STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
(2009-10)

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

August, 2010/ Bhadra, 1932 (Saka)
TWENTY- FIFTH REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
(2009-2010)
(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs

THE COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010

Presented to Lok Sabha on 31 August, 2010
Laïd in Rajya Sabha on 31 August, 2010

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

August, 2010/Bhadra, 1932 (Saka)
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II. The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010......
COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE – 2009-2010

Shri Yashwant Sinha - Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Dr. Baliram (Lalganj)
3. Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay
4. Shri C.M. Chang
5. Shri Harishchandra Chavan
6. Shri Bhakta Charan Das
7. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
8. Shri Khagen Das
9. Shri Nishikant Dubey
10. Smt. Jayapradra
11. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
12. Shri Mangani Lal Mandal
13. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
14. Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy
15. Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy
16. Shri N. Dharam Singh
17. Shri Sarvey Sathyanarayana
18. Shri Manicka Tagore
19. Dr. M. Thambidurai
20. Shri Anjankumar M. Yadav
21. Shri G.M. Siddeshwara*

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Raashid Alvi
23. Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao
24. Vacant**
25. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia
26. Shri Moinul Hassan
27. Shri Mahendra Mohan
28. Vacant***
29. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
30. Shri Y.P. Trivedi
31. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar - Additional Director
3. Smt. B. Visala - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri T. Mathivanan - Senior Executive Assistant

* Nominated to this Committee w.e.f. 09.03.2010 vice Shri Gopinath Munde, MP
**Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda, MP retired on 4 July, 2010
***Shri S. Anbalagan, MP retired on 29 June, 2010
INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, having been authorized by the Committee, present this Twenty-Fifth Report on “The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010.”

2. The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010, introduced in Rajya Sabha on 28 April, 2010, was referred to the Committee on 4 May, 2010 for examination and report thereon, by the Speaker, Lok Sabha in consultation with the Chairman, Rajya Sabha under Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee obtained background note and written information on various provisions contained in the aforesaid Bill from the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

4. Written views/memorandum was received from the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI).

5. The Committee heard the views of the representatives of the ICWAI on 7 July, 2010. The Committee also took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs on 4 August, 2010.

6. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 26 August, 2010.

7. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for appearing before the Committee and furnishing the material and information which were desired in connection with the examination of the Bill.

8. The Committee also wish to express their thanks to the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) for furnishing written views/memorandum and appearing before the Committee for placing their views.

9. For facility of reference, the observations/recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

New Delhi :  
26 August, 2010  
4 Bhadra, 1932 (Saka)  

YASHWANT SINHA  
Chairman  
Standing Committee on Finance
I. Introductory

The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) is a statutory professional body established on May 28, 1959 under the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 enacted by the Parliament of India to regulate the profession of Cost Accountants in India.

(i) The Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959

2. The Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 governs the profession of Cost and Works Accountants. The said Act was amended in 2006 by the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Act, 2006, inter alia, to enable the members of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India to form multi-disciplinary firms and offer multi-professional services in a competitive and commercial manner.

(ii) Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010

3. The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 28 April, 2010 and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance by the Speaker, Lok Sabha on 4 May, 2010 for examination and report thereon. The Bill inter alia, proposes to amend the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 to:

“(i) apply certain provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 to the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 in order to allow the members of the professional institute governed by the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 to form the limited liability partnership and insert new definitions of “firm”, "partner", "partnership" and "sole proprietorship" for the said purpose;

(ii) amend the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 on lines similar with the provisions of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 so as to allow the professionals of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India to form partnership with members of such other recognised professions;

(iii) change the name of the "Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India" to the "Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India" and change the "cost accountants" to "cost and management accountants".
4. Clause 3 and clause 8 of the Bill seek to extend the benefits of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 to the firms of Cost and Works Accountants under the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 and clauses 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 of the Bill seek to change the name of the “Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India” to “Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India”.

5. The Committee, apart from taking evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs in connection with the examination of the Bill, also heard the views of the representatives of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) on the provisions of the Bill. The Institute also furnished their written views/suggestions thereon for consideration of the Committee.

