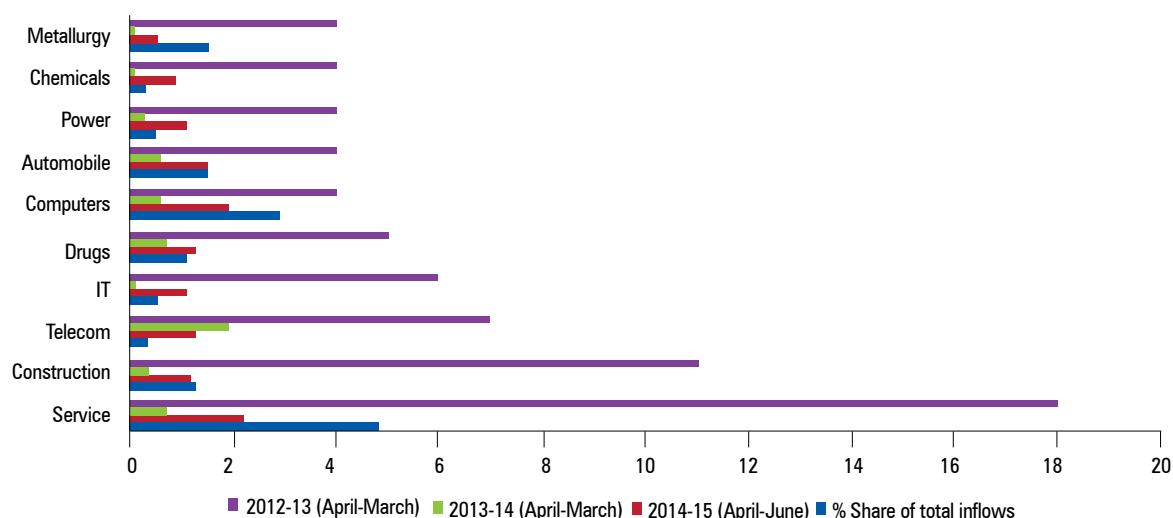
FDI inflows into India during the last three and half years have been fluctuating widely [Table 3]. These inflows declined by 26.35 per cent in 2012-13 in comparison to 6.12 per cent increase during financial year of 2013-14. The highest rise was registered during the financial year 2011-12.

The reason for the fluctuation is the overall macro-economic policy framework and the investment climate of the host country. Added to this, multinational corporations (MNCs) have their own policies and other commercial reason for investing or not choosing to invest. Until April 2014, FDI inflows have been registering a slump of 19.81. This is mainly because of enormous delays in project clearances and other major implementation constraints.

Sectoral trends and pattern

FDI inflows into India are concentrating on 10 sectors of the economy [Table 4]. The largest share has been of services sector as high as 18 per cent of the total FDI inflows into India. Next comes construction and its relative share is 11 per cent followed by telecom, IT, drugs, automobile, computers, chemicals, power and metallurgy.

FDI inflows in the services sector

Chart 3: Sectoral trends and pattern FDI Inflows 2012-13 to 2014-15

which includes , banking, insurance, outsourcing, research and development, courier and technology testing, declined by 22 per cent year-on-year basis [Chart 3].

The top ten sectors which received the largest amount of FDI inflows include telecom which attracted US \$ 2.7 billion during April-December 2014. Services did received FDI inflows amounting US \$2.3 billion. Automobile did attract an amount of US \$ 1.6 billion; followed by pharmaceutical with a figure of 1.2 billion and software with a figure of US \$ 1.0 billion.

India, which requires nearly US \$ 1 trillion to finance its infrastructure needs, requires foreign investment to finance sector while at the same time maintain India's balance of payments (BOP) situation.

Services Sector

It is an undisputed fact that country's services sector is major driving force. This could be testified from the fact that that this sector alone accounted for more than 72 per cent of growth in terms of GDP in 2014-15. It is

pertinent to point out here that services sector growth has gone up from 8 per cent in 2012-13 to 9.1 per cent in 2013-14 and further increased by 10.6 per cent in 2014-15. This considerable rise has been because of expansion and acceleration in financial, real estate and professional services. On the other side of positive growth, growth in trade, hotels, transport, communication and related services has gone down from 11.1 per cent in 2013-14 to 8.4 per cent in 2014-15.

FDI in Retail Business

Among the various services in the context of FDI, the retail business has great potential and opportunities. But because of FDI policy in regard to retail business, is among the vital reasons badly affecting the services sector and the real potential and opportunities have not be exploited fully. This business was severely affected in 2013 due to high consumer price inflation, rupee fluctuation and strict FDI policies. But is believed that India remains an attractive long-term retail destination

and NDA Government could allow FDI inflows in multi-brand business in coming times.

India has larger population of youths and they are living in urban India. The disposable income of this segment of population is on the rise. The foreign investors are taking a close view of this and trying hard to invest in India in retail business. Till today, only one international investor namely- Tesco of UK has come out with an investment in retail business in India. There are also other international investors from the USA (Wal-Mart) and Metro (Germany) who are operating in India and dealing with cash and carry or wholesale business and these two international investors are benefiting in the category of 100 per cent FDI.

E-Commerce

In order to exploit the potential and opportunities in E-commerce, India's e-commerce market is expected to grow by more than 50 per cent annually in coming five years. This could be possible only when the existing and persisting constraints

namely- inventory management, logistics planning and resources availability are solved as early as possible. Added to this, consumer safeguards in this sector is also a matter of great concern. In this direction the Government is making necessary amendments in the existing Consumer Protection Act. This has become imperative due to persisting anti-competitive practices adopted by e-commerce companies.

FDI in Defence:- Is it a Best Option?

There is divergence of opinion in regard to allow FDI inflows in India's defence sector which was closed or reserved sector in India's New Economic Policy (NEP) announced on July 24th 1991. Those who are against this are of the view that allowing FDI inflows in defence sector would wipe out the nascent country's defence industry would result into dumping of obsolete technology on Indian shores. This means switching over of from Government control private hands which could create strategic issue in terms of India's national security. Those who are advocating in favour of allowing FDI inflows in India's defence industry are of the opinion that this step may go a long way in the improvement of country's domestic defence industry. India badly needs latest technology which can be met out by allowing FDI in defence industry. They further opines that manufacturing of high-quality weapons in the country by external Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) would go a long way in creating a sense of security on the one hand, and other hand would save foreign exchange spent on the imports of these weapons.

It is true that in this process, country requires a capex of more

than Rs. 50, 000 crore and public sector defence units are not in a position to make available such as huge investment to meet the needs of the sector. Add to this, India's corporate sector is taking this investment as a risky. Hence, there is no option other than allowing FDI inflows in defence sector realizing it as lesser evil. What is required is to follow selective policy. In this regard, the Department of Industrial policy and Promotion (DIPP), has notified the required changes to the foreign direct investment policy. The following are the changes notified by the DIPP.

1. Limit has been increased from 26 per cent to 49 per cent and the approval would be required from the Government,
2. FDI inflows above 49 per cent would regulated case-by-case basis and the approval would needed from the Cabinet Committee on Security,
3. Company would have to be owned and controlled by resident Indian citizens,
4. Proposals involving an investment more than Rs. 1,200 crore with 49 per cent limit are to be regulated by CCEA.
5. Proposals of FDI over 49 per cent limit are to be vetted by CSS and there would not be any need for further approval.
6. Government would take a normal time period of 10 weeks to communicate its decision to the proposer,
7. Government could check the antecedents of foreign investor and local partner,
8. Ministry of Defence would not give any purchase guarantee,
9. Purchase priorities to State-owned firms will continue, and
10. No minimum capitalization, but the Government would make proper assessment of management and

financial capacity.

What would be the benefits?

The following could be the benefits to Indian economy?

- a. It would encourage local manufacture of defence items imported as of now, may save substantial amount of foreign exchange and also easing out the burden of India's forex reserves,
- b. It would reduce imports substantially and may go a long way in reviving local manufacturing,
- c. There would be no much interest when only 26 per cent FDI was allowed. This could encourage domestic entrepreneurs to come forward and participate, and
- d. There would much needed improvement in country's entrepreneurship development.

Shrinking in the Role of FIPB

Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) was considered as a vestige of country's intractable bureaucracy. Now its role has been reduced to minimum possible level. More than 15 years ago, FIPB used to examine 80 per cent of the total proposals involving foreign direct investment in terms of their value. In 2013-14, it just vets 8.9 per cent of the total proposals involving FDI inflows [Table 5]. This all indicates that without attracting much public glare, the Government of India over the years made out this apex body, house in the Ministry of Finance as redundant.

The reduced role of FIPB comes at the top of the liberalization regime of FDI through other modes namely- relaxation of the limit on FDI in many sectors of the economy and also limiting the prohibition of FDI to a minuscule minority of sensitive sectors like atomic energy, rail transport, lottery, gambling, chit fund and

Table -5: Shrinking Role of FIPB during 2000-2001 and 2013-14

Year	FDI Inflows in US \$ Billion	Approvals through FIPB in US \$ Billion	% share of Inflows via FIPB in Total FDI
2000-01	4.0	3.2	80.0
2004-05	5.0	3.8	64.0
2009-10	27.0	9.0	33.0
2013-14	28.0	2.5	8.9

Source: DIPP, New Delhi; 2014.

Table -6: Trends in FDI Inflows in 2013 and 2014

Month	2013	2014
June	1,311	2,326
July	1,374	1,528
August	2,032	3,951
Total for Three Months	4,717	7,805

Source: FIPB, Ministry of Finance, Government of India; 2014.

midhi company, construction of farm houses, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.

FDI and NDA Government

The persisting perception that the NDA-led Government is investor friendly seems to be true from FDI inflows trends. FDI inflows have registered significant increase between June and August 2013. FDI inflows during the said three months have increased by 65 per cent in 2014 to Rs. 7,805 crore over that of corresponding period of 2013. The Government received 99 FDI proposals between June and August 2014. Out of which the Government approved 55 proposals and remaining 16 did not require FIPB approval. These trends have been testified from the data given in **Table 6**

Paul Krugman View Point

Recently, Prof. Paul Krugman, the Nobel Laureate has visited India. During his stay in India he has asserted that foreign direct investment has become the necessity for every economy of the world. What is immediately needed is to create a favourable

FDI INFLOWS HAVE REGISTERED A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE BETWEEN JUNE AND AUGUST 2013, REINFORCING THE PERCEPTION THAT THE GOVERNMENT IS INVESTOR-FRIENDLY

climate for FDI inflows? FDI is typically beneficial. It does not have that track record of causing hindrances, and conversely if a country does not want to contribute to the problems of your surplus nation, economy really should not be promoting foreign direct investment inflows rather than parking your surplus in some place. The most appropriate and justified way is to deploy savings in infrastructure, of which there is a serious

deficit not just in India but also some developed economies like the US.

Conclusion

From foregoing analysis it is evident that India has been attracting FDI inflows but these inflows are as much as the Indian economy requires. There are deficiencies namely- issues of governance, insufficient infrastructural facilities and reforms, tax rationalization etc. which are contributing to lacklustre performance of FDI inflows into the country's economy. What is the need of the day is to create effective and efficient linkages between FDI inflows and country's development needs. The immediate need is to concentrate on the quality of FDI inflows and the Government must understand the difference between policy of attracting FDI and the kind of FDI the economy does need. This is because, all FDI inflows are not same in nature and contents and also not governed by the same factors.

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IMPACT OF FDI ON PERFORMANCE OF PRIVATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

The overall trend of FDI in the private life insurance sector is considerable. It is due to this that the business volumes and new premium collection has increased very significantly. On the contrary the dynamics in claims and settlements have not changed significantly



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FOREIGN Direct Investment (FDI) functions as the principal vehicle of international capital movement. It is beyond-doubt that the FDI is accorded as one and only major vehicle of attracting International Economic Integration in any economy over the globe as it serves as a link between investment and savings. The countries on the verge of development such as India are facing the deficit of savings for economic development. This problem can be solved with the help of FDI as it helps in reducing the gulf of balance of payments (BOP). The flow of FDI is passing through many profit making industries, namely, real estate, business services, manufacturing and insurance too.

The insurance sector is a considerable segment to every developing economy as it inculcates the savings habit, which in turn generates long-term invertible funds for infrastructure building. Hence, the quantum jump in FDI would have fairly wide and far reaching implications on overall economy. Therefore, growth in insurance sector would promote long term investments especially in infrastructure sector, which has become a big bottleneck in Indian growth story. Moreover, multiplier effect of infrastructure upgrade can boost other sectors of the economy too. It is due to such reason Indian insurance companies can issue equity shares, fully, compulsorily and mandatory convertible debentures as well convertible preference shares subject to pricing valuation norms. So, the Life Insurance Business is found as the fastest growing sector in India since last decade as it was enabled and empowered by the Government by allowing Private players and FDI to 26 per cent and which is hiked to 49 percent, in

recent past.

Review of literature

Donghui Li, and Fariborz Moshirian (2003), Australia made a study on FDI. The purpose of the study is to analyze and discuss the determinants of FDI in insurance services in the US. This study demonstrates that solid economic fundamentals in the host countries are the major factors, which attract FDI in insurance services, while the uncertainty of the international exchange markets increases the investment risk and reduces foreign investor's willingness to invest.

Nirjhar Majumdir (2005), in his paper on "Achievement of Indian Insurers in covering Uninsured Sectors during last 5 Years", presented at the Platinum Jubilee of Indian Insurance Institute, Kolkata expresses that the Private Insurers have done a good job in the market by grabbing around one fourth of the market share already taken previously by the Public Sector Giant. It is also desirable and relevant that the insurance cover should be extended to those who need it most.

Biswasray P.K. and Venkateswara Rao Bh. (2008), in his book, "Marketing of Life Insurance Business", stated that Insurance companies are using latest IT technology for better facilitate to their customers. The study has also revealed fund performance of LIC in various sectors and impact of reforms in insurance sector particularly on LIC.

Krishna Swami G. (2009), in his book "Principles and Practice of Life Insurance", explains clearly the history of insurance, advantages of insurance and the role of insurance in the economy and also in the society. The life insurance products, the concepts of premium, invest-

ment management and solvency margin are also discussed at length in the book.

Sadhak H (2009) in his book "Life Insurance in India, opportunities, challenges and strategic perspective", stated that Deregulation and Liberalization of national economy had significant impact on institutional investor such as life insurance, pension fund and investment institution, it has given the Globalization and Emerging trends in life insurance sector. Indian life insurance sector started to change market structure market regulation in a competitive market environment that attempts to promote a healthy competition and protect the consumers.

Kishor Kumar Meena (2011), in his paper on "Foreign Investment in Life Insurance Companies", stated that a nature of FDI in Private Life Insurance companies in India and its impact on Premium collection of Private Life Insurance Companies.

Kumbhar Vijay Maruti (2013), in his paper on "A Study of FDI in Life Insurance Sector in India", stated that Total Equity Share of Life Insurance Companies Purchased by Foreign Investors indicates that most of Indian life insurance companies have achieved upper limit of the FDI i.e. 26%.

As the limited studies could not dwell on the impact of FDI directly or indirectly on Life insurance sector, the present paper is aimed at analyzing the performance of Private Life Insurance companies in the light of FDI.

Objectives

1) To study the trend of FDI inclusion in Indian insurance sector in general and private Life Insurance in

particular.

2) To analyse the impact of FDI on performance of private life Insurance.

Hypotheses

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the trend of FDI inflows in total Insurance sector and Life Insurance over the study period.

H₀₂: There is no significant impact of FDI on performance of life Insurance Business.

Data & methodology

The present paper is an analytical and empirical research, it used secondary sources of data to ascertain the objectives and examine the hypotheses. To analyse Trend and Performance of the private life insurance companies under FDI, data was taken for 10 years period, which spans over 2004–2014. Besides, growth rates, percentages, Correlation of Coefficient and t-test are also employed in data analysis.

Analysis, discussion and findings

FDI in India and Inflow in Insurance sector

It can be realised from **table I** that percentage of FDI inflows in Insurance sector and Life insurance over the total FDI, for the period of 10 years from 2004–05 to 2013–14. The FDI inflows are not constant, they are fluctuated in most of the years, particularly in the year 2004–05 the flow was very less by Rs 69454.32 crores. Similarly, in the year 2004–05 it was Rs 1300.14 crores and in same year FDI flows into Life Insurance Companies was found at Rs 1053.93 crores. The percentage of FDI in Insurance sector in 2004–05 year was 1.872 over total FDI inflows, which was moved to 4.198 in 2013–14, whereas, the Life insurance companies re-

Year	Total FDI in India	Total Inflow of FDI in Insurance sector	% of FDI inflows in Insurance sector over total FDI	Inflow of FDI in Private Life insurance sector	% of FDI inflows in Life insurance
2004-05	69454.32	1300.14	1.872	1053.93	81.06
2005-06	90154.44	1688.87	1.873	1355.35	80.25
2006-07	99480.51	2174.28	2.186	1809.75	83.23
2007-08	147521.5	3314.89	2.247	2821.63	85.12
2008-09	179132.35	5031.12	2.807	4354.50	86.55
2009-10	160167.52	5949.32	3.7144	5053.98	84.95
2010-11	147532.43	6818.89	4.622	5723.81	83.94
2011-12	201668.75	7648.72	3.793	6324.27	82.68
2012-13	155505.65	7632.54	4.908	6045.91	79.21
2013-14	190210.68	7985.44	4.198	6401.12	80.12
Avg.	144082.82	4954.42	3.439	4094.43	82.64
Correlation of Coefficient(C.C) between FDI inflows into India and Insurance sector 0.876158, C.C between FDI inflows into Insurance sector and Life insurance companies 0.997965					
Source: - IRDA 2004 to 2014 Annual Reports.					

ported with a marginal change. FDI registered the highest flows of Rs 201668.75 crores, in the year 2011–12 in the Indian economy. Similarly the Insurance sector registered the highest inflow of FDI in the year 2013–14 by Rs 7632.54 crores, which equals to 4.908 per cent and in the Life Insurance sector it is Rs 6401.12 crores, which equals to 80.12 per cent over the flows to Insurance sector. By the time span of 10 years, an average FDI flow in India was found at Rs 1440282.82 crores, whereas, with the Insurance sector it was found at Rs 4954.42 crores equals to 3.439 per cent over total flows of FDI, hence, the flows in Life Insurance companies that was found at Rs 4094.43 crore with an average of 82.64 per cent respectively. Hence, the inflows of FDI is very minimal in the Insurance sector as part of FDI flows in India, but within the Insurance sector flows to Life Insurance segment is very high comparatively. Correlation of Coefficient (C.C) between FDI inflows into India and Insurance sector is traced at 0.88, where-

as, C.C between FDI inflows into Insurance sector and Life insurance segment is 0.99. It indicates that the FDI flow into Life insurance segment is highly significant.

Test of Hypothesis I,

H₀₁: There is no significant difference in the trend of FDI inflows in total Insurance sector and Life Insurance over the study period.

Test Applied	Sig. level	D.f	Calculated value	Critical value	Decision
t	5%	9	0.43382	0.703	Accepted

The calculated value of 't' between FDI inflows into Insurance sector and Life insurance companies is 0.43382 against the critical value, 0.703. So the hypothesis is accepted that there is no significant difference in the trend of FDI inflows into Insurance sector and Life insurance sector as it was marginal.

Performance of Private Life Insurance Companies

Table II is an attempt to study the

Table II

FDI Inflow, Business in force, Premium, Claims & Settlement of individual in Private Life insurance sectors (Rs in crore)

Year	FDI		Business in force		Premium		Claims & Settlement of individual	
	Amount	Trend percentage	Amount	Trend percentage	Amount	Trend percentage	Amount	Trend percentage
2004-05	1053.93	100	1653.59	100	7727.51	100	178.2	100
2005-06	1355.35	128.6	1831.09	110.7	15083.54	195.2	284.23	159.5
2006-07	1809.75	171.7	1941.64	117.4	28253.00	365.6	243.78	136.8
2007-08	2821.63	267.7	1981.68	119.8	51561.42	667.2	443.72	249.0
2008-09	4354.50	413.2	2176.87	131.6	64497.43	834.7	834.85	468.5
2009-10	5053.98	479.5	9006.99	544.7	79369.94	1027.1	969.53	544.1
2010-11	5723.81	543.1	12839.38	776.5	88165.24	1140.9	1859.89	1043.7
2011-12	6324.27	600.0	15428.38	933.0	84182.83	1089.4	2284.41	1282.0
2012-13	6045.91	573.7	17605.97	1064.7	78398.91	1014.5	2724.62	1529.0
2013-14	6401.12	607.4	19847.29	1200.3	84368.45	1091.8	3021.52	1695.6
Avg.	4094.43		8431.288		58160.83		1284.475	

Source: - IRDA 2004 to 2014 Annual Reports.

Performance of Private Life Insurance Companies, through data varies from 2004-05 to 2013-14 pertaining to Business Performance variables like Business in force and Premium, Claims and Settlement of individuals, etc. The table shows that FDI flows in general moved up during the study period. It was around 128.6 per cent in 2005-06 that moved ahead by 607.4 per cent in 2013-14. Similarly Business in force, premium and claims and settlements are also moved from 110.7, 195.2 and 159.5 in 2005-06 to 1200.3, 1091.8 and 1695.6 in 2013-14 respectively. It indicates that the change in business variables is significantly influenced by Indian business environment. The new premium, business in force as well claims & settlements were also significantly moved a head due to reflection of FDI.

The Correlation was computed for FDI and Business in force, Premium, Claims and Settlement data series resulting in a correlation coefficient of 0.89, 0.97 and 0.91 (2-tailed) significant level which is

TABLE III, CORRELATION MATRIX

		FDI	Business in force	Premium	Claims and Settlement
FDI	Correlation	1.00	.89	.97	.91
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001	.000	.000
	N	10	10	10	10
Business in force	Correlation	.89	1.00	.80	.98
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001		.006	.000
	N	10	10	10	10
Premium	Correlation	.97	.80	1.00	.81
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.006		.005
	N	10	10	10	10
Claims and Settlement	Correlation	.91	.98	.81	1.00
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.005	
	N	10	10	10	10

TABLE IV, Results & Decision

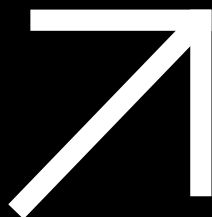
Test Applied	Sig. level	D.f	Calculated value	Critical value	Decision
t (between FDI and Business in force)	5%	9	0.105	0.703	Accepted
t (between FDI and Premium)	5%	9	2.871	3.250	Accepted
t (between FDI and Claims, Settlement)	5%	9	5.271	3.250	Rejected

not at 95% Confidence level coefficient between the variables, its means that there is no significant level of confidence between FDI and Business in force, Premium, Claims and Settlement in Private Life Insurance

companies.

Test of Hypothesis II

Ho₂: There is no significant impact of FDI on performance of life Insurance Business (See Table 4).



THE IMPACT OF FDI ON THE BUSINESS AND PREMIUMS OF PRIVATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES WERE NOT IMPRESSIVE NOR WAS THE PERFORMANCE CONSIDERABLE

The calculated value of 't' between FDI and Business in force is 0.105 against the critical value, 0.703. So the hypothesis is accepted that the impact of FDI inflows over Business in force of Private Life insurance companies is not significant. Similarly, the calculated value of 't' between FDI and Premium is 2.871 against the critical value, 3.250. So the hypothesis is accepted that the impact of FDI inflows on Premium of Private Life insurance companies is not significant.

In the same way, the calculated value of 't' between FDI and Claims & Settlement is 5.271 against the critical value, 3.250. So the hypothesis is rejected that the impact of FDI inflows over Claims & Settlement of Private Life insurance companies is significant.

Conclusion and suggestions

The FDI inflows in insurance sectors is very minimal right from 2004-05 till 2013-14, the percentage of FDI inflows into insurance sector over the total FDI was 1.872 per cent in 2004-05, which was stimulated up by 4.198 per cent in 2013-14. On the other hand, the percentage of FDI in private life insurance sector over total FDI in insurance sector was 81.6 per cent in 2004-05 that had decreased to 80.12 per cent in 2013-14. Hence, the overall trend of FDI in private sector life insurance is considerable. It is due to

such reason, the business volumes, new premium collection increased very significantly. On the contrary the dynamics in claims and settlement was not significantly changed till 2008-09. Soon after it has been revived and run for 544.1 per cent in 2009-10 that moved to 1695.6 per cent in 2013-14. It is found that trend between FDI inflows in total insurance sector and life insurance sector have moved hand in hand. Similarly the impact of FDI on performance of private life insurance companies in terms of business in force and Premium were also not impressive as well significantly the performance is considerable. Whereas in Claims & Settlement segment it is very poor, because, in scaling up the new business they are not respond to customers immediately. At the end it can be asserted that the performances of private life insurance companies are highly influenced by FDI.

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AN OVERVIEW OF FDI AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA — AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

The study lays out various areas where special emphasis must be given, namely, policy restructuring, infrastructure development, Government intervention, market expansion and adjustment speed



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Meaning: A foreign direct investment (FDI) is a controlling ownership in a business enterprise in one country by an entity based in another country. Foreign direct investment is distinguished from portfolio foreign investment, a passive investment in the securities of another country such as public stock and bonds, by the element of "control". According to the Financial Times, "Standard definitions of control use the internationally agreed 10 percent threshold of voting shares, but this is a grey area as often a smaller block of shares will give control in widely held companies. Moreover, control of technology, management, even

crucial inputs can confer de facto control." For FDI to be a noteworthy provider to economic growth, India would do better by focusing on improving infrastructure, human resources, developing local entrepreneurship, creating a stable macroeconomic framework and conditions favourable for productive investments to augment the process of development Indian economy in general and retail sector in particular. The origin of the investment does not impact the definition as an FDI, i.e., the investment may be made either "inorganically" by buying a company in the target country or "organically" by expanding

operations of an existing business in that country.

In this background, this paper examines the trend of inward FDI in retail sector, impact of IFDI on retailing, its sooth sayingness, level and difference FDI agglomeration, spill-over effect and its diffusion status on Indian economy.

Origin of Research Issue: With 122 crore population, as per 2011 census, Indian economy is still beset with thirty percent population belongs to poverty line, huge unemployment and dispersion in wealth and income distribution. The urgent need of the hour is reorient of bureaucrats and policy mak-



ers to mitigate the adverse impact of foreign capitals and to generate favourable policy recommendations. A national level commission must be set up to look after the matters of foreign capitals and to evolve policies that will enable it to cope up with foreign technology. The propounding role of inward FDI in the growth process in retail sector has been now a debating issue in several countries including India. It is an intensive and humble attempt to analyze the causal, interactive, unidirectional, influencing and standardised relationship between inward Foreign Direct

Investment (IFDI) and economic growth in India and tries to analyze and empirically estimate the effect of FDI on economic agglomeration in India, using the chance approach for the period, 1980-81 to 2013-14 dividing into two periods of pre-liberalization and post-liberalization period.

Importance of foreign direct investment

Recently India crowned as World's 3rd largest economy by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). The

Foreign investors have an important role in economic development. This is because foreign investors have opened a new dimension by creating new industries in developing countries.

1. Integration into global economy: The financial crisis in global markets started in the year 2007 has made the outlook of Indian economy grim. While the consistently bureaucratic drift and volatile markets and the rupee plugging to an all-time low against the USD are some major concern at this moment, natu-

ral calamities and economic scandals seem to be the icing on the cake. Two decades ago, in the early 90's, India faced a similar crisis. At that time India's major concerns were the problem in balance of payments and poor foreign exchange reserves. Developing countries, India opened fifty one percent space for defence sector, which invite FDI, can gain access to a wider global and better platform in the world economy.

2. Economic growth: With the rear of foreign capital and technology the structured economic risks are mitigated and uniformed. This is the type of capital from which major sectors are enormously benefited from foreign direct investment. A remarkable inward inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI), Rs 287 crore in 1990 and Rs 103956 crore in 2013, in various industrial and economic sectors in India has boosted the economic life of country. However the recent announcements by the government of India on 100% FDI in telecom & defence sector, 100% FDI in single brand retail & 51% FDI in multi brand retail and 49% FDI in Insurance give us some ray of hope for the economic development.

3. Commerce and Trade: Foreign Direct Investments have opened a wide spectrum of opportunities in the trading of goods and services in India both in terms of import and export production. Products of superior quality are manufactured by various industries in India due to greater amount of FDI inflows in the country.

4. Technology diffusion and knowledge transfer – FDI apparently helps in the outsourcing of knowledge from India especially in

the Information Technology sector. Developing countries by inviting FDI can introduce world-class technology and technical expertise and processes to their existing working process. Foreign expertise can be an important factor in upgrading the existing technical processes.

