JAIPUR BRANCH OF CIRC OF ICAI

[Largest Branch of CIRC of ICAI]

Rise & Reflect

E-NEWSLETTER

MARCH 2025

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
[Set up by an Act of Parliament]

OFFICE BEARERS - TERM 2025-26

CA VIKAS YADAV
CHAIRMAN

CA RAJA MOURDHAWAJ SHARMA
VICE CHAIRMAN

CA YASH GUPTA
SECRETARY

CA KAMAL JAIN(NAVKAR)
TREASURER

CA SHIV SHARMA
CHAIRMAN CICASA

CA KAMAL JAIN (AGARWAL)
MEMBER CICASA

CA SUNIL KHANDAL
EXECUTIVE MEMBER

CA KULDEEP SHARMA
EXECUTIVE MEMBER

CA ANSHUL AGIWAL
EXECUTIVE MEMBER

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

CA SATISH KUMAR GUPTA
CHAIRMAN CPE COMMITTEE, ICAI
VICE CHAIRMAN CMP COMMITTEE, ICAI
CENTRAL COUNCIL MEMBER, ICAI

CA (Dr) ROHIT RUWATIA AGARWAL
CHAIRMAN BOS(OPERATIONS), ICAI
CENTRAL COUNCIL MEMBER, ICAI

CA ANKUR KR. GUPTA
CHAIRMAN CIRC
REGIONAL COUNCIL MEMBER, ICAI

CA VIJAY KR. AGRAWAL
REGIONAL COUNCIL MEMBER, ICAI

CA RUCHI GUPTA
REGIONAL COUNCIL MEMBER, ICAI

EDITORIAL BOARD

EDITORIAL BOARD

From the desk of Chairman.....

"When we walk together, we go far. When we grow together, we grow strong."

Dear Professional Colleagues,

As I sit down to share my thoughts in this fresh newsletter of this month, I am not just writing as the Chairman of Jaipur Branch — I write as a fellow member who has walked the path, faced the storms, and still believed in the power of collective purpose.

March is usually seen as a month of closure — financial year endings, audit preparations, and compliance deadlines. But for us at the Jaipur Branch, it has been a month of **beginnings** — new ideas, renewed enthusiasm, and strong engagement across members and students alike.

This month, we had the proud privilege of welcoming **CA Ankur Kumar Gupta**, our respected Chairman of CIRC, to the Jaipur Branch. His visit was more than ceremonial; it was a symbol of unity, direction, and encouragement — qualities we need more than ever as we steer through a rapidly evolving professional landscape.

We also took purposeful steps in **bridging technology with our profession**. From launching the AI Certificate Course to hosting a full-house seminar on Bank Audits — the momentum is strong, and the learning is real. But beyond numbers and attendance, what truly inspires me is the growing **curiosity** among our members and students — the hunger to adapt, to question, and to stay relevant.

Friends, I often say this to my team — *ICAI is not just an institution; it is a responsibility.* Our signature on a report is not just ink — it is a **seal of public trust**, a **legacy of ethics**, and a **promise of accuracy**. In the times ahead, I urge each one of you to embrace that responsibility not just with skill, but with soul.

The Jaipur Branch remains committed to creating meaningful platforms for professional growth, technical enhancement, and networking. I also take this moment to appreciate every committee member, volunteer, faculty, and student who makes the Jaipur Branch a living, breathing example of excellence.

Let's not just count what we've done. Let's imagine what more we can do. The journey ahead is long — but it's ours.

"हम वहां तक पहुंच सकते हैं, जहां हमारी सोच हमें ले जाने की हिम्मत करती है।"

Let's think big, act bold, and stay grounded.

Warm regards,

CA. Vikas Yadav
Chairman

+91-9166332244

cavikasyadav1995@gmail.com

From the desk of Secretary.....

Dear Esteemed Members,

As we conclude the vibrant and engaging month of March 2025, I take this opportunity to share with you a brief reflection of the activities and achievements at the Jaipur Branch of CIRC of ICAI. The month brought a beautiful blend of innovation, technical enrichment, and student-centric initiatives, all aimed at fulfilling the professional needs of our members and students alike.

We began the month on an inspiring note with the **visit of CA Ankur Kumar Gupta, Chairman-CIRC**, to our branch. His presence infused fresh enthusiasm and direction into our team. We were privileged to felicitate him and gain insights from his vision for the Central India Region. His words served as a motivation for all of us to aim higher and deliver better.

Our branch also took a significant leap into future-oriented learning with the successful conduct of **Batch 232 of the Certificate Course on Artificial Intelligence for Chartered Accountants (Level 1)**. Organized from 10th to 12th March, the course witnessed participation from 48 members, reflecting a clear shift towards embracing emerging technologies in our professional toolkit.

Focusing on students — the future of our profession — the Jaipur Branch organized two impactful seminars under the aegis of BOS-Operations, ICAI. On 15th March, we hosted the **Future X Tech Series**, where expert speaker **CA Rohit Pradhan** enlightened 246 student participants on the subject of **Excel Automation**. The session was dynamic, interactive, and well-received by all present.

On 24th March, **CICASA Jaipur Branch** conducted a **Half Day Seminar on Bank Audit**, which proved to be highly beneficial for our student community. With a strong lineup of speakers including **CA Vikas Gupta**, **CA Rohit Porwal**, and **CA Gaurav Rawat**, and valuable contributions from session chairmen **CA Gautam Sharma** and **CA Shishir Agarwal**, the seminar delivered practical insights on topics like IRAC norms, RBI circulars, and key reports. The enthusiastic participation of 221 students was a testimony to the seminar's relevance.

To conclude the month on a high note, the **Seminar on Bank Audit for members** was held on 25th March, offering **6 CPE hours**. Esteemed speakers **CA Rohit Porwal** and **CA Arpit Kabra, CCM** covered essential topics like **Revised LFAR** and **Technology Use in CC/OD Advances**, making it a deeply enriching learning experience.

We remain committed to delivering professional excellence and holistic development through meaningful programs and initiatives. With teamwork, vision, and your continued support, the Jaipur Branch will continue to grow as a lighthouse of learning.

Warm regards,

CA. Yash Gupta
Secretary

+91-9602346888
cayash_gupta@hotmail.com

From the desk of Central Council Member.....

“In every branch of a great tree, you will find strength drawn from deep roots.”

Namaskar!

Whenever I interact with the members and students of the Jaipur Branch, I feel a renewed sense of confidence in the future of our profession. The energy, enthusiasm, and elegance with which the branch conducts itself is a clear reflection of its deep-rooted values and forward-thinking vision.

As a Central Council Member, I have had the privilege to observe and support many branches across the country. But Jaipur holds a unique place — not just for its heritage and tradition, but for the way it blends that heritage with modernity, technology, and relevance. The warmth of its people and the seriousness of its purpose make it stand out.

The profession of Chartered Accountancy is not just about financial accuracy or statutory compliance — it is about character, about being the silent backbone of economic stability. And when I see our young members and students engaging actively and passionately under the able guidance of the current branch leadership, I am filled with pride and positivity.

I would especially like to place on record my appreciation for the committed leadership of **CA Vikas Yadav, Chairman** of the Jaipur Branch, **CA Raja Mourdhawaj Sharma, Vice-Chairman**, **CA Kamal Jain, Treasurer, CA Yash Gupta**, **Secretary** and the entire **Management Committee** of Jaipur Branch . Their devotion towards quality events, student development, and member welfare is commendable. Their ability to build a sense of community while staying future-focused is truly admirable.

Friends, let us always remember: knowledge alone does not define a professional. It is humility in success, resilience in adversity, and ethics in every decision that sets a Chartered Accountant apart. May each one of us strive not just to achieve, but to inspire.

“जहां सोच बड़ी होती है, वहां रास्ते अपने आप बनते जाते हैं।”

Let’s continue thinking big and walking together — for the profession, for the Institute, and for the nation.

Warm regards,

CA. Satish Kumar Gupta
Chairman, CPE Committee, ICAI
Vice-Chairman, CMP Committee, ICAI
Central Council Member

From the desk of Central Council Member.....

"Leadership is not about a title or a position, it is about impact, influence, and inspiration."

Dear Esteemed Members and Young Aspirants,

When I look at the vibrant activities, the energetic participation, and the unshakable commitment of the Jaipur Branch of CIRC of ICAI, I feel a sense of pride that words can scarcely express. As a Central Council Member and, I consider it not a position of privilege, but one of purpose and accountability.

Each year unfolds new aspirations, and each month we inch closer towards the ever-evolving definition of excellence. What gives me confidence in this journey is the passion and discipline with which our Management Committee functions — not merely ticking off tasks, but working with a vision to uplift, empower, and transform.

The Jaipur Branch continues to lead by example — be it through member-centric programs, student engagements, or embracing new-age technologies. Behind every successful initiative lies the silent perseverance of a devoted team. I take this opportunity to acknowledge and appreciate the thoughtful leadership of entire **Management Committee Members** of Jaipur Branch who bring life to every initiative.