6. The background note on the amendment proposals of the Bill furnished to the Committee by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs inter–alia states:

“Consultations with the institute have been held which have revealed that if definition of the firm is added to the CWA Act, it will enable the members of the Institute to form LLPs and take benefits of the provisions of the LLP Act. This will enlarge the spectrum of the services provided by the Members of the Institute. It will also ensure the competitiveness of the members of the professions. Apart from the inclusion of the definition of the firm, some allied definitions like partner, partnership and sole proprietorship would also be required in the CWA Act and as such have been included in the proposed Bill.”

7. While expressing their agreement with the proposed amendments in the Bill, the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India, in their written memorandum and in the course of personal hearing before the Committee, inter–alia emphasized on considering the amendments without any change.

II. **Proposed Change of name of the Institute**

8. The Committee have been informed that the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India has been requesting for change of name of the institute to Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India in view of its work developing as a specialized discipline and due to the fact that over
the years the teaching standards and syllabus of the Institute have achieved the global/international standards to qualify as Management Accountants and similar Institutes in many other countries are named as Institute of Cost and Management Accountants.

**Definition of Cost Accountant**


10. Section 2(1)(b) of the Act, reads as under:

    “Cost accountant means a person who is a member of the Institute”.

11. Clause 2(zb) of the Companies Bill, 2009 relating to definition of Cost accountant reads as under:

    “cost accountant” means a cost accountant as defined in clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 2 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 and who holds a valid certificate of practice under sub-section (1) of section 6 of that Act”

12. Further, Section 2(2) of the Act, which prescribes the role and functions of cost accountants reads as under:

    “Save as otherwise provided in this Act, a member of the Institute shall be deemed “to be in practice” when, individually or in partnership with one or more members of the Institute in practice, he, in consideration of remuneration received or to be received,—
    (i) engages himself in the practice of cost and works accountancy; or
    (ii) offers to perform or performs services involving the costing or pricing of goods or services or the preparation, verification or certification of cost accounting and related statements or holds himself out to the public as a cost accountant in practice; or
    (iii) renders professional services or assistance in or about matters of principle or detail relating to cost accounting procedure or the recording, presentation or certification of costing facts or data; or
    (iv) renders such other services as, in the opinion of the Council, are or may be rendered by a cost accountant in practice, and the words “to be in practice”, with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly.
    Explanation: A member of the Institute who is a whole-time salaried employee of any person shall not be deemed to be in practice within the meaning of this sub-section.”
13. As per the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the term ‘cost accountant’ is defined as follows:-

“A Cost Accountant is a person who offers to perform or perform services involving the costing or pricing of goods and services or the preparation, verification or certification of cost accounting and related statements.”

14. In the Companies Bill, 2009, wherever the words ‘cost and works accountant’ have been used with reference to the profession, it has been proposed by the Ministry to replace these words with ‘cost accountant’. In this regard, when pointed out that the term ‘cost and management accountant’ was not used in the Companies Bill, 2009, the Ministry, in a written reply, stated as under:-

“As per section 2(1) (b) of the CWA Act, ‘Cost Accountant’ means a person who is a member of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India. Therefore, the same word ‘Cost Accountant’ has been used in the Companies Bill, 2009.”

15. Asked to provide the reasoning and the justification for changing the name of the Institute and that of the profession, the Ministry, in written reply thereto, submitted as under:

“The Cost and Works Accountant Act was enacted in the year 1959. Though the name of the Act is Cost and Works Accountants Act, the word ‘Works’ has not been defined in the Act. In terms of section 2(1)(b) of the Act, the members of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India are known as ‘Cost Accountants’ and not the Cost and Works Accountants. Apart from India no other country has nomenclature as Cost and Works accountant. Initially the Cost & Works accountancy was related to the area of cost calculation and cost reduction in factories. In the past few decades the service sector has undergone major changes. Cost and Works Accountancy is increasingly being used as a prudent management tool for cost reduction of inputs and thereby increasing the overall organizational efficiency. Though the area of work expertise is the same, nevertheless because of different nomenclature outside the country, the companies and organizations feel that Cost & Works Accountants are different from that of Cost & Management Accountants and hence have tough time in first explaining to the foreign organizations about their area of competence and then competing with their counterparts. Further, the word ‘works’ has changed globally by the word ‘management’. ”
16. Asked also whether the change in the nomenclature attached to the Institute would be appropriate to be carried out when there was no change in the mandate in terms of the provisions of the Act governing the Institute, the Ministry, in their post evidence replies stated as under:-