Significance of foreign direct investment

1. Bridging Resource Gap: with the onset of open economy, capital markets are opened for foreign players. Foreign players are tried to infuse their capital and technology into the developing host countries business. Foreign investors play a pivotal role in bridging the available resources and required resources particularly in case of underdeveloped countries.

2. Capital Formation: Foreign Direct Investment in the form of foreign capital and knowledge plays a very important role in growth and development of a nation. It is very much vital in the case of underdeveloped and developing countries. Capital formation is an important parameter to growth and development. It rears and augments rapid expansion. It brings significant changes in technology transformation.

3. Strengthening Competitiveness: Foreign capital enhances competitiveness of domestic companies. It facilitates in production of stand-

ardisation and product diversification in the form of cost competitiveness and product specifications. Competitiveness brings investment sustainability and growth imperatives to a developing economy. Domestic capital stocks are diluted with foreign knowledge in an agile globalised environment that propounds ocean competitiveness.

4. Development of Infrastructure: Development presupposes growth. Growth suffixes development. Development rays from infrastructure dummy.

It is cited as a major hurdle for FDI inflows into India. This bottleneck in the form of poor infrastructure discourages foreign investors in investing in India. India's age old and biggest infrastructure problem is the supply of electricity. Power cuts are considered as a common problem and many industries are forced to close their business.

5. Augments Income Level of Skilled Workers: Despite a promising start after open economy on 24th July, 1991, there is a lingering debate among researchers and bureaucrats that whether foreign capitals have to be invited or not in domestic industries capital base. After a long discussion and watching process, ultimately foreign capitals are invited into host economy in private sectors as well as public sectors. As a result the for-

**TABLE-1, DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF STUDY VARIABLES
AT CONSTANT PRICES (Rs in cr)**

	Agriculture	Manufacture	Trade	Financing	Communication	GDP(Total)
Average	390620.032	345176.5238	308732.1	196046	185407.4286	1431607.3
Std Deviation	214380.255	375127.5159	399437.2	274358.1	191243.945	1440174.21
COV%	54.8820434	108.6770073	129.3799	139.9458	103.147941	100.598412
CAGR%	2.850271	5.6989232	6.2796	6.3279	5.2207009	4.835298

Source: Compiled and Computed from Economic Survey of India

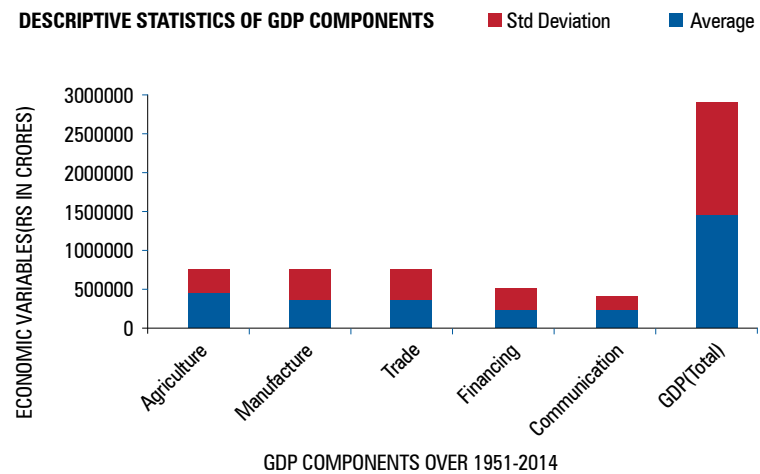
eign technological base capital needs professional and skilled workers to operate updated inputs and infrastructures. There is no denying fact that the skilled workers income level and standard of living have been automatically increased over time and hence long-term innovations came from foreign capitals into the threshold of developmental process(Ref: Table-1).

1. VOLATILITY IN GDP COMPONENTS: Table-1 portrays the descriptive statistics of study variables chosen for the model. The above central statistics reveals that over a period of 64 years from 1951 to 2014 the average coefficient of variation is highest in financing of 139.15 percent. The trade sector is in the second position in volatility being 129.38 percent and the third position is occupied by manufacturing sector with fluctuation level of 108.6770073 percent. There is a minimum variation in agriculture sector with 54.8820434 percent through the study period (Chart-1).

2. COMPOUNDED ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (CAGR): Table—1 discloses the variability position of study variables chosen for the

DESCRIPTIVE CHART - 1

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF GDP COMPONENTS



CAGR CHART - 2

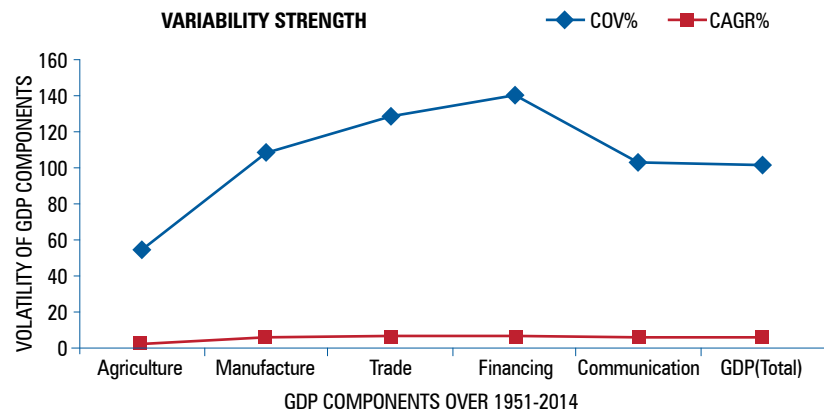


TABLE--3

FDI INWARD STOCK AS A PERCENTAGE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

	Asia(south)	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Iran, Islamic Republic	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
Average	6.0	4.2	4.5	1.4	5.9	4.6	30.7	1.3	9.4	10.4
Std Dev	3.553281	4.143831	2.039634	1.492396	4.624169	2.362154	23.54354	0.742622	3.220007	1.259021
COV%	59.17124	99.69271	44.85331	105.6458	78.456	51.19881	76.75776	56.12331	34.28564	12.08342
CAGR%	8.751301	13.26844	5.715898	3.560583	13.79653	4.702905	8.386469	8.882997	4.336738	1.339069

SOURCE: WORLD BANK DATA BASE

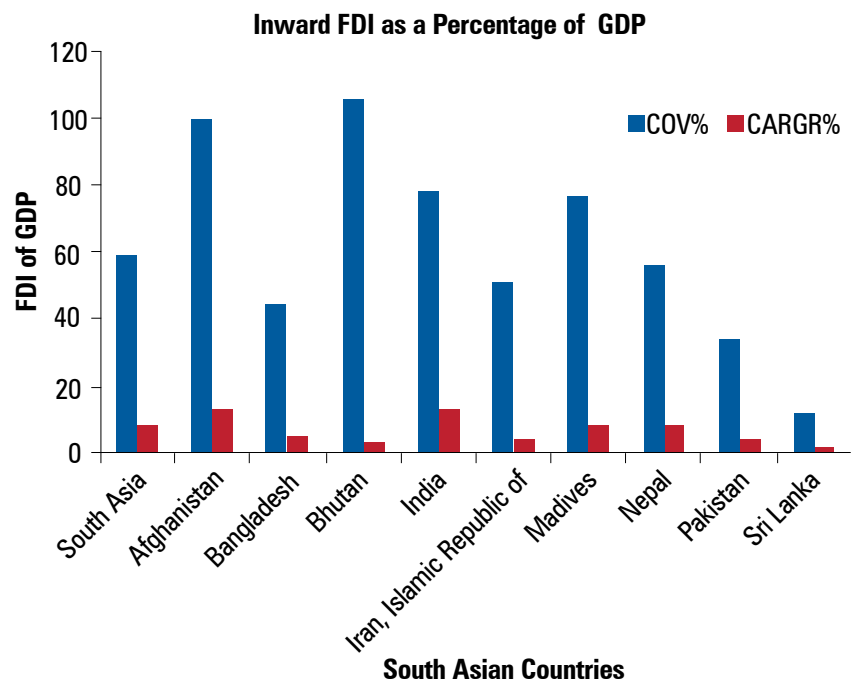
regression model. The above growth statistics reveals that over a period of 64 years from 1951 to 2014 the average compounded annual growth rate is highest in financing of 6.3279 percent. The trade sector is in the second position with CAGR being 6.2796 percent and the third position is occupied by manufacturing sector with CAGR of 5.6989232 percent. There is a minimum annual growth rate is 2.850271 percent in agriculture sector through the study period. This brings to light that there has been high growth in these industry sectors which has enabled for providing high returns to Indian gross domestic products (GDP). This also implies that there is enough scope for these industries to look out for growth opportunities and strive for providing propounding contribution to Indian GDP (Ref: Chart 2 & Table 3).

1. Average FDI Inward Stock: Table—3 portrays that the average FDI stock as a percentage of GDP of south Asian countries chosen for the analysis and interpretation. The above FDI stock as a percentage of GDP in south Asian countries reveals that over a period of 25 years from 1990 to 2014 the average rate is highest in Maldives of 10.40 percent. The Sri Lanka is in second position with 9.40 percent and third position is occupied by Pakistan.

2. Dispersion of FDI Inward Stock: Table—3 discloses the dispersion of FDI stock as a percentage of GDP of south Asian countries chosen for the analysis and interpretation. From the above table—3 it noticed that Maldives holds highest position followed by India and third position occupied by Afghanistan.

CAGR CHART - 3

DISCLOSURE FOR FDI AS A PERCENTAGE OF GDP OF SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES



TABLE—5

GDP AT CONSTANT PRICE—VECM (—1)

MODEL—1

$Y = f \{ (AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURE, TRADE, FINANCING, COMMUNICATION \text{ and } VECM (-1)) \}$

Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-statistics	Probability
C	-224.5756	207.8866	-1.080280	0.2846
D(AGRICULTURE)	1.032802	0.008771	117.7473	0.0000
D(MANUFACTURE)	0.996598	0.011808	84.39913	0.0000
D(TRADE)	0.997080	0.013616	73.22890	0.0000
D(FINANCING)	0.999289	0.009871	101.2338	0.0000
D(COMMUNICATION)	0.988811	0.021779	45.40177	0.0000
VECM(-1)	-0.256864	0.086854	-2.957403	0.0045
R-squared	0.899888	Mean dependent var	86701.16	
Adjusted R-squared	0.889876	S.D. dependent var	104757.2	
S.E. of regression	1167.474	Akaike info criterion	17.06751	
Sum squared resid	76327770	Schwarz criterion	17.30564	
Log likelihood	-530.6266	Hannan-Quinn criter.	17.16117	
F-statistic	83188.75	Durbin-Watson stat	1.824343	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Compiled and computed from economic survey of india

Method: Least square

TABLE—6				
GDP AT COSNTANT PRICE-VECM (-1)				
MODEL-2				
$Y=f\{(AGRICULTURE, COMMUNICATION, FINANCING, MANUFACTURE, TRADE, \text{ and } VECM (-1))\}$				
Variables	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-statistics	Probability
C	18.28706	72.00809	0.253958	0.8005
D(AGR)	-1.011546	0.006292	-160.7578	0.0000
D(COMM)	-0.998341	0.007394	-135.0173	0.0000
D(FCN)	1.001402	0.003851	260.0550	0.0000
D(MFG)	-1.003708	0.005304	-189.2280	0.0000
D(TRADE)	-0.994086	0.008372	-118.7334	0.0000
VECM(-1)	-0.341845	0.115860	-2.950499	0.0047
R-squared	0.999951	Mean dependent var	31260.21	
Adjusted R-squared	0.999945	S.D. dependent var	65146.28	
S.E. of regression	481.4975	Akaike info criterion	15.29768	
Sum squared resid	12751191	Schwarz criterion	15.53784	
Log likelihood	-467.2282	Hannan-Quinn criter.	15.39198	
F-statistic	186100.9	Durbin-Watson stat	1.624133	
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			
Source: Compiled and computed from economic survey of india				
Method: Least square				

3. Coefficient of Variation (COV %): Table-3 portrays the descriptive statistics of study countries chosen for investigation. The above central statistics reveals that over a period of 25 years from 1990 to 2014 the average coefficient of variation is highest in of 105.64 percent. The Afghanistan is in the second position in volatility being 99.69 percent and the third position is occupied by India with fluctuation level of 78.456 percent. There is a minimum variation is secured by Sri Lanka with 12.08 percent through the study period.

4. Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR %): The compounded annual growth rate is highest in India with 13.79 percent. The CAGR of inward FDI in Afghanistan holds second position is 13.268 percent. The third position is occupied by Nepal with 8.88 percent.

There is a minimum compounded annual growth rate in inward FDI as a percent of GDP is 1.339 percent in Sri Lanka during the study period of 1990-2014(Ref: Chart 3, Table 5 & 6).

Conclusion and suggestions

As the nature of research on foreign direct investment is difficult to confine in a specific disciplines, we conclude our discussion on some specific issues:

1. Policy Restructuring: Our prime job is to enhance foreign investment and technology. Technology experts are vehemently believed that a more liberal policy regime, industrial labour market reforms, and infrastructure investment are needed for economic smooth in the form of foreign knowledge and capital infusion.
2. Infrastructure Development: Infrastructure is an imperative to de-

velopment especially in third world countries. While infrastructure improvement surely merits a close attention, one is not so sure if the extent of the reforms and the quantum of foreign investment inflow are positively related.

3. Government Intervention: Interventions by policy makers need selectivity, and strategic intent. Comparative experience seems to clearly favour such a policy stance.

4. Market Expansion: Small retailers will not be crowded out, but would strengthen market positions by turning innovative and contemporary product development with the help of modern technology and knowledge.

5. Adjustment Speed: The error correction speed of the VECM model from short run to long-run equilibrium stage is VECM (-1) is 25.6864 percent (Table—5) per year that satisfies the model one. There is an indication of significant positive impulse between government policy and growth in foreign direct investment.

6. Adjustment Speed: The short-run adjustment speed of the model two to long-run equilibrium stage is expressed in terms of VECM (-1). The speed of model two is VECM (-1) is 34.1845 percent (Table—6) per year that satisfies the model two. There is an indication of better significant positive impulse between government policy and growth in foreign direct investment.

Epilogue: The object of any welfare country is immune our economy, taking continuous structured risk and uncertainty, is to create wealth and earn stability strength with rational and objective orientation lacking exploitation, controlling violation and internal peace and external understanding.

INFRASTRUCTURE IS IMPERATIVE TO DEVELOPMENT... BUT ONE IS NOT SO SURE IF THE EXTENT OF REFORMS AND THE QUANTUM OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT INFLOW ARE POSITIVELY RELATED

In concluding, the study is subject to the following caveats. First, our sample period and accordingly the sample size are somewhat limited due to data availability. Second, sample data is collected through annual reports which are grouped, compiled and computed for analysis and interpretation. Despite these potential limitations, the analysis and interpretation to some extent augments our understanding on the nature of movement of cross-country capital infusion and global technology transmission across economic regions invigorating growth and development.

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'COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANTS PLAY A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE IN DESIGNING THE COSTING SYSTEM IN THE OIL INDUSTRY'

Interview of **CMA S K Barua**, Director (Finance), NRL

MA What have been the major initiatives taken during your tenure with this organization? What is your immediate plan?

Well let me say that as a CFO my job is to deliver commercial insight to our business- in other words everyone from the plant manager to the peon should know what business we are doing and how we can do it better financially. To do this I need to encourage flow of information and facilitate transparency of our financial performances across the organization and that is exactly what I am trying to do in that last 12 months.

Pricing of POL products in India is somewhat complicated and needs un-

derstanding of the whole process. The mechanism of subsidy sharing makes it more complex, particularly while addressing accounting issues. These needs to analyzed and meaningfully presented and that has been my major initiative

We had numbers of outstanding issues, both within the industry and outside, which were lying open in our books of accounts, and, frankly speaking, that was my next target and with the assistance of all stakeholders I have been able to successfully close a number of them.

I am now trying to provide some insights to the different functions of the refining business so as to ensure that decisions are based on indebt analysis

Besides, with the firm announcement in this current budget regarding adoption of Indian Accounting Standard by Indian companies, we are thinking of voluntarily adopting the same from the financial year 2015-16. This along with the new provisions of the Company's Act will be our major challenges in the coming months

MA As we know in large oil companies turnover and profits margins are essential indicators of the company's efficiency. What are some important financial indicators for Numaligarh Refinery Limited? Some of the key financial indicators of NRL for the last 3 years are as follows:

Indicators	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14
a) Sales turnover gross	14,067.86	8,752.88	9,872.15
b) Profit after tax	183.70	144.26	371.09
c) Profit before tax	287.46	262.86	562.65
d) Net worth	2,699.25	2,757.44	2,990.83
e) PAT as a %age of net worth	7%	5%	12%
f) Earnings per share	2.50	1.96	5.04
g) Book value per share	36.69	37.49	40.66

MA Ten years down the line, what growth do you see in this sector? What are the major opportunities and threats of this sector in India?

India's economic growth is closely correlated to the demand in energy. Demand for oil and gas remains the main source from meeting the country's energy requirement. With the trend for rapid industrialization and growth in automobiles, power and fertilizer, oil and gas which today contribute 45% to 50% of the country's total energy consumption will remain the major source of energy.

Government of India is committed to accelerate production & exploration of oil and gas in the country. The Budget announcement to build infrastructure, particularly, to lay additional 15000 KMs of gas pipeline in PPP module is a very welcome move.

I personally feel that availability of qualified human resources in our country is the biggest opportunity for us to grow in this sector and our threat is political instability in certain Oil producing nations leading to volatility of oil prices.

MA Numaligarh Refinery Limited (NRL) has implemented a tripartite B2B (Business to Business) integration with upstream oil companies and also has entered into a strategic agreement for commercialization and production of petroleum wax. How will this strategy help NRL to gain a competitive edge?

We have an annual trade of around Rs. 9000 crore with upstream oil companies viz ONGC and OIL and with implementation of B2B we will be able to fully automate the entire complex business process of crude oil supply and invoicing.

Wax is a new addition to our product slate and we will be producing both Paraffin wax and Microcrystalline wax which will improve our refinery margins. The Paraffin wax market is highly fragmented. Marketing of paraffin wax, which will be unlike other liquid POL products, will now be our major challenge in this financial year.

MA In what areas of your business

will you be looking for further investment or joint venture partnerships?

We would primarily look into investments in our core areas of business, i.e., oil and gas as well as in energy sector. We are planning expansion of our refinery from 3.0 MMTPA to 9.0 MMTPA as there will be adequate demand in the eastern part of the country by 2020 and NRL can most optimally meet this requirement. We are also looking into investments on pipeline infrastructure from India to Bangladesh and some selective power plants in this region in the near future.

MA Oil firms are facing severe problems due to financing issues. Do you foresee a change in the business model of companies?

Oil Marketing Companies often face problems on liquidity due to delay in settlement of subsidy. I think this is temporary and with the deregulation in oil prices these issues will disappear.

MA Should fuel prices be set by the oil companies itself rather than the Government? And in the absence of subsidies, will the oil companies be able to maintain their competitive position?

Government of India has already deregulated pricing of Motor Spirit. This is a welcome move. The complete deregulation will definitely bring in a lot of competitiveness amongst the OMCs and Private retailers the benefits of which will pass on to the general consumer.

MA Numaligarh Refinery Ltd launches online bill tracking system. How it will be beneficiary for your organization?

Online Bill Tracking is another effort to bring in e-governance and transparency in our dealing with the outside world. I am confident that vendors' confidence to work with NRL will substantially go up and we expect a much wider participation in our tenders.

MA When it comes to corporate ethics, not everyone is alike. So how

does your organization strike a balance?

As Company we had initiated number of good Corporate Governance in line with those as laid down by SEBI though we are not mandatorily required to do so. With a view to be transparent in our commercial dealings we have adopted integrity pact with major vendors [above Rs. 1 crore] which is a tool promoted by Transparency International with whom we have a laid down agreement. Such Integrity Pact forms a part of the contract and these are monitored by Independent External Monitor appointed by us.

MA How could proper Cost Management system play an important role in the overall growth of oil refinery sector in India?

Cost Accounting System plays an important role in the Oil Industry particularly for determining cost of production like power, steam, petroleum products etc. and finalizing the prices of decontrolled products.

MA Can you identify significant role of the Cost and Management Accountant professionals in this sector?

Cost and Management Accountants plays a very important role in designing the Costing System in the Oil Industry as these data analysis and subdivision of cost are exclusively used by us for determining the cost of a process or of a product particularly products in which we are competing in other sector. A recent case in NRL relates an item called Bharat Metal Gas Cutter which competes with Acetylene Gas and Cost and management records had been a great help for us.

MA What do you expect from the new government for the development of this industry?

Our new Government has been proactive and has taken number of initiatives particularly with regard to pricing of natural gas, de-regulation of auto fuel transparency in the commercial buildings etc. I expect that there will be substantial flow of funds in this sector particularly FIs in the area of oil exploration and which will ensure sustenance of oil production in the country.

HIDDEN IN PLAIN SIGHT: THE TAX EFFECT OF NON-TARIFF CHANGES IN THE UNION BUDGET

The changes made in this year's Budget in the so-called non-tariff areas are significant for their potential to bring additional revenues. But taxpayers are exposed to a double whammy of publicly-listed taxation and subtle changes barely visible above the Budget waterline which are certain to increase their tax burden



**Dr. Ravindran
Pranatharthy**
Advocate – Indirect
Taxes & IPRs

WHEN someone caught W.C. Fields the popular atheist American comedian reclining in his bed but with a Bible in his hand, he was reported to have shrugged off the discovery by exclaiming that he was at the Bible “looking for loopholes”. Well, the Union Budget that was presented on the last day of February has been extensively commented upon and the known features of its tax proposals have been made all the more known by now. But, it is the tax loopholes or rather the hidden taxation in the Budget that should interest us even more than the explicit taxation. It is customary for the Budgets especially at the Union level to reveal new taxation and conceal potential additional taxation in its fine print or in the labyrinth of so-called non-tariff notifications. Beware of the word “rationalization” when uttered by politicians or the tax babus. It is usually a euphemism for silent tax damage by way of smart changes in the law without appearing as possessed of an upfront tax effect. Only a deeper analysis by pundits trained in the arena would reveal collateral damage to the taxpayers beyond the publicly-notified tax increases. For example, a tax exemption policy statement would state that in an existing tax notification with a ta-

ble of exempted items, the list is rationalized by substituting the existing table with a new table of goods. The new table could conveniently leave out a commodity or two, barely coming to notice. The omitted items could be more important to the trade which would now be leviable to tax without a public fanfare. Here and there, a provision in the law would be tweaked, curtailed or the nomenclature of tax categories altered in subtle manner without any apparent clue to its tax potential. But such modifications could produce unpleasant tax impact to the persons and businesses affected by the cleverness of the babus involved in the Budget tax-making. For another example, we could note the statutory change in the law made in the last year's Budget relating to the scope of the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over the orders passed by CESTAT, the Union Indirect tax Tribunal. The Apex Court had previously been given statutory appellate jurisdiction over the Tribunal in matters relating to the determination of rate of tax or the determination of assessable value. But the scope of “determination of rate of duty” was rationalized to include questions relating to taxability arising from the orders of the Tribunal. This neatly and phenomenally expanded the scope of appellate

jurisdiction of the top Court and simultaneously curtailed the recourse to the Jurisdictional High Courts. More issues such as on exemption and refunds now potentially have to go to Supreme Court and the hapless litigants finding the pursuit of litigation at the Supreme Court a time-consuming as well as an expensive proposition (with a huge 30% interest for delay in tax payment in service tax cases including even the period spent in litigation) may opt out of the competition with the State and pay up the tax demands – irrespective of the justice and fairness of the levies – which is exactly what the intent behind such a legislative tweaking of the law was.

There has not been a Budget which has honestly estimated and declared its true and complete tax effect. Perhaps there cannot be one as long as tax-collecting babus have also an assured hand in the tax-making. In such a situation, all we can do is to remain vigilant and look for unannounced taxing loopholes in the manner of W.C. Fields and try to grasp how much more would be the aggregate taxation of the tax part of the Budget. In this article, we will analyze the Indirect tax proposals in the latest Union Budget and study some subtle and subaltern changes designed with a potential tax effect which has not been made explicit. The publicly notified tax changes – both concessions and new taxes– are too well-known by now to repeat. Here we will shine our light on the hidden taxation by looking into the tax fine print.

Service tax: the favourite whipping Boy Removing the Quality of Mercy - The sad disappearance of Section 80

The law of service tax contained a measure vide section 80 of the Finance Act, 1994 by which the taxpayer could advance a plea for extinction of all penalties mindlessly levied on him by adjudicators if he could show a reasonable excuse for not discharging service tax liability. The judicially accepted excuses ranged a wide spectrum such as newness of the tax, the taxpayer being a small entity unused to the legal complexities, confusion in the implementation of the law, interpretational chaos, availability of tax credit against the tax demanded and genuine legal belief etc. The presence of this section 80 was the bulwark against executive arbitrariness in imposition of penalties which often could exceed the tax payable. The only quality of mercy in the otherwise draconian law of service tax was founded in this section. It goes without saying that such a clause of penalty forgiveness would have been anathema to the tax administration. This lat-

est Budget has removed this Section 80 lock, stock and barrel. There is no explanation from the Finance Minister on the need for throwing off this taxpayer-friendly provision in the law of service tax which served as bedrock of justice for long years. Now the floodgates of tax penalties have been opened and the abolition of the mercy provision of section 80 would see litigating taxpayers being inundated with huge penalties which it would be difficult to ward off even at the Appellate and Tribunal levels. A sizable part of tax would additionally accrue to the tax department as penalties owing to the disappearance of this measure of mercy.

Roping in any third parties to pay the service tax on reverse charge basis

In general, the service tax is a levy normally imposable on persons providing the taxable service. However, in its eagerness to levy tax on difficult-to-control service providers, the law of service tax went to the extent of levying tax on persons receiving the services. This is known as the reverse service tax. Since the first of July, 2012 the provisions relating to reverse tax had been contained in notification 30/2012. The services taxable on a reverse basis were notified in the form of a table in that notification. The columns of the table till they stood upto 28th February went like this:

Sl.No. (1)	Description of a service (2)	Percentage of service tax payable by the person providing service (3)	Percentage of service tax payable by the person receiving the service (4)
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Thus, the reverse tax was liable to be paid either fully or partly as the case may be, by the person receiving the service as per column (4) above. This had been the position till 28th February 2015. However, the Budget has inserted an amendment to this arrangement by means of a new notification No 7/2015 which takes effect from 1st March 2015 itself. The standing table is modified and you can see the tax mischief in the change. The revised table is as follows:

Sl.No. (1)	Description of a service (2)	Percentage of service tax payable by the person providing service (3)	Percentage of service tax payable by any person liable for paying service tax other than the service provider (4)
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This is a very serious change in the legal liability on account of reverse tax. The tax administration can task any third person with liability to pay the tax on reverse basis and that unfortunate person need not even be a service recipient. There are no guiding principles in the law as to how to fasten third persons who have nothing to with the provision of or receipt of the service with such reverse tax liability. The amendment reads like an enforcement of recovery and is akin to the draconian Section 87 which gives power to the tax babus to coerce the dues of service tax defaulters. One of such powers enables the tax officials to direct any person from whom any money has to be paid to the service tax defaulter on their mutual business between each other, instead to pay the specified sum to the tax department. One can expect more persons to fall into the net of service tax no matter that they are neither service providers nor service receivers.

Going from Caesar to Caesar

An appeal has long been provided from an order issued by the Appellate Commissioner to the tax Tribunal CESTAT in export rebate cases inter alia. Now that jurisdiction of a higher forum is curtailed and export rebate appeals would be restricted to revision proceedings before the department itself where it would be decided by an officer whose official rank is similar to that of an appellate commissioner. Confining appeals to be decided within the Department is a sure way to curtail decisions going against the Revenue. Any authority asked to adjudicate an appeal ought to be of a rank higher than the officer whose order is under appeal/revision. This is elementary justice. Thus, now because of a Budget amendment to section 86 of the Finance Act 1994, service exporters would be proverbially going from Caesar to Caesar which is in effect no justice at all. Of course, the administration could expect to reap more favourable revenues by denying export rebate claims.

Recovery of admitted but delayed Service tax dues without due process

The department had earlier provided in the service tax rules which are subordinate to the Act that if any taxpayer had declared tax liability in his tax returns but for some reason could not pay the tax, the tax dues could be recovered as though of a deliberate defaulter and without the due process of show cause notice, personal hearing and passing of a speaking order with appeal etc. However, the Judiciary has come down hard on such subordinate rules and emphasised the primacy of due process when the

Act did not provide for such a power. Now the Budget has amended section 73 of the Finance Act to provide for the power of summary recovery of tax dues without having to go through the due process and without giving any time to the tax payer who might be in acute circumstances.