Our profession is rooted in integrity, resilience, and learning. The road ahead demands not just knowledge, but a mindset of adaptation and innovation. I urge every member and student to see beyond compliance — to become contributors in nation-building, ethical guardians of financial trust, and torchbearers of the ICAI legacy.

I will continue to walk alongside — to guide, support and celebrate your efforts. Let us keep this flame of dedication alive and illuminate every corner of our professional sphere with purpose and pride.

"बिना लक्ष्य के जीवन वैसा ही है जैसे बिना दिशा की नाव — हम सबका लक्ष्य होना चाहिए श्रेष्ठता, और हमारी दिशा तय करती है हमारी नीयत।"

With best wishes and continued support,

CA. (Dr.) Rohit Ruwatia Agarwal
Chairman, Board of Studies(Operations), ICAI
Central Council Member

Index...

BASICS OF AUDIT: FRAUDS AND ERRORS (SA 240)

CA RAHUL SHARMA
rahulsharmafca@rediffmail.com

Frauds and Errors explained – Misstatements in the financial Statements can arise from either fraud or error. Fraud is defined in SA 240 as follows :

Fraud - An intentional act by one or more individuals among management, those charged with governance, employees, or third parties, involving the use of deception to obtain an unjust or illegal advantage.

Although fraud is also a legal concept but in accounting we are concerned with misrepresentation in financial statements. Frauds are generally committed in form of either misappropriation of assets which is called "Employee Fraud" and fraud committed by manipulation of accounts that may be referred as "Management Fraud". The term 'fraud' refers to intentional misrepresentation of financial information by one or more individuals among management, employees or third parties.

However error is not defined anywhere but in common parlance term error refers to un intentional mistake in financial information i.e. mathematical or clerical mistake, oversight or misinterpretation of facts, or unintentional misapplication of accounting policies.

Frauds Vs. Error

Errors	Frauds
Reason of occurrence is ignorance	It is made deliberately
Unplanned Activity	Planned Activity
Generally not considered an offe under law	Considered an offence under law
Can cause undue profit, loss or even impact	These always result in loss
Very easy to detect	Difficult to identify

Fraud risk factors- Events or conditions that indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Fraud risk factors are also defined under SA 240. The auditor shall evaluate whether the information obtained from the other risk assessment procedures and related activities performed indicates that one or more fraud risk factors are present. While fraud risk factors may not necessarily indicate the existence of fraud, they have often been present in circumstances where frauds have occurred and therefore may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud.

Examples of fraud risk factors :

- The need to meet expectations of third parties to obtain additional equity financing may create pressure to commit fraud;
- The granting of significant bonuses if unrealistic profit targets are met may create an incentive to commit fraud; and
- A control environment that is not effective may create an opportunity to commit fraud.
- Weakness in the design of internal control system and non compliance with prescribed identified control procedures.
- Doubts regarding integrity or competence of management : If management is dominated by one person, unwanted complex corporate structure, continues failures to correct internal controls, high turnover of accounting and finance professional, not adequate staffing in accounts department, changes in legal counsel or auditors.
- Unusual pressure within an entity (e.g. need for a rising profit trend due to an ensuing public issue): Industry is declining and failures are increasing, inadequate working capital, quality of revenue is declining (Cash sales is reducing and credit sales is increasing), desperate need of book profit for survival, dependency on single product and customers and pressure to make financial statement in short time.
- **Unusual transactions :** Specially near the year end, transactions with related party and excessive payment for services
- **Problem faced while obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence:** inadequate record, inadequate documentation of transactions and events, difference from third party confirmation and evasive or unreasonable response to third party inquiry.

Examples of fraud risk factors in EDP environment: Inability to extract information from computer files due to lack of, or noncurrent, documentation of record contents and programs. Large number of program changes which are not documented, approved or tested. Inadequate overall balancing of computer transactions and data bases to

Conti...

financial record.

Responsibility of Prevention and detection of fraud: The responsibility of prevention and detection of frauds and errors rests with the management. However an auditors has to obtain a reasonable assurance that financial information is properly stated in all material respects. This implies that auditor seek reasonable assurance that auditor seek reasonable assurance that fraud and error which have a material effect on financial statements have not occurred or if, they have occurred, the effect of fraud is properly reflected in the financial information or the error is corrected. This responsibility includes the responsibility to create a culture of honest and ethical behavior.

Inherent Limitation of Audit : Since the objective of audit is to establish the true and fair view of the financial statements and not detection of frauds and errors. Further, auditor seeks to obtain persuasive rather than conclusive audit evidence and relies on selective verification (e.g. test checks), there is a possibility that some material misstatement resulting from frauds and errors may not be detected by him. The risk of non detection of misstatements for frauds is greater than risk of non detection of errors. This is because fraud usually involves acts designed to conceal it. An auditor is entitled to accept representation as truthful and records as genuine unless his examination reveals evidence to the contrary. The auditor's ability to detect frauds depends on : 1. Skillfulness of fraudster, 2. Frequency and extent of manipulation involved, degree of collusion involved, the relative size of individual amount manipulated and seniority of person involved. Non detection of management fraud is more likely than non detection of employee fraud.

What is Required from Auditor in respect of frauds (Requirements):

Professional Skepticism: He must recognize the possibility throughout the audit that a material misstatement fraud could exist. This is notwithstanding his prior experience of honesty and integrity about entity's management. Unless the auditor has "reason to believe" to the contrary he may accept records, documents and representations as genuine. Reason to suspect is subordinate to reason to believe and cannot be equated with reason to believe. The information received is at best allegations only which can raise suspicion in the mind of the auditors. Based on the information and evidence, an enquiry can be triggered to find out whether there is any material leading to formation of reason to believe. The auditor needs to undertake independent inquiry, due diligence to convert the information, allegation or reason to suspect in to reason to believe. The inquiry necessitates analysis of information as well as collection of additional evidences that would make him believe that the information in his possession can lead to reason to believe.

Discussion among management team: Discussion shall place particular emphasis on how and where the entity's financial statements may be susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. This discussion shall be notwithstanding the integrity and honesty of management.

Risk Assessment Procedure: Auditor shall make inquiries from management regarding : their assessment of risk, their process of identifying and responding to risk, management's communication in this respect to person charged with governance and employees. Similarly auditor shall also inquire internal auditors about their assessment of risk of current and probable frauds. Those in charge of governance shall also be inquired about their view on risk related with frauds.

Other requirements: Unusual or unexpected relationships identified out of analytical procedures employed – auditor shall further evaluate it may indicate fraud or error. Evaluation of fraud risk factor (Discussed at length earlier).

Responses to the assessed risk :

A. To the Risk of Material Misstatement due to fraud

Response to the Assessed Risk of Material Misstatement Due to Fraud Per SA 330, the auditor to determine overall responses to address the assessed risk through:

1. Assign and supervise personnel taking significant engagement responsibilities
2. Evaluate accounting policies to be indicative of fraudulent financial reporting
3. Incorporate audit procedures to be executed to include an element of unpredictability
4. Presume fraud risk in revenue recognition and management override of controls

B. To the Risk related to Management Overrides of Control

Audit Procedure Responsive to Risk Related to Management Overrides of Control : In order to mitigate the risk of management override of controls, auditor to design and perform the following Audit procedures:

Evaluation of Audit Evidence, Auditor to follow these with respect to audit evidence:

1. Analytical procedure performed indicates a previously unrecognised risk of material misstatement due to fraud
2. On identification of a misstatement, auditor to evaluate whether it is indicative of fraud

Conti...

3. In case of fraudulent misstatement where auditor believes management is involved, then re-evaluate the response to the assessed risk
4. If unable to conclude if the financials are fraudulently misstated, then the auditor to evaluate the implications for the audit

If the fraudulent misstatement encounters auditor from continuing the audit, then the auditor shall withdraw from the audit if appropriate and report to the person who made audit appointment.

Management Representation : Shall reconsider all the representations made by the management Communication

1. On identification of fraud or suspecting of fraud existence, then auditor has to communicate to the appropriate level of management on timely basis
2. Communicate as appropriate to those charged with governance if the suspected fraud involves management, employee performing internal control or any others.
3. Determine if the information about the fraud has to be communicated to a party outside the entity. Here the auditor's legal responsibility overrides the duty of confidentiality Documentation

1. Significant decisions taken w.r.t susceptibility of material misstatement in financial due to fraud
2. Identified and assessed risk of material misstatement due to fraud at the financial statements level and at the assertion level
3. Overall responses to the addressed risk mentioned above
4. Audit procedures conclusion including those designed for management override of controls
5. To document communications made about the fraud to the management and others

HOW TO NAVIGATE GST ON CORPORATE GUARANTEES

CA CHITRA KHURANA

chitrakhurana19@yahoo.com

The 52nd GST council has recommended clarity w.r.t personal guarantee given by a director and Corporate Guarantee including GST taxability on the same. This has been a long pending issue. It is relevant to note the hon'ble Supreme Court's decision on Edelweiss Financial Services Ltd under Service Tax regime which went in the favor of the assesse. However, the major difference between this case of service tax compared to GST is non-levy of service tax in absence of consideration.