“The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) was established in 1959. In the meantime the structure and method of conducting business has changed a lot. Their function now emphasizes areas of analysis and predictions instead of mere determination of product costs. Internationally, the nomenclature of “cost accounting” has changed to be known as “cost and management accounting”. The Cost Accountants have started using new techniques for analyzing and giving feedback to the management for taking final decision. Various techniques are adopted by the Cost Accountants some of which are Activity Based Costing, Lean Costing, Process Costing Systems, Resource Consumption Accounting, Kaizen (Continuous Improvement) Costing etc. Role and function of the members of the Institute will remain the same. However, this will help in better job opportunities globally. If the services provided by the Cost Accountants are not understood globally, they would lag behind professionally as in present day scenario outsourcing of services is becoming more and more prevalent.”

17. Queried about the countries where the profession, ‘Cost and Management Accountants’ was governed under statutes passed of Parliaments, the Ministry, inter-alia, informed that while in United Kingdom, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Nigeria, the Management accountants were working under the Acts of Parliament, in Canada and USA, the Institutes function as societies.

18. Asked to specify instances where the ICWAI could not negotiate or enter into agreements with sister organisations outside the country in view of the term ‘works’ in the name of the Institute, the ministry in reply, informed as under :-

“….It has been informed that the Institute could not enter into a Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) with CIMA UK, CMA Canada, ICMA Bangladesh, ICMA Pakistan or ICMA Sri Lanka due to the existing name of ICWAI. CMA Canada has MoU with ICMA Sri Lanka and also have arrangement with ICMA Bangladesh and ICMA Pakistan. ICWAI has been able to enter into MRA with only IMA USA till date, which is a body set up as a Society and is not under any Act of Parliament.
Countries like Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka belonging to SAFA have expressed their reservations on the plea that their agreement or talks with Institutes like CMA Canada or CIMA may be jeopardized if they enter into MRA with a body which is not known as Cost and Management Accountants.”

19. The ICAI while opposing the proposal for change of name of ICWAI to ICMAI have, inter-alia, submitted in their written memorandum that: “Management Accounting is one such area which is common to all (i.e. ICAI, ICSI & ICWAI) and is not exclusive to any of the three professions. It is a position in an organization and not a function or discipline. It cannot be chartered or regulated through a legislation like a public accounting function. The members of one Institute cannot be allowed to use the designation of Management Accountants”. Asked to respond to the view expressed by ICAI opposing the change of name, the Ministry in reply, inter-alia stated as under:

“…..There are several countries such as Canada, USA, UK, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka where the dual model of accounting institutes exists. In none of these countries confusion has been created by the existence of two titles and both CMAs and CAs co-exist in harmony rendering service to the society. The objections of ICAI to name change do not seem to carry conviction.”

20. Questioned whether the reasons for ICAI opposing the change in the name of ICWAI could be owing to the potential infringement of the interests of their members and whether measures have been taken by the Ministry to ensure that there was no consequential overlap of roles between the members of the two Institutes – ICAI and ICWAI, the Ministry, in this regard furnished the following reply:

“There does not seem to be infringement between the interests of the members of ICAI and ICWAI. The syllabus of all the three Institutes have law papers but they do not practice in courts. Many of the papers in the three Institutes are common but Company Secretaries and Cost Accountants cannot practice the profession of financial auditing unless they become member of ICAI. Financial Accountants world over are known as “Chartered Accountants” or “Certified Public Accountants”. The title “Chartered Accountant” is on the lines of nomenclature in UK just before independence or passage of bill in 1949. Similarly, professionals of ICWAI could also use the nomenclature prevalent internationally.”
21. Questioned about the difference between the functions performed by a Chartered Accountant, Financial Accountant and Cost and Management Accountant, a representative of ICWAI made the following oral submission:-