Increase in penalty to force faster payment of Service tax

There was a time not long ago when the Courts held that no penalty could be imposed on taxpayers if they did not have guilty intent to commit a violation of the law. This was consistent with the reasoning that taxation offenses are synthetic violations invented by the law and not 'real' crimes such as robbery, theft, murder etc which have to be punished to the utmost to safeguard the life and limbs of people who constitute the civil society. However, this requirement of "mens rea" for tax offenses is gone and the Courts have approved with favourable rulings penal provisions in the statutes which punish contraventions where no mens rea is involved or could be proved to exist. Of course tax statutes also seek to penalize tax offenses involving mens rea with greater consequences such as arrest and prosecution. Even here, the standard of charge is the assumption by the tax administration of guilty intent on the part of the alleged tax offender and it is for the alleged offender to prove his innocence beyond reasonable doubt. Such is the level of injustice in penal provisions obtaining in the tax statutes.

Now section 76 of the Finance Act 1994 is a penal provision that imposes penalty for non-payment of or delayed payment of service tax and it does not require a guilty intention on the part of the taxpayer (The mens rea section is in section 78 of the Act). Till this Budget, penalty under this section 76 was levied at an affordable Rupees 100 per day of the duration of the default and the maximum sum to which the penalty could be extended was 50% of the service tax involved. The Budget has toughened this section 76 by substituting the mild penalty of Rs 100 per day with a steep hike of 10% of the service tax involved. The intent behind the move is to force tax recalcitrants to quicken the payment of tax dues or suffer a heavier penalty.

Targeting reimbursements on actual, extra-contractual costs

The Department of Service tax was welcome to charge tax on consideration for taxable services provided but was not allowed by the Judiciary to include reimbursed ex-

penditures in the assessable value. As a matter of fact, the service tax rules also provide for such exclusion in limited circumstances where the service provider acted as a pure agent of the service receiver in incurring certain costs which are reimbursed. The department true to its nature has in this Budget introduced a new definition of taxable “consideration” in section 67 of the Finance Act, 1994, which specifically has in its cross-hairs the reimbursable expenditures. The new definition with a considerable potential for extra tax outgo for the taxpayers is as follows:

“109. In section 67 of the 1994 Act, in the Explanation, for clause (a), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

‘(a) “consideration” includes—

(i) any amount that is payable for the taxable services provided or to be provided;

(ii) **any reimbursable expenditure or cost incurred by the service provider and charged, in the course of providing or agreeing to provide a taxable service, except in such circumstances, and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed”.**

(iii) any amount retained by the lottery distributor or selling agent from gross sale amount of lottery ticket in addition to the fee or commission, if any, or, as the case may be, the discount received, that is to say, the difference in the face value of lottery ticket and the price at which the distributor or selling agent gets such ticket.’

Central excise

Summary Recovery of Central Excise dues shown on the Excise Returns without resorting to due process:

Quite unmindful of the helpful and appreciable de-fanging of the draconian Rule 8(3A) of Central Excise Rules in the last year’s Budget under which manufacturers could breathe easy on the delayed payment of their admitted excise duty dues though with the burden of statutory interest of 18% plus an extra 1% penalty, this Budget has sort of revived the anti-industry provision that prevailed till last year by writing a new provision in section 11A of the Central Excise Act to give power to the department to recover admitted duty dues declared in the excise returns without having to show due process, that is, without having to wait or having to issue show cause notice, grant personal hearing and pass a speaking order etc. Manufacturers who are not paid by the customers and who sincerely declare the dues in their returns and who will incur huge interest and penalty eventually when they make remittance of the delayed duty could now be harassed by tax babus at the ground level. This is the effect of

the new section sole intent of which seems to be to force Manufacturers to find money somehow to pay whatever the circumstances. The disconnect and dichotomy in the thinking at the top levels of the government and the tax-collecting babus who write these changes in the tax law can be easily seen here. If the aim is to make it easier to do business in India and boost national manufacturing, the amendment to section 11A of the Central Excise Act is not a step in that direction, to put it mildly. The tax measures do not appear to be in consonance with the government’s aim of “Make in India”.

New Penalty to force faster payment of Central Excise duty

The Budget has also inserted a new penalty in section 11AC by which non-payment of excise duty on time even without mens rea would incur a penalty of 10%. Again, the objective seems to be to speed up duty payment on the pain of paying an additional 10% penalty apart from the steep interest of 18%. These provisions are more likely to hurt genuine manufacturers in real difficulties rather than incorrigible non-payers or late payers who will be a miniscule minority among the excise assesseees.

Conclusion

The changes made in this year’s Budget in the so-called non-tariff areas are significant for their potential to bring additional revenues. Such changes may also induce compliance issues and invite executive harassment on the ground. The taxpayers are exposed to a double whammy of publicly listed taxation and subtle changes barely visible above the Budget waterline which are certain to increase their tax burden. The tax effect of the budget fine print has been an area of concern. Indeed it may be doubtful if the Finance Ministers who present the Budgets with hope and optimism would be aware of the collateral damage of the tax fine print. Therefore, it is high time that the non-tariff changes with tax impact are not implemented without a time-bound institutionalized study of their effect – for good or not. The taxpayers deserve to be informed of their tax burdens in a transparent fashion without the devices of legal legerdemain. This expectation is a right of the taxpayers since it is a presumption of the law that the taxpayers cannot be ignorant of the law. The tax incidence in the law with all its consequences has to be clear and unhidden for that state of tax bliss to be presumed to prevail. **MA**

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BUDGET 2015: AN ACCENT ON INDIRECT TAX REFORM

Concessions in the Direct tax levies resulted in a Revenue loss of Rs.8,315 crore. Additional Revenue is proposed to be mobilized by way of additional indirect tax levies to the tune of Rs.23,383 crore. To that extent, the tax proposals must be considered regressive



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TCA Sangeetha

FINANCE Minister Mr.Arun Jetley adopted certain broad themes in finalizing his tax proposals in Budget 2015. These included

- A. Measures to curb black money
- B. Job creation through revival of growth and investment and promotion of domestic manufacturing and 'Make in India'.
- C. Minimum government and maximum governance to improve the ease of doing business
- D. Benefits to middle class taxpayers
- E. Improving the quality of life and public health through Swachh Bharat initiatives;
- F. Stand alone proposals to maximize benefits to the economy.

He announced measures to deal with the problem of Black money effectively. These included the proposed introduction of Black Money Bill. Failure to disclose foreign accounts in the Indian Income Tax Return will be visited with imprisonment for 10 years and a Hefty fine. A new definition of the offence of concealment of income is being attempted which will take into account, the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. The Bill in this regard has been approved by the Cabinet and will come up before the Parliament in the Budget Session itself. This is a welcome announcement which will boost the confidence of the honest taxpayer in the new government and its ability to implement promises made during the elections and also before the Supreme Court. Details of the Bill should be awaited with keen interest.

Implementation of the General Anti Avoidance Rule (GAAR) has been postponed by two years. Since many of the provisions of the Direct Tax Code have already been incorporated in the present Indian Income Tax Act, 1961, Govt. had decided to ditch the DTC. Taxpayers, Tax Administrators and Consultants will heave a sigh of relief.

Corporate Tax Rates

The major announcement in the Budget related to the proposed reduction of corporate tax rate from the present 30% to 25% in a phased manner in the next 4 years. The FM pointed out that the present basic rate of 30% made our domestic industry uncompetitive. Still, due to excessive exemptions, the effective corporate tax rate is only 23%. The regime of exemptions has led to pressure groups, litigation and loss of Revenue. The phased reduction over the next 4 years will lead to higher level of investment, higher growth and more jobs. Tax exemptions and profit-linked incentives will all be rationalized. The changes will start from the next financial year. The following table will show the maximum and minimum tax rates in certain selected countries:

Name of the Country	Minimum Tax Rate (%)	Maximum Tax Rate (%)	No.of Slabs
USA	10	39.6	7
U.K	20	45	3
China	3	45	7
Brazil	7.5	27.5	4
The Netherlands	36.25	52	4
India	10	30	3

Source: Economic Times dt.2nd March, 2015

Exemptions are to be reduced in the next 4 years. India competes with countries like China, Russia and Israel for Capital. China reduced its rate to 25% in 2008. Israel and Indonesia cut the rates to 25% in 2010. U.K will reduce the corporate tax rate to 20% in 2015. Mauritius, Singapore and the U.K have respective corporate tax rates of 15%, 17% and 21%. Companies in these countries are unable to fully use tax credits in their home countries for taxes paid by the Indian subsidiaries. The proposed reduction in India's tax rates will benefit those companies.

Taxing the Super-Rich

The FM announced the abolition of wealth tax on individuals and companies. The Revenue gain was only Rs.1,000 crores and not worth the effort. Simultaneously he announced a surcharge of 2% on individuals with incomes of Rs.1 crore and above and companies with incomes over Rs.10 crores. While the proposed rate reduction will take place only in the next year, the introduction of additional surcharge with immediate effect will increase the tax burden on companies which will have to shell out an extra 2% cess resulting in the corporate tax burden being 34.6%. The FM has avoided the stigma of favouring corporate houses and the superrich.

Personal Tax

There was no announcement regarding change in the slabs or rates for individuals. They will continue to pay a 10%, 20% and 30% plus applicable surcharges. The FM however announced increased in the limit of deduction for health insurance premium, deduction on account of specified diseases of serious nature, additional deduction for differently abled persons, enhancement of the deduction on account of contribution to pension fund and the new pension schemes and doubling the transport allowance from Rs.800 to 1600 per month which will benefit the salaried class. In para 126 of the Budget Speech, the FM pointed out that an individual taxpayer will get tax benefit of Rs.4,44,200/- though the slabs and rates remain untouched.

Indirect Taxes

It is in the field of indirect taxes that Budget 2015 scores heavily in Revenue Mobilization and alteration of rates. Service tax is being raised from 12.36% to 14%. All services including telephone Bills, A.C Restaurants, Life Insurance Premium, and Purchase of Flats, will also be costlier.

In addition, the FM has introduced a new Swachh Bharat Cess up to 2% on Value of many or all taxable

services from a notified date. The total service tax will go up to 16%.

Marginal increase has been made in the rate of effective median rate of Central Excise Duty levied on goods manufactured in India from 12.36% to 12.50%. Cars like Honda City will be costlier. Service tax will be levied on entertainment and amusement facilities which were exempt hitherto. Time limit for availing Cenvat Credit or input services has been extended from 6 months to one year. Penalty provisions for non-payment or short payment of duty and service tax will now depend on the stage of proceedings. Penalty will increase depending on the gravity of the evasion. Exemption hitherto provide for services of mutual fund distribution has been withdrawn. As usual, Excise duty on certain types of cigarettes has been increased. Still-Video-Cameras will cost less hereafter because of the reduction in the effective customs duty from 23.9% to 12.88%. Imported Tablets and Tablet manufactured in India will cost less; so also leather footwear. Life Insurance Service is exempted from service tax. Transport of goods by Road will suffer a higher service tax rate. Tickets for such events like a Cricket match, Tennis match or hockey match, ballet and theater performances as well as concerts and pageants will henceforth be costlier. If the ticket cost Rs.500 per head, service tax will be levied. A Folk Artist or a classical singer or

Dancer will suffer service tax if the fee charged is Rs. One lakh. Air Passengers in the Business class will also pay a higher service tax. Chit fund services and Lottery marketing have also been brought in the service tax net. Locally manufactured Mobile handsets, LED Lamps, pagers, Ambulance, and Incense Sticks will be cheaper. Imported Mobile phones and Tablet Computer and condensed Milk will be costlier.

GST

The FM announced in Para 96 of the Budget Speech that the introduction of the Bill to amend the Constitution of India for paving the way for Goods and Services Tax, there will be a transformative change in the way our economy functions. GST will add buoyancy to the Economy by developing a common Indian market and reducing the cascading effect on the cost of Goods and Services. GST will be implemented from next year.

Conclusion

Concessions in the Direct tax levies resulted in a Revenue loss of Rs.8,315 crores. Additional Revenue is pro-

posed to be mobilized by way of additional indirect tax levies to the tune of Rs.23,383 crores. To that extent, the tax proposals must be considered regressive. But there are welcome changes in direct tax administration by way of redefinition of indirect transfers and enhancement of limits for applying transfer pricing norms.

It is difficult to fault the Budget. It is certainly different from the budget presented from the last 5 years. GST will replace a series of existing taxes like Excise duty, Service tax and Value Added Tax. It will streamline the tax administration and result in higher tax collection for both the Centre and the States. Economic growth can be pushed up by 2%. The black money moves will push up the tax GDP ratio. The Accent on 'Make-in-India' campaign will be specially welcomed by Indian manufacturer. Several measures have been announced for providing easy norms

for starting a business. Place of Effective Management and Control under the Indian Income Tax law is being amended so as to plug a loop hole in the assessment of multinational companies. The FM has announced that the recommendations of the Tax Administrative Reforms Commission are being studied and will be implemented from next year onwards. It is to be hoped that the Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Indirect Taxes will be given a higher status though not on par with the IRS in USA. This can certainly provide for a more mature and efficient tax administration. Experience in Foreign countries shows that an independent tax authority can lead to a higher tax collections and a more efficient tax administration. **MA**

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TAX TITBITS



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Highlights of Budget, 2015

THE Finance Bill, 2015 follows the usual pattern in tinkering with law with many minor and a few major amendments, which could have formed part of a separate Amendment Bill, especially because the Finance Minister had indicated the dropping of Direct Taxes Code, 2010 and implementation of the recommendations of Tax Administrative Reform Commission. He has informed the House that these recommendations are under active consideration of the Government. Since many more amendments would require the law to be made simpler, a better course is to constitute a new Commission with representation from trade and industry besides profession and administration.

A major reform is dropping the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. The other is the promise of reduction in tax rate on companies from 30% to 25% in the next five years coupled with discontinuance of all tax incentives. Oddly, new incentives have been given by liberalising weighted deduction under section 80JJAA by reducing the requisite number of new workmen from hundred to fifty. The scope of this provision has been narrowed down by an amendment with effect from 1.4.2014 making it applicable only to factory employees to nullify a decision accepting application of the section for software firms. White collar employees are also sought to be excluded.

Liberal concessions are proposed by way of additional depreciation at 20% under section 32(1)(ia) and allowance for new investments at 15% thereby granting 35% deduction for new investments over and above the normal rate of depreciation. But these concessions are confined to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. There is no reason, why this concession could not be extended to the States more backward. Concessions are announced for alternative investment funds, Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) and Infrastructure Investment Trust (Invit). These are well merited. Contributions to Swachh Bharat Kosh, Clean Ganga Fund and the National Fund for Control of Drug Abuse will qualify for deduction at 100%.

There is a promise of serious steps to tackle black money by way of two Bills one for concealment of foreign assets and income and the other for evasion within India making them punishable with imprisonment upto ten years. The Money Laundering Act, 2002 and the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 are beefed up, while the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 is proposed to be replaced. All the measures are meant to provide for confiscation. Tackling tax evasion being a matter of investigation, making the law stricter by itself cannot achieve its purpose. The two Bills are apparently

expected to follow an one-time offer of immunity for returns voluntarily admitting liability, so as to constitute an amnesty, though the terms of these Bills have not been indicated.

Monetising gold is another step, which would be effective only if the proposed bonds are accompanied by an amnesty at least as a limited one to tax only on withdrawal or transfer. As otherwise, it will go the way of earlier Gold Bonds.

There has been updating of ceiling with reference to the fall in value of money in relief provisions to sections 80D, 80DD, 80DDB, 80U, 80CCC, 80CCD. Similar update of the ceiling for section 40A(3) and 269SS and 269T by raising the limit from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 was expected, especially since the scope of section 269SS and 269T is expanded to cover more areas.

There has been a widespread disappointment that the general exemption limit would continue to be Rs.2.5 lakhs, the explanation for which is hardly convincing as they refer to increased tax abatements in Chapter VI-A,

while a higher exemption limit alone would have left cash in the hands of the taxpayers providing a source for funds for savings.

The Finance Bill, 2015 does not conform to all the requirement of a sound economic policy for promoting growth. The Finance Bill should encourage savings and investments besides protecting poor from the inflation which is inevitable during period of growth. Food Security Bill, 2013 should have been revived to protect the poor. Increase of service tax will fuel inflation.

There has been complaint from five women Ministers for inadequate allotment to their Ministries, so that they cannot undertake the projects for promoting their ministerial tasks. It is because the Finance Minister has tied up his own hands to honor the commitment of earlier Government to the target of fiscal deficit at 4.1% on the advice from economists tied up to the Government and contrary to the advice of independent economists. Curtailment of public expenditure would have an adverse impact on growth.

News from Central Board of Direct Taxes

Safe Harbour Rules extended to domestic transactions

THE Central Board of Direct Taxes has issued a Notification No.11 of 2015 dated 4th February, 2015 extending the application of Safe Harbour Rules to specified domestic transactions, so as to spare such transactions from application of Transfer Pricing Rules, a wel-

come measure. The proposal in the Finance Bill, 2015 to increase the limit for non-application of Transfer Pricing Rules for domestic transactions from Rs.5 crores to Rs.20 crores is part of the package to make the impact of Transfer Pricing Rules lighter on trade and industry.

Disallowance under section 40(a)(i) can be proportionate

SECTION 40(a)(i) providing for disallowance of payments to non-residents without deduction of tax at source will have application only to the extent of such payment is liable to income-tax. Where only a part of such payment is liable, the disallowance of non-deduc-

tion would be proportionate as has been conceded by Circular No. 3 of 2015 dated 12.2.2015. The same logic should have application for section 40(a)(ia) covering payments to residents.

All unspecified payments are self-assessment tax

Draft Circular No.2 of 2015 dated 10th February, 2015 would concede that all payments made before the due date for filing return will be treated as payments toward self-assessment tax and will count for reckoning interest payable for late filing of return. It has been considered necessary to clarify the matter, because section 234A does not refer to credit for self-as-

essment tax. Taxes, which are paid during the financial year towards the tax on income for the same financial year should be taken as advance tax and such tax paid from 1st April to the due date for filing return should be self-assessment tax with both required to be considered as payments for purposes of levy of interest under section 234A.

Prosecutions – Beware!

PRESS Release dated 12th February, 2015 warns taxpayers, that the Government was so far concerned with civil consequences i.e., revenue augmentation, but it has decided that as a credible deterrence against generation of black money, the Government has shifted focus to prosecution for tax evasion and in pursuance of the same, six hundred

and twenty eight complaints have been filed upto December, 2014. This Press Release falls in line with the intended proposals to deal with black money in the Finance Minister's speech to deal with tax evasion. **MA**

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FDI & Economic Growth

Role of CMAs

• **Suitability of FDI-** Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) plays a significant role in the development of the nation. It is very much imperative in the case of underdeveloped and developing countries. FDI plays an important role of bridging the gap between the available resources and the required resources. It plays an important role in the long-term development of a country not only as a source of capital but also for enhancing competitiveness of the domestic economy through transfer of technology, intensifying infrastructure, raising productivity and generating new employment opportunities. Thus CMAs through Resource mapping, Risk Mapping and Capital Rationing of corporate sources can improve cost competitiveness and project viability.

• **Impact of FDI in Retail Sector-**FDI in retail will make way for inflow of knowledge from international experts which can give boost to the overall infrastructural growth of the industry. This will improve the efficiency of the supply chain, which will bring down the wastage, increase efficiency and reduce the overall cost to the consumer. FDI in retail will mean that the farming community will have a new support group with a common interest which is expected to give a great push to productivity. The CMAs can assist management by applying Quality costing, to improve supply chain quality, both in and across organizations and to reduce quality costs and to increase the quality offering to the ultimate customer.

• **Human capital enhancement-**The government policies seeking to attract FDI via enhanced human capital.

Once individuals are employed by Multi National Enterprises (MNEs) subsidiaries, their human capital may be enhanced further through training and on-the-job learning. The human resource accounting information has a noteworthy influence on the accounting information systems to reduce cost, improve operational performance and had contributed to increase efficiency and effectiveness of accounting information systems in companies and improvement of client services provided to the client. The CMAs can assess the human resource accounting information for cost control and cost competitiveness for sustainability of Accounting Information System.

• **Make in India-** FDI is considered as a developmental tool, which helps in achieving self-reliance in various sectors and in overall development of the Indian economy. The CMAs can apply Lean manufacturing philosophies such as Kaizen, 5-S and other best-practices to control cost in all areas of a manufacturing business to attract foreign investors to make investments in manufacturing leading to employment generation, improvement in purchasing power for consumers, which eventually would help industry realize the potential of India as the great bazaar and make our Hon'ble Prime Minister's "Make in India" campaign a grand success.

• **Impact of FDI in Education Sector-** Although investment in the Indian education sector is plagued with challenges, it provides ample opportunities to investors. There is a presence of a severe shortage of institutions delivering high quality

education and training across segments, what is present before the investors is a well-timed opportunity. The regulatory issues associated with investing, extracting returns and exiting are indeed of significant importance. However, the CMAs with foresight and appropriate strategic planning assist the competent authority in legal, regulatory and tax considerations in dealing with these issues consequently promote the investor's interest regarding investing in education to overcome these challenges and generate favorable returns.

• **International Trade-** Global businesses are most interested in using FDI to benefit their companies. FDI may be seen as an alternative economic strategy, adopted by those enterprises that invest to establish a new plant/office, or alternatively, purchase existing assets of a foreign enterprise. Cost control is critical for competitiveness in the export market. The competition in home market increases with liberalization. Cost audit is an important tool for improvement of efficiency and competitiveness. It can contribute significantly to rationalizing protection of domestic industries which are efficient. The CMAs in addition to Cost Audit are also eligible for certification of Import/Export document under Export Import (EXIM) policy. They are eligible for Excise Audit under Sec 14 A and Special Audit regarding CENVAT credit availed under Sec 14AA of the Central Excise Act and are allowed to do special audit under the Customs Act. Thus CMAs can promote fair trade practice which would make India easiest place to do business.

Advisory for Renewal of Certificate of Practice 2015-16

The members of the Institute holding Certificate of Practice having validity up to 31st March, 2015 are requested to comply with the following guidelines for renewal of their Certificate of Practice:

1. The following changes consequent to amendment of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 vide Notification dated 4th February, 2011 published in the Gazette of India may be noted:

- The validity of a Certificate of Practice (COP) is for the period 1st April to 31st March every year unless it is cancelled under the provisions of the Cost and Works Accountants Act and Regulations, 1959 as amended.
- The Certificate of Practice issued shall automatically be renewed subject to submission of prescribed Form M-3 and payment of renewal fee and annual membership fee.
- From the year 2011-12 onwards, separate letter for renewal Certificate of Practice is not being issued.

However, the members concerned may download the renewal status from the Institute's website www.icmai.in.

2. It may please be noted that under Section 6 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, both the **Annual Membership Fee** and **Fee for Renewal of Certificate of Practice** falls due on 1st April each year.

3. Special attention is invited to the fact that the validity of a Certificate of Practice expires on **31st March** each year unless it is renewed on or before the date of expiry in terms of the amended Regulation 10 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959. Hence, a member shall be required to renew his certificate within 31st March every year.

4. **If the Certificate of Practice of a member is not renewed within 31st March, 2015, his/her status of COP from 1st April 2015 till the date of renewal would be "Not Active" and he will neither be able to affix his digital signature on any cost audit report nor will he be able to get approval for uploading the prescribed Forms with the MCA Website.**

5. Subject to what has been mentioned in Sl. No. 4 above, a member can get his/her Certificate of Practice for 2015-16 renewed within **30th June, 2015**. If application for renewal of Certificate of Practice is made after **30th June 2015**, the member's Certificate of Practice for 2015-16 will not be renewed but will be considered as a case of fresh issuance with effective date being the date of the application or receipt of the prescribed fee for Certificate of Practice, whichever is later.

6. It may please be noted that mere payment of fees alone will not be sufficient for renewal of Certificate of Practice. Application in prescribed Form M-3 is to be used for Renewal of Certificate of Practice duly filled in and signed is **mandatory**. The soft copy of prescribed Form M-3 for Renewal of Certificate of Practice can be downloaded from Institute's website www.icmai.in.

7. The Institute has introduced a scheme of Continuing Education Programme (CEP) and the same is mandatory in accordance with proviso to sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 10 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959, as amended, whereby no Certificate of Practice and renewal thereof shall be issued unless a member has undergone minimum number of hours of such training.

The detailed guidelines in this connection are available on Institute's website www.icmai.in.

The requirement specified above does not apply to a member in practice who has attained the age of 65 years as on 1st April 2015.

Other relevant issues for Renewal of Certificate of Practice are as follows:

- Application for renewal of Certificate of Practice upto **31st March 2014** has to be made in prescribed **Form M-3** which may be filed online or through hard copy of form duly filled in and signed on both sides together with Renewal Certificate of Practice fee of Rs.2,000/- and all other dues to the Institute on account of annual membership fees and entrance fees.
- The annual membership fee for Associate and Fellow members are Rs.1,000/- and Rs.1,500/- respectively. The entrance fee for Associate and Fellow members is Rs. 1,000/- each payable at a time at the time of application for admission to Associateship or advancement to Fellowship, as the case may be.
- The fees may be paid online or by Demand Draft/Pay Order/at par cheque payable at Kolkata if remitted by post to the Headquarters of the Institute. The fees may also be paid directly by cash at the Headquarters, Kolkata or by Cash/Demand Draft/pay Order/Cheque at the Regional Councils or Chapters of the Institute.
- Members should note that the **renewal of Certificate of Practice can be effected only after receipt of the prescribed fees along with duly filled in form at the Headquarters of the Institute and on meeting the stipulated CEP credit hours**. Mere submission of the same at the Regional Councils or Chapters will not be sufficient. Members are advised to make payment directly to the Headquarters or use the online facility of submission of application and payment to avoid any delay.

All practicing members are advised to send their application for renewal of Certificate of Practice for the year 2015-16 along with other requirements as indicated above immediately so as to reach the Institute's Office at Kolkata by 30th April 2015 to enable the Institute to issue the renewal certificate at an early date.

Renewal of Part-time Certificate of Practice

1. For renewal of part-time Certificate of Practice, it is also essential to furnish a certificate from the employer in the following form or in a form as near thereto as possible if the practising member has undertaken any employment or there has been a change in employment:

"Shri/Smt
is employed as (designation)
and (name of Organisation)
he is permitted, notwithstanding anything contained in the terms of his employment, to engage himself in the practice of profession of Cost Accountancy in his spare time in addition to his regular salaried employment with us.

Signature of Employers with seal of Organisation"

2. It may be noted that members holding Part-time Certificate of Practice (COP) are not eligible to undertake statutory assignments like Cost Audit, Central Excise Audit, Certification of Compliance Reports etc.



The Institute of Cost Accountants of India
(Statutory body under an Act of Parliament)
12, Sudder Street, Kolkata – 700 016.

Kolkata, the 12th February, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No. CMA (3)/2015 : In exercise of powers conferred by Regulation 146 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959, the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India hereby makes the following Bye-laws to amend further The Cost Accountants' Chapters Bye-laws, 2013 namely :

1. These Bye-laws shall be called The Cost Accountants' Chapters (Amendment) Bye-laws, 2015.
2. They shall come into force with effect from 12th February, 2015.
3. In The Cost Accountants' Chapters Bye-laws, 2013 (hereinafter referred to as the said Bye-laws),

(i) Sub-clause (1) of Clause 9 shall be substituted as below:

Membership – Membership of the Chapter shall be open to every Member, Grad. CWA and Student of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India whose residential or occupational address fall within the area of the Chapter and each such person shall automatically become member of the Chapter on a written intimation by the person with a declaration that he is not a member of any other Chapter with a copy to the Institute without payment of any admission fee and annual fee to the Chapter. However, existing members of the Chapters shall not be required to provide such written intimation and shall continue to be a member till such time his residential or occupational address is within the area of the Chapter.

Provided, however, that name of such members whose name has been removed from the register of members of the Institute or who has not cleared his dues shall not be allowed to continue the membership or be admitted as a member of the Chapter and the Institute shall, not later than 31st October every year, issue list of members who clears their dues within 30th September of the year and such list shall be valid till 30th September of the succeeding year.

Provided further that the Institute shall, from time to time, provide details of addition/deletion of members based on new admission or change of address.



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Provided further that any Member/Grad. CWA/Student member of a particular Chapter should intimate withdrawal of his membership from that Chapter if he becomes member of some other chapter or changes his residential or occupational address.