Together, let's explore the history of this tax provision, discuss key clarifications from the government, and impact on businesses. Relevant insights on how GST is transforming corporate guarantees and what lies ahead for taxpayers.

Personal vs Corporate vs Bank Guarantee

A tabular depiction which will help understand the various types of guarantees:

Details	Personal Guarantee	Bank Guarantee	Corporate Guarantee
Surety	Director/Others	Bank	Parent Co.
Principal Debtor	Company	Bank's Customer	Subsidiary Co.
Creditor	3rd Party/Bank	3rd party	3rd party/Bank
Underlying Asset	Not necessary	Yes	Not necessary
Fee Charged	Director cannot charge as per Master Circular – RBI/2012-13/69 , Others – Yes/No	Yes	Not necessary

Key takeaways

- Corporate guarantees between related parties are now taxable under GST, with a 1% valuation rule for non-creditable transactions.
- The 1% GST levy on corporate guarantees applies annually but is not required to be paid for businesses with full input tax credit.
- Outbound corporate guarantees from India may qualify as exports, exempting them from the 1% GST valuation provision.
- Stays over the Circular issued by CBIC that provides major relief to various businesses from demands and show cause notices issued.

PRE GST Scenario

- Under erstwhile Service tax law, the criticality for determination of service, requires consideration. In the absence of which the taxability u/s 66B of the Finance Act 1994 does not arise.
- In service tax, there were two eras – the positive list era and the negative list era, which began in July 2012. Going back to the positive list, there were cases that said there was no classification for the particular service of corporate guarantee, and hence, service tax should not apply. But if we were to look at the issue, for anything to qualify as a service under the service tax regime, there needs to be a service in existence, and, for a consideration. There were debates around whether the act of extending a corporate guarantee fit into any of the common services which were defined under the positive list review of service tax. The litigation focused on whether this activity fit under a particular type of service or not.
- Once the negative list came into the picture, the issue shifted, with everyone agreeing that there was some element of service present because it was not specifically excluded or exempted. However, between related parties, there was no consideration, and due to this lack of consideration, the condition for qualifying as a service was not getting fulfilled.

"Under the service tax era, the issue was that without consideration, there was no service, and hence no taxability. But when GST came in, even between related parties, any

Conti...

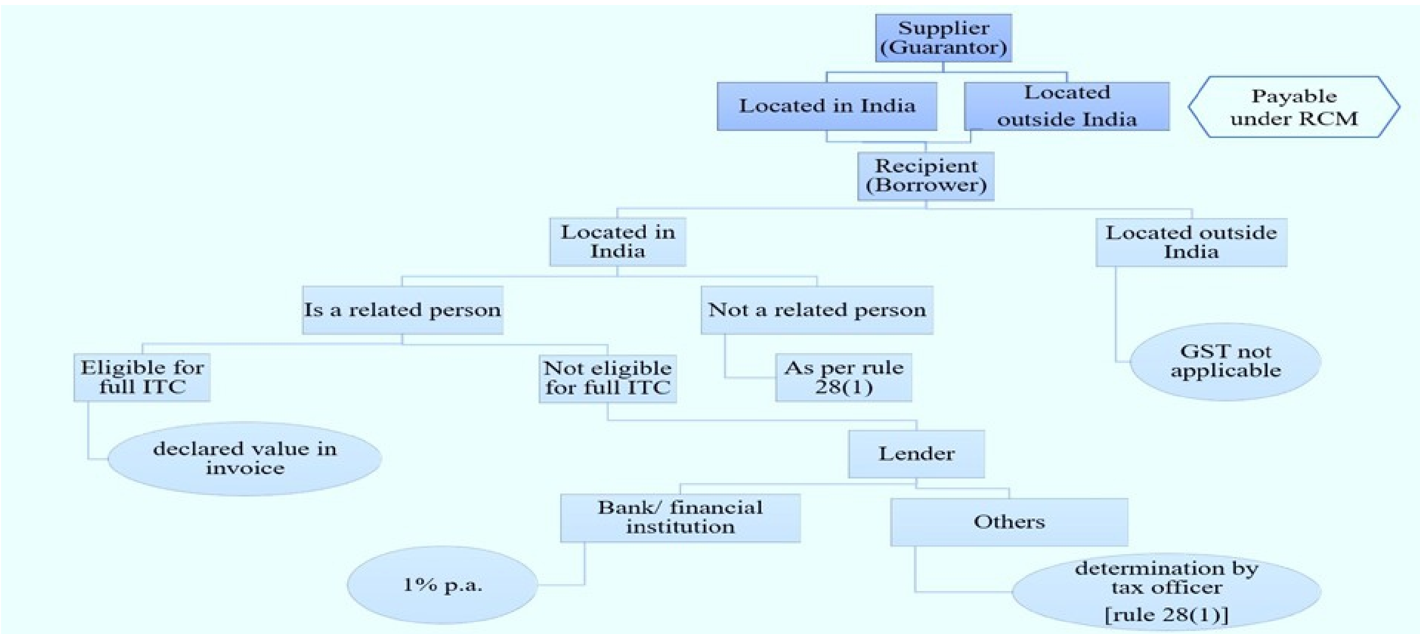
service without consideration was also deemed to be a service. This led to the issue of how to tax this particular transaction".

Post GST

- Although, under CGST Act, Section 7 read with Schedule I, activities performed without consideration can be deemed to be a supply when performed between related persons. The GST Council recommendation now brings in a deemed liability even if there is no consideration for the purpose of valuation under GST. Although, to be covered under schedule I, the activity must be a supply of service first. A corporate guarantee can be said to be a facilitation performed for the purpose of the overall growth of the entity and a shareholder activity in the nature of quasi-capital which should not be construed as a provision of service. [Micro Ink vs ACIT [(2016) 176 TTJ 8 (Ahd)].
- With GST commencing from July 2017, there was a question that remained for valuation that became a key concern, with different authorities and companies making different interpretations. This led to the need for the government to come up with a standardized approach to resolve this issue.
- The government solved that by putting in an amendment in October 2023, which said that the value of a corporate guarantee for taxation purposes would be 1%, and this was made applicable to all types of businesses.
- The problem was, even for related party transactions where people were eligible to take full credit, there always existed a law that the invoice value would be deemed to be the open market value. But even in those cases, only for corporate guarantee, the specific valuation of 1% came into the picture. So, the lack of distinction between those eligible for full credit and those not eligible created a dichotomy.
- To some extent, the clarity has emerged that 1% is applicable only for assesses who do not have the ability to take full credit, and the periodicity at which this 1% will be levied via Rule 28(2) of the CGST Rules, 2017 in 53rd council meeting.
- The 1% valuation is applicable only for applicants or recipients located in India.
- The question of when this charge would be applicable—at the time the guarantee is issued or
- annually—has been clarified: the 1% must be paid annually.
- More importantly, they created an exception to say that this 1% will not apply for people who are able to avail full credit of it. Thus, whatever value they charge in their invoice for the service will be deemed the valuation for corporate guarantee purposes.

Is 1% Levy fits for all –Deeming Value

- The important element is how does one values this risk, depending on what risk the person assumes, which becomes an important basis for valuing this transaction.
- Unfortunately, in India, in the GST regime, this 1% basis of valuation has come about, but we are not sure how this 1% was determined. One has to appreciate the risk that the guaranteeing entity undertakes in order to derive the valuation. A disconnected value, which is a deeming value, and represents some sort of a one-size-fits-all approach, does not seem to align well with the underlying principles already present in the transfer pricing setup.



Conti...

HOW TO NAVIGATE GST ON CORPORATE GUARANTEES

Outbound Transactions

- This particular provision specifically clarifies that the deeming provision does not apply for outbound transactions; it applies only for recipients of guarantees in India. This means this provision will apply for inter-company transactions within India and inbound guarantees. However, it is entirely viable, and possibly feasible, to take an export position. We need to understand that there has to be a charge under the seat of consideration for that.
- We all know that for something to qualify as an export, it must qualify as a supply. But that supply should also be realized in cash to be considered. So, in the scenario where an outbound guarantee is given, and a specific charge is raised by the Indian entity on the overseas entity, provided that the money is remitted back to India, an export position should be feasible. In the absence of a remittance coming into India, the question of satisfying the export condition does not arise.

To that extent, there will not be a charge at all because as no invoice has been raised. There is no requirement for one to adopt any deeming valuation provisions because it is specifically excluded.

Clarity Requires

- There are certain guarantees which can have no monetary limits. It can say that whatever is the default, guarantor will make good that loss, but there is no monetary value attached to it. Then, how would one can value that 1%? On what value that 1% will be applied? This could become a topic for litigation.
- More importantly, the circular does not consider instances where certain loans and guarantee arrangements are pre-closed. One may start off with a loan at 10% for ten years, but let us say, they pre-close the loan after two years. Will one have the ability to do a raise a credit note for the unexpired term, or can get a refund for the amount that has been already paid? Those aspects are not clear.
- There are such unique use cases depending on the industry. Similarly, there are sectors where the creation of the statute comes into play—such as infrastructure companies and real estate investment trusts—which are structured based on statutory policies. These entities derive their structure from the statute itself. **Major GST relief for Holding companies**

- In a substantial relief for many of the holding companies in India , the Punjab & Haryana high court through an interim order, has stayed the implementation of the circular issued in October by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) that brought corporate guarantees under the ambit of GST.
- Companies facing show cause notices due to this circular now have the option to petition the High Court to dismiss them.