“Coming to the fundamental differences between cost and management accounting and financial accounting, financial accounting is all about recording the historical transactions, applying certain standards, compiling the financial statement of profit and loss account and balance sheet out of it and any interpretation arising out of it. It is more of historic in nature whereas the cost and management accounting does not focus that much on the historical areas, but it is more predictive. If you take the case of business, it relates that business whether it is competitive; what steps we need to take in terms of future strategy to sustain; how one should be seeking profit goals; and how one should be seeking goals of satisfying the society. So, all these futuristic way of sustaining oneself with a business strategy with the governance requirements of what has been laid down in the law, that is, a futuristic approach is a part of the management accounting process. This is in simple terms the fundamental difference between financial accounting in which the Chartered Accountants are supposed to specialize and the cost and management accounting in which our body is supposed to specialize. This is the basic difference.”

22. On an earlier occasion, on the issue of change of name of the Institute, the Standing Committee on Finance in their 12th Report (14th Lok Sabha) on the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2003 made the following observation:-

“The Committee take note of the suggestion of ICWAI regarding the change in nomenclature of Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India to the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India. The Committee are apprised with the following justification in favour of change in nomenclature:

- Positive leverage in Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) in GATS
- Preserving national interest in Anti-dumping cases
- Image building of Institute in international platform Strengthening prospects of professional members
- To promote the case of national interest in having the due share in trade of Management Accountancy services in the world in open competition

The Committee also considered the Government's reply in this regard wherein they have stated that another sister organisation, ICAI
is opposed to change of nomenclature as the use of word 'Management' would create confusion. However, the Committee note the Government are not averse to change in nomenclature. The Committee therefore, recommend that the nomenclature of Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India should be changed to the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India.”

23. While hearing the views of ICWAI on the provisions of the Bill, the Committee questioned whether there was any definition of 'management accounting' in any legislation, statutes or books. In this regard, a representative of the Institute, inter alia, made the following oral submission:

“It is not legally defined, if you want a straight answer on that aspect. It is not legally defined. Globally, it is not legally defined. That is also there. I will submit to you that we brought out a study of the cost and management accounting practices globally comparing ten countries as to what is the education, what is the framework, what is the competencies, and we published that as a part of our global summit.”

24. On being asked, how the Ministry of Corporate Affairs would define 'Management Accounting' and the role of 'Management Accountants', in reply, the Committee has been informed as follows:

“In the Acts of the three Professional Institutes Chartered Accountants, Cost Accountants and Company Secretaries have been defined as the members of the respective Institutes. In the Acts of the three Professional Institutes Chartered Accountancy, Cost Accountancy and Company Secretaryship have not been defined. Perhaps there is no need to define the management accounting and the role of management accountants.”

25. On the definition of 'Management Accountant' and scope of the profession in terms of Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA), London, the ICAI, in a written note stated as under:

- Management Accounting is the practical science of value creation within organizations in both the private and public sectors.
- It is the process of identification, measurement, accumulation, analysis, preparation, interpretation and communication of information is used by management to plan, evaluate and control within an entity and to assure appropriate use of and accountability for its resources.
- It combines accounting, finance and management with the leading edge techniques needed to dive successful businesses. Management accountants operate in financial and non-financial roles throughout
organizations and carry out all their training and experience requirements within business itself, providing them with a unique insight into how their organizations operate.

Scope of Management Accountant

- “Design, implement and manage (automated) integrated systems that combine financial and non financial data to provide insightful (electronic) reports to assist in managing performance and inform decision making.
- Design, implement and manage (automated) transaction processing activities, including financial accounting, payroll, purchasing and payments, often carried out in a shared service center.
- Design, improve, measure and manage end-to-end business processes and activities, often extending beyond the organizational boundaries, ensuring delivery of optimum efficiency and effectiveness in the use of resources.
- Work as an analyst; consultant; relationship, project and change manager in support of the business; and as a business partner integrated into divisional and operational units and processes throughout the organisation, bringing commercial and strategic insight, innovative thinking and a collaborative approach.
- Take responsibility for formulating and managing organizational policy, strategy and objectives, producing business plans, forecasts, scorecards, cost/benefit analysis and budgeting information as appropriate.
- Design and implement excellence in corporate governance, including risk management, internal audit and controls, company secretarial, corporate social responsibility and board and stakeholder reporting.
- Determine capital structure and acquire and manage funds. Carry out due diligence in mergers, acquisitions, business partnership and joint ventures.”