Provided further that a Chapter may, with written approval of the Secretary of the Institute, admit to its membership such members of the Institute whose address falls beyond the area of the Chapter and such member has no other Chapter operating in the area of his address.

(ii) Sub-clause (2) of Clause 19 shall be substituted as below:

Members eligible to vote and stand for election – Every member of the Chapter who is a member of the Institute and who is otherwise not disqualified to continue as a member under Clause 9 or Clause 10 of these Bye-laws and whose respective entrance fees, annual membership fees and other dues to the Institute are not in arrears on the 1st day of October of the year immediately previous to the year in which the election to the Managing Committee of Chapter is to take place or student of the Institute, shall be eligible to vote in election and stand for election if such member complies with the provisions of Sub-clause (1) of Clause 9 within 31st day of March of the year in which the election to the Managing Committee of Chapter is to take place.

Provided that each candidate for election shall submit his nomination duly proposed and seconded by a member who is eligible to vote in the election of the Chapter,

Provided that no person shall be eligible to stand for election to the Chapter, if

- (a) He has been found guilty of any professional or other misconduct and his name is removed from the register or he has been awarded penalty of fine,
- (b) He has been auditor of the Institute during the last three years,
- (c) He is employed by or under the Institute.

(Kaushik Banerjee)
Secretary (Acting)

UNION BUDGET 2015: REFLECTIONS & REVELATIONS

Budget 2015 reflects the Economic Thinking and reveals the movement in a Positive Direction!



CMA Dr. Sreehari Chava
Director Santiniketan
Business School
Nagpur



Dr. Vinayak Deshpande
Vice Chancellor(Acting)
Nagpur University

WHILE presenting the Union Budget on 28th February, 2015, Mr. Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance, made it explicit that though the Union Budget is essentially a Statement of Account of public finances, it has historically become a significant opportunity to indicate the direction and the pace of India's economic policy.

Going back by a day, the Economic Survey, presented to the Parliament on 27th February starts with the notation "A political mandate for reform and a benign external environment have created a historic moment of opportunity to propel India into a double-digit growth trajectory". Given this background, the Union Budget for 2015-16 is to be construed as the document that indicates Economic Action Strategy that the government intends to pursue during the ensuing four years.

The Finance Minister, in his budget speech, unfurls the vision which perceives a roof for each family in India by 2022 with twenty four hour power supply, clean drinking water, a toilet, and road connectivity. He emphasises that at least one member from each family should have access to the means for livelihood and, employment or economic opportunity, to improve his or her lot. The FM affirms that good health is a necessity for both quality of life, and a person's productiv-

ity and ability to support his or her family.

During the course of his speech, the Finance Minister refers to the spirit of co-operative federalism that augurs higher level of involvement for the State Governments. It is brought out that the Skill India and the Make in India programmes are aimed at converting India into the manufacturing hub of the world and to ensure that the young get proper jobs. The youth can be turned from being job-seekers, to job-creators through the process of instilling the spirit of entrepreneurship.

Comments & Observations

Budget 2015-16 did elicit several comments such as 'Lucky phase of inheritance' by Dr. Manmohan Singh; 'The 288 advantage having not been put to proper use' by Mr. Chidambaram; Positive momentum in the Sensex; Interest rate cut by the Reserve Bank of India; and so on. There also came up the comment of the budget adopting a cautious approach while attempting to induce a feeling of certainty for the years to come.

The unique feature of Budget 2015 is in terms of the stability being assured in relation to the tax provisions concerning the corporate sector. Lack of faith and trust-deficit were the major issues affecting the creation of stable business environment in the country. Finance Minister has tried to address

these issues by inducing confidence among the entrepreneurs and industrialists.

The emphasis on enabling Ease of Business and the proposal to reduce the rate of Corporate Tax from 30% to 25% over the next 4 years accompanied by rationalisation and removal of various kinds of tax exemptions and incentives for corporate taxpayers, which incidentally account for a large number of tax disputes, could provide a directional certainty for corporate business planning.

Indian manufacturing sector, that has been lagging behind for years may get the much needed impetus with the help of such of these measures. This probably would also be useful in bringing some degree of balance in the sectoral development.

Major Takers

Union Budget is the vital tool employed by the Finance Minister in deploying the monetary resources of the country in a judicious manner. Major Takers (Ministries) of budgetary allocations include Defence, Home and Finance which may be perceived as the Governing Ministries; Chemicals & Fertilisers, Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, and Petroleum & Natural Gas wherein the spending is more towards Social Subsidies; Health & Family Welfare, Human Resource Development, and Rural Development where the objective is improving the quality of life; Road Transport & High-

ways that caters to create infrastructure across the nation.

An effort has been made hereunder to review the allocations to these major takers during the last eighteen years, covering both NDA and UPA cycles, to infer vital insights about the priorities that have been charted by the respective governments.

The data relating to the allocations provided to these ministries in 1998-99, 2004-05, 2010-11, and 2015-16 are furnished in a table appended as an annexure. The allocations to these ten Major Takers in 2015-16 work out to a whopping 80.84% of the total of the Expenditure Budget, excluding interest payments, of Government of India.

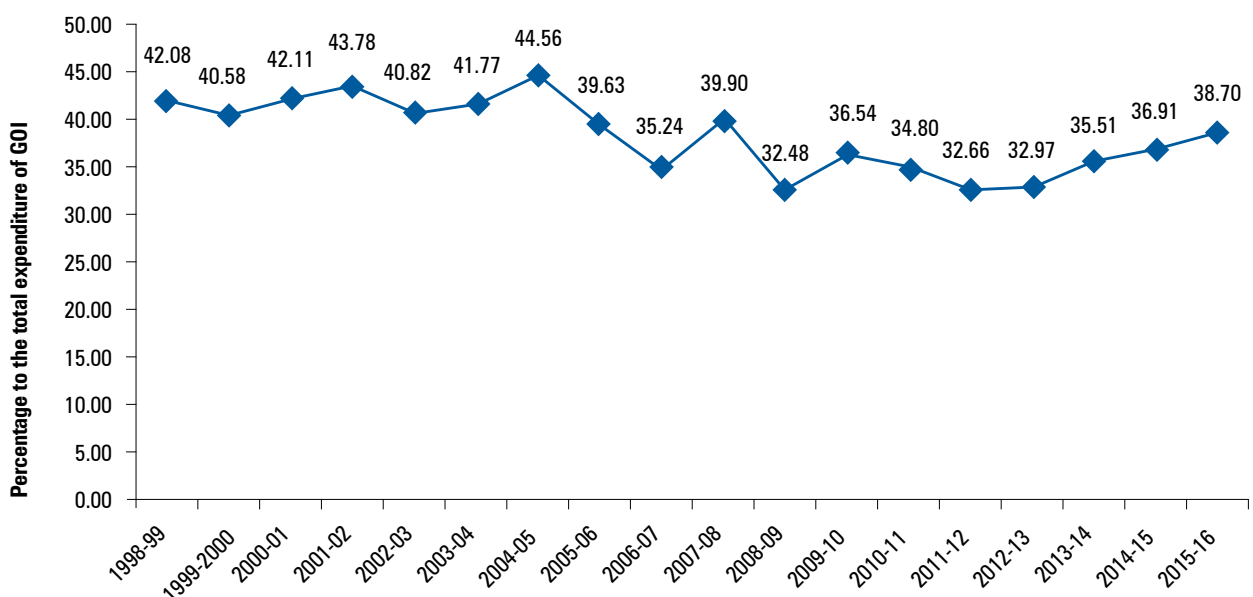
Governing Ministries

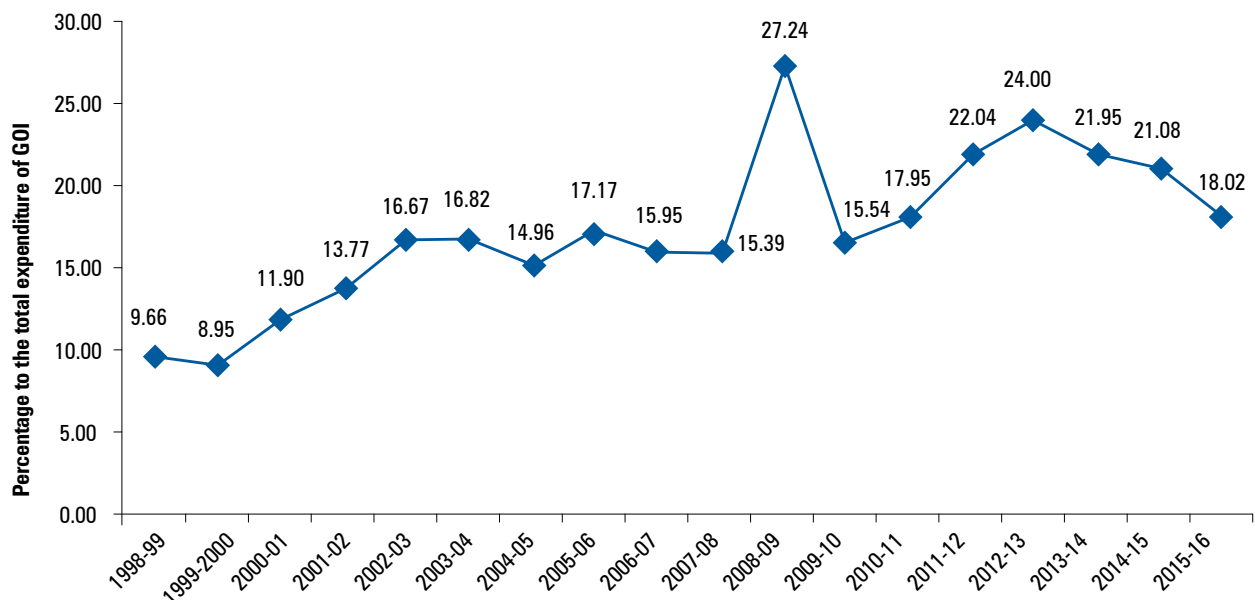
Functionally, Defence protects the country's borders; Finance funds the government; Home administers the citizens; all together constitute the Governance. Hence, Ministries of Defence, Finance and Home Affairs may be classified as the Governing Ministries.

As may be seen from the annexure, the total allocations to the above Governing Ministries have gone up gradually from Rs.85,680 crores in 1998-99; to 1,40,776 crores in 2004-05; to Rs.3,56,145 crores in 2010-11; and to Rs.5,25,461 crores for 2015-16.

Year to year trend of the expenditure budget of the governing ministries is shown as **Graph 1**.

Graph 1, Trend of Expenditure Budget: Governing Ministries



Graph 2, Trend of Expenditure Budget: Social Support Ministries

Arithmetically the cost of governing of India averages out to 38.39% of the expenditure, over the last eighteen years, which appears to be fairly on the higher side. The obvious needs are Cost Containment, Productivity Augmentation, and Effective Delivery of Services. The need is that of Cost Synergy and not of Austerity.

Social Supporters

The main function carried out by the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilisers is regulation of the production and distribution of fertilizers. The major outflows of the Ministry relate to the Social Support rendered under the heads of account of Crop Husbandry and Industries. The major spending of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution relates to Food Storage and Warehousing. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas spends considerable amounts towards gas subsidies. Analytically, these three ministries together deliver the service of social support to the common man and hence are classified as Social Supporters.

Going by the numbers drawn from the annexure, the aggregate spending under the Social Support Ministries amount to 19,664 crores in 1998-99, Rs.47,254 crores in 2004-05, Rs.1,83,720 crores in 2010-11 and Rs.2,44,602 crores for 2015-16. The year to trend of this spending is depicted by means of **graph 2**.

The average spending of the Social Supporters dur-

ing the period from 1998-99 to 2015-16 computes to 17.25% of the total expenditure of Government of India. The graph is indicative of an upward movement with intermittent fluctuations. The upward trend reflects the social needs whereas the fluctuations reveal the monetary and other constraints.

The Finance Minister states that well-intentioned schemes and subsidies introduced in the past, have often been ill-targeted, riddled with leakages and delivered with inefficiency. Therefore, the government has evolved the JAM (Jan Dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile) Number Trinity Solution as the tool that will allow transfer of benefits in a leakage-proof, well-targeted and cashless manner. As highlighted in the Economic Survey, cash-based transfers based on the JAM number trinity are assumed to offer exciting possibilities to effectively target public resources to those who need it most. Success in this area is expected to allow prices to be liberated to perform their role of efficiently allocating resources and boosting long-run growth.

Economic Survey refers to a recent study that has reported evidence from Andhra Pradesh where MGN-REGA and social security payments were paid through Aadhaar-linked bank accounts. Households received payments faster with the new Aadhaarlinked DBT system, and leakages decreased so much that the value of the fiscal savings – due to reduced leakages – were 8 times

greater than the cost of implementing the program.

The ultimate objective of any social support should focus on bringing in economic equity, and doing away with the subsidies, in the long run. The glaring fact is that, even after sixty seven years of independence, India has not, yet, been able to reengineer its capabilities to achieve a stable economic equity and continues to dole out over 18% of its expenditure allocations to Social Supporters. Good intentions apart, the need of the hour are effective implantation of the deliverables.

Quality Facilitators

Modern Economies target at achieving Fair Quality of Life for their citizens; and so is India. The spendings, by the Ministries of Health & Family Welfare, Human Resource Development, and Rural Development, primarily target various qualitative aspects of life such as Health Care, Education, Housing, etc. These Ministries are, accordingly, classified as Quality Facilitators for the purpose of present analysis.

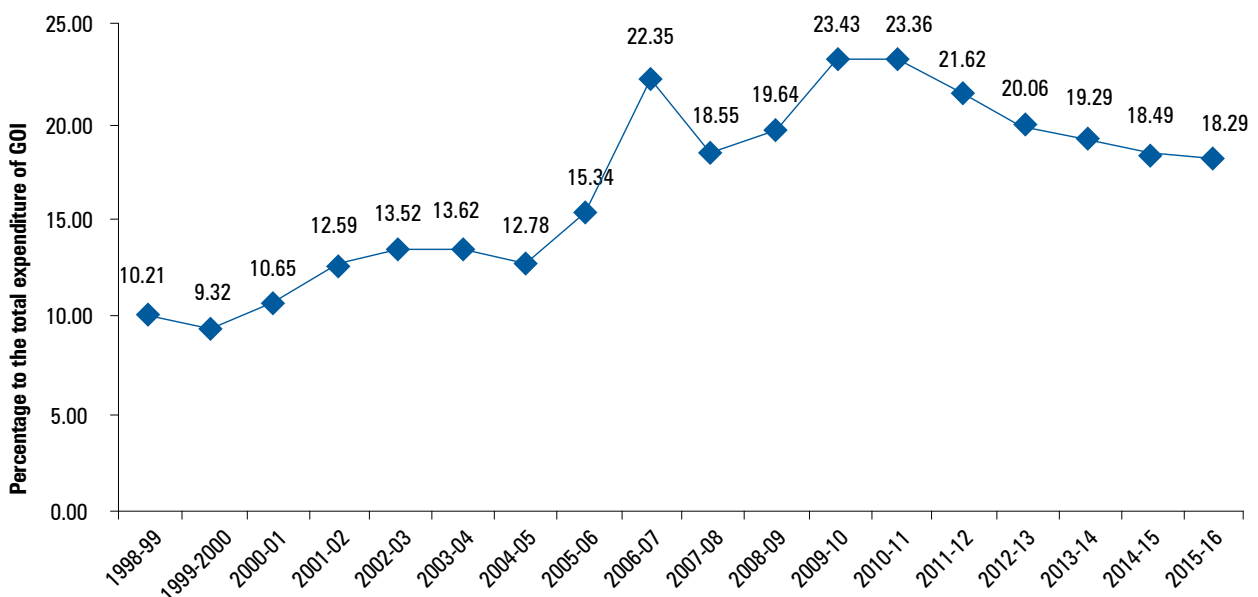
Referring to the annexure, it may be observed that the aggregate spending by the Quality Facilitators amounted to Rs.20,784 crores in 1998-99, Rs.40,383 crores in 2004-05, Rs.2,39,109 crores in 2010-11, and Rs.2,48,333 crores for 2015-16. The spendings relating to Ministries of Human Resource Development and Ministry of Rural Development have gone up substantially over


the years whereas the spendings relating to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have been pegged. The trend of aggregate spending by the Quality Support Ministries is furnished as **graph 3**.

The average allocations to the Quality Facilitators work out to 16.84% for the period from 1998-99 to 2015-16. As in the case of Social Supporters, the graph is indicative of an upward movement with fluctuations, obviously for similar reasons, needs having been shadowed by constraints..

Considering the example of Education that is falling under the purview of Ministry of Human Resource Development, the recent Annual Survey of Education Report (ASER), shows stagnation in learning outcomes over the past decade (Economic Survey, 2014-15, Volume 2, Chapter 9, Box 9.1). The single most significant ASER finding is that learning levels across the country, whether in public or private school, have not improved. During 2007-08 and 2013-14, enrolment in government schools (both primary and upper primary) declined by about 11.7 million, from 132.7 million to 121 million, while enrolment in private schools increased by 27 million, from 51 million to 78 million. It is a moot point whether the poor learning levels in government schools have contributed to this. Paradoxically this trend is observed in rural areas, which receive funding under the SSA and other programmes.

Graph 3, Trend of Expenditure Budget: Quality Support Ministries





WE SHOULD REINVENT THE INDIAN THINKING OF 'EARN & SPEND'... WISDOM WOULD WARRANT THAT THE REVENUE DEFICIT BE BROUGHT TO NAUGHT AT LEAST DURING THE NEXT FOUR YEARS!

Poor learning levels, evidenced in government schools, are scary by all means and reflective of service delivery failures. In order to monitor the output of the Quality Facilitators, it is essential to enforce Outcome Audits on regular basis in addition to closely monitoring through the Outcome Budget of the respective Ministry.

Road Transport and Highways

The Economic Survey rightly observes (Prelude to para 1.8, Chapter 1, Volume 1) that "The balance sheet syndrome with Indian characteristics" creates a web of difficult challenges that could hold back private investment. It goes to add on that private investment must remain the primary engine of long-run growth; but in the interim, to revive growth and to deepen physical connectivity, public investment, especially in the railways, will have an important role to play. This sets the theme of allocations to the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways as well, which has been provided with Rs.79,079 crores, working out to 5.82% of the total expenditure, for 2015-16.

Deficit Concerns

Growing fiscal deficit is a serious concern expressed from time to time by the Economists. It was expected that some stringent measures would be announced by Mr. Arun Jaitley to bring fiscal discipline in the country; however, there is no concrete evidence in the budget to indicate fiscal prudence. The budget estimates a fiscal deficit of Rs.5,55,649 crores for 2015-16, the burden of which computes to Rs.4,152/- per citizen of India.

Deficit Burden in terms of per capita has been growing

over the years affecting the expenditure pattern of the common man. The basic fallacy lies in uncontained Revenue Deficit. Irrespective of the party in power, the fiscal deficits continue unabated despite the fact that lot many infrastructure avenues such as Road Transport & Highways have been divested to the private sector by adapting the route of public private partnership.

Over a period of time capital expenditure of the government has been going down substantially affecting the long term creation of assets. The provision towards the capital expenditure for 2015-16 is estimated at a meagre Rs.2,44,085 crores, of which Rs.98,276/- crores relate to capital outlay on Defence, thereby leaving peanuts for other Ministries. However, the Finance Minister is hopeful that aggregate annual capital expenditure of the Governments, as a whole, can be expected to rise significantly, by more than 0.5% of GDP in the years to come.

We should reinvent the Indian Thinking of 'Earn & Spend' rather than hammering over the deficit concept of 'Borrow & Spend'. Wisdom would warrant that the revenue deficit be brought to a naught at least during the next four years!

Tailpiece

Politicos in power may change, but the concerns and priorities do remain the same. The funds are garnered by the Major Ten of the Union Ministries who consume over 80% of the Budgetary Allocations. It is time to tune up this lot of Major Ten to ensure placing before the Parliament a Corporate Style Annual Report latest by 30th of September every year.

Annexure					
Major Takers of Budgetary Allocations Rs. Crores					
Serial	Particulars	1998-99	2004-05	2010-11	2015-16
1	Governing Ministries				
	a. Defence	52905.07 (25.98)	98370.17 (31.13)	203248.90 (19.86)	341772.60 (25.17)
	b. Home Affairs	8682.07 (4.26)	15575.78 (4.93)	42326.87 (4.14)	68924.10 (5.08)
	c. Finance	24092.74 (11.83)	26830.15 (8.49)	110569.60 (10.80)	114763.95 (8.45)
	d. Sub Total	85679.88 (42.08)	140776.10 (44.56)	356145.37 (34.80)	525460.65 (38.70)
2	Social Supporters				
	a. Chemicals & Fertilizers	9769.77 (4.80)	16668.26 (5.28)	59894.74 (5.85)	77662.00 (5.72)
	b. Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	9887.42 (4.86)	27018.35 (8.55)	85266.44 (8.33)	13681.32 (10.08)
	c. Petroleum & Natural Gas	7.22 (0.00)	3567.00 (1.13)	38558.53 (3.77)	30125.55 (2.22)
	d. Sub Total	19664.41 (9.66)	47253.61 (14.96)	183719.71 (17.95)	244601.87 (18.02)
3	Quality Facilitators				
	a. Health & Family Welfare	4932.63 (2.42)	10067.44 (3.19)	27068.48 (2.64)	35997.84(2.65)
	b. Human Resources Development	6396.84 (3.14)	13228.73 (4.19)	70548.47 (6.89)	96649.76 (7.12)
	c. Rural Development	9454.24 (4.64)	17086.83 (5.41)	141492.49 (13.82)	115685.80 (8.52)
	d. Sub Total	20783.71 (10.21)	40383.00 (12.78)	239109.44 (23.36)	248332.68 (18.29)
4	Ministry of Road Transport &Highways	3101.41 (1.52)	11544.50 (3.65)	38825.96 (3.79)	79078.74 (5.82)
5	Total(1..4)	119459.64 (63.47)	223288.95 (75.95)	757905.74 (79.90)	1019811.94 (80.84)
Note: Figures in brackets indicate the percentage to the total expenditure of Government of India, excluding Interest Payments.					

The economic pace is yet to gain momentum; Intentions of revival are good; But the path ahead is a difficult terrain. The reading could be “Development is not a matter of luck; Development cannot be a deed of gift; Development is to be Achieved!”. Everything said and unsaid, by keeping away the populist measures and presenting the ground realities, Budget 2015 reflects the Economic Thinking and reveals the movement in a

Positive Direction!

Resources

1. Budget Documents for Various Years
2. Economic Survey for 2014-15 of Government of India
3. www.indiabudget.nic.in **MA**

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SAFA CONFERENCE ON 'IMPACT OF BASEL ACCORDS ON BANKING & FINANCIAL SECTOR'



THE Institute organized SAFA Conference on 'Impact of Basel Accords on Banking & Financial Sector' on March 21, 2015 at The Park, Kolkata. The Conference comprised of two technical sessions, Need & Developments of Basel norms and the Role of Professionals. Shri Rudra Narayan Kar, Regional Director, Reserve Bank of India being the Chief Guest of the conference shared in details about the Basel I, II and III and also the financial regulators creating a lot of restrictions as well as tackling the credit risk, liquidity provisions, statutory liquidity ratios, about J.P Morgan developing the risk matrix, Basel Accords etc. CMA Muzaffar Ahmed Council Member & former President ICMAI & Chairman SAFA Task Force discussed a brief on South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA) that was formed in the year 1984 to serve the accountancy profession in the South Asian Region and uphold its eminence in the world of accountancy, approaches and techniques to promote common understanding and to improve cross - border cooperation on developments in the banking and Financial sector. He also mentioned about the Basel norms. CA Subodh Kr. Agarwal former President SAFA and former President of The

Institute of Chartered Accountants of India said that Basel III is a comprehensive set of reform measures that strengthen bank's transparency and disclosures. He asserted that risk is on an increasing trend and to minimize the risk, Basel III have been structured to further strengthen the system as banks in the developed economies were under-capitalized, over-leveraged and has a greater reliance on short-term funding. CA Arijit Chakraborty, practitioner presented a sharp comparison between Basel II and Basel III where he discussed on Bank Risk Management, IFRS impact, professional opportunities and 'Camels Rating System'. Dr. Saibal Kar Economist & Professor, Centre for Studies in Social Science, Kolkata deliberated on the credit ratings and Basel norms. Shri Syamal Ghosh Ray Zonal Manager, Andhra Bank stated the challenges faced by the banks on the implementation of the Basel norms, about NPAs, about CASA etc sharing his practical experiences. CA Sukamol Chandra Basu, CMD, Intelligent Money Managers Pvt. Ltd., former CMD, Bank of Maharashtra also explained the necessity as well as success of the Basel Norms. CMA Dr S C Mohanty, immediate past President also discussed his views on the concerned themes. CMA Dr Debaprosanna Nandy, Director (Research and Journal) concluded the programme with the vote of thanks.





The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

(Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)

27th February, 2015

Sub: Clarification on Notification No. CMA(2)/2015 dated 12th February, 2015

Sub: CEP requirements for Members in Practice/Industry

Amendment in Para 5 of the Existing Guidelines

Applicability of the Guidelines w.e.f. 01.04.2015

Further to Notification No. CMA(2)/2015 dated 12th February, 2015 on CEP requirements for Members in Practice/Industry, it is clarified that with effect from April 1, 2015, the requirement of CEP Credit Hours are as follows subject to the following exemptions:

- (i) A member who has attained the age of 65 years.
- (ii) For the first year for a member who is admitted to the membership of the Institute. A year in this context is to be considered as the period from April 1 to March 31.
- (iii) A member who is having permanent disability and members who have been handicapped due to an accident for a prolonged period may be exempted from fulfilling the requirement of CEP Hours on submission of valid documents in support of the same.
- (iv) A member who is resident outside India.
- (v) In case of members residing outside India for a period of not less than 6 months may be exempted from the requirement for the particular year on submission of valid documents in support of the same. However, no such exemption/relaxation is available to a member who has obtained membership of the Institute in accordance with the MOU entered into between the Institute and any other foreign Institute and such member would be considered to have earned Credit Hours if the member has fulfilled the Credit Hour requirement of that foreign Institute.

The new block will be effective from 1.4.2015 and will supersede the existing block.

CEP Credit Hours requirements for the block of three (3) years starting effective April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2018, to be complied with by different categories of members.

Members holding Certificate of Practice

Below the age of 65 years: The member should undergo minimum mandatory training of 15 hours per year or 50 hours in a block of 3 years.

Holding Certificate of Practice for part of the year:

A member holding Certificate of Practice is exempt from the CEP requirement for the first year or part of the year.

Members not holding Certificate of Practice

It is recommended that a member should undergo minimum training of 7 hours per year or 25 hours in a block of 3 years.

Note:

- No carry forward is allowed for excess Credit Hours from block of three years to the next block of three years.