Conclusions

The existing literature supports that with the recent amendments in the GST regime applicable on corporate guarantees to related persons, the deemed value of supply for levying GST on corporate guarantee does not apply, if consideration is being charged by the guarantor and the recipient is eligible to claim full ITC. Market valuation principles do not apply, and hence, one may further want to circumvent the provisions by charging guarantee commission at negligible value, thereby, avoiding a higher GST charge.

However, that does not preclude the RPT consideration under corporate laws, that require at least companies to ensure that any related party transaction is undertaken at arm's length terms including pricing, and hence, the guarantee commission charged from a related party should also be based on the same principle.

On October 7, 2023, the GST Council recommended an 18 per cent tax on the parent company's guarantee to the subsidiary. However, director's personal guarantee was excluded. Later it was notified and a circular was issued. While the first part of the circular is related to the personal guarantee given by the director, its second part deals with the parent company's corporate guarantee to its subsidiary for a bank loan. The second part of the circular has been contentious and challenged in various High Courts and, in many cases, has been stayed.

References

https://vinodkothari.com/2024/07/gst-on-corporate-guarantees-understanding-the-new-regime/

https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/economy/bombay-hc-stays-gst-circular-on-corporate-guarantees-following-vedanta- petition/article69083704.ece

https://hnallp.com/assets/articles/ac9fd-gst-on-personal-corporate-guarantee_nov-23.pdf

https://www.ey.com/en_in/media/podcasts/indirect-tax-insights https://kb.icai.org/pdfs/PDFFile5b4f29a2f3dfe5.74816965.pdf

https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/policy/major-gst-relief-for-holding-companies-in-india-in-corporate-guarantees- case/articleshow/109909113.cms?from=mdr

INCOME SOURCES OF PE FUND MANAGERS

CA. SAMIR JESWANI

samirjeswani@hotmail.com

Introduction to how PE funds make money for investor:

Before understanding how private equity (PE) fund managers—called General Partners (GPs)—earn income, it helps to first see how they generate returns for their investors, known as Limited Partners (LPs).

PE firms set up investment funds (usually structured as limited partnerships), and LPs contribute capital. GPs then invest this capital in selected portfolio companies after thorough evaluation and due diligence. The goal is to grow the value of these companies and eventually sell them at a profit.

Returns for LPs mainly come from:

- **Capital gains** from selling investments at higher valuations (through IPOs, strategic sales, or secondary buyouts)
- **Dividends** (if companies distribute profits)
- **Interest and capital gains** (for private credit funds)
- **Rental income or fees** (for real estate-focused funds)

With this foundation in place, we can now look at how GPs themselves earn money from managing these investments.

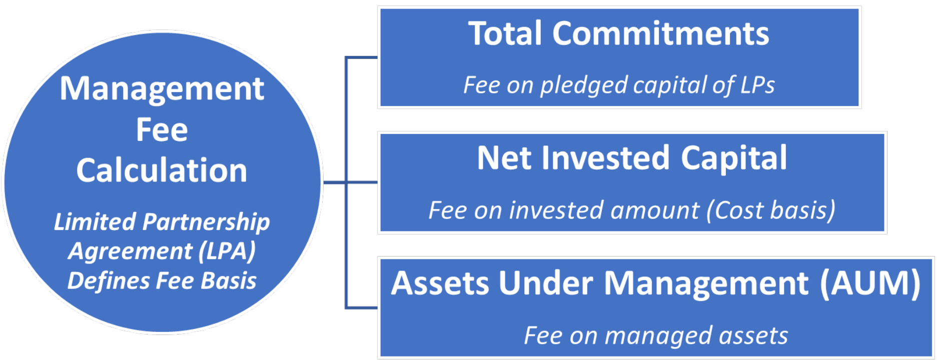
Overview of the sources of income of PE Fund Managers:

While private equity investing is well-known, the ways fund managers earn income are less widely understood. Beyond managing investments, they generate revenue through various streams like management fees, carried interest, transaction bonuses, and co-investments. These income sources reward their expertise and help drive performance-based compensation.

Let's break down the key ways top PE dealmakers around the world get paid.

1. **Management Fees:**

   Management fees are the core, recurring income for fund managers across private equity, hedge funds, and mutual funds. These fees typically range from **0.5% to 2%** of assets under management and are used to cover operating costs, including salaries, administration, and research.



In some cases, managers may choose to waive or reduce these fees. A well-designed fee structure ensures that fund managers are compensated fairly while giving LPs a clear view of the costs relative to potential returns.

1. **Carried Interest:**

   Carried interest—also known as carry, performance fees, or incentive fees—is one of the most lucrative and debated income sources for fund managers. It represents a share of fund profits earned **only when returns exceed a certain threshold**, aligning managers' incentives with investor success.

   Typically, carry is **20% of profits** beyond a **hurdle rate** (often 7–8%). However, it's only paid after:

   1. **LPs recover their full capital** investment
   2. **The hurdle rate is met**
   3. (In some cases) **GP catch-up** provisions apply, allowing managers to temporarily receive

Conti...

INCOME SOURCES OF PE FUND MANAGERS

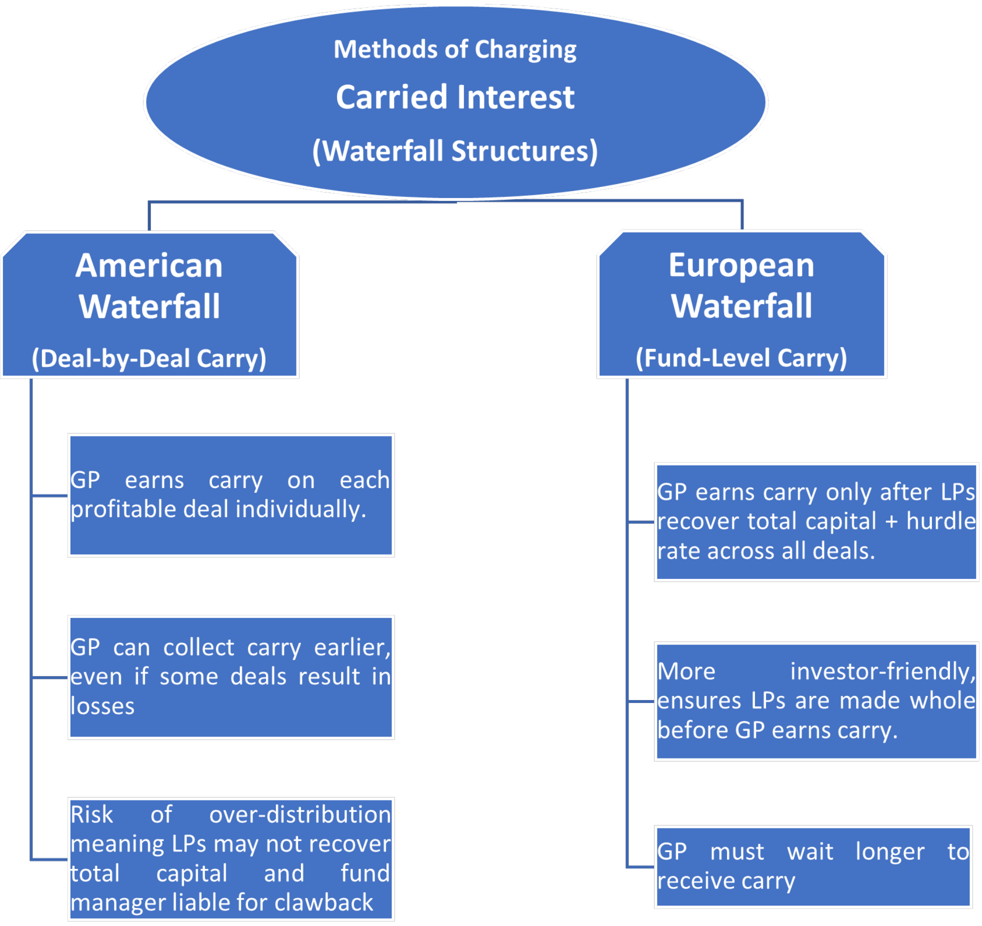
100% of profits until their full carry share is reached.

Carried interest is controversial due to its tax treatment. It's often taxed as a **long-term capital gain and investment income**, resulting in lower tax rates than regular income—a benefit under increasing scrutiny by global tax authorities.

In India, certain rulings under indirect tax law have classified carried interest as a service fee, making it subject to GST and there has been recent amendment in the new tax bill provides some clarity for the income earned through AIF (registered under SEBI), however no specific provision or guidance under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961, that conclusively classifies carried interest.

Example:

If an LP invests $100 and the fund delivers a 10% return, the LP gets $107 first (original capital + 7% preferred return). The remaining $3 is split, with 20% ($0.60) going to the GP as carry.