26. While hearing the views of ICWAI, the Committee desired to know whether any comparative study relating to the curriculum of the Institute with that of UK and other countries has been made. In response thereto, a representative of ICWAI inter-alia stated:

“.... We have done a very extensive mapping with CIMA, UK, and CMA, Canada. They have given concurrences that our syllabus favours very favorably in comparison with those management accounting courses and these letters were, in fact, a part of the processing requirement of the Government before they came to the conclusion that the name change could be granted.... Arising out of this mapping, we have entered into Memorandum of Understanding with two bodies globally. Like, for example, our members can automatically become the members of the Institute of Cost and Management Accounts of USA, no exam, nothing, it is straight membership.”
27. The Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010 seeks to amend the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 for enabling the members of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) to form limited liability partnerships as defined by the Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act, 2008. The Committee express agreement with the amendment proposals of the Bill to that extent which inter-alia seek to add in the Act, the definitions of ‘firm’, ‘partner’, ‘partnership’ and ‘sole proprietorship’ in line with the LLP Act, and recommend the same for consideration.

28. The Committee agree with the necessity expressed by the Ministry for ensuring that the existing term attached to the Institute (Institute of Cost and Works Accountants) does not stymie the professional growth of the members vis-à-vis their counterparts and associate professional groups at the international level. However, while the Committee had, on an earlier occasion in 2004, favoured the change in the name of the Institute and the designation attached to the profession, which has now been proposed in the Bill (re-terming the Institute and re-designating the profession as cost and management accountants) on the basis of the submissions made by the Ministry, the vehement opposition expressed by the ICAI to the proposal in particular, who also detailed the implications thereof has prompted a detailed rethink on the matter.

29. The term ‘works’ presently attached to the profession and included in the name of the Institute appears to give a misleading understanding on the role and functions performed by the cost and works accountants at the
international level. Also, the term ‘works’ has not been defined in the Act. However, neither the term ‘management’, nor ‘cost and management accountant’, which are proposed to replace the term ‘works’ in the name of the Institute and the designation attached to the profession are defined nor any concomitant changes proposed in the provisions of the Act pertaining to the role and functions of the members of the Institute. Upon considering the matter, the Committee are of the view that as proposed in the Companies Bill, 2009, it would be preferable to term the designation attached to the profession to ‘cost accountant’; and re-name the Institute as the ‘Institute of Cost Accountants’.

New Delhi : YASHWANT SINHA
August, 2010 Chairman
Bhadra, 1932 (Saka) Standing Committee on Finance
Minutes of the Twenty First sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 7th July, 2010 from 1100 hrs. to 1615 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Yashwant Sinha - Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA
2. Shri Sudip Bandopadhyay
3. Shri C.M. Chang
4. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta
5. Shri Khagen Das
6. Shri Nishikant Dubey
7. Shri Bhatruhari Mahtab
8. Shri Mangani Lal Mandal
9. Shri G. M. Siddeshwara
10. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
11. Shri N. Dharam Singh
12. Shri Manicka Tagore
13. Dr. M. Thambidurai

RAJYA SABHA
14. Shri Raashid Alvi
15. Shri S. S. Ahluwalia
16. Shri Moinul Hassan
17. Shri Mahendra Mohan
18. Shri Y.P. Trivedi

SECRETARIAT
1. Shri A.K. Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri T. G. Chandrasekhar - Additional Director
3. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan - Deputy Secretary
4. Smt. B. Visala - Deputy Secretary

Part I

(1100 to 1230 hrs.)

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Part II
(1415 to 1430 hrs.)

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Part III
(1430 to 1500 hrs.)