(Kaushik Banerjee)
Secretary (Acting)

THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA (STATUTORY BODY UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

EXAMINATION TIME TABLE & PROGRAMME – JUNE 2015

Day, Date & Time	PROGRAMME FOR SYLLABUS 2008 (JUNE 2015 LAST TERM)		PROGRAMME FOR SYLLABUS 2012	
	Intermediate – 2008 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.	Final – 2008 2.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Intermediate – 2012 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.	Final – 2012 2.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.
Thursday, 11th June, 2015	-----	Capital Market Analysis & Corporate Laws	Financial Accounting	Corporate Laws and Compliance
Friday, 12th June, 2015	Financial Accounting	Financial Management & International Finance	Laws, Ethics and Governance	Advanced Financial Management
Saturday, 13th June, 2015	Commercial and Industrial Laws & Auditing	Management Accounting – Strategic Management	Direct Taxation	Business Strategy & Strategic Cost Management
Sunday, 14th June, 2015	Applied Direct Taxation	Indirect & Direct – Tax Management	Cost Accounting & Financial Management	Tax Management & Practice
Monday, 15th June, 2015	Cost & Management Accounting	Management Accounting – Enterprise Performance Management	Operation Management and Information Systems	Strategic Performance Management
Tuesday, 16th June, 2015	-----	Advanced Financial Accounting & Reporting	Cost & Management Accountancy	Corporate Financial Reporting
Wednesday, 17th June, 2015	Operation Management and Information Systems	Cost Audit & Operational Audit	Indirect Taxation	Cost & Management Audit
Thursday, 18th June, 2015	Applied Indirect Taxation	Business Valuation Management	Company Accounts and Audit	Financial Analysis & Business Valuation

EXAMINATION FEES

Group (s)	Final Examination	Intermediate Examination
One Group (Inland Centres) (Overseas Centres)	₹1400/- US \$ 100	₹1200/- US \$ 90
Two Groups (Inland Centres) (Overseas Centres)	₹2800/- US \$ 100	₹2400/- US \$ 90

- Students can login to the website www.icmai.in and apply online through payment gateway by using Credit/Debit card.
- Application Forms for Intermediate and Final Examinations are available from Institute's Headquarters at 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata. Regional Councils and Chapters of the Institute on payment of ₹50/- per form. In case of overseas candidates, forms are available at Institute's Headquarters only on payment of US \$ 10 per form.
- Students can also download the Examination Form free of cost from ICAI Website at www.icmai.in.
- Students can also pay their requisite fee through payee module of IDBI.
- Examination fees can also be paid through Bank Demand Draft drawn in favour of "The Institute of Cost Accountants of India" and payable at Kolkata.
- Last date for receipt of Examination Application Forms without late fees is 31st March, 2015 and with late fees of ₹300/- is 10th April, 2015. In case of online Examination Application with payment gateway by using Credit/Debit Card, the late fees of ₹300/- will be waived if applied within 10th April, 2015.
- Students may submit their Examination Application Forms (Hard copy) along with the fees at ICAI, CMA Bhawan, 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata 700016 or Regional Offices or Chapter Offices. Any query in this regard may be addressed the Examination Directorate at 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata – 700016.
- Finance Act 2014, involving Assessment Year 2015-2016 will be applicable for the Subjects Applied Direct Taxation, Applied Indirect Taxation and Indirect Tax Management under Syllabus 2008 and Direct Taxation, Indirect Taxation and Tax Management & Practice under Syllabus 2012 for the purpose of June 2015 term of Examination.
- The provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and The Companies (Cost Records & Audit) Rules 2014 – are applicable in June 2015 Examinations. Supplementary Study Materials for both Intermediate & Final under Syllabus 2008 and Syllabus 2012 is uploaded in the website of the Institute. Students are requested to take a note of this and apply the students portal.
- If a student obtains at least 60 per cent marks in any paper, the benefit of carry forward/exemption is allowed for the immediately successive three terms of Examination only.
- Examination Centres: Adipur-Kachchh(Gujarat), Agarala, Ahmedabad, Akurdi, Allahabad, Asansol, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Berhampur(Ganjam), Bhilai, Bhiwara, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bilsapur, Bokaro, Calicut, Chandigarh, Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuttack, Dehradun, Delhi, Dibrugarh, Durgapur, Ernakulam, Erode, Faridabad, Ghazabad, Guwahati, Harwar-Hazratnagar, Howrah, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jabalpur, Jalandhar, Jammu, Jamshedpur, Jodhpur, Kalyan, Kanpur, Kolhapur, Kolkata, Kota, Kottayam, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madurai, Mangalore, Mumbai, Mysore, Nagpur, Nainital, Nasik, Nellore, Neyveli, Noida, Panaji (Goa), Patiala, Patna, Pondicherry Port Blair, Pune, Rajahmundry, Ranchi, Rourkela, Salem, Sambalpur, Shillong, Siliguri, Solapur, Srinagar, Surat, Thrissur, Trichirapalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruvandur, Udaipur, Vapi, Vashi, Vellore, Vijayawada, Vrindhanagar, Waltair and Overseas Centres at Bahrain, Dubai and Muscat.
- A candidate who is fulfilling all conditions specified for appearing in examination will only be allowed to appear for examination.
- Probable date of publication of result: Inter & Final – 23rd August 2015.

A. Das
Director (Examination)

THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(STATUTORY BODY UNDER AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

EXAMINATION TIME TABLE & PROGRAMME – JUNE 2015

FOUNDATION COURSE EXAMINATION
(Multiple Choice Questions – Online Mode)

Day & Date	Foundation Course Examination	
Saturday, 13 th June, 2015.	Syllabus-2012	
	Paper – 1 & 2 (100 Marks) Time : 10 A.M. to 12.00 Noon	Paper – 3 & 4 (100 Marks) Time : 2 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.
	Paper 1 : Fundamentals of Economics and Management (50 Marks) Paper 2 : Fundamentals of Accounting (50 Marks)	Paper 3 : Fundamentals of Laws & Ethics (50 Marks) Paper 4 : Fundamentals of Business Mathematics and Statistics (50 Marks)

Examination Fees

Foundation Course Examination	Inland Centres	₹ 1200/-
	Overseas Centres	US \$ 60

- The Foundation Examination under syllabus-2012 will be conducted in M. C. Q. Mode through Online only.
- Total Questions: 100 (Multiple Choice Questions) in each session, Maximum Marks: 100 (Each Question will carry 1 Mark) in each session. There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.
- Foundation Examination will be conducted under 2012 syllabus only.
- Application Forms for Foundation Examination has to be filled up through online only and fees will be accepted through online mode only (including Payfee Module of IDBI Bank). No Offline form and DD payment will be accepted for domestic candidate.
- STUDENTS OPTING FOR OVERSEAS CENTRES HAVE TO APPLY OFFLINE AND SEND DD ALONGWITH THE FORM.
- (a) Students can login to the website www.icmai.in and apply online through payment gateway by using Credit/Debit card.
(b) Students can also pay their requisite fee through payfee module of IDBI Bank.
- Last date for applying for Foundation Examination of June 2015 term is 28th April, 2015.
- Examination Centres:** Agartala, Ahmedabad, Akurdi, Allahabad, Asansol, Aurangabad, Bangalore, Baroda, Berhampur(Ganjam), Bhilai, Bhilwara, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Bilaspur, Bokaro, Calicut, Chandigarh, Chennai, Coimbatore, Dehradun, Delhi, Dhanbad, Durgapur, Ernakulam, Erode, Faridabad, Gandhidham, Ghaziabad, Guwahati, Hardwar, Hazaribagh, Howrah, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jabbalpur, Jalandhar, Jammu, Jamshedpur, Jodhpur, Kalyan, Kannur, Kanpur, Kolhapur, Kolkata, Kota, Kottayam, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Madurai, Mangalore, Mumbai, Mysore, Nagpur, Nasik, Nellore, Noida, Panaji (Goa), Patiala, Patna, Pondicherry, Port Blair, Pune, Rajahmundry, Ranchi, Rourkela, Salem, Sambalpur, Shillong, Siliguri, Solapur, Srinagar, Surat, Thrissur, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Trivandrum, Udaipur, Valsad, Vashi, Vellore, Vijayawada, Vindhyannagar, Waltair and Overseas Centres at Bahrain, Dubai and Muscat. (If no examination centre is available at a particular location, examinees will be accommodated at the nearest Centre available)
- A candidate who is completing all conditions for appearing the examination as per Regulation will only be allowed to appear for examination.
- Probable date of publication of result: 26th June, 2015.

A. Das
Director (Examination)

* For any examination related query, please contact exam.helpdesk@icmai.in



ASIAN SUMMIT ON HEALTH CARE COST MANAGEMENT

held on 12th & 13th March, 2015, New Delhi

Theme: Touching Lives through Cost Management in Health Care

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, recognizing the need of affordable healthcare and complexity of cost management in healthcare sector, organized a two-day “Asian Summit on Health Care Cost Management” on March 12 – 13, 2015 at New Delhi, with the theme “Touching Lives through Cost management in Health Care”. The Summit was attended by eminent persons from medical, pharmaceutical, health insurance, health sector, IT, consulting and cost management fraternity. The objective of the event was collective learning aiming at providing necessary solutions to healthcare industry in bringing down the cost to provide healthcare at affordable cost.

CMA Dr. A.S. Durga Prasad, Hon’ble President of the Institute, Shri G Srinivasan, Chairman-cum-Managing Director, New India Assurance Co Ltd., CMA M Gopalakrishnan, past President of the Institute & Chairman Cost & Management Committee, Shri Rahul Khosla, Managing Director, Max India Ltd. and CMA A.N. Raman, past President SAFA inaugurated the Summit.

CMA Gopalakrishnan, in his welcome address, talked about the pioneering efforts made by the Institute for cost management in the healthcare sector. He expressed the need for enhancing use of IT in measuring cost, sharing data about costs and integration of cost management with financial accounting.

CMA A.N. Raman, while introducing theme “Touching Lives through Health Care Cost Management”, expressed that cost management goes beyond measuring cost and aims at ensuring utilization of scarce national resources in optimum manner. Cost management is still in evolving stage in healthcare and far away from being developed as compared to manufacturing sector.

Hon’ble President of the Institute, in his welcome address, emphasised on the need for greater funding which is a major problem and interest a big burden on healthcare sector. The prevailing price disparity between large and small hospitals needs to be looked into and health

insurance brought within the reach of the poor. He highlighted the need for benchmarking in healthcare and improvement in data quality. He called upon CMA fraternity to work with great zeal in association with medical profession to bring cost management in healthcare and address the issues before this sector to make healthcare deliveries at affordable cost.

On this occasion, the Institute released Guidance Note on healthcare cost management, to provide the right templates to all users including health care administrators to streamline tariff fixation on generally accepted principles and implementing an effective costing system in health care entities. The Institute also brought out “Knowledge Pack” to enhance knowledge in this emerging area, with the eminent personalities contributing their valuable experiences.

Shri Rahul Khosla shared his aspiration that healthcare should be regarded as fundamental right of every citizen and should be brought within the reach of every poor. Unfortunately, healthcare sector is facing trust deficit mainly in context of affordability and conflict of interest between various stakeholders.

The Summit focused on “Cost pressures on healthcare sector and measures to overcome them, harnessing technology to minimize healthcare cost and balancing technology, quality and cost”.

The summary of the key issues that were discussed are given below:

“Health for All” is a laudable social objective. It aims at providing health to all citizens so that they are able to live a socially and economically productive life. Healthcare industry is core sector and always regarded as a noble service because it deals with human life. There exists conflict between corporate and non-corporate hospitals, insurance companies, individual doctors, patients, etc. There is instead need for convergence between various stakeholders for the benefit of them all and society at large. There is also need for government to come up

with proper framework for healthcare sector.

There exists great divide between urban and rural areas so far as access to facilities for health care are concerned. 80 per cent of doctors are based and operate in cities, 75 per cent of dispensaries are located in cities and 60 per cent of hospitals too are located in the cities. The large population in rural areas does not have access to these facilities. There is woefully low health insurance penetration in India and the situation is more alarming in the rural areas.

The major healthcare cost drivers are – lack of evolved clinical and surgical protocols, prolonged stay in hospitals and extensive and to some extent avoidable investigation, mounting surgeon and consultants charges, high cost of medicines and implants, lack of regulation, high cost of new advancements in health care.

It is often said that India is young as 65 per cent of its population is young. But after say 20 years, we shall have a large chunk of greying population seeking more and more health care facilities. It is high time that planners take into account future needs of this populace so that health care system can deliver to their needs as well.

The Summit discussed best practices in Health Care sector prevalent in other countries and an overview of global scenario on Healthcare expenditure which is about 9 per cent of GDP. Most countries are facing issues of fiscal space and lack of resources to cater to ever increasing requirements of healthcare. Countries are continuously exploring new Models and PPPs in areas of healthcare infrastructure, service delivery, costing and financing.

Affordability of healthcare is a serious problem for vast majority of population, especially in tertiary care. The pricing strategy in healthcare is the most critical component of managing hospitals irrespective of whether they are for profit or not-for-profit. While a variety of factors influence pricing strategies, like competition, demand for the services, not so ethical practices in the healthcare business but the most important factor is Cost of healthcare deliveries. This problem faced by almost every healthcare delivery unit can be mitigated by finding optimum cost of health care with the help of proper cost management techniques to reduce cost and enhance affordability by the even lowest strata of society. It is a well-known management axiom that what is not measured cannot be managed or improved.

The global perspective now is to treat social value of investment in healthcare not as cost.

Healthcare being a state subject, states are responsible

for promotion of good health care system. Central Govt. plays a catalyst in securing all round development in the country. There is need for a federal regulatory body to address issues which cuts state boundaries.

The Summit focused on challenges faced by healthcare sector, best practices adopted in other countries especially in Asian region, issues of governance, transparency and performance management faced by stakeholders and suggested remedies to resolve such issues with the help of Integrated Cost Management System to make healthcare deliveries accessible and affordable. The summit exhorted the healthcare community to adopt best practices in healthcare, bringing down cost of healthcare deliveries by standardization of processes, optimum utilization of resources, minimizing the challenges of capital cost, increasing value integration across the healthcare sector.

It aimed to develop insight about Cost Management in Healthcare and roadmap to provide healthcare deliveries at affordable cost by using modern business model of Public Private Partnership, Cluster Care Cell and Virtual Care Center. It expressed the need for crystallizing Indian Health Care financing strategy and cost management system. Cost and Management Accountants can play a vital role in healthcare sector by designing and help implementing appropriate performance management and cost reduction methods.

The journey on cost management in healthcare sector, which has been started through the medium of this Summit will go a long way to realise overall objective of “Health for all.”



From left CMA Dr A S Durga Prasad, President, CMA M Gopalakrishnan, former President and CCM of the Institute, CMA A N Raman, past President, SAFA, Shri G Srinivasan, Chairman cum Managing Director, The New India Assurance Co. Ltd, Mr. Rahul Khosla, Managing Director, Max India Limited and Chairman, Max Healthcare at the inauguration.

**THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.**

ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL AND THE REGIONAL COUNCILS, 2015

The present (four-year) term of the Eighteenth Council will come to an end on July 21, 2015. For the purpose of constituting Nineteenth Council on July 22, 2015 and four Regional Councils for the term 2015-2019, elections to the Council and to the four Regional Councils of the Institute will be held as per the following notifications:

NOTIFICATION

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

Dates of elections to the Council and the Regional Councils and other matters

No. EL-2015/1: In pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 as amended (the Act) read with Rules 3 & 4 and other applicable Rules of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended (the Rules) and Regulations 114, 115, 118 & 121 and other applicable Regulations of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended (the Regulations), the Returning Officer of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India hereby notifies the following for the conduct of elections to the Council and the Regional Councils in the year 2015:

1.	Date of issue of Notification for the purpose of Rule 4 of the Rules	Monday, the 16 th February, 2015
2.	In pursuance of Rule 4 read with Rules 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 21, 28, 29, 30, 32 and 35 of the Rules and Regulations 114, 115, 118 & 121 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 and other applicable Rules and Regulations, the Council has fixed the following dates for the conduct of elections, viz.	
	a) the last date and time for receipt of nominations [Rule 4 (2) (a) and 9]	Monday, the 23 rd March, 2015 up to 6.00 P.M.
	b) the date and place of scrutiny of nominations [Rule 4 (2) (b) and 12]	Monday, the 30 th March, 2015 & Tuesday 31 st March, 2015 at the Headquarters of The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, CMA Bhawan, 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata – 700 016.
	c) the last date and time for withdrawal of nominations [Rule 4 (2) (c) and 14]	Friday, the 10 th April, 2015 up to 6:00 P.M.

	d)	the dates and time of polling [Rule 4 (2) (d), 21 and 29]	Kolkata: Friday, the 5 th June, 2015 Saturday, the 6 th June, 2015 (From 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.) Other Places: Friday, the 5 th June, 2015 (From 8:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M.)
	e)	the last date and time for receipt of applications for permission to vote by post [Rule 4 (2) (e) and 28]	Thursday, the 2 nd April, 2015 up to 6. 00 P.M.
	f)	The last date and time for receipt by post of ballot papers back from voters [Rule 4 (2) (f)]	Friday, the 5 th June, 2015 up to 6:00 P.M.
	g)	the date and time of commencement of counting of Votes [Rule 4 (2) (g) and 32]	Monday, the 15 th June, 2015, Tuesday, the 16 th June, 2015, Wednesday, the 17 th June, 2015 and Thursday, the 18 th June, 2015 (from 10.00 A.M. onwards each day)
	h)	The date of declaration of results [Rule 4 (2) (h) and 35]	Friday, the 19 th June, 2015
3.		Fee for election fixed by the Council (Rule 10)	Rs.25,000/- (Rupees twenty five thousand only)
4.		Security Deposit payable by the candidate [Rule 11]	Rs.20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand only)
5.		Names of the members of the panel for scrutiny of nomination papers [Rule 12]	1. Shri Suresh Pal Government Nominee on the Council, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs. 2. Shri Pramod Kumar Government Nominee on the Council, Principal Director of Commercial Audit & Ex-officio Member, Audit Board. 3. Shri Kaushik Banerjee Returning Officer, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India.

The relevant provisions of the Act, the Rules, the Regulations and other applicable laws shall apply to these elections.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

NOTIFICATION

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

Elections to the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India

No. EL-2015/2: In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of Rule 9 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006, the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India hereby notifies that:

- (a) Total number of members to be elected to the Council from all regional constituencies under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 15 (Fifteen)
- (b) Number of members to be elected for each regional constituency as specified in Rule 8 read with Schedule 3 and Rule 3 read with Schedule 1

Name of the Constituency	Number of members to be elected
Western India Regional Constituency	3 (Three)
Southern India Regional Constituency	5 (Five)
Eastern India Regional Constituency	4 (Four)
Northern India Regional Constituency	3 (Three)
<hr/>	
Total: 15 (Fifteen)	

The Council invites nomination of candidates who desire to stand for elections to the Nineteenth Council scheduled to be held on 5th & 6th June, 2015. They should deliver their nominations in the manner specified in Rule 9 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 to Shri Kaushik Banerjee, Returning Officer, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India (By Name) in a closed envelope superscribing on it "Nomination for Council Election 2015 - 2019" at the Headquarters of The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, CMA Bhawan, 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata – 700 016 so as to reach him not later than 6:00 P.M. on Monday, the 23rd March, 2015.

Candidates may visit the Institute's website: www.icmai.in for familiarizing themselves with the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006. The nomination shall be in the form approved by the Council of the Institute under sub-rule (3) and as specified in

Rule 9 of the said Rules. Nomination forms can be downloaded from the website of the Institute.

Nominations shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs.25,000/- (Rupees twenty five thousand only) by Demand Draft, payable at Kolkata, drawn in favour of the Secretary, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India as provided in Rule 10. Candidates can submit maximum number of ten nominations as per sub-rule (2) of Rule 9.

Every candidate standing for election in addition to fee as provided in Rule 10, shall pay, irrespective of the number of nominations filed under Rule 9, an amount of Rs.20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand only) by Demand Draft payable at Kolkata, drawn in favour of the Secretary, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, as security deposit as provided in Rule 11.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

NOTIFICATION

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

Elections to the Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India

No. EL-2015/3: In pursuance of sub-regulation (2) of Regulation 114 and Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations 1959, the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India hereby notifies that the elections to the Regional Councils shall be held in the manner as specified hereunder:

Name of the Regional Council	Number of members to be elected
Western India Regional Council	7 (Seven)
Southern India Regional Council	10 (Ten)
Eastern India Regional Council	8 (Eight)
Northern India Regional Council	7 (Seven)

Total: 32 (Thirty two)

The Council invites nomination of candidates, who desire to stand for elections to a Regional Council to be held on 5th & 6th June, 2015. The nominations shall be delivered to Shri Kaushik Banerjee, Returning Officer, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India (By Name), in a closed envelope superscribing on it "Nomination for Regional Council Election 2015-2019" at the Headquarters of The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, CMA Bhawan, 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata – 700 016 so as to reach him not later than 6:00 P.M. on Monday, the 23rd March, 2015. Nomination forms can be downloaded from the Institute's website: www.icmai.in.

Candidates may visit the Institute's website: www.icmai.in for familiarizing themselves with the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006. The nomination shall be in the form approved by the Council of the Institute under sub-rule (3) and as specified in Rule 9 of the said Rules read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations 1959. Nomination forms can be downloaded from the website of the Institute.

Candidates for elections to a Regional Council shall pay a fee of Rs.20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand only) by Demand Draft, payable at Kolkata, drawn in favour of the Secretary, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India by virtue of Rule 10 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations 1959.

Every candidate standing for elections to a Regional Council in addition to fee as provided above, shall pay, irrespective of the number of nominations filed under Rule 9 read with Regulation 118, an amount of Rs.20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand only) by Demand Draft payable at Kolkata, drawn in favour of the Secretary, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, as security deposit as per Rule 11 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations 1959.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

NOTIFICATIONKolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015**Constitution of Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India**

No. EL-2015/4: In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 23 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India, hereby notifies the constitution of Regional Councils as under in pursuance of sub-regulation (1) of Regulation 114 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 for the four Regional constituencies notified by the Central Government vide Notification published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, sub-section (ii) of Section 3 as S.O. 1331 (E) dated 20th November, 2003 under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of Section 9 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act 1959, namely:

Sl. No.	Name of the Regional Constituency
1	Western India Regional Constituency: Comprising the States of Chattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu;
2	Southern India Regional Constituency: Comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu and the Union Territories of Lakshadweep and Pondicherry;
3	Eastern India Regional Constituency: Comprising the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jharkhand, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
4	Northern India Regional Constituency: Comprising the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi.

Kaushik Banerjee
 Returning Officer
 The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

NOTIFICATIONKolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015**Payment of fee for elections to the Council and elections to the four Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India**

No. EL-2015/5: In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of Rule 10 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 specified under the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, it is hereby notified that a candidate shall pay a fee of Rs.25,000/- (Rupees twenty five thousand only) for elections to the Council, irrespective of the number of nominations that may be filed by him under Rule 9. By virtue of sub-rule (1) of Rule 10 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations 1959, a candidate shall pay a fee of Rs.20,000/- (Rupees

twenty thousand only) for elections to the Regional Councils, irrespective of the number of nominations that may be filed by him under Rule 9. The fee shall be paid by Demand Draft, drawn in favour of the Secretary, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, payable at Kolkata.

Clarification: A candidate may file any number of nominations not exceeding ten for elections to the Council and irrespective of the number of nomination(s) he has to pay a sum of Rs.25,000/- along with the nomination. A candidate may file any number of nominations not exceeding ten for elections to the Regional Councils and irrespective of the number of nomination(s) he has to pay a sum of Rs.20,000/- along with the nomination.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

NOTIFICATION

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

Payment of Security Deposit for the elections to the Council and elections to the four Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India

No. EL-2015/6: In pursuance of Rule 11 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 specified under the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, it is hereby notified that in respect of elections to the Council of the Institute for the term 2015-2019, a candidate for election, in addition to fee as provided above, shall pay irrespective of the number of nominations filed, an amount of Rs.20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand only) as security deposit, which shall be forfeited if he fails to secure not less than 2% of the original votes as defined in Rule 35 in the concerned regional constituency. By virtue of Rule 11 and Regulation 118, a candidate for elections to the Regional Councils of the Institute for the term 2015-2019, in addition to fee as provided above shall pay, irrespective of the number of nominations filed, an amount of Rs.20,000/- (Rupees twenty thousand only) as security deposit, which shall be forfeited if he fails to secure not less than 2% of the original votes as defined in Rule 35 read with Regulation 118 in the concerned regional constituency. The security deposit shall be paid by Demand Draft, drawn in favour of the Secretary, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India payable at Kolkata.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

NOTIFICATION

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

Notification of Recognition of Qualifications for the purpose of Sub-rule (4) of Rule 9 read with Schedule 4

No. EL-2015/7: In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of the Rule 9 read with Schedule 4 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 and Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations 1959 relating to nominations for elections, the Council has resolved that for the purpose of sub-clause (a) of clause (2) of Schedule 4, the following qualifications have been recognized by the Council :-

- i) All degrees awarded by the Universities recognized by Government.
- ii) Professional – Associate/Fellow Membership of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, Associate/Fellow Membership of The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Associate/Fellow Membership of The Chartered Institute of Management Accountants, UK and CMA Certification of The Institute of Management Accountants, USA, Full/Fellow Membership of the Institute of Public Accountants, Australia and Associate/Member level Membership of the Chartered Institute for Securities & Investment, U.K.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

NOTIFICATION

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

No. EL-2015/8: In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of Rule 6 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations 1959, it is hereby notified that the list of members eligible to vote (list of voters) from the various constituencies for elections to the Nineteenth Council and the four Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India is available for sale with effect from 26th February, 2015.

In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 6, the list of voters is available for sale on payment of price fixed by the Council as mentioned below from the Headquarters of The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, CMA Bhawan, 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata – 700016, the respective Regional Council offices at Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata & Delhi and the Chapter offices of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India:

Region	Price per printed book (Rs.)	Price per CD (Rs.)
Western India Regional Constituency	400.00	150.00
Southern India Regional Constituency	400.00	150.00
Eastern India Regional Constituency	400.00	150.00
Northern India Regional Constituency	400.00	150.00

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

NOTIFICATION

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

No. EL-2015/9: The Council in exercise of the powers vested under sub-rule (1) of Rule 41 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations 1959 has fixed the following ceiling of expenditure to be incurred by a candidate for elections to the Council and the Regional Councils:

Election	Expense (Rs.)
Council	6,00,000/-
Regional Councils	3,50,000/-

In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of Rule 41 read with Regulation 118, every candidate for elections to the Council and the Regional Councils shall file an account of expenses incurred for the election in the format approved by the Council within fifteen days of notification issued under Rule 36. Formats as approved by the Council are printed in the Journal of the Institute and also available on the Institute's website www.icmai.in.

In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 41 read with Regulation 118, a member shall be deemed to have brought disrepute to the Council under item (2) of Part IV of the First Schedule of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 as amended if, in connection with an election to the Council of the Institute, he is found to have contravened the provisions of sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2).

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India



**THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.**

ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL AND REGIONAL COUNCILS, 2015

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

NOTIFICATION

Election Code of Conduct for Observance by the Candidates and their Authorized Representatives during the Elections

No. EL-2015/10: With a view to maintain a healthy and peaceful atmosphere during the election process and for ensuring a free and fair election, the Returning Officer hereby issues an Election Code of Conduct as approved by the Council in exercise of the powers vested in the Council under sub-rule (1) of Rule 16 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended (the Rules).

The Election Code of Conduct contains instructions and norms to be followed by candidates and their authorized representatives appointed under these Rules and members during the entire election process including at the polling booths and counting centre(s).

The Election Code of Conduct shall be in addition to that prescribed by the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 as amended (the Act) and the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended (the Rules) and the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended (the Regulations) and shall come into force from the date of issue of notification under sub-rule (2) of Rule 4 of the Rules.

The Election Code is deemed to be guidelines of the Council under clause (1) of Part II of the Second Schedule of the Act and it is obligatory for each candidate to comply with the Election Code of Conduct.

Election Code of Conduct

1. No candidate would indulge in any activity, which may aggravate differences or create hatred or cause tension amongst the members, different castes and communities, religious or linguistic directly or indirectly.
2. No candidate shall make use of any mode of communication including electronic media in any form directly or indirectly which are derogatory, defamatory and offensive in nature aimed at tarnishing the image of any other member or candidate for the purpose of electioneering or transmitting information connected with the election.
3. There should be no appeal to caste or communal feelings for securing votes. Mosques, Temples or other places of worship shall not be used as forum for election propaganda.
4. All candidates shall avoid scrupulously all activities, which are corrupt practices, such as providing incentive to voters, intimidation of voters, giving presentations to voters, host parties and get-togethers of members with the object of securing votes etc.
5. No candidate shall, with the object of securing votes, directly or indirectly offer any employment or any other professional / occupational opportunity or any other offer leading to pecuniary gain of a member.
6. No candidate shall use any loud speaker or distribute any written communiqué, gift or any item inside or near the polling booth for the purpose of electioneering or transmitting information connected with the election.
7. No candidate shall directly or indirectly use the Institute's resources for the purpose of electioneering.
8. All contesting candidates shall:
 - (a) co-operate with the officers on election duty in complying with the restrictions to be imposed on the plying of vehicles on the polling day;
 - (b) supply to their authorized representatives suitable badges or identity cards to be used in polling booths and counting centre(s) ;
 - (c) refrain from serving or distributing liquor to the members on polling day and during twenty four hours preceding the day of polling.
9. Excepting the voters, no one without a valid pass from the Returning Officer shall enter the polling booths.