Carried interest is a complex and nuanced component of fund manager compensation, with implications for investor returns and tax policy. To manage this complexity, many funds incorporate features like **GP catch-up provisions**, **differentiated carry for investor classes**, and customized **waterfall structures**. This overview provides a high-level summary of the key concepts behind carried interest.

1. **Transaction Fees:**

   These are fees charged for successfully executing a deal and typically cover expenses like legal, advisory, or consulting costs. They're usually paid by the portfolio company and often amount to around 1% of the deal size.

   Many Limited Partnership Agreements (LPAs) include fee offset provisions, where 50–100% of transaction fees earned by the GP reduce the management fees paid by LPs.

2. **Monitoring Fees:**

Conti...

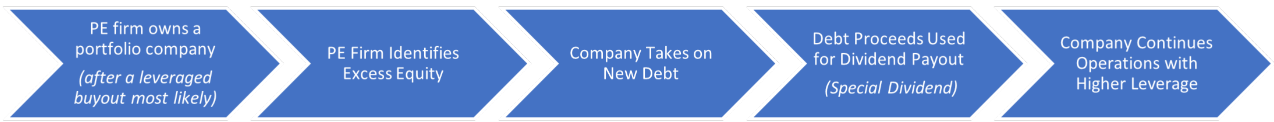
INCOME SOURCES OF PE FUND MANAGERS

Charged on a case-by-case basis, monitoring fees are ongoing charges to portfolio companies for services like strategic advice, operational oversight, and restructuring support. Not every deal includes them—only those requiring more hands-on involvement.

3. **Exit Profits or Fees:**
   When a fund exits a portfolio company—through a sale, IPO, or recapitalization—GPs may charge a fee for managing the exit process. These fees are also charged at the portfolio company level.
   Like transaction fees, LPAs often require exit fees to be shared with LPs or offset against management fees, typically in the range of 50–100%.

4. **Co-Investments and Profit Ownership:**
   Fund managers and their team members often invest their own capital alongside LPs in either specific deals or the fund itself. This "skin in the game" approach aligns interests and provides another avenue for profits, beyond carried interest.
   However, U.S.-based fund managers affiliated with banks may face restrictions under the Volcker Rule (part of the Dodd-Frank Act, 2010), limiting their ability to co-invest in private deals

5. **Dividend Recapitalization (dividend Recap):**
   Dividend recapitalization is a riskier strategy used by private equity firms to extract returns before exiting a portfolio company.



It involves raising new debt on the company's balance sheet and using those funds to pay a special dividend to shareholders—typically the PE firm and its investors.

This allows the PE firm to realize early returns, potentially qualify for carried interest, and return capital to LPs without selling the company.

Dividend recaps are generally used on financially strong companies with healthy cash flows and low debt-to-equity ratios, as these businesses can handle increased leverage. While effective for early value extraction, this strategy can raise the company's financial risk and impact long-term stability.

Conclusion: Aligning Incentives and Driving Performance

The income structure of private equity fund managers is built to **align incentives with investors** and reward performance. **Management fees** offer consistent revenue, while **carried interest** motivates GPs to deliver strong returns, as they earn only when LPs profit.

Additional sources—**transaction fees, monitoring fees, and exit fees**—can boost earnings but must be carefully structured to avoid conflicts of interest. If mismanaged, these fees risk prioritizing short-term gains over long-term fund performance. **Dividend recapitalization** allows early value extraction but increases financial risk through higher leverage.

Ultimately, a PE fund's success depends on generating strong returns that benefit both GPs and LPs. To achieve this, fund managers must collaborate with legal, tax, finance, and compliance teams to **optimize compensation, leverage tax efficiencies**, and **stay aligned with investor expectations**—all while maintaining regulatory compliance and long-term value creation.

DEMYSTIFYING ERP IMPLEMENTATION FOR MID-SIZED FIRMS

CA ANKIT SHARMA

ankitsharma.ps3@gmail.com

Introduction

In an era where digital transformation is no longer optional, Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems have emerged as indispensable tools for streamlining operations, improving decision-making, and ensuring long-term scalability. Yet, for many mid-sized firms, the mere mention of ERP implementation evokes images of bloated budgets, chaotic timelines, and sleepless nights. The reality, however, is that with the right approach, ERP implementation can be a game-changer.

Understanding the ERP Landscape

ERP systems integrate various business functions such as accounting, inventory management, human resources, procurement, production, supply chain, and customer relationship management into a single unified platform. For mid-sized businesses, this translates into reduced data silos, improved process efficiency, real-time reporting, and better compliance tracking.

Choosing the right ERP system involves balancing business needs with budgetary constraints and growth plans. Mid-sized firms often face the dilemma of choosing between large-scale, comprehensive ERPs like SAP or Oracle, and more agile, cost-effective options like Zoho, NetSuite, or Microsoft Dynamics. Cloud-based ERPs have become increasingly popular due to lower upfront costs, reduced IT infrastructure requirements, and greater scalability.

Common Challenges Faced by Mid-Sized Firms

1. **Lack of Clear Objectives:** One of the major stumbling blocks is the absence of well-defined goals. Without a clear understanding of what the firm hopes to achieve—be it operational efficiency, better reporting, or enhanced customer service—the project can quickly lose direction.
2. **Inadequate Change Management:** ERP implementation isn't just a tech project; it's a cultural shift. Employees accustomed to legacy systems may resist new workflows. Proactive change management strategies and consistent communication are crucial to building buy-in at all levels.
3. **Underestimating Time and Resources:** Many mid-sized firms make the mistake of treating ERP implementation as a plug-and-play solution. In reality, it demands time, dedicated internal resources, and often the guidance of experienced consultants.
4. **Data Migration Hurdles:** Migrating data from legacy systems to a new ERP can be messy. Data must be cleaned, validated, and formatted correctly to avoid garbage-in-garbage-out scenarios that undermine the new system's effectiveness.

Steps to a Successful ERP Implementation

1. **Needs Assessment and Vendor Evaluation:** Begin by mapping your current processes and pain points. Engage stakeholders across departments to define must-have features. Use this information to shortlist and evaluate ERP vendors.
2. **Planning and Budgeting:** Develop a realistic

Conti...

timeline and budget that factors in software costs, implementation, training, and possible downtime. Avoid underestimating hidden costs like customization and post-implementation support.

3. **Team Formation:** Establish a cross-functional ERP project team that includes end-users, department heads, IT staff, and if needed, external consultants. Appointing a strong project manager is crucial for staying on track.
4. **Customization and Integration:** Customize the system only where necessary. Over-customization can lead to complications during upgrades. Ensure seamless integration with other business applications to maintain workflow continuity.
5. **Training and Testing:** Before going live, conduct thorough training sessions and system testing. Involve end-users to test various scenarios and provide feedback. This helps uncover bugs and increases user comfort.
6. **Go-Live and Post-Implementation Support:** Use a phased go-live approach to minimize disruptions. After implementation, monitor system performance, collect user feedback, and ensure support teams are available to address issues.

The ROI of ERP Done Right

When implemented properly, ERP systems can deliver significant returns on investment. Benefits include:

- Faster and more accurate financial reporting
- Better inventory and supply chain management
- Reduced manual data entry and duplication
- Improved regulatory compliance
- Enhanced customer satisfaction

In addition, the insights generated through ERP analytics can help management make proactive decisions, forecast demand more accurately, and identify new opportunities for growth.

Final Thoughts

ERP implementation may seem daunting, but it doesn't have to be disruptive. With the right mindset, thorough planning, and a commitment to change management, mid-sized firms can transition smoothly to an ERP system and unlock substantial long-term value. The key is to treat ERP not just as a software project, but as a strategic business initiative that aligns technology with organizational goals.

By demystifying ERP implementation and embracing it with clarity and confidence, mid-sized businesses can not only keep pace with the digital era but lead the charge.