WITNESSES

Institutes of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI)

1. Shri G.N. Venkataraman, President, ICWAI
2. Shri B. M. Sharma, Vice President, ICWAI
3. Shri Chandra Wadhwa, Past President, ICWAI
4. Shri A.N. Raman, Central Council Member, ICWAI

The Committee heard the views of the representatives of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India (ICWAI) in connection with examination of the Cost and Works Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The major issues discussed with the representatives included, transformation of ‘Cost Accounting’ to ‘Cost and Management Accounting’, distinction of the roles of a Chartered Accountants and a Cost and Management Accountant, the the rationale of the proposal for the change of name of Institute of Cost and Works Accountant of India to Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India etc. The Chairman directed the representatives to furnish written replies to the queries raised by Members at an early date.

The witnesses then withdrew.

A verbatim record of proceedings was kept.

Part IV
(1500 to 1530 hrs.)

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The Committee then adjourned.
Minutes of the Twenty Third sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance
The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 4th August, 2010 from 1600 hrs. to 1900 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Yashwant Sinha - Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA
2. Shri C.M. Chang
3. Shri Harishchandra Chavan
4. Shri Khagen Das
5. Shri Nishikant Dubey
6. Shri G. M. Siddeshwara
7. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
8. Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy
9. Shri N. Dharam Singh
10. Shri Sarvey Sathyarayana
11. Dr. M. Thamibidurai
12. Shri Anjankumar M. Yadav

RAJYA SABHA
13. Shri Raashid Alvi
14. Shri S. S. Ahluwalia
15. Shri Moinul Hassan
16. Shri Mahendra Mohan
17. Dr. Mahendra Prasad
18. Shri Y.P. Trivedi
19. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar

SECRETARIAT
1. Shri A.K. Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri T. G. Chandrasekhar - Additional Director
3. Shri Ramkumar Suryanarayanan - Deputy Secretary
4. Smt. B. Visala - Deputy Secretary

Part I
(1600 to 1640 hrs.)

WITNESSES

Ministry of Corporate Affairs
1. Shri R. Bandyopadhyay – Secretary
2. Shri P. D. Sudhakar – Special Secretary
3. Smt. Renuka Kumar – Joint Secretary

3. The major issues discussed with the representatives included, necessity of the proposed amendment Bills, change proposed in the name of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India to the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of India, and consequent change of name of members of the Institute to ‘Cost and Management Accountants’, distinction in the roles of a Cost and Works Accountant and a Cost and Management Accountant, nomenclature of ‘Cost and Works Accountants’ in other Countries etc. The Chairman directed the representatives to furnish written replies to the queries raised by Members within a week.

The witnesses then withdrew.

A verbatim record of proceedings was kept.

Part II
(1645 to 1900 hrs.)
WITNESSES

XX XX XX XX
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The Committee then adjourned.
Minutes of the Twenty fifth sitting of the Standing Committee on Finance

The Committee sat on Thursday, the 26th August, 2010 from 1500 hrs. to 1600 hrs.

PRESENT

Shri Yashwant Sinha - Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri C.M. Chang
3. Shri Harishchandra Chavan
4. Shri Khagen Das
5. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
6. Shri G. M. Siddeshwara
7. Shri Rayapati Sambasiva Rao
8. Shri Magunta Sreenivasulu Reddy
10. Shri N. Dharam Singh

RAJYA SABHA

11. Shri Moinul Hassan
12. Shri S. S. Ahluwalia

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri A.K. Singh - Joint Secretary
2. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar - Additional Director
3. Shri R.K. Suryanarayanan - Deputy Secretary
4. Smt. B. Visala - Deputy Secretary

2. The Committee took up the following draft Reports for consideration and adoption:-

(i) Draft Report on the Companies Bill, 2009;
(ii) Draft Report on the Coinage Bill, 2009;
(iii) Draft Report on the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Bill, 2010;
(iv) Draft Report on the Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Bill, 2010; and
3. The Committee adopted the draft reports at (i) with the modifications/amendments as shown in Annexure and (ii) and (iv) above with minor modifications. The Committee adopted the remaining draft reports without any change.

4. The Committee authorized the Chairman to finalise the Reports in the light of the modifications suggested and present all the reports to Parliament in the current session.

The Committee adjourned at 1600 hours.