10. If the candidates or their authorized representatives have any specific complaint or problems regarding the conduct of the elections, they may bring the same to the notice of the observer.
11. After the notification for the election is issued by the Council, the contesting members shall not announce any financial grant in any form or make promises therefor or announce any projects or schemes of any kind, which may be aimed at influencing the voters.
12. The contesting candidates for the election, shall not preside over or share dais, stage, platform and/or participate in the programmes and activities including Modular Training Programmes organized by the Institute, Regional Councils, Chapters and such other programmes as may be specified by the Returning Officer from time to time as speaker, paper writer, faculty member, presenter of bouquets, flowers, garlands, mementoes, gifts or in such other capacity as the Returning Officer might decide from time to time to ensure free and fair elections.
13. The contesting candidates and/or their authorized representatives shall not use any infrastructure, forum including programmes, by whatever name called, manpower, machinery, facilities or communication medium – electronic or otherwise of the Institute, its Regional Councils and Chapters in any manner whatsoever. While there is no bar for participation in any event/programme organized by the Institute and/or its Regional Councils/Chapters, as an ordinary participant, however, the event/ programme shall not be
14. No programme announcement shall include name(s) of the contesting candidates.
15. Proceedings of the programmes conducted by the Institute / Regional Councils / Chapters shall be published only after proper editing so that the name(s) of any contesting candidate(s) is/are not mentioned in the proceedings.
16. No photograph of a contesting candidate including as part of a group shall be published at any place in any journal, newsletter or its equivalents, website, electronic media or otherwise. In case of group photograph, the photo of the contesting candidate from the group shall be dropped for the purpose of publication.
17. The names of contesting candidates shall not be published by way of congratulations for any achievement or by way of elevation, on the move, or in any other capacity.
18. No publicity of programme(s) and their coverage by the Institute/Regional Councils/Chapters, in a manner covering contesting candidates, will be given in any of the journals, newsletters or its equivalents, website or otherwise.
19. No article, write-up, report, column and the like by any contesting candidate will be allowed for publication / inclusion in the journal, newsletter or its equivalents, website or otherwise.
20. No brochure/any other material covering contesting candidates including written communication(s) of programme(s) organized by the Institute / Regional Councils and Chapters shall contain the name or reference of any contesting candidate in any manner whatsoever. This prohibition is not, however, applicable for the brochure / other material as aforesaid already printed for sending to the intended readership or audience, or name required to be given under any specific legal requirement.
21. No brochure/publicity material including written communications printed in respect of any programme held before or after issue of notification shall contain the photograph / reference to any of the contesting candidates in any manner whatsoever.

22. The contesting candidate(s) shall not raise any question at any event/programme organized by the Headquarters, Regional Councils, Chapters or any other offices of the Institute so as to attract the attention of the audience to gain visibility / publicity. While there is no bar for participation in such an event/programme, as an ordinary participant, however, the said event/programme shall not be used for the purpose of publicity/electioneering in any manner whatsoever. The restrictions shall be applicable not only for any event/ programme held within a candidate's own constituency but outside his constituency including overseas events/ programmes as well. The contesting candidate shall not preside over or share dais, stage, platform likely to have members of the Institute as part of audience.
23. No interview to newspaper(s), electronic media and the like by contesting candidate(s) in any manner whatsoever is permissible. Any communication to newspaper(s), electronic media and the like by contesting candidate(s) or through any other person in any manner whatsoever is also prohibited.
24. In the event of any invitation being received by a candidate from any other outside agencies/organizations such as Industry Associations like CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, Chambers of Commerce etc., and Voluntary Bodies like Rotaries, Non-Government Organisations etc. for participation in any of their events/programmes etc., in any capacity – professional or otherwise, while there is no bar for participation in such an event/programme, as an ordinary participant, however, the said event/programme shall not be used for the purpose of publicity/electioneering in any manner whatsoever. The restrictions shall be applicable not only for any event/ programme held within a candidate's own constituency but outside his constituency including overseas events/ programmes as well. The contesting candidate shall not preside over or share dais, stage, platform likely to have members of the Institute as part of audience.
25. Organisation of parties or participation in any party or providing any form of entertainment, e.g., musical nights and the like, with the direct and/or indirect involvement of the candidate in any form/manner whatsoever is prohibited.
26. The contesting candidate(s) shall not maintain a separate website as a part of electioneering or for the purpose of election. The website maintained by a Firm/member in practice, in accordance with the relevant Council Guidelines is outside the purview of the Code, but it cannot be used as a part of electioneering or for the purpose of election.
27. The journal / newsletters published in any form including electronic mode shall not use the column "Council Member/Chairman Page/Writes"; and in replacement thereof, the nomenclature "Committee Writes", "Council / Regional Council Writes" / "Managing Committee Writes" as the case may be, shall be used. Alternatively, it may be a column in the name of the "Editor". The name(s) of the editor/publisher of the newsletters etc. can, however, be printed, wherever the same is legally required to be mentioned.

Disciplinary Action

Attention of the members is also invited to the provisions of Rule 41 and 42 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 which provides for disciplinary action against members contravening the election norms set out in the said rules. For the convenience and ready reference of members, Rules 41 and 42 are reproduced hereunder. Members and contestants are requested to adhere to the requirements stipulated in the Rules.

41. Election Expenses. –

- (1) No candidate, whose name has been included in the final list of nominations under Rule 15, shall incur expenditure above an amount to be fixed by the Council for this purpose.
- (2) Every such candidate shall file an account of expenses incurred for the election in a format approved by the Council, within fifteen days of notification issued under Rule 36.
- (3) A member shall be deemed to have brought disrepute to the Council under item (2) of Part IV of the First Schedule of the Act if, in connection with an election to the Council of the Institute, he is found to have contravened the provisions of Sub-rule (1) or Sub-rule (2).

42. Disciplinary action against member in connection with conduct of election:

- (1) A member shall be deemed to have brought disrepute to the Council under item (2) of Part IV of the First Schedule of the Act if, in connection with an election to the Council of the Institute, he is found to have contravened the provisions of Sub-rule (2) or all or any of the clauses of Sub-rule (3) or Sub-rule (4) of this rule.
- (2) Only one manifesto or circular shall be issued by a candidate in relation to the election in the period commencing from the date of issue of final list of nominations to the candidates.
- (3) A manifesto or circular issued shall conform to the following requirements in the interest of maintaining dignity in the election, namely:
 - (a) A manifesto or circular shall contain information regarding the candidate himself and shall not make any reference, directly or indirectly, to any other candidate;
 - (b) The information, which a candidate may furnish in a manifesto or circular regarding himself, shall not differ in any material respect from the information furnished by the Institute to the voters under rule 9. A candidate may, however, include in such manifesto or circular, any additional information not contained in the information furnished under rule 9;
 - (c) A manifesto or circular shall neither contain any appeal to the voters on the basis of caste or on communal, religious, regional or sectional lines nor any tall claim;
 - (d) The distribution of a manifesto or circular shall be restricted only to the members of the constituency concerned;
 - (e) A certified copy of such manifesto or circular shall be sent to the Returning Officer by speed/registered post within 15 days of its issue;
 - (f) While a candidate may repeat, in any form, the manifesto or circular issued under Sub-rule (2) of this Rule without changing its contents, however, he shall not issue more than one manifesto or circular.
- (4) A member shall not adopt one or more of the following practices with regard to the election, namely :-
 - (i) Bribery, that is to say, any gift, offer or promise of any gifts or gratification to any person by a candidate or any other person, with his connivance, with the object directly or indirectly of: -

- (a) inducing a member to stand or not to stand as a candidate at an election or rewarding him for act or omission ; or
- (b) inducing to withdraw his candidature or rewarding such withdrawal ; or
- (c) inducing a voter to vote or not to vote at an election, or as a reward for act or omission ;

Explanation : - For the purpose of this clause, the term “gratification” is not restricted to pecuniary gratification or gratifications estimable in money, and it includes organising parties or providing any other form of entertainment, and all forms of employment for reward; but it does not include the payment of any expenses bonafide incurred at or for the purpose of any election.

- (ii) Undue influence, that is to say, any direct or indirect interference or attempt to interfere on the part of a candidate or any other person, with his connivance, with the free exercise of any electoral right ;
- (iii) The publication by a candidate or by any other person, with his connivance, of any statement of fact which is false, and which he either believes to be false or does not believe to be true, in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate or in relation to the candidature or withdrawal of any candidate, being a statement reasonably calculated to prejudice the prospects of that candidate’s election;
- (iv) The obtaining or procuring or abetting, or attempting to obtain or procure, by a candidate or by any other person, with his connivance, any assistance for the furtherance of the prospects of the candidate’s election from any person serving under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than the giving of vote by such person, if he is a member entitled to vote;
- (v) The hiring or procuring, whether on payment or otherwise, of a vehicle by a candidate or by any other person, with his connivance, for the conveyance of voters;
- (vi) Resorting to disorderly behaviour or misbehaviour within the zero tolerance zone to be determined by the Returning Officer of the polling booth and/or venue for counting of votes;

Explanation - For the purpose of this clause, canvassing for votes, distribution of visiting cards, pamphlets, manifestos, letters, hand-outs, circulars, gifts and the like, erection of any stall and display of any banner shall be treated as disorderly behaviour/misbehaviour.

- (vii) Exhibiting or placing any notice or sign board relating to the election by a candidate or by any other person with the connivance of the candidate at any time and any where during the election period including on the date/s of polling within a distance of 200 meters from the polling booth ;
- (viii) Non-compliance with any of the directives or circulars or instructions issued by the Returning Officer under these Rules in any matter relating to elections;
- (ix) Contesting the election representing a political party or on political lines;
- (x) Any act specified in clauses (i) to (ix) when done by a member, who is not a candidate, but is acting with the concurrence or connivance of a candidate ;

(xi) The receipt by a member or an agreement by a member to receive any gratification:
-

- (a) as an inducement or reward for standing or not standing as a candidate; or
- (b) as an inducement or reward for withdrawing his candidature; or
- (c) as an inducement or reward for himself or any other person for voting or refraining from voting ; or
- (d) as an inducement or reward for inducing or attempting to induce any voter to vote or refrain from voting ; or
- (e) inducing or attempting to induce any candidate to withdraw his candidature;

(xii) Contravention or misuse of any of the provisions of these Rules or making of any false statement knowing it to be false or without knowing it to be true, while complying with any of the provisions of these Rules.

Clarification:

1. A candidate may repeat the same contents of one manifesto or circular without changing its contents, including communication through e-mail & SMS.
2. Birthday/other greetings/greetings on a festive occasion by letter/card/SMS/e-mail etc. to individual members can be sent. However, the contesting candidate should not mention anything about his candidature for the election or a request to vote for or support him in the election. The said greetings will not amount to manifesto or circular provided it does not contain any information about the candidate or a request to vote for or support him in the election.
3. The distribution of manifesto or circular shall be restricted only to the members of the constituency concerned and shall not be distributed to the members outside the concerned constituency pursuant to Rule 42(3)(d) of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended. Personal website or any other website as well as various e-groups may lead to access of members outside the constituency. Hence, the contesting candidates cannot use personal website or any other website as well as various e-groups for issue of election manifesto or circular or for electioneering purpose.

The above Code of Conduct is applicable to the candidates, their authorized representatives and any other member acting directly or indirectly on behalf of the candidate.

Notwithstanding anything contained hereinabove, the Council may cause investigation into the conduct of any candidate or authorized representative or any other member in any other circumstances for violation of Election Code of Conduct.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer

NOTIFICATION

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

Application for Permission to Vote by Post

No. EL-2015/11: In pursuance of Rule 28 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959, the form for permission to vote by post as approved by the Council is annexed herewith.

The duly filled in and signed form along with requisite evidence should be submitted to the undersigned latest within 2nd April, 2015 up to 6.00 P.M.

Encl: Form

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.

FORM OF APPLICATION SEEKING PERMISSION TO VOTE BY POST

Shri Kaushik Banerjee,
Returning Officer,
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India,
CMA Bhawan,
12, Sudder Street,
Kolkata – 700 016.

Dear Sir,

Subject: Elections to the Council and Regional Councils, 2015

I hereby apply for permission to vote by post under Rule 28 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 and give below the necessary particulars:

1. Full Name:
2. Membership No.:
3. Serial No. in the list of voters, if known:
4. Serial No. and address of the polling booth allotted:
5. Reason for seeking permission to vote by post:

(a) There has been a permanent change in my professional address* where I am employed from the address published in the list of voters, to another place beyond a radius of fifty kilometers from the polling booth allotted to me as given below:

.....
.....

OR

(b) I am suffering from a permanent infirmity **, particulars of which are given below on account of which I shall not be able to exercise my vote on the date of election at the polling booth allotted to me.

Particulars of permanent infirmity:

.....
.....

6. Address to which the voting papers should be sent:

Date:

Place:

Signature of the Member

VERIFICATION

I declare that the particulars given above are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the Member

Date:

Place:

* The applications must be supported by a certificate duly signed by an authorized personnel of the organization where the member is employed.

** The application in this case must be supported by a certificate from a medical practitioner, not below the rank of a surgeon in any Government Hospital, confirming such permanent infirmity.

(DULY FILLED IN AND SIGNED HARD COPY OF THIS FORM IN ORIGINAL SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE RETURNING OFFICER AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA, CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016 LATEST WITHIN 2ND APRIL, 2015 UP TO 6.00 P.M.)



**THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.**

ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL AND REGIONAL COUNCILS, 2015

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

NOTIFICATION

Application for Permission to Vote at a Polling Booth or Change of Polling Booth

No. EL-2015/12: In pursuance of Rule 39 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006, the form for permission to vote at a polling booth or change of polling booth as approved by the Council is annexed herewith.

The duly filled in and signed form should be submitted to the undersigned latest within 2nd April, 2015 up to 6.00 P.M.

Encl: Form

**Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer**



**THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.**

Form of Application for Permission to Vote at a Polling Booth or for Change of Polling Booth

(Note: Clear indication has been given in the List of Voters as to who are entitled to vote at a particular Booth. This Form is provided for use of only those who wish to apply for a change, for which valid grounds will have to be provided in this Form and submitted within the specified time limit.)

Shri Kaushik Banerjee,
Returning Officer,
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India,
CMA Bhawan,
12 Sudder Street,
Kolkata – 700 016.

Dear Sir,

Sub: Elections to the Council and Regional Councils, 2015

My name appears under Serial No. of the List of Voters of India
Regional Constituency. I hereby apply for permission to Vote —

At Polling Booth No.

Situated at —

.....
.....
.....
.....

I give below the necessary particulars:

1. Full Name

.....
.....

2. Membership No.

.....

3. Name of Regional Constituency

.....

4. Serial No. in the List of Voters

.....

5. (a) Please state whether there has been
a permanent change in your address
from the one published in the Voters'
List

.....
.....

(b) If so, please state your present
address in full

.....
.....
.....
.....

6. Distance from the allotted Polling Booth (if the address is beyond 50 Kilometers from the Polling Booth)

.....

7. Reason for the Change requested

.....
.....
.....
.....

Date

Signature of the Member

Place

Membership No.

***VERIFICATION**

I,, hereby declare that the particulars given above are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date

Signature of the Member

Place.....

Membership No.

(DULY FILLED IN AND SIGNED HARD COPY OF THIS FORM IN ORIGINAL SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO THE RETURNING OFFICER AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA, CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016 LATEST WITHIN 2ND APRIL, 2015 UPTO 6.00 P.M.)

NOTIFICATION

Election Expenses for Council Election

No. EL-2015/13

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

As per sub-rule of Rule 41 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006, no candidate whose name has been included in the final list of nominations under Rule 15 of the said Rules, shall incur an expenditure above the amount fixed by Council at Rs. 6,00,000 (Rupees six lakhs only).

Further as per sub-rule (2) of Rule 41 of the Rules every candidate shall file an account of expenses incurred for the election in the enclosed format within 15 days of notification issued under Rule 36 (Notification of the declaration of results) of the Rules.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer

Encl: Format of Election Expenses



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.

**FORMAT FOR THE FILING ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE
 CANDIDATE DURING ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL - 2015**

[To be submitted within fifteen days of the date of declaration of the election result]

The Returning Officer,
 The Institute of Cost Accountants of India,
 CMA Bhawan,
 12, Sudder Street,
 Kolkata – 700 016.

Dear Sir,

Re: Filing of account of expenses incurred for Election to the Council

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 41 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006, I _____, a candidate for election to the Council from _____ India Regional Constituency, hereby file an account of expenses incurred by me in connection with the election to the Council of the Institute held in June, 2015.

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	Expenditure Incurred in (Rs.)
1.	Total Cost of Stationery including paper purchased for printing circular/manifesto, Visiting Cards/Pamphlet/Handout/Letters and the like.	
2.	Total Printing cost (excluding stationery cost as above).	
3.	Total cost of vehicle used (excluding cost of travel by air, train, bus and the like)	
4.	Total Travel cost.	
5.	Total cost of stay, food etc.	
6.	Total cost of Postage.	
7.	Total cost of Telephone, Mobile, SMS, Fax, E-mail and the like.	
8.	Total cost of any other items not covered by the above. (please specify the names of items also)	
GRAND TOTAL –		

I have noted that the ceiling fixed by the Council under rule 41 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 on election expenses (in aggregate under all possible heads) is Rs. 6.00 Lakhs (Rupees Six Lakhs only). Further, I have not incurred any expenditure as a candidate for the election other than those stated in the statement above.

I declare that the aforesaid statements of expenses are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Yours faithfully,

(Signature of the Candidate)

Place:

Name : _____
 Membership No. : _____
 Voters' Sl. No. : _____
 Address : _____

Date:



**THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.**

NOTIFICATION

Election Expenses for Regional Council Elections

No. EL-2015/14

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

As per sub-rule of Rule 41 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959, no candidate whose name has been included in the final list of nominations under Rule 15 of the said Rules, shall incur an expenditure above the amount fixed by the Council at Rs. 3,50,000 (Rupees three lakhs fifty thousand only).

Further as per sub-rule (2) of Rule 41 of the Rules every candidate shall file an account of expenses incurred for the election in the enclosed format within 15 days of notification issued under Rule 36 (Notification of the declaration of results) of the Rules.

**Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer**

Encl: Format of Election Expenses



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.

**FORMAT FOR THE FILING ACCOUNT OF EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE
 CANDIDATE DURING ELECTIONS TO THE REGIONAL COUNCILS - 2015**

[To be submitted within fifteen days of the date of declaration of the election result]

The Returning Officer,
 The Institute of Cost Accountants of India,
 CMA Bhawan,
 12, Sudder Street,
Kolkata – 700 016.

Dear Sir,

**Re: Filing of account of expenses incurred for Elections to the
 Regional Councils**

In accordance with the provisions of Rule 41 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006, I _____, a candidate for elections to the Regional Councils from _____ India Regional Council, hereby file an account of expenses incurred by me in connection with the elections to the Regional Councils of the Institute held in June, 2015.

Sl. No.	Item of Expenditure	Expenditure Incurred in (Rs.)
1.	Total Cost of Stationery including paper purchased for printing circular/manifesto, Visiting Cards/Pamphlet/Handout/Letters and the like.	
2.	Total Printing cost (excluding stationery cost as above).	
3.	Total cost of vehicle used (excluding cost of travel by air, train, bus and the like).	
4.	Total Travel cost.	
5.	Total cost of stay, food etc.	
6.	Total cost of Postage.	
7.	Total cost of Telephone, Mobile, SMS, Fax, E-mail and the like.	
8.	Total cost of any other items not covered by the above. (please specify the names of items also)	
GRAND TOTAL –		

I have noted that the ceiling fixed by the Council under rule 41 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 on election expenses (in aggregate under all possible heads) is Rs. 3.50 Lakhs (Rupees Three Lakhs Fifty Thousand only). Further, I have not incurred any expenditure as a candidate for the election other than those stated in the statement above.

I declare that the aforesaid statements of expenses are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Yours faithfully,

(Signature of the Candidate)

Place:

Name : _____
 Membership No. : _____
 Voters' Sl. No. : _____
 Address : _____

Date:



**THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.**

NOTIFICATION

Duties of Election Observers

No. EL-2015/15

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of Rule 23 of Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959, the duties of the election observers have been approved by the Council as follows:

1. To monitor and report to the Returning Officer that the guidelines issued for election, particularly for polling booths as well as the counting venues and also in respect the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 as amended, the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended and the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended and other applicable Acts, Rules and Regulations, are followed as per the said guidelines.
2. To perform their duties with respect to Code of Conduct issued by the Council of the Institute and also on the election expenses made by the contesting candidates. They shall report to the Returning Officer for the purpose.
3. To observe the polling, sorting and counting of votes and to monitor the fairness of the polling, sorting and counting procedures.
4. To ensure the impartiality of the persons in charge of the polling, sorting and counting of votes, and their commitment to the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 as amended, the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended and the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended and other applicable Acts, Rules and Regulations.
5. To visit the geographical constituencies and polling and counting centres at any time without previous notice.
6. To attend all stages of the polling and counting, and particularly be present at the opening and closing of the ballot boxes.
7. To ascertain of the freedom and fairness of the elections and the secrecy of the polling, and write reports to the Returning Officer to that effect.
8. The observers shall not interfere in any manner with the work of the elections or the officials engaged therewith, provided that they may formulate questions verbally or in writing.

**Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer**



**THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.**

ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL AND REGIONAL COUNCILS, 2015

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

NOTIFICATION

Guidelines for Issue of Election Manifesto or Circular

No. EL-2015/GMC: With the publication of Election Notification in the Gazette of India on 16th February, 2015, the Election Code of Conduct has become applicable to the members generally as well as the contesting candidates and their authorized representatives.

In pursuance of Rule 39 & 42 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended (the Rules) read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended (the Regulations), the following guidelines are hereby notified for compliance by the contesting candidates for issue of election manifesto or circular:

1. The issue of the manifesto or circular should strictly conform to Rule 42 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as already notified vide Notification No. EL-2015/10 dated 16th February, 2015.
2. Only one manifesto or circular can be issued by the contesting candidates in relation to the election in the period commencing from the date of issue of final list of nominations to the candidates, which shall be restricted to the members of the constituency concerned. Such manifesto or circular may include a letter, e-mail, SMS or fax addressed to a specific person and circulated to many persons and personal letters mentioning about a candidature and seeking support as per sub-rule (2) of Rule 42 of the Rules.
3. The manifesto or circular may contain one passport size single colour or black and white photograph of the contesting candidate.
4. The manifesto or circular should not contain any other photograph of the contesting candidate or of any other person either individually or in a group.
5. The manifesto or circular cannot be issued in forums like yahoo or other e-groups, any other group, e-mail group of members, any electronic media, press and the public at large.
6. Websites, webgroups, social networking sites, chat rooms, creation of community, registration in social networking sites and the like must not be used by the contesting candidate in any manner for electioneering purpose as well as for issue of a manifesto or circular.
7. A letter, e-mail, SMS or fax by a contesting candidate appealing the members to vote and/or support him/her shall be deemed to be a manifesto or circular under sub-rule (2) of Rule 42 of the Rules.

8. The manifesto or circular can be sent through post, SMS, e-mail, fax etc. However, if a candidate has already sent the manifesto or circular by SMS or e-mail or fax, he is not entitled to send any other written communication different from that already sent to the members in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of Rule 42 of the Rules. However, a candidate can send an extract of only one manifesto or circular issued by him in relation to the election in different modes of communication.
9. The manifesto of only one candidate can be sent in a single envelope indicating the name of the contesting candidate as sender when sent by post. Similarly, an SMS message, e-mail and fax can be sent only from the phone number, e-mail address and fax number respectively of the contesting candidate.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer

Kolkata, Monday, the 16th February, 2015

NOTIFICATION

Instructions for compliance with matters relating to Election Code of Conduct

No. EL-2015/Ins-1: With a view to maintain healthy and peaceful atmosphere during the election process and for ensuring free, fair and peaceful election, the Returning Officer in exercise of the authority vested in him under Clause (viii) of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 42 of The Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended, issues the following instructions for compliance by the contesting candidates, their authorized representatives and members in general in the matters relating to election code of conduct for Elections to Council and Regional Councils, 2015:

1. No contesting candidate shall create any website / portal in regard to Elections to the Council/Regional Councils, 2015.
2. No contesting candidate shall upload his/her appeal, tantamounting to securing favour/votes, on his / her / firm/ company's website.
3. No contesting candidate shall provide name(s) of the client companies in his appeal / manifesto.

4. No candidate shall publish/propagate, by whatever means it may be, his/her photograph(s) pertaining to any event/program organized by the Institute/Regional Councils/Chapters.

5. No contesting candidate shall pick up any photographs /logo of the Institute/Image of the building of the Institute/Regional Councils/Chapters from official Journal of the Institute or the Newsletters/Magazines of Regional Councils/Chapters and use the same in any manner.

6. No contesting candidate shall send SMS to members requesting to “Cast vote on election day” or similar communication to improve the voting.

7. No contesting candidate shall include the areas of specialization in his appeal as the same are in contravention of Clause (6) and Clause (7) of Part-I of the First Schedule of The Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

8. No contesting candidate shall post appeal/ manifesto to web groups, social networking sites or chat rooms or create the community or do registration in social networking sites in the name of any contesting candidate.

9. The members are entitled to exercise their vote, on preferential basis, in favour of the contesting candidates within the Regional Constituency irrespective of their location within the said Regional Constituency. No contesting candidate or group of contesting candidates shall advise / pressurize the members contrary to the above.

10. No contesting candidate shall send SMS such as 'Good Morning' 'Good Evening', mentioning about his candidature for the election and the like either by himself or through any third party/commercial service provider.

11. No contesting candidate shall send any communication in regard to appreciation/recommendation/ adverse comments about the other contesting candidate(s).

Contesting candidates/their authorized representatives/members are liable for disciplinary action for non-compliance with any other directives or circulars or instructions issued by the Returning Officer.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer



**FORM OF NOMINATION OF A CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION TO THE COUNCIL OF
THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA**

[See Rule 9,10 & 11 and other applicable Rules of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended (the Rules)]

NOMINATION

We, the undersigned members of The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, not being in arrears this day in respect of our respective annual membership fee for the current year and being eligible to vote under Rule 5 in the election of members to the Council of the Institute notified to be held during the calendar year 2015 do hereby nominate _____ who is a Fellow Member of the Institute belonging to _____ India Regional Constituency, as a candidate for election to one of the seats to be filled up from _____ India Regional Constituency in accordance with the provisions contained in The Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended.

1. Signature of Proposer :

Name :

Membership No. :

Voter's Sl. No.

Address :

Date :

2. Signature of Seconder :

Name :

Membership No. :

Voter's Sl. No.

Address :

Date :

CONSENT

I,.....being a Fellow Member of the Institute on the 1st day of October, 2014, belonging to the India Regional Constituency and not being in arrears of my entrance fees, annual membership fees and other dues on the 1st day of October, 2014, and having my name borne on the Register, agree to stand as a candidate for election to one of the seats to be filled up from the said constituency in the election notified to be held during the calendar year 2015.

I declare that I am eligible to stand for election to the Council in accordance with the Rule 7 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended.

*I.....send herewith / I have already sent nomination fee of Rs.25,000/- (Rupees Twenty five Thousand only) by demand draft No..... dated drawn on(Bank) in favour of The Secretary, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, payable at Kolkata.

I send herewith / I have already sent Security Deposit of Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty Thousand only) by demand draft No.dated.....drawn onbank in favour of The Secretary, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India payable at Kolkata.

I agree to abide by the provisions of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, The Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 and The Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 and amendments thereof and other applicable Acts, Rules and Regulations as well as the decisions taken by the Council / Returning Officer in regard to Elections from time to time and forward herewith the statement (and photograph) pursuant to Schedule 4 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as annexed to this nomination form.

Signature of the Candidate

Name in Full :

Membership No. :

Voter's Serial No. :

Address :

Dated.....day of.....2015.



STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SUB-RULE (4) OF RULE 9 READ WITH SCHEDULE 4

[To be annexed to the Nomination Form for Election to the Council of
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India]

(1) I.....give below the particulars :
concerning myself

(a) Name :

(b) Membership No. :

(c) Professional Address :

(d) Voter's serial number as published in the List of Voters :

(e) Date of Birth :

(f) Whether Fellow and the date on which became Fellow :

(g) Date of Enrolment as an Associate member :

(h) Whether citizen of India :

(i) Whether found guilty of any professional or other :
misconduct and consequently whether he has been
reprimanded or the name has been removed from the
Register or has been awarded penalty of fine as on the
date of nomination;

If the answer to (i) above is in affirmative, provide the
following details, wherever applicable (separately) for
each misconduct for which found guilty)

(i) The offence for which found guilty :

(ii) The date of reprimand :

(iii) The date from which the name was removed on :
account of above disqualification from the Register

(iv) The total period of removal :

(v) The date on which the period of removal expires :

(vi) Whether the removal was on account of :
misconduct falling under the First Schedule or the
Second Schedule

- (vii) The date on which the penalty of fine was awarded
- (viii) Amount of penalty of fine
- (ix) The date on which the payment was made for penalty of fine awarded
- (j) Whether appointed as the auditor of the Institute and, if so, whether the period of three years had already expired after he has ceased to be the auditor of the Institute, along with the dates of appointment and cessation as auditor
- (k) If that period has not yet expired, the date on which it shall expire
- (l) Details of past and present membership of the Council including the Office of the President and / or Vice-President of the Institute
- (m) Whether holding a post under the Central Government or State Government as defined in sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 as amended
- (n) Whether an employee of the Institute in accordance with clause (f) of proviso to Rule 7
- (2) The statement referred to in clause 1 may also contain, at the option of the candidate, information concerning the candidate in respect of the following:
 - (a) Academic qualifications (diplomas including post qualification diploma(s) and degrees recognised by Government / Council and membership of professional bodies recognized by the Council);
 - (b) Merit awards (limited upto first three positions) in the examinations of recognised universities and the examinations conducted by the Institute;
 - (c) Particulars of occupation:-
 - (i) Employment (designation with name of present employer)
 - (ii) Practice (sole proprietor or in partnership including the name of the firm)
 - (iii) Particulars of other occupation / engagement, if not covered by (i) and (ii) above;
 - (d) Past and present membership of Regional Councils and Managing Committees of Chapters of Regional Councils and office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and / or Treasurer in the case of Regional Councils and / or Chapters of Regional Councils.