ITDS/ITCS RATES CHART FOR FY2025-26 RELEVANT TO AY2026-27

TDS TCS

CA ASHOK KUMAR GUPTA

akgca@yahoo.com

ITDS Rate Chart-General to Resident Payee

Nature of payments	Section Code	Rate	Payment in excess of
Salary	192	As per the prescribed rates applicable to Individual / Senior Citizens / Super Senic Citizens	
Payment of taxable accumulated balance of provident func	192A	10	Rs.50,000/-
Interest on securities:	193		
Interest on (a) debentures/ securities for money issued by or on behalf of any local authority/ statutory corporation, (b) listed debentures of a company, (c) any security of Central or State Govt. [i.e. interest exceeding Rs.10000 on 8% Saving (Taxable) Bonds, 2003, 7.75% Saving (Taxable) Bonds, 2018, Floating Rate Saving Bonds, 2020 (Taxable) or any notified Govt. Security	193	10	Rs.10,000/- during FY
Any other interest on securities	193	10	Rs.10,000/- during FY
Dividend:	194		
Buy-back of shares deemed as dividend u/s 2(22)(f) wef.01.10.24	194	10	**Rs.10,000/- during FY**
Any other dividend or deemed dividend	194	10	**Rs.10,000/- during FY**
Interest other than Interest on Securities:	194A		
-Paid/payable by bank/cooperative bank/post office: to senior citizen	194A	10	**Rs.1,00,000/- during FY**
-Paid/payable by bank/cooperative bank/post office: to person other than senior citizen	194A	10	**Rs.50,000/- during FY**
Paid/payable by any other person	194A	10	**Rs.10,000/- during FY**
Winning from lottery or crossword puzzle, card games and other games ofany sort (other than winning from online games)	194B	30	Rs.10,000/- during FY
Winning from online games	194BA	30	Nil
Winning from horse races	194BB	30	Rs.10,000/- during FY
Payment to contractors/ sub-contractor:	194C		
Payment/credit to an Individual/HUF	194C	1	Rs.30,000/- each contract or Rs.1,00,000/- during FY
Payment/credit to any other person other than an Individual/HUF	194C	2	Rs.30,000/- each contract or Rs.1,00,000/- during FY
Transport Contractors (Business of plying, hiring or leasing goods carriages), ifrecipient owns 10 or less goods carriage at any time during FY and gives a declaration to this effect with his PAN to deductor	194C	Nil	Otherwise as above
Commission & Brokerage	194H	2	**Rs.20,000/- during FY**
Rent for use of machinery or plant or equipment	194-I	2	**Rs.50,000/- for a month or pai of a month**
Rent for use of land or building or furniture or fittings	194-I	10	**Rs.50,000/- for a month or pai of a month**
Immovable Property other than rural agricultural land- to be deposit by F.26QB	194-IA	1	Rs. 50,00,000/-

Conti...

ITDS/ITCS RATES CHART
FOR FY2025-26
RELEVANT TO AY2026-27

Rent by certain Individuals or HUF (if his total sales, turnover, or gross receipts does not exceed Rs.1 crore in case of business and Rs.50 lakhin case of profession during FY immediately preceding FY)	194-IB	2	Rs.50000/- for a month or part of a month
Payment under (joint development agreement of land/building to a resident individual/HUF	194-IC	10	Nil
Fee for Technical services (not being professional services) or Royalty in nature of consideration for sale, distribution o exhibition of cinematographic films	194J	2	Rs.50,000/- during FY
Fee for Professional services or Remuneration or fees or commission (other than salary) to a director, or for other Royalty or any sum referred to in section 28(va)		10	
Payment by Individual or HUF for carrying out any work (including supply of labour for carrying out any work) in pursuance of a contract or by way of commission or brokerage or by way of fees for professional services	194M	2	Rs.50 lakh during FY (not applicable if deductor required to TDS u/s 194C, s.194H or s.194J)
Payment/credit of certain sum for purchase of goods (by buyer whose total sales, gross receipts or turnover exceed Rs.10 crore during FY immediately preceding FY	194Q	0.1 (5.0% if buyer not provide PAN)	On amount exceeding Rs.50 lakh during FY
Providing any benefit or perquisite to resident (not apply to Individual or HUF, if turnover not exceed Rs.1 cr./50 Lakh during immediate preceding FY)	194R	10	Rs.20,000/- during FY
Payment of remuneration/ interest by a firm to its partner(s): wef.01.04.2025	**194T**	**10**	**Rs.20,000/- during FY**
TCS			
Alcoholic Liquor for human consumption	206C(1)	1	Not applicable, if buyer furnishes a declaration that goods are to be utilized for purpose of manufacturing, processing or producing
Tendu leaves	206C(1)	5	
Timber or any other forest produce (not being tendu leaves) obtained under a forest lease	206C(1)	2	
Timber obtained by any mode other than under a forest lease	206C(1)	2	
on sale of Scrap	206C(1)	1	
Minerals, being coal or lignite or iron ore	206C(1)	1	
on sale of motor vehicle or on sale of any other goods, as may be specified by the Central Govt. by notification in the Official Gazette.	206C(1F)	1	Rs.10 lakh

Conti...

ITDS/ITCS RATES CHART FOR FY2025-26 RELEVANT TO AY2026-27

TDS on GST:
TDS on GST not to be considered in view of CBDT Circular No. 23/2017 dated 19.07.2017.

Higher rate of TDS: Any person entitled to receive any sum or income or amount on which tax is deductible (deductee) **shall furnish his PAN to the deductor** otherwise TDS shall be deducted at the higher of-

(i) rate specified in the relevant provision of the Income Tax Act; or

(ii) rate in force, or

(iii) rate of 20% (s.206AA).

TDS from Salaries: The assesse employee shall furnish to the employer, evidence or particulars of claims for purpose of computing the TDS in **Form 12BB** (r.26C).

To implement the Budget 2024 announcement regarding the adjustment of TDS and TCS from other sources (interest from FD, insurance commission, dividend from equity shares, etc., or TCS while making purchases like buying a car or foreign currency, etc.) against TDS from salary, CBDT has issued a new form called Form 12BAA.

Time Limit for Deposit of TDS
-If amount is credited or paid in March, TDS to be deposited up to 30 April.
-In other cases, within seven days from the end of the month in which deduction is made
(except 30 days for s.194-IA) (r.30).

Interest on delay deduction of ITDS-@ 1% per month or part of month from the date on which tax was deductible upto the date of deduction [s.201(1A)].

Interest on delay deposit of ITDS- @ 1.5% per month or part of month from the date of deduction upto the date of deposit [s.201(1A)].

Time Limit for Deposit of <u>TCS</u>
-Within 7 days from the last day of the month, in which collection is made (r.37CA).

Interest on delay collection of ITCS-@ 1% per month or part of month from the date on which tax was collectible upto the date of collection [s.206C(7)].

Interest on delay deposit of ITCS- @ 1.5% per month or part of month from the date of collection upto the date of deposit [s.206C(7)].

Higher rate of TDS: Any person paying any sum or amount on which <u>tax is collectible</u> (collectee) **shall furnish his PAN to the collector**, otherwise TCS shall be collected at the <u>higher of:</u>

(i) twice the rate specified in the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, or

(ii) rate of 5% (s.206CC).

Electronic payment of TDS/TCS by company and a person to whom provisions of section 44AB (Tax Audit) are applicable is compulsory (r.125).

Form 15G/ (15H for senior citizen):
-Applicable for TDS u/s 192A, 193, 194, 194A, 194D, 194DA, 194EE, 194-I and 194K.
-Form Not valid without PAN of the deductee [s.206AA(2)].
-Form to be obtained before the date of payment of Interest, etc.
-Form is to be submitted online Quarterly to the Income-tax Department within 15 days from the end of Quarter, in which form is obtained.

Surcharge and Education Cess
In general, No Surcharge or Education Cess is to be added to the TDS/TCS Rates while deducting the TDS except for deduction of tax from salaries.

Submission of Quarterly TDS Statements [r.31A(2)]-
-In case of last quarter of the financial year –upto 31st May.
-In case of other Quarters- within 31 days from the close of the quarter.
Wef.01.04.2025-No correction statement shall be delivered after the expiry of 6 years from the end of FY in which the original quarterly statement is required to be delivered [2nd proviso to s.200(3)].

Submission of Quarterly TCS Statements [r.31AA]-
-In case of last quarter of the financial year –upto 15th May.
-In case of other Quarters- within 15 days from the close of the quarter.
Wef.01.04.2025-No correction statement shall be delivered after the expiry of 6 years from the end of FY in which the original quarterly statement is required to be delivered [Proviso to s.206C(3B)].

Issue of TDS Certificate (Rule 31) - TDS Certificate shall be furnished
For TDS from Salary- Form 16 (Annual) - by 15th June.
For Other than Salary- Form 16A -within 15 days from the due date for furnishing TDS Quarterly Statement.

Issue of <u>TCS</u> Certificate (Rule 37D) - TCS Certificate (Form 27D) shall be furnished within 15 days from the due date for furnishing TCS Quarterly Statement.

The above are only broad guidelines and not the exact law. For detailed discussion and clarification, please consult the relevant provisions of law.

AESTHETIC MEDICINE IN INDIA

CA NEELKANTH AGARWAL

caneel92@gmail.com

Aesthetic medicine is a part of modern healthcare focused on improving how people look through non-surgical treatments. These procedures are popular because they are safe, affordable, and have little to no recovery time compared to traditional cosmetic surgeries.

India has become a hot spot for aesthetic treatments, attracting both local clients and international medical tourists. This growth is driven by skilled doctors, affordable costs, and good quality care. Common treatments include Botox, fillers, laser hair removal, skin lightening, body contouring, hair restoration, and more. Even supplements and gummies for skin, hair, and weight loss are gaining popularity.

Current Market Landscape

- The Indian aesthetic medicine market is worth about **US$ 1.62 billion** and is expected to grow to **US$ 3.02 billion by 2030**.
- The market is growing at a **13.2% annual rate**.
- There's a rising demand for non-surgical options, especially among women (making up 85.7% of clients), but more men and millennials are joining in too.
- The number of aesthetic clinics in India has increased from **2,800 in 2018 to 4,500 in 2023**, especially in cities like Mumbai, Delhi, and Bengaluru

Why Is the Market Growing?

1. **Medical Tourism**:
    - India ranks among the top destinations for medical and wellness tourism.
    - Over **500,000 international patients** come to India yearly for aesthetic treatments, which are 40–70% cheaper than in the West.
2. **Rising Middle Class**:
    - India's middle-class population is growing and will reach **715 million people by 2030**.
    - As people earn more, they're spending more on beauty and wellness.
3. **Celebrity & Influencer Endorsements**:
    - Social media stars and celebrities promote aesthetic treatments, making them more acceptable and trusted by the public.
    - Real-life stories and results shared online help educate people and drive interest.

Trends Shaping the Future

- **Technology**: Innovations like AI, regenerative medicine (stem cells), and advanced therapies are improving treatment quality and personalization.
- **Awareness**: Social media has made aesthetic procedures more mainstream, even in smaller towns.
- **Rules & Safety**: Government bodies are working on better rules, training, and safety standards to protect consumers and improve quality of care.

Conclusion

India's aesthetic medicine market is set for big growth, driven by new technology, rising demand, and changing attitudes. With the right support from the government, medical industry, and education sectors, India can become a **global leader in aesthetic medicine**, offering modern, safe, and affordable treatments for everyone.

CHEW WELL TO AVOID CURE DIABETES

CA GAUTAM KHANDELWAL

nirogbhumi@gmail.com

India is infamously known as the Diabetes Capital of the world. As per the International Diabetes Federation, as of 2021, there were more than 7.4 crore diabetics in India, which is 8.3% of the adult population. Many more are pre-diabetic. More than 6 lakh deaths in 2021 were attributable to diabetes. While this surely hampers quality of life, it also is a huge drain at the macro level. In 2021, the Indian Government spent more than 8 billion US Dollars on diabetes related health care expenditure. This is expected to touch 13 billion US Dollars by 2045. Clearly, diabetes is hurting us as a society.

Diabetes is a disorder of the digestive system. Therefore, in order to overcome diabetes, it is of utmost importance that we get our food habits right. Moreover, I am a practicing naturopath and in naturopathy, food is an integral part of our treatment protocol. In relation to diabetes, I often hear talk of "**what to eat and what not to eat**". However, there is hardly any discussion on **"how to eat".** This I feel can be a gamechanger. Therefore, this is going to be the first of a 3 article series where I delve on how to eat food.

Chew your food well to avoid or cure diabetes

This may sound very simplistic but chewing food well can indeed go a long way in helping diabetics manage or cure diabetes. Our shastras mention that in order to maintain good health, one should chew every bite 32 times. Chewing food thoroughly can play a significant role in managing and potentially curing diabetes by improving digestion, controlling blood sugar levels, and promoting overall metabolic health. There are various reasons why this is so. 1. **Prevention of Blood Sugar Spikes**

- Chewing well stimulates production of saliva in the mouth. Our saliva contains ptyalin, an enzyme that initiates carbohydrate digestion in the mouth.
- This early breakdown of carbohydrates prevents sudden sugar spikes, reducing stress on the pancreas and helping regulate blood glucose levels.2. **Reduces Insulin Resistance**
- Insulin resistance refers to the inability of our cells to use insulin appropriately. As a result, glucose continues to remain in the bloodstream, thereby heightening blood glucose levels. Extended periods of insulin resistance can result in the development of type 2 diabetes.
- Studies suggest that eating quickly is linked to insulin resistance. By chewing food slowly, glucose is released into the bloodstream at a steady rate, preventing insulin overload and improving insulin sensitivity.

3. **Enhances Digestion and Nutrient Absorption**

- Proper chewing ensures food is well-broken down, making it easier for the stomach and intestines to digest and absorb nutrients efficiently. This also places lesser pressure on these organs, keeping them in good health.
- Essential nutrients are better absorbed, supporting overall metabolic health and reducing the risk of diabetes complications.
- In fact, a recent meta analysis of 132 studies involving 52,501 participants[1] found the following micronutrient deficiencies in Type 2 diabetes patients:
    - Vitamin D - 60.45%.
    - Vitamin B12 - 28.72%
    - Magnesium - 41.95%

To quote the authors of the study, "These deficiencies can impact glucose metabolism and insulin signalling pathways, potentially leading to the beginning and advancement of type 2 diabetes."

- Proper digestion and nutrient absorption will ensure sound gut health. It is now well established that there is a gut brain connection via the vagus nerve. A healthy gut microbiome can send signals via the vagus nerve to the brain, which can influence insulin sensitivity and appetite control, potentially leading to improved glycemic control.

4. **Promotes Weight Management**

- Obesity is one of the major causes for type 2 diabetes.

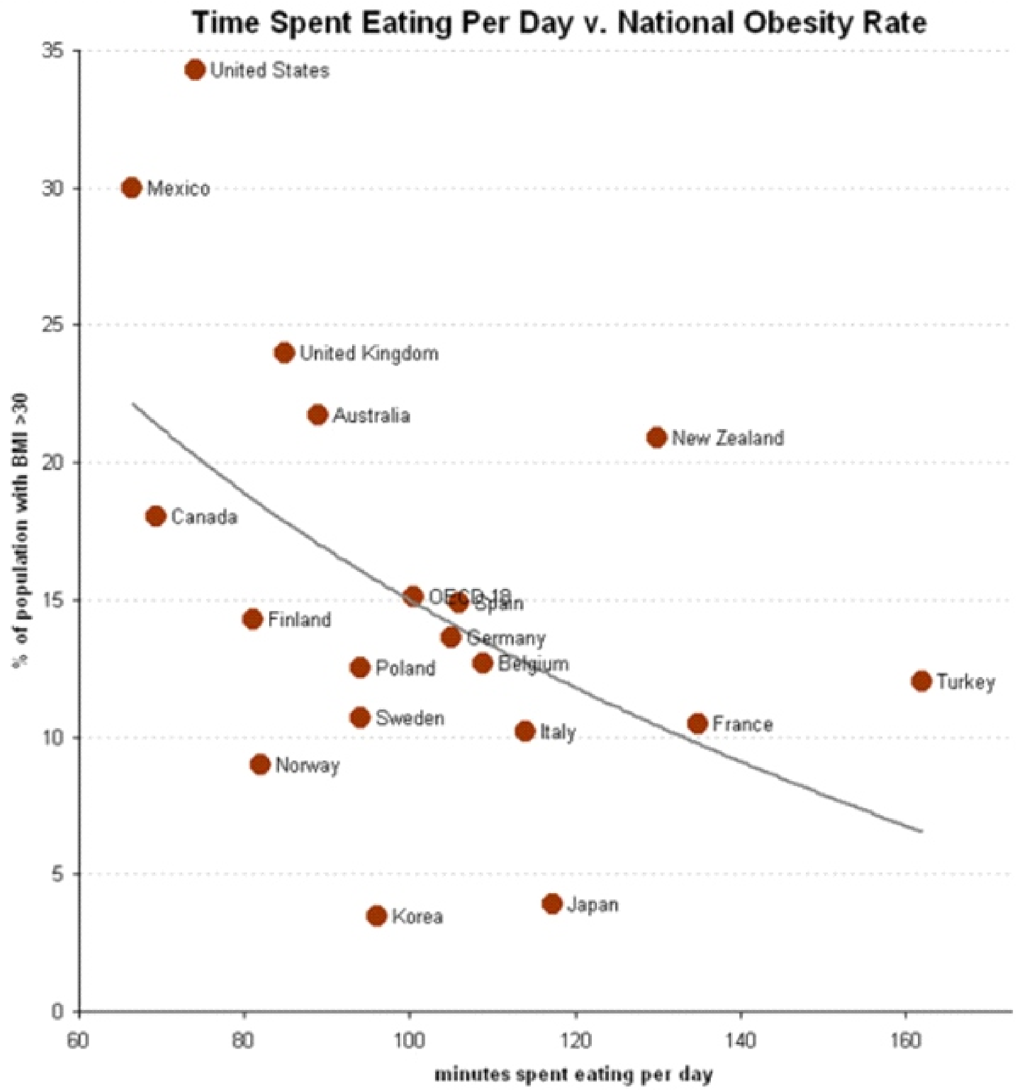
[1] *"Burden of micronutrient deficiency among patients with type 2 diabetes: systematic review and meta-analysis"; https://nutrition.bmj.com/content/early/2025/01/03/bmjnph-2024-000950*

Conti...

CHEW WELL TO AVOID CURE DIABETES

- A study published by the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition[2] found that individuals who chewed each bite 40 times had:
  - Lower levels of ghrelin, the hunger hormone (which will make you feel hungry); and
  - Increased levels of fulfilment hormones such as cholecystokinin, peptide and leptin, that are associated with feeling full.
- Eating slowly leads to lower calorie intake and better portion control, reducing obesity—a major risk factor for diabetes.

Interestingly, a New York Times articl[3]e shows a clear correlation between time spent eating food and obesity (as measured by the BMI). Nations (such as the USA and



Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Conclusion

Incorporating the habit of chewing food well can significantly support diabetes management and possibly even reversal by controlling blood sugar levels, improving digestion, reducing insulin resistance, and aiding weight loss. While one may not count the number of chews while eating food, the mantra that I follow for myself is "**Eat your water and drink your food**". In other words, do not gulp down food unless it is liquid or at least semi-liquid. Try it out for yourself and let me know what results you get at nirogbhumi@gmail.com.

[2] "*Improvement in chewing activity reduces energy intake in one meal and modulates plasma gut hormone concentrations in obese and lean young Chinese men*"; https://ajcn.nutrition.org/article/S0002-9165(23)02453-X/fulltext

[3] "***Obesity and the Fastness of Food***";
https://archive.nytimes.com/economix.blogs.nytimes.com/2009/05/05/obesity-and-the-fastness-of-food/

ROLE OF A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT IN SME IPO PROCESS

"CAs: Guiding your SME IPO from runway to takeoff"

CA RISHABH JAIN

carishabhjain79@gmail.com

What is SME IPO?

An SME IPO offers small and medium businesses a powerful way to raise capital by listing their shares on a stock exchange. It is similar to traditional IPO but designed specifically with less requirements and separate platform for listing. An SME IPO offers a more accessible route for small and medium sized businesses to raise growth capital and list on major exchanges like the BSE SME and NSE Emerge.

CAs with their in- depth knowledge of financial regulations and accounting principles, play a pivotal role in navigating SMEs through the complexities of IPO Process, providing strategic guidance at every stage and ensuring a smooth and successful journey.

The Role of Chartered Accountants (Pre – IPO)

Feasibility Assessment: Before taking the leap into an IPO, Chartered Accountants (CAs) act as advisors, conducting a thorough feasibility study to determine if an SME is ready to go public. They carefully examine the company's financial health, future growth prospects, legal compliance, and how well it fits with current market conditions. This analysis helps SMEs make a well-informed decision about whether an IPO truly supports their long-term goals.

Financial Restructuring: Taking an SME public requires robust financial preparedness. CAs are instrumental in achieving this. They ensure the company's financial statements adhere to the most recent accounting standards and align financial reporting with public listing regulations. CAs also play a crucial role in fortifying the company's internal controls, safeguarding financial assets.

Valuation: Setting the right price is critical for an SME IPO. Too high, and investors won't be interested, too low, and the company leaves the money on the table. CAs employ diverse valuation techniques, including Discounted Cash Flow (DCF), comparable company analysis, and asset based valuation, to determine an accurate value. CAs expertise gives the SME the best chances of a successful IPO.

Due Diligence: CAs lead the charge in protecting both investors and the SME during an IPO through in-depth financial due diligence. They analyse the SME's history, operations, contracts, and tax matters to pinpoint any potential risks. This proactive approach allows investors to make confident choices and helps the SME avoid unforeseen legal or financial issues. This transparency is essential for informed investor decisions and ensures a smooth transition for the SME into the public market.**Drafting the Prospectus:** Investors rely on clear and accurate prospectus to make informed decisions about a SME IPO. Chartered Accountants leverage their financial expertise to create such a prospectus. Key responsibility of a CA while drafting the prospectus of SME IPO can be divided under below categories:

1. **Financial Information Presentation:** This include ensuring company's financial statements comply with IndAS or IFRS, as applicable. CAs audit the restated financial statements. CAs further help the company develop reasonable financial projections, including forecasts for the revenue, profitability, and cash flow.

2. **Drafting Key Sections of Prospectus:** This includes preparing capital structure, including the pre- and post-issue capital structure, proposed shareholding pattern.

Conti...

Further CAs help in drafting "Statement of Tax benefits", "Objects of the IPO".

3. **Due Diligence and Certificates:** CAs executes a comprehensive financial due diligence process. This involves examining financial records, management accounts, contracts and tax records to identify potential risk or material misstatements. Apart from this CAs issue various certifications and attestations within the prospectus, vouching for completeness and accuracy of the information.

Further CAs work closely with various stakeholders of the IPO process. CAs possess a deep understanding of SEBI regulations and guidelines governing SME IPOs. CA ensure the prospectus aligns with all mandatory disclosures and adheres to the required format.

The Role of Chartered Accountants (Post – IPO)

The role of CA extends beyond the IPO, providing crucial support to the newly listed SME as it navigates the responsibilities of a public company. This support includes:

CAs support the SMEs internal audit function and implement robust controls. This safeguards assets, mitigates operational risks, and promotes financial integrity in the post-IPO environment.

CAs facilitate the establishment of a proactive investor relations program. They assist in maintaining effective communications with investors, timely disclosure of information, and addressing investor queries and fostering market confidence and positive perception of the company.

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

Visit of Jaipur Branch by CA. Ankur Kumar Gupta, Chairman-CIRC

Date : 01.03.2025

Batch 232 of Certificate Course on AI for Chartered Accountants (AICA) - Level 1

Date : 10.03.2025 to 13.03.2025

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

Half Day seminar on Future X tech series for CA Student


Date : 15.03.2025 Speaker : CA Rohit Pradhan

Half Day Seminar on Bank Audit for CA students





Date : 24.03.2025 Session Chairman : CA Gautam Sharma & CA Shishir Agarwal

Speakers : CA Vikas Gupta, CA Rohit Porwal & CA Gaurav Rawat

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

Seminar on Bank Audit for CA Members

Date : 25.03.2025 **Speakers :** CA. Rohit Porwal, Surat, CA. Arpit Kabra, CCM, Mumbai & CA. Premnath Degala, Hyderabad

Under the aegis of : Auditing and Assurance Standards Board, ICAI

Half Day Workshop on Paper Pitch

Date : 29.03.2025

Branch in News

जयपुर के सीए अंकुर कुमार गुप्ता बने सीआईआरसी (CIRC) चेयरमैन

जयपुर, 5 मार्च (ब्यूरो): भारतीय सीए संस्थान की सेंट्रल इंडिया रीजनल कॉउन्सिल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए प्रबन्धकारिणी समिति के चुनाव संपन्न हुए[

जिसमें जयपुर के सीए अंकुर कुमार गुप्ता को चेयरमैन चुना गया। इससे पहले सीए अंकुर कुमार गुप्ता वर्ष 2021-2024 तक जयपुर शाखा में कार्यकारिणी सदस्य के रूप में अपनी सेवाए दे चुके है । इस अवसर पर जयपुर शाखा के अध्यक्ष सीए विकास यादव, सचिव सीए यश गुप्ता एवं समस्त कार्यकारिणी समिति ने हर्ष व्यक्त करते हुए सीए अंकुर कुमार गुप्ता को नई जिम्मेदारी के लिए शुभकामनाएं दीं। गौरतलब है की सेंट्रल इंडिया रीजनल कॉउंसिल (सीआईआरसी) के अन्तर्गत सात राज्य अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, बिहार और उत्तराखंड आते है और इनमे कुल 57 ब्रांचेज है ।

#caresultout सीए इंटरमीडिएट और फाउंडेशन परीक्षा जनवरी 2025 का परिणाम जारी

बेटियां रहीं सिकंदर, ऑल इंडिया 50 में जयपुर की 10 बेटियों ने लहराया परचम

पत्रिका plus रिपोर्टर
patrika.com

जयपुर. भारतीय सीए संस्थान, नई दिल्ली की ओर से आयोजित सीए इंटरमीडिएट और फाउंडेशन परीक्षा जनवरी 2025 का परिणाम मंगलवार को जारी हुआ। इंटरमीडिएट में जयपुर सेंटर से 12 स्टूडेंट्स ने ऑल इंडिया 50 रैंक में जगह बनाई। रैंक हॉल्डर्स ने पत्रिका के साथ इस एग्जाम की सक्सेस स्टोरी साझा की। जयपुर चैप्टर प्रेसिडेंट सीए विकास यादव ने मेधावी स्टूडेंट्स को भविष्य की शुभकामनाएं दी।

ये रहे टॉपर्स

इंटरमीडिएट में सार्थक अग्रवाल ने ऑल इंडिया तीसरी, अनुष्का सिंघल ने 6वीं, भावना ने 12वीं, महक [illegible] ने 14वीं, सानिया मित्तल ने 17वीं, अपूर्वा सिंघल ने 17वीं, वर्षा गोयल ने 18वीं, राधिका खेतान ने ऑल इंडिया 25वीं रैंक प्राप्त की। वहीं, देविका शाह ने 27वीं, सुरभि लखोटिया ने 43वीं, पुंयेश जैन ने 48वीं और मानवी अग्रवाल ने ऑल इंडिया 50वीं रैंक हासिल की।

सार्थक अग्रवाल 515/600
ऑल इंडिया रैंक 3
एक प्लानिंग के साथ रेगुलर स्टडी की। एग्जाम में अपना बेस्ट दिया। हर सब्जेक्ट को बराबर समय देकर स्टडी करता था। मेरा मानना है कि सफलता हमेशा कड़ी मेहनत और लगन से मिलती हैं।

अनुष्का सिंघल 500/600
ऑल इंडिया रैंक 6
सफल होने का कोई शॉर्टकट नहीं है। इसके लिए लगातार मेहनत करनी ही पड़