Signature of the Candidate

VERIFICATION

I.....do hereby declare that the particulars given above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the Candidate

Place :

Date :



**FORM OF NOMINATION OF A CANDIDATE FOR ELECTION TO REGIONAL COUNCIL OF
THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA**

[See Rule 9,10 & 11 and other applicable Rules of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended (the Rules) and Regulations 114, 115, 118 & 121 and other applicable Regulations of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended (the Regulations)]

NOMINATION

We, the undersigned members of The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, not being in arrears this day in respect of our respective annual membership fee for the current year and being eligible to vote under Rule 5 read with Regulation 118 in the election of members to the Regional Council of the Institute notified to be held during the calendar year 2015 do hereby nominate _____ who is an Associate/Fellow Member of the Institute belonging to _____ India Regional Council, as a candidate for election to one of the seats to be filled up from India Regional Council in accordance with the provisions contained in The Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended and the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended.

1. Signature of Proposer :
 Name :
 Membership No. :
 Voter's Sl. No. :
 Address :
 Date :

2. Signature of Seconder :
 Name :
 Membership No. :
 Voter's Sl. No. :
 Address :
 Date :

CONSENT

I,.....being an Associate/Fellow Member of the Institute on the 1st day of October, 2014, belonging to the India Regional Council, and not being in arrears of my entrance fees, annual membership fees and other dues on the 1st day of October, 2014, agree to stand as a candidate for election to one of the seats to be filled up from the said Regional Council in the election notified to be held during the calendar year 2015.

I declare that I am eligible to stand for election to the Regional Council in accordance with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended.

*I.....send herewith / I have already sent nomination fee of Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty Thousand only) by demand draft No..... dated drawn on(Bank) in favour of The Secretary, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, payable at Kolkata.

I send herewith / I have already sent Security Deposit of Rs. 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty Thousand only) by demand draft No.dated.....drawn onbank in favour of The Secretary, The Institute of Cost Accountants of India payable at Kolkata.

I agree to abide by the provisions of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959, The Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 and The Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 and amendments thereof and other applicable Acts, Rules and Regulations as well as the decisions taken by the Council / Returning Officer in regard to Elections from time to time and forward herewith the statement (and photograph) pursuant to Schedule 4 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as annexed to this nomination form.

Signature of the Candidate

Name in Full :

Membership No. :

Voter's Serial No. :

Address :

Dated.....day of.....2015.



**STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SUB-RULE (4) OF RULE 9 READ WITH SCHEDULE 4 &
REGULATION 118**

[To be annexed to the Nomination Form for Election to the Regional Council of
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India]

(1) I.....give below the particulars :
concerning myself

(a) Name :

(b) Membership No. :

(c) Professional Address :

(d) Voter's serial number as published in the List of Voters :

(e) Date of Birth :

(f) Whether Fellow and the date on which became Fellow :

(g) Date of Enrolment as an Associate member :

(h) Whether citizen of India :

(i) Whether found guilty of any professional or other misconduct and consequently whether he has been reprimanded or the name has been removed from the Register or has been awarded penalty of fine as on the date of nomination;

If the answer to (i) above is in affirmative, provide the following details, wherever applicable (separately) for each misconduct for which found guilty)

(i) The offence for which found guilty :

(ii) The date of reprimand :

(iii) The date from which the name was removed on account of above disqualification from the Register :

- (iv) The total period of removal :
- (v) The date on which the period of removal expires :
- (vi) Whether the removal was on account of misconduct falling under the First Schedule or the Second Schedule :
- (vii) The date on which the penalty of fine was awarded :
- (viii) Amount of penalty of fine :
- (ix) The date on which the payment was made for penalty of fine awarded :
- (j) Whether appointed as the auditor of the Institute and, if so, whether the period of three years had already expired after he has ceased to be the auditor of the Institute, along with the dates of appointment and cessation as auditor :
- (k) If that period has not yet expired, the date on which it shall expire :
- (l) Details of past and present membership of the Regional Council including the Office of the President and / or Vice-President of the Institute, Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Regional Council of the Institute :
- (m) Whether holding a post under the Central Government or State Government as defined in sub-section (3) of Section 9 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 as amended :
- (n) Whether an employee of the Institute in accordance with clause (f) of proviso to Rule 7 :
- (2) The statement referred to in clause 1 may also contain, at the option of the candidate, information concerning the candidate in respect of the following:
 - (a) Academic qualifications (diplomas including post qualification diploma(s) and degrees recognised by Government / Council and membership of professional bodies recognized by the Council); :
 - (b) Merit awards (limited upto first three positions) in the examinations of recognised universities and the examinations conducted by the Institute; :

- (c) Particulars of occupation:- :
- (i) Employment (designation with name of present employer) :
- (ii) Practice (sole proprietor or in partnership including the name of the firm) :
- (iii) Particulars of other occupation / engagement, if not covered by (i) and (ii) above; :
- (d) Past and present membership of Regional Councils and Managing Committees of Chapters of Regional Councils and office of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and / or Treasurer in the case of Regional Councils and / or Chapters of Regional Councils. :

Signature of the Candidate

VERIFICATION

I.....do hereby declare that the particulars given above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the Candidate

Place :

Date :



**THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.**

ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL AND REGIONAL COUNCILS, 2015

Kolkata, Wednesday, the 18th February, 2015

CIRCULAR

Date of applicability of Election Code of Conduct

No. EL-2015/Ins-2: Upon issue of Notifications for Elections to the Council and four Regional Councils, 2015 dated 16th February, 2015, queries have been raised as to the date of applicability of Election Code of Conduct.

It has been clearly mentioned in Notification No. EL-2015/10 dated 16th February, 2015 that the Election Code of Conduct shall come into force from the date of issue of notification under sub-rule (2) of Rule 4 of the Rules.

With a view to maintain healthy and peaceful atmosphere during the election process and for ensuring free, fair and peaceful election, in exercise of authority vested in the Returning Officer under Clause (viii) of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 42 of The Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended, it is hereby intimated that the Election Code of Conduct has become applicable from the date of issue of Election Notification, i.e. 16th February, 2015 and is applicable to the contesting candidates, their authorized representatives and members in general.

If any action is prohibited by Election Code of Conduct (e.g. sitting on a dais) with effect from the date of issue of Election Notification, but such action is taken before filing nomination for elections, a contesting candidate shall be considered to have violated the Election Code of Conduct since such action is prohibited by Election Code of Conduct. Hence, all contesting candidates, their authorized representatives and members in general should strictly comply with Election Code of Conduct and Guidelines / Instructions / Directives / Circulars issued by the Returning Officer in this regard with effect from the date of issue of Election Notification, i.e. 16th February, 2015.

**Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer**

THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Kolkata, the 26th February, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No. EL-2015/16: In pursuance of Rule 6 read with Schedule 2 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended, the Returning Officer of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India is pleased to publish the following list of members of the Institute in Western India Regional Constituency eligible to vote in the next elections to the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India and to the Western India Regional Council to be held on 5th June 2015 vide Notifications dated 16th February, 2015 published in the Gazette of India.

LIST OF VOTERS Explanatory Notes

1. In the List of Voters, which is topographically arranged, the cities and towns in the region and the names of members in each city or town have been arranged alphabetically.
2. The letters 'FCMA' after a member's name denote that he is a Fellow member of the Institute and the letters 'ACMA' after a member's name denote that he is an Associate member of the Institute.
3. The figure in brackets given at the end of an entry is the Membership Number of the member.
4. Against the name of each city or town indication has been given whether the voting there would be by poll or by post.
5. In places where the voting is to be by poll, the number **B-1, B-2, B-3, B-4, B-5, B-6, B-7, B-8, B-9, B-10, B-11, B-12, B-13, B-14, B-15, B-16, B-17, B-18, B-19, B-20, B-21, B-22, B-23, B-24, B-25, B-26, B-27, B-28, B-29, B-30, B-31, B-32, B-33, B-34, B-35, B-36 and B-37** indicated against the serial number of the entry relating to a voter is the number of the polling booth at which he will be required to cast his vote.

The addresses of the polling booths in Western India Regional Constituency are:

B-1	Aroma College of Commerce, Aroma College Campus, B/H Hotel Fortune Landmark, Ashram Road, Usmanpura, Ahmedabad - 380 013
B-2	M. P. Law College, Behind Nirala Bazar, Samartha Nagar, Aurangabad - 431 001
B-3	Shree Jayendrapuri Arts and Science College, Old National Highway No. 8, Bharuch - 392 001
B-4	BSP Senior Secondary School, Sector - 10, Bhilai - 490 006
B-5	Govt. Hamidia Arts & Commerce College, Hathikhana, Budhwara, Bhopal - 462 001
B-6	DAV Public School, Vasant Vihar, PO. SECL, Seepat Road, Bilaspur - 495 006
B-7	Radhabhai Sathe Kanyashala High School, Rajaji Road, Ramnagar, Opp. Bank of India, Dombivili (E) - 421 201
B-8	Siddharth Law College, Sector 16, G.I.D.C. Road, Gandhinagar - 382 016
B-9	Indian Technical Institute of Management, 4th Floor, Velho Building, Dr. R. S. Road, Altinho, Panjim - 403 001

B-10	Daly College, Residency Area, Indore - 452 001
B-11	M. P. Shah Commerce College, Arvind Marg, Jamnagar - 361 001
B-12	R. K. Talreja College Of Arts Science & Commerce, Kalyan Ambarnath Road, Shivaji Chowk, Ulhasnagar - 421 003
B-13	Deshbhakt Ratnappa Kumbhar College of Commerce, Azad Chowk, Kolhapur - 416 002
B-14	Kamla Nehru College, Rani Mahal, Rani Road, Korba - 495 677
B-15	Academic Heights Public School, Moitry Bungalow, No. 3, Near Abhishek Apartments, Tagore Road, Adipur-Kutch - 370 205
B-16	Vedant International High School & Junior College, Savilia Park, Mira Road, Thane - 401 107
B-17	The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, Western India Regional Council, CMA Bhawan, Rohit Chambers, Janmabhoomi Marg, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001
B-18	D. G. Ruparel College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Opp. Matunga Road Station (W. Rly.), Senapati Bapat Marg, Mahim, Mumbai - 400 016
B-19	SIES College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Sion (West), Jain Society, Mumbai - 400 022
B-20	Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil College, Sector - 15 A, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400 703
B-21	Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College of Commerce & Economics, Ghatkopar (West), Mumbai - 400 086
B-22	M. M. K. College of Commerce & Economics, 32nd Road, TPS III, Bandra (West), Mumbai - 400 050
B-23	St. Rocks College of Commerce & Science, Talephakri, Eksar Village, Near Aquaria Club, D.N. Mhatre Road, Borivali (West), Mumbai - 400 092
B-24	Parle Tilak Vidyalyaya Associations Institute of Management, Chitrakar Kethar Marg, Behind M L Dahanukar College, Vile Parle (E), Mumbai - 400 057
B-25	V. G. Vaze College, Kelkar Education Trust's, Mithagar Road, Mulund (East), Mumbai - 400 081
B-26	R.S. Mundle Dharampeth, Arts & Commerce College, North Ambazari Road, Nagpur - 440 010
B-27	B Y K (Sinnar) College of Commerce, Prin. T. A. Kulkarni Vidyanagar, College Road, Nasik - 422 005
B-28	Poona College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Hidayatulla Road, Camp, Pune - 411 001
B-29	Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, College of Agriculture, Shivaji Nagar, Pune - 411 005
B-30	ATSS College, C2, MIDC, Opp. Niramaya Hospital, Chinchwad Station, Pune - 411 019
B-31	O.P. Jindal School, Kharsia Road, Raigarh - 496 001
B-32	Government College of Science, G.E. Road, Raipur - 492010
B-33	Jyoti School, Jayant Collery, Near Jayant Dispensary, Singrauli - 486 890
B-34	Walchand College of Arts & Science, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ashok Chowk, Solapur - 413 006
B-35	SASCMA English Medium Commerce College, Near Lalbhai Contractor Stadium, Opp. Govardhan Temple (Haveli), Dumas Road, Vesu, Surat - 395 007
B-36	Dnyanasadhana College of Arts, Science & Commerce, Opp: Eastern Express Highway, Dyana Sadhana Marg, Near Eternity Mall, Sathewade, Thane - 400 604
B-37	The M. S. University of Baroda, Lokmanya Tilak Road, Opp. Yash Kamal Building, Near Kala Ghuda, Sayajigunj, Vadodara - 390 002

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Kolkata, the 26th February, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No. EL-2015/16 : In pursuance of Rule 6 read with Schedule 2 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended, the Returning Officer of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India is pleased to publish the following list of members of the Institute in Southern India Regional Constituency eligible to vote in the next elections to the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India and to the Southern India Regional Council to be held on 5th June 2015 vide Notifications dated 16th February, 2015 published in the Gazette of India.

LIST OF VOTERS Explanatory Notes

1. In the List of Voters, which is topographically arranged, the cities and towns in the region and the names of members in each city or town have been arranged alphabetically. The places indicated in the state of Andhra Pradesh include those which will fall within Telangana.
2. The letters 'FCMA' after a member's name denote that he is a Fellow member of the Institute and the letters 'ACMA' after a member's name denote that he is an Associate member of the Institute.
3. The figure in brackets given at the end of an entry is the Membership Number of the member.
4. Against the name of each city or town indication has been given whether the voting there would be by poll or by post.
5. In places where the voting is to be by poll, the number **B-38, B-39, B-40, B-41, B-42, B-42, B-43, B-44, B-45, B-46, B-47, B-48, B-49, B-50, B-51, B-52, B-53, B-54, B-55, B-56, B-57, B-58, B-59, B-60, B-61, B-62, B-63, B-64, B-65, B-66, B-67, B-68, B-69, B-70, B-71, B-72, B-73, B-74 and B-75** indicated against the serial number of the entry relating to a voter is the number of the polling booth at which he will be required to cast his vote.

The addresses of the polling booths in Southern India Regional Constituency are :

B-38	Union Christian College, UC College Road, Aluva - 683102
B-39	The National Degree College (Autonomous), Pampa Mahakavi Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore - 560 004
B-40	Institute of Agricultural Technologists, No. 15, Queen's Road, Bangalore - 560 052
B-41	St' Joseph Boys High School, Museum Road, Santhala Nagar, Ashok Nagar, Bangalore - 560025
B-42	The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, Southern India Regional Council, CMA Bhawan, 4, Montieth Lane, Egmore, Chennai - 600 008
B-43	Southern India Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, Chennai - 600 108

B-43	Southern India Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Indian Chamber Buildings, Esplanade, Chennai - 600 108
B-44	Lady Sivaswami Iyer Girls Higher Secondary School, 26, East Mada Street, Mylapore, Near Kapaleeswar Temple, Chennai - 600 004
B-45	Shri Krishnaswamy College for Women, AC-48, 6th Main Road, Shanthi Colony, Anna Nagar West, Chennai - 600 040
B-46	The Stenographers Guild, 1, Guild Street, T. Nagar, Chennai - 600 017
B-47	Chellamel Womens' College, No. 112, Anna Salai, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032
B-48	St. Albert's College, Banerji Road, Cochin - 682 018
B-49	PSG Institute of Management, PB No.1668, Avinashi Road, Peelamedu, Coimbatore - 641 004
B-50	Erode Arts College (Autonomous), Rangampalayam, Erode - 638 009
B-51	Sri A B R Government Degree College, Repalle, Guntur - 522 265
B-52	Adhiyamaan College of Engineering, Dr. M.G.R. Nagar, Kumudepalli, Hosur - 635 109
B-53	Urdu Hall, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad - 500 029
B-54	St. Anns Degree College for Women, Door No.12-2-823/1, Santosh Nagar Colony, Mehedipatnam, Hyderabad - 500 028
B-55	Kasturba Gandhi Degree & P.G. College for Women, Street No. 10, Aswini Colony, West Marredpally, Secunderabad - 500 026
B-56	Sri Sankara Arts and Science College, Enathur, Kanchipuram - 631 561
B-57	Abdulkalam Institute of Technological Sciences, Vepalagadda (Village), Kothagudem (Mandal), Khammam (Dt), Kothagudem - 507 131
B-58	Alphonsa College, Pala, Kottayam - 686 574
B-59	The Madura College (Autonomous), Vidhya Nagar, T. P. K. Road, Madurai - 625 011
B-60	Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheswara Law College & Centre for Post Graduate Studies in Law, Mangalore - 575 003
B-61	D. Banumaiah's College of, Commerce & Arts, New Sayyji Rao Road, Mysore - 570 024
B-62	S.K.R. Govt. Degree College, Tilak Nagar, Divipalem(Panchayat), Gudur, Nellore - 524 102
B-63	Sri Aurobindo Vidyalaya, Matric Higher Secondary School, Block - 19, Neyveli - 607 803
B-64	Govt. Victoria College, Koduvayur, Meenakshipuram Highway, Vidyut Nagar, Palakkad - 678001
B-65	Bharathidasan Government College for Women (Autonomous), Muthialpet, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Puducherry - 605 003
B-66	Bharathi Vidyalaya Higher Secondary School, Maravaneri, Salem - 636 007
B-67	St.Thomas College, Jubilee Block, Thrissur - 680 001
B-68	Jamal Mohamed College, 7, Race Course Road, Khaja Nagar, Post Box No. 808, Tiruchirapalli - 620 020
B-69	St.Xaviers College, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli - 627 002
B-70	Sri Venkateswara College of Engineering, Karakambadi Road, Tirupati - 517 502
B-71	Govt. Arts College, Thycaud, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 014
B-72	Siva Sivani Public School, Near Lakshmi Apartments, Sector 9, Ukkunagaram - 560 009
B-73	Auxilium College (Autonomous), Gandhi Nagar, Vellore - 632 006
B-74	SRR & CVR Govt. Degree College, Machavaram, Krishna Dist., Eluru Road, Vijayawada - 520 004

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Kolkata, the 26th February, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No. EL-2015/16: In pursuance of Rule 6 read with Schedule 2 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended, the Returning Officer of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India is pleased to publish the following list of members of the Institute in Eastern India Regional Constituency eligible to vote in the next elections to the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India and to the Eastern India Regional Council to be held on Friday, the 5th June, 2015 and Saturday, the 6th June, 2015 for Kolkata only and Friday, the 5th June, 2015 for all other places vide Notifications dated 16th February, 2015 published in the Gazette of India.

LIST OF VOTERS Explanatory Notes

1. In the List of Voters, which is topographically arranged, the cities and towns in the region and the names of members in each city or town have been arranged alphabetically.
2. The letters 'FCMA' after a member's name denote that he is a Fellow member of the Institute and the letters 'ACMA' after a member's name denote that he is an Associate member of the Institute.
3. The figure in brackets given at the end of an entry is the Membership Number of the member.
4. Against the name of each city or town indication has been given whether the voting there would be by poll or by post.
5. In places where the voting is to be by poll, the number **B-76, B-77, B-78, B-79, B-80, B-81, B-82, B-83, B-84, B-85, B-86, B-87, B-88, B-89, B-90, B-91, B-92, B-93, B-94, B-95, B-96, B-97, B-98, B-99, B-100, B-101, B-102, B-103, B-104, B-105, B-106, B-107, B-108 and B-109** indicated against the serial number of the entry relating to a voter is the number of the polling booth at which he will be required to cast his vote.

The addresses of the polling booths in Eastern India Regional Constituency are :

B-76	Bidhan Chandra College, P.S. Hirapur, Asansol - 713 304
B-77	Ganjam Law College, Ambapua Road, Near Gopalpur Junction, Berhampur - 760 010
B-78	Directorate of Distance & Continuing Education, Utkal University, Vani Vihar, Bhubaneswar - 751 007
B-79	Bokaro Steel City College, Sector - 16, Near TV Tower, Bokaro Steel City - 827 006
B-80	Cyber Research & Training Institute, Tinkonia New Market, Goods Shed Road, Burdwan - 713 101
B-81	Kholisani 2 no. G.S.F.P. School, Subhas Pally, Khalisani, Chandannagar - 712 138
B-82	Revenshaw University, Raniha College Square, Cuttack - 753 003
B-83	D.A.V. Public School, Koyla Nagar P.O., BCCL Township, Dhanbad - 826 005
B-84	Delhi Public School, Oil Township, Duliajan - 786 602.
B-85	National Institute of Technology, Mahatma Gandhi Avenue, A-Zone, Durgapur - 713 209
B-86	Cotton College, P.O. Pan Bazar, Guwahati - 781 009
B-87	Haldia Institute of Technology, I.C.A.R.E Complex, H.I.T Campus, Hatiberia, HIT, Haldia - 721 657
B-88	Jogesh Chandra Girls School, 20, G T Road, Howrah Maidan, Howrah - 711 101
B-89	Srikrishna Public School, O. C. Road, Bistupur, Jamshedpur - 831 001
B-90	Kalyani University, Kalyani - 741 235
B-91	The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, CMA Bhawan, 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata - 700 016
B-92	The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, Eastern India Regional Council, CMA Bhawan, 84, Harish Mukherjee Road, Kolkata - 700 025
B-93	Tirthapati Institution, 142/1, Rashbehari Avenue, Gariahat, Kolkata - 700 029
B-94	Netaji Nagar College, 170/436, N. S. C. Bose Road, Regent Estate, Kolkata - 700 092
B-95	All India Manufacturer's Organisation, West Bengal State Board, ILACO House, Ground Floor, Brabourne Road, Kolkata - 700 001
B-96	Park Institution, 12, Mohan Lal Street, Kolkata - 700 004
B-97	Oindrillas, CK-229, Sector-3, Tank No. 9, Opp. PNB ATM, Near Karunamoyee, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 091
B-98	Behala High School, Behala, Kolkata - 700 060
B-99	Sodepur Club, F-14, School Road, Sodepur, Kolkata - 700 110
B-100	Mahatma Gandhi Memorial High School, Nabapally, Barasat, Kolkata - 700 126
B-101	Naihati Narendra Vidyaniketan, 44, Janmohammed Ghat Road, Naihati - 743 165
B-102	St. John's High School, East Boring Canal Road, Patna - 800 001
B-103	Gossner College, Club Road, Ranchi - 834 001
B-104	Deepika English Medium School, Sector - 5, Rourkela - 769 002
B-105	Gangadhar Meher (Autonomous) College, Near Fatak Railway Station, Budharaja, Sambalpur - 768 004
B-106	Ballavpore High School, Dey Street, Serampore - 712 201
B-107	National Institute of Fashion Technology, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, NIFT, Shillong Campus, (Old Neigrihms), "C" Block, Pasteur Hills, Lawmali, Shillong - 793 001.

B-108	Siliguri College of Commerce, College Para, Siliguri - 734 001
B-109	Uttarpara Govt. High School, 262, G. T. Road, Uttarpara - 712 258

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

Kolkata, the 26th February, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No. EL-2015/16: In pursuance of Rule 6 read with Schedule 2 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended, the Returning Officer of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India is pleased to publish the following list of members of the Institute in Northern India Regional Constituency eligible to vote in the next elections to the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India and to the Northern India Regional Council to be held on 5th June 2015 vide Notifications dated 16th February, 2015 published in the Gazette of India.

LIST OF VOTERS Explanatory Notes

1. In the List of Voters, which is topographically arranged, the cities and towns in the region and the names of members in each city or town have been arranged alphabetically.
2. The letters 'FCMA' after a member's name denote that he is a Fellow member of the Institute and the letters 'ACMA' after a member's name denote that he is an Associate member of the Institute.
3. The figure in brackets given at the end of an entry is the Membership Number of the member.
4. Against the name of each city or town indication has been given whether the voting there would be by poll or by post.
5. In places where the voting is to be by poll, the number **B-110, B-111, B-112, B-113, B-114, B-115, B-116, B-117, B-118, B-119, B-120, B-121, B-122, B-123, B-124, B-125, B-126, B-127, B-128, B-129, B-130, B-131, B-132, B-133, B-134, B-135, B-136, B-137, B-138, B-139 and B-140** indicated against the serial number of the entry relating to a voter is the number of the polling booth at which he will be required to cast his vote.

The addresses of the polling booths in Northern India Regional Constituency are:

B-110	St. John's Degree College, M. G. Road, Agra - 282 002
B-111	Dept. of Commerce & Business Admin., "MONIRBA" University of Allahabad, Allahabad - 211 002
B-112	MLV Textile and Engineering College, Pur Road, Bhilwara - 311 001
B-113	Baba Mohan Ram Kissan (Co-ed) P G College, Milakput, Bhiwadi - 301 018
B-114	G.G.D. Sanatan Dharma College, Sector : 32-C, Chandigarh - 160 030
B-115	Institute of Professional Studies & Research, Sandhu Business Centre, P.O. Clement Town, Transport Nagar, Saharanpur Road, Dehradun - 248 001.
B-116	Adarsh Bal Vidya Kendra Sr. Sec. School, Near Sec-29, Fruit Market, Bhoor Colony, Faridabad - 121 002
B-117	Silver Beam Public School, II F 139, Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad - 201 001.

B-118	Chaudhary Partap Singh Memorial College of Education, Near Hero Honda Chowk, Marble Market, Sector 34, Gurgaon - 122 004
B-119	Bal Mandir Sr. Sec. School, Sector - 1, B H E L, Ranipur, Hardwar - 249 403
B-120	University Commerce College, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Jaipur - 302 004
B-121	Asha Vidya Mandir, 42, Lajpat Nagar, Jalandhar - 144 001
B-122	Galaxy Group of Institutes, Galaxy Enclave, Sector E.(Extn.), Sainik Colony, Jammu - 180 011
B-123	Faculty of Commerce & Management Studies, Jai Narain Vyas University, Jaswant Hall Exam Center, Near Mohanpura, Ratanada Road, Jodhpur - 342 001.
B-124	Kanpur Vidya Mandir Mahila PG Mahavidyalaya, 7/147, Swaroop Nagar, Kanpur - 208 002
B-125	Government Commerce College, Talvandi, Kota - 324 005.
B-126	Sri Jai Narain P G College, Station Road, Charbagh, Lucknow - 226 001
B-127	Lord Mahavira Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Dr. Hahnemann Chowk, Kitchlu Nagar, Civil Lines, Ludhiana - 141 001.
B-128	Godwin Public School, Nand Vihar, Meerut - 250 001.
B-129	The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, Northern India Regional Council, CMA Bhawan, 3, Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110 003.
B-130	S.D. Education Society (Regd.), C/o. J.V.S.D.G.S.S. School, D-II Link Road (Opp. St. Hanuman Ji Statue), Near Jhandewalan Metro Station, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110 005.
B-131	Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha, Hindu Mahasabha Bhavan, Mandir Marg, New Delhi - 110 001
B-132	St. Lawrence Convent, Geetha Colony, Facility Centre, Delhi - 110 031.
B-133	Red Roses Public School, D Block, Saket, New Delhi - 110 017.
B-134	Institute of Professional Studies & Research, 12, Satbari, (Dhanraj Chambers), Chhatarpur, New Delhi - 110 074.
B-135	Indian National Public School, E - 78A, Sector - 20, Gautam Budh Nagar, Noida - 201 301
B-136	Arya P G College, Opposite Bus Stand, G.T. Road, Panipat - 132107.
B-137	Multani Mal Modi College, Lower Mall, Near Polo Ground, Patiala - 147 001
B-138	Jesus Junior Academy, Church House, Near SBI Main, Circular Road, Rewari - 123 401.
B-139	CRA College, Mission Road, Sonapat - 131 001.
B-140	University College of Commerce, & Management Studies, Airport Road, Old M.B. College Campus, Udaipur - 313 002.

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India



**THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
CMA BHAWAN, 12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.**

ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL AND REGIONAL COUNCILS, 2015

Kolkata, Monday, the 2nd March, 2015

CIRCULAR

Instructions on Election Code of Conduct

No. EL-2015/Ins-3: It has been observed that in defiance of Election Code of Conduct, Notifications, Instructions and Circulars issued by the Returning Officer from time to time for free and fair elections, some of the members are using WhatsApp/Facebook/Twitter/other social networking sites/SMS, e-mail for the purpose of getting their visibility or enhancing their image or projecting themselves. Such members are advised to refrain themselves from such activities, which tantamount to violation of Election Code of Conduct.

Further, such members are advised not to take the indirect route for getting their visibility or enhancing their image or projecting themselves for the Elections to the Council and Regional Councils, 2015 by adopting the following:

1. Circulation of programme details announced by the Institute's Headquarters, Regional Councils, Chapters and other offices to the members from their e-mail id/mobile or any other mode of communication.
2. Circulation of Government Notifications, Circulars, Research Papers, Articles, News Items or the like from their e-mail id/mobile or any other mode of communication.
3. Use of name of any individual/group/quotes/phrases (e.g. "CMA Group", "Mera Bharat Mahan") or the like, whereby such communication is made from their e-mail id/mobile or any other mode of communication.
4. Communication of Election Notification / Guidelines / Instructions / Circulars etc. which are issued by the Returning Officer or contents thereof in full or part and / or explanations/guidelines thereof for communicating to the members.
5. Inclusion in the communication/manifesto/circular any photograph other than one passport size single colour or black and white photograph of the contesting candidate. (The photograph of any other member, political leader, person of eminence, celebrity, God/Goddess, religious leader or the like or their quotes either individually or in a group are also prohibited to be used in any communication/manifesto/ circular).
6. Use of any e-mail/SMS/Website/Web Groups/Social Networking Site/Chat Room/Community for the above purpose.
7. Making any communication to a member outside the region.

Contesting candidates/their authorized representatives/members are advised to strictly abide by the Election Code of Conduct, Notifications, Instructions and Circulars issued by the Returning Officer. Contesting candidates/their authorized representatives/members are liable for disciplinary action for non-compliance with the Notifications/Directives/Instructions/Circulars issued by the Returning Officer in this regard in exercise of authority vested in the Returning Officer under Clause (viii) of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 42 of The Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended.

**Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India**

ELECTIONS TO THE COUNCIL AND REGIONAL COUNCILS, 2015

Kolkata, Thursday, the 26th March, 2015

NOTIFICATION

Scrutiny of Nominations

No. EL-2015/17: This is for information of all concerned that the nomination papers for Elections to the Council and Regional Councils, 2015 will be scrutinized by the Panel appointed by the Council in accordance with Rule 12 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 on 30th & 31st March, 2015 at the Headquarters of The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, CMA Bhawan, 12, Sudder Street, Kolkata – 700 016.

For information of all concerned

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer

Kolkata, Thursday, the 26th March, 2015

NOTIFICATION

Zero Tolerance Zone

No. EL-2015/18: This is for information of all concerned that all the polling booths and the Headquarters of the Institute at Kolkata are declared to be Zero Tolerance Zone in accordance with Rule 42 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959.

For information of all concerned

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)
12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.

March 31, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No. EL-2015/19(W) : In pursuance of sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 13 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended, the names of persons whose nominations from Western India Regional Constituency for the next (Nineteenth) Election to the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India to be held on 5th June, 2015, have been accepted as valid, are hereby published for information of all concerned.

List of Valid Nominations for Election to the Council – 2015.

WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL CONSTITUENCY

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Apte, Amit Anand
11/7, Laxminarayan Nagar,
S. No 11 & 12, Erandawane,
Pune – 411004. | 2. Bhattad, Pramodkumar Vithaldasji
General Manager (Finance),
Western Coalfields Ltd. Coal Estate,
Civil Lines, Nagpur – 440001 |
| 3. Birla, Dinesh Kumar
A/3, Nirant Appartment,
Opp: Townhall (River Side),
Near Karnavati Hospital Ellis-Bridge,
Ahmedabad – 380006 | 4. Dalwadi, Ashwin Gordhanbhai
403, Ashirvad Complex,
B/H Sardar Patel Seva Samaj,
Nr. Mithakhali Six Roads,
Ahmedabad – 380006 |
| 5. Joshi, Vijay Prabhakar
302, Sham Tower, 164/2,
R.N.T. Marg., Opp. Hotel President,
Indore- 452004 | 6. Narasimhan, Srinivasan G.
B-204, Runwal Pride,
Behind R Mall, L B S Marg,
Mulund West, Mumbai – 400080 |
| 7. Nawal, Ashok Bhagawandas
701, Supriya Classic, Survey No.
112/1/3, Baner Road, Baner,
Pune – 411045 | 8. Rakshit, Samir Kumar
“Shraddhanjali”
Netaji Chowk, Pipe Factory Road,
New Shantinagar,
P.O. Sankar Nagar
Raipur – 492007 |
| 9. Thatte, Ashish Prakash
504, Juniper Everest World,
Kolshet Road,
Dhohali Naha,
Thane (West) – 400607 | 10. Vora, Rohit Jamnadas
1103, Raj Sunflower, Royal Complex,
Eksar Road, Borivali (West),
Mumbai - 400092 |

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer

March 31, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No. EL-2015/19(S) : In pursuance of sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 13 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended, the names of persons whose nominations from Southern India Regional Constituency for the next (Nineteenth) Election to the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India to be held on 5th June, 2015, have been accepted as valid, are hereby published for information of all concerned.

List of Valid Nominations for Election to the Council – 2015.

SOUTHERN INDIA REGIONAL CONSTITUENCY

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ashok, I.
4, Madurai Road, Near Periyar Statue,
Tirumangalam,
Madurai - 625706 | 2. Bhat, Vishwanath R.
Vishwanath Bhat & Co.,
No.31, 2nd Floor,
Rear Block, Opp Karanji,
Anjaneya Temple,
West Anjaneya Temple Street,
Basavanagudi,
Bangalore- 560004 |
| 3. Iyer, P. Raju
17, (Old No. 8), Hasthinapuram Main
Road, Nehru Nagar, Chromepet,
Chennai – 600044 | 4. Jagan Mohan Rao, P. V. S.
308, Himasai Gardens,
Gulmohar Block, Jawahar Nagar,
RTC Cross Road,
Hyderabad- 500020 |
| 5. Murthy, K. Ch. A. V. S. N.
8-3-976/29, Salivahana Nagar,
Hyderabad – 500073 | 6. Nageswara Rao, A. V. N. S.
H No 30-1569/2, Plot No 35,
Anantanagar Colony, Neredmet,
Secunderabad - 500056 |

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>7. Padmanabhan, H.
Sr. Manager – Indian Overseas Bank,
Sr. DGS, IOBOA, 763, Anna Salai,
Chennai - 600002</p> | <p>8. Sreshti, D. L. S.
Flat No. 204, Mount Santoshi
Apartment, Mayuri Marg, Begumpet,
Hyderabad – 500016.</p> |
| <p>9. Sunkara, Papa Rao
40-7-31, Modern Academy,
Jammichettu Center, Mogalrajapuram,
Vijayawada – 520010</p> | <p>Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer</p> |

March 31, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No. EL-2015/19(E) : In pursuance of sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 13 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended, the names of persons whose nominations from Eastern India Regional Constituency for the next (Nineteenth) Election to the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India to be held on 5th June, 2015 and 6th June, 2015 for Kolkata only and 5th June, 2015 for all other places, have been accepted as valid, are hereby published for information of all concerned.

List of Valid Nominations for Election to the Council – 2015.

EASTERN INDIA REGIONAL CONSTITUENCY

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Basu, Biswarup
261/14, Prince Anwar Shah Road,
Kolkata – 700033</p> | <p>2. Bhattacharya, Pallab
37, Gobindo Bose Lane,
Kolkata – 700025</p> |
| <p>3. Dasgupta, Saswata
Saswata Dasgupta & Associates,
8/4, Banerjee Para Road, Behala,
Kolkata – 700060</p> | <p>4. Goswami, Avijit
68-C/1, Belegghata Main Road
Kolkata - 700010</p> |
| <p>5. Mishra, Niranjana
Niran & Co.,
Cost Accountants,
Esen Den, 475, Asiana Plaza Entry,
Aiginia, Khandagiri,
Bhubaneswar – 751019</p> | <p>6. Mukherjee, Somnath
14E/5, Rajmohan Road,
Uttarpara – 712258
Dist. Hooghly, W.B.</p> |
| <p>7. Paul, Tapash
Tapash Paul & Associates,
66, Bidhan Road, Post Office Building,
1st Floor, Siliguri - 734001</p> | <p>8. Prasad, Meera
D/o Late Pramod Kumar Sahu,
Argora, Near Shiv Mandir,
Ranchi – 834002</p> |
| <p>9. Sarda, Radha Krishan
A I/16, Mira Bai Road,
A Zone, Durgapur – 713204</p> | <p>10. Sikdar, Pranab Kumar
23-C, Ekdalia Place, Ballygunge,
Kolkata - 700019</p> |
| <p>11. Sonthalia, Shyam Sundar
S. S. Sonthalia & Co.,
Plot No. 395/4688 & 172/4689,
Padmavati Vihar, P.O. Shailashri
Vihar, Bhubaneswar- 751021</p> | <p>12. Srinivasa Prasad, T. C. A.
63 J, Charu Chandra Place East,
Kolkata – 700033</p> |
| <p>13. Thakur, Manas Kumar
22/4, Verner Lane,
Belgharia, Kolkata -700056</p> | <p>Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer</p> |

NOTIFICATION

No. EL-2015/19(N) : In pursuance of sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 13 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended, the names of persons whose nominations from Northern India Regional Constituency for the next (Nineteenth) election to the Council of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India to be held on 5th June, 2015, have been accepted as valid, are hereby published for information of all concerned.

List of Valid Nominations for Election to the Council – 2015.

NORTHERN INDIA REGIONAL CONSTITUENCY

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Agarwal, Jitendra Kumar
5/505, Amar Colony, Near Girdher
Palace, Sonapat – 131001 | 2. Agrawal, Subhash Chandra
208-C, Pocket -1,
Mayur Vihar Phase – 1
New Delhi – 110091 |
| 3. Bhalla, Rakesh
House No 4551-C,
Sector 70, S.A.S. Nagar,
Mohali – 160059 | 4. Gupta, Sanjay
C-4E/135, Janak Puri,
New Delhi – 110058 |
| 5. Jain, Baboo Lal
General Manager (F&A), MMTC Ltd.
Core I, SCOPE Complex, Lodi Road,
New Delhi – 110003 | 6. Sharma, Vijender
11, (3rd Floor), Hargovind Enclave,
Delhi – 110092 |
| 7. Singh, Balwinder
F-125, Phase VIII-B,
Indl Area, Sector-74, Mohali,
Chandigarh – 160071 | Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer |



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
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12, SUDDER STREET, KOLKATA – 700 016.

March 31, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No.: EL-2015/20(W) : In pursuance of sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 13 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended, the names of persons whose nominations from Western India Regional Constituency for the next Elections to the Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India to be held on 5th June, 2015, have been accepted as valid, are hereby published for information of all concerned.

List of Valid Nominations for Elections to the Regional Councils – 2015

WESTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Desai, Pradip Harilal
121, Devpath Complex,
B/H Lal Bungalow, Off. C.G. Road,
Ahmedabad - 380006 | 2. Deshpande, Harshad Shamkant
1254, Sadashiv Peth, Sadbhav
Sadanika, Near Nimbalkar Talim,
Pune – 411030 |
| 3. Deshpande, Mohan Dwarakanath
VP - Finance, Shimnit Utsch India
Pvt. Ltd., 8 th Floor Region
Chamber, Nariman Point
Mumbai -400021 | 4. Gandhi, Kailash Ratanlal
C-414, Venkateshwara Housing
Society, Station Road,
Bhayander (West), Thane –
401101 |
| 5. Gore, Rajendra Prabhakar
Bldg. E7/ Flat 604, Lake Town
Co.op. Hsg. Society,
Near Chaitraban Bibwewadi,
Pune – 411037 | 6. Joshi, Neeraj Dhananjay
'CMA Pride', 1st Floor, Plot No. 6,
S. No. 16/6, Erandawana Hsg.
Soc., Erandawana, Pune –
411004 |
| 7. Joshi, Vaibhav Prabhakar
Block A - 5, Parijat-Mrugendra Co-
op. Hsg. Soc. Ltd., Rokadia Cross
Lane, Pai Nagar, S V P Road,
Borivali West,
Mumbai – 400092 | 8. Limaye, Varsha Shyamprasad
AABHA, Plot No 16, Siddhakala
CHS, 134/2 Warje, Pune -
411058 |

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 9. Mahankaliwar, Shriram Narayan
Shriram & Co., A/15, NIT
Complex,
Opp. Sudama Theatre, Gokulpeth,
Nagpur - 440010 | 10. Maiti, Mriganka
Finance Manager (E5), South
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
P.O. SECL, Bilaspur - 495006 | |
| 11. Mehta, Sukrut Kirit
3/423, Ramjharukha,
71, S. V. Road, Andheri (West),
Mumbai - 400058 | 12. Mitra, Debasish
B/502, Mayuresh Srishty Park,
Off Lake Road, Bhandup (W),
Mumbai - 400078 | |
| 13. Mundra, Satya Narayan
H. No. - F2, Lenox Co-op. Hsg.
Society, Nr. G I L Colony, G I D C.,
Ankleshwar - 393002 | 14. Murty, Peri Appala Narasimha
A-4 Rama Life City,
Opp Jain International School,
Sakri, P.O., Bilaspur - 495001 | Nomination accepted subject
to availability of photograph
within 07.04.2015. |
| 15. Nimkar, Narhar Krishnaji
3, Audumbar, Bhusari Colony,
Paud Road, Kothrud,
Pune - 411038 | 16. Pawar, Laxman Digambar
Pawar & Associates,
16, 1st Floor, Bhakti Complex,
Behind Dr. Ambedkar Statue,
Mumbai-Pune Road, Pimpri,
Pune - 411018 | |
| 17. Sathya Narayanan,
Padmanabhan
D 101, Sai Sthaan CHS Ltd.
Plot No. 4,5,6, Sector - 29,
Opp. CIDCO Office, Nerul (East),
Navi Mumbai - 400706 | 18. Sawant, Pundalik Atmaram
E 501, Consort Holi Cross Link
Road, I.C. Colony Extn., Borivali
(West) Mumbai - 400103 | |
| 19. Shastri, Niranjan
108 Ramchandra Nagar (Main),
Airport Road,
Indore - 452005 | 20. Talati, Ritesh Naimesh
602, Matru Prabha Building
Cama Lane, Kirol Road,
Ghatkopar (West),
Mumbai - 400086 | Nomination accepted subject
to availability of photograph
within 07.04.2015. |
| 21. Thakar, Yashodhar Shashikant
Y S Thakar & Associates,
305, Ujval Complex, 3rd Floor,
Near Akota Stadium, Akota,
Vadodara - 390020 | | |

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer



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March 31, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No.: EL-2015/20(S) : In pursuance of sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 13 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended, the names of persons whose nominations from Southern India Regional Constituency for the next Elections to the Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India to be held on 5th June, 2015, have been accepted as valid, are hereby published for information of all concerned.

List of Valid Nominations for Elections to the Regional Councils - 2015

SOUTHERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Anegundi, Yankappa H.
Anegundi & Co., No. 130,
Sainagar, Phase-I, Post:
Vidyaranya, Bangalore - 560097 | 2. Badrinath, A. R. V.
Senior Manager Finance,
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.
Marketing Division,
3-6-436 to 438, 3rd Floor,
Nasipur House, Himayatnagar,
Hyderabad - 500029 |
|---|--|

3. **Garlapati, Shivannarayana**
69, 1st Cross, I Main, I Block,
Near Sai Mandir, Thyagarajanagar,
Bangalore - 560028
4. **Gunjalli, Suresh Rachappa**
No 10, 1st Floor,
Vinayak Apartment, Vinayak
Layout, Basaveshwara Nagar,
Bangalore - 560079
5. **Mahabaleshwara Bhatta, H. S.**
151, "MALAYA" 9th Cross,
3rd Main, Soudhamini
Layout, Konanakunte,
Bangalore - 560062
6. **Mohan, V.**
Flat A-1, 14, 4th Street, Balaji
Nagar, Roy Apettah,
Chennai - 600014
7. **Murali, V.**
Rain Tree, Flat No. 1A, Block-E,
21, Venus Colony, Second Cross
Street, Alwarpet,
Chennai - 600018
8. **Mayil Murugan, A.**
9, Kammalar Lane, North Car
Street, Thirupparankundram,
Madurai - 625005
9. **Murugesan, J.**
54 (Old No. 17/1), Selvanagar
Second Street, Ponnagar,
Tiruchirapalli - 620001
10. **Muthu Pandian, K.**
144, Anna Salai,
Chennai - 600002
11. **Panicker, Sankar P.**
64/768, Jaikunj, Chittoor Road,
Kochi - 682035
12. **Ramasubramania Raja, A. R.**
19, Third Street, Gokulam
Colony, P.N.Pudur,
Coimbatore - 641041
13. **Ramachandran, Srinivasan**
No. 7, 3rd Main Road, R.G. Nagar,
Bharathi Nagar Extn., Katpadi,
Vellore - 632007
14. **Sanyasi Rao, K.**
Flat No 503, VVRR Empire,
Door No 31-27-49,
Ward No 53, Kurmannapalem,
Visakhapatnam - 530046
15. **Satish, Jyothi**
No. 5, Thames, Pacific City,
Akshaya Homes, 62,
Guruswamy Road, Nolumbur,
Madhuravoyal, Chennai - 600095
16. **Singh, T. Ashok Kumar**
No. 4/114, 5th Street, Sayee
Nagar, Virugambakkam,
Chennai - 600092
17. **Selva Raja, V. G.**
205, Anand Block, 2nd Floor,
9, Choolaimedu High Road,
Chennai - 600094
18. **Sudhir Babu, Chalasani**
C S B Associate
3-6-481, Street No. 6,
Himayathnagar,
Hyderabad - 500029
19. **Sundar, S.**
AP 563, 4th Sector,
17th Street, K.K. Nagar,
Chennai - 600078
20. **Suryanarayanan, K.**
Flat 'A', Brindhavan Apartments,
No. 1, Poes Road, 4th Street,
Teynampet, Chennai - 600018
21. **Varghese, Benoy**
Mg. Partner, Benoy Abey &
Associates
Palm Plaza, YMCA Lane,
Beside Sastri Road,
Baker Junction,
Kottayam - 686009
22. **Venkateswarlu, Ch.**
11-45/A, Pragathi Nagar,
Gaddiannaram,
Hyderabad - 500060
23. **Zitendra Rao, Dendukuri**
H. No. 104, Praveen Residency,
2-2-14/2/104, D.D. Colony,
Hyderabad - 500007

Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer

March 31, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No.: EL-2015/20(E) : In pursuance of sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 13 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended, the names of persons whose nominations from Eastern India Regional Constituency for the next Elections to the Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India to be held on 5th June, 2015 and 6th June, 2015 for Kolkata only and 5th June, 2015 for all other places, have been accepted as valid, are hereby published for information of all concerned.

List of Valid Nominations for Elections to the Regional Councils – 2015

EASTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Banerjee, Ashis
Kalitala Road,
P.O Bara Bahera,
Dist: Hooghly (WB),
Pin – 712246 | 2. Basu, Arundhati
FE-130, Sector - 3, Salt Lake,
Kolkata – 700106 |
| 3. Bhattacharjee, Shyamal Kumar
8/4, S.P. Mukherjee Road,
Durgapur - 713204 | 4. Bhattacharyya, Madan Mohan
B 1/F, Ganpati Tower,
Gopalpur,
Assansol – 713304 |
| 5. Bhattacharyya, Tapas
15/2/1, Tantipara Lane,
P.O. Santragachi,
Howrah - 711104 | 6. Chakrabarty, Pranab Kumar
72/9, Saikhpara Lane,
Howrah – 711103 |
| 7. Chhaparia, Sachin
33/1, N. S. Road,
2nd Floor Room No. - 245,
Marshall House,
Kolkata – 700001 | 8. Dutta, Niladri
112-A, Salimpur Road,
Kolkata - 700031 |
| 9. Farooque, Umar
PGCIL, 6th Floor, Alankar Place,
Boring Road,
Patna (Bihar) - 800001 | 10. Ghosh, Sanjiban
1st Floor, Anila Mansion,
Phusbunglow, P.O. Bhaga,
Dist. Dhanbad – 828301,
Jharkhand |
| 11. Gupta, Gour Bandhu
286/A, Sripally, Near Allahabad
Bank, (S.B. Gorai Road Branch)
Asansol - 713304 | 12. Lenka, Manas Ranjan
Qtr No : D-3, Gridco Colony
Bhoi Nagar,
Bhubaneswar – 751022 |
| 13. Mukhopadhyay, Bibekananda
B-20, Amarabati, Sodepur,
Kolkata – 700110 | 14. Nandan, Sikha
12, East End Park, 1st Road,
3rd Floor Kalikapur,
Kolkata - 700099 |
| 15. Padhi, Shiba Prasad
Plot No. N/1-163, IRC Village,
Nayapalli, Odisha,
Bhubaneswar – 751015 | 16. Ray, Jagannath
C-85, Sector-19,
Rourkela - 769005 |
| 17. Ray, Sarbajit
27 A & C, Amherst Street,
Kolkata - 700009 | 18. Roy, Sabyasachi
Proprietor, S.Roy & Associates,
C/o Bankanidhi Sahoo,
Plot No.- 1520, Friends Colony
Baramunda,
Bhubaneswar - 751003 |
| 19. Roy, Shyamal Krishna
BA 5/7, Salt Lake City,
Sector-1,
Kolkata – 700064 | 20. Roy Choudhury, Dhiman
C/40, Bapuji Nagar, P.O. Regent
Estate, Kolkata – 700092 |

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>21. Singhal, Govind
Singhal & Co., 13/3, K. P. Ghoshal
Road, Belghoria, Kolkata – 700056</p> | <p>22. Sinha, Rakesh Kumar
Sector IC, Qr. No. 1206,
Bokaro Steel City
Jharkhand – 827001</p> |
| <p>23. Venkata Ramana, Cheruvu
C/o. Hotel Jyoti Residency, Opp.
Old Bus Stand Dist: Ganjam,
Berhampur – 760001 Odisha</p> | <p>Kaushik Banerjee
Returning Officer</p> |

March 31, 2015

NOTIFICATION

No.: EL-2015/20(N) : In pursuance of sub-rules (1) and (2) of Rule 13 of the Cost and Works Accountants (Election to the Council) Rules, 2006 as amended read with Regulation 118 of the Cost and Works Accountants Regulations, 1959 as amended, the names of persons whose nominations from Northern India Regional Constituency for the next Elections to the Regional Councils of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India to be held on 5th June, 2015, have been accepted as valid, are hereby published for information of all concerned.

List of Valid Nominations for Elections to the Regional Councils – 2015

NORTHERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL

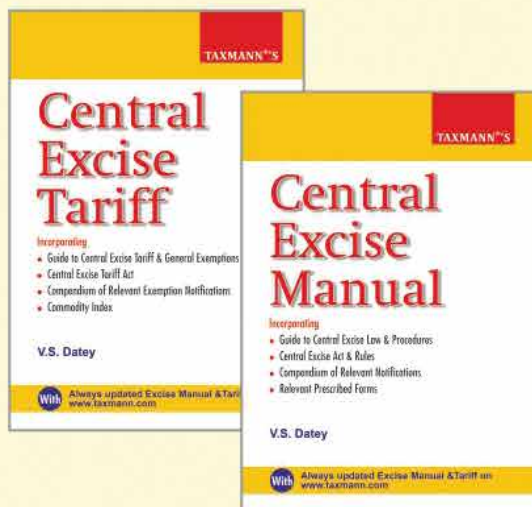
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Bansal, Chaman Lal
CMA Plaza, SCO No 7,
Chaura Bazar, CHD-Ambala
Highway, Zirakpur – 140603</p> | <p>2. Bhati, Rajendra Singh
1st Floor, Plot No. 42,
Hari Om Tower, Manji Ka Hata,
Paota, Rajasthan,
Jodhpur - 342001</p> |
| <p>3. Bhatt, Sandip Kumar
F-103, DAV Complex,
Mayur Vihar, Phase-1,
Opp. Samachar Apartment,
New Delhi – 110091</p> | <p>4. Chittora, Vinod
C-77, Shyam Apartment,
Sarojani Marg, C-Scheme,
Jaipur (Rajasthan)</p> |
| <p>5. Goel, Naresh Kumar
31, Community Centre,
Ashok Vihar, Delhi – 110052</p> | <p>6. Goyal, Sumit
SD -172, Shastri Nagar,
Ghaziabad (UP) – 201002</p> |
| <p>7. Gupta, Govind
1272, Gali No. 6 B,
Sawtanter Nagar, Narela,
New Delhi – 110040</p> | <p>8. Krishna Dasan, A.
A. Krishna Dasan & Co.,
Shop No. 12 (First Floor),
C 2C Block, Pocket-2 Market,
Janak Puri, New Delhi – 110058</p> |
| <p>9. Gupta, Mukesh Kumar
F-125, Phase-VIII-B, Indl Area,
Sector 74, Mohali,
Chandigarh – 160071</p> | <p>Nomination accepted subject
to availability of photograph
within 07.04.2015.</p> |
| <p>10. Jain, Navneet Kumar
2-D, OCS Apartments, Mayur
Vihar, I Extn. New Delhi – 110091</p> | <p>12. Khetrpal, Aniket
Irrcon Infrastructure & Services
Limited, C-4, District Centre,
Saket, New Delhi – 110017</p> |
| <p>11. Jain, Sanjay Kumar
S-40, Barkat Nagar,
Tonk Phatak, Jaipur – 302015</p> | <p>14. Kumar, Arvind
Indian Farmers Fertiliser Co-op.
Ltd. 2/10, Kali Mandir Enclave,
Dehradun</p> |
| <p>13. Kulshreshtha, Manoj Kumar
S-2, 314 Gyan Khand-I,
Indirapuram, Ghaziabad - 201014</p> | |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 15. Mittal, Satya Narayan
16/60 Krishna Nagar, (Rangbari)
Main Road,
Kota (Rajasthan) – 324005 | 16. Nagarajan, Radhakrishnan
PFC Limited, Urja Nidhi,
Barakhamba Lane,
Connaught Place,
New Delhi - 110001 |
| 17. Paliwal, Shailendra Kumar
5/474, Viram Khand,
Gomti Nagar, Lucknow – 226010 | 18. Pasricha, Chander Shekhar
A I I I / 174, Rachna, Vaishali,
Sahibabad, Ghaziabad –
201010 |
| 19. Sahni, Ravi Kumar
C-40, West Gorakh Park
Extension,
Shahdara, New Delhi – 110032 | 20. Sanyal, Debjit
D-223/118, Laxmi Chambers,
1 st Floor, Laxmi Nagar,
Delhi – 110092 |
| 21. Sharma, Anil
232, Sector-3- A, FF,
Chandigarh – 160036 | |
| 22. Sharma, Rajesh Kumar
367, Shastri Nagar,
Jammu – 180004 | Nomination accepted subject
to availability of photograph
within 07.04.2015. |
| 23. Singh, Ajay Kumar
1/26, 2 nd Floor, Lalita Park,
Laxmi Nagar, Delhi – 110092 | 24. Singh, Sunil Kumar
SSCO Tower, D-2/28,
Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar,
Lucknow – 226010 |
| 25. Tara, Harkesh
A-1-B/49-B, Paschim Vihar,
New Delhi – 110063 | |
| 26. Yadav, Ashish Kumar
D-99, Saket, New
Delhi – 110017 | Nomination accepted subject
to availability of photograph
within 07.04.2015. |

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Copy to: All the above candidates

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Judge, Supreme Court of India



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H.E. Ahmed Mahboob Musabih
Director, Dubai Customs



H.E. T. P. Seetharam
Ambassador of India to UAE



Andrew Ratcliffe
Deputy- President, ICAEW, UK



H.E. Khamis Juma Buamim
Chairman, Drydocks World &
Maritime World



H.E. Khaled Al Kamda
Director General, Community
Development Authority



H.E. Dr Tayeb A. Kamali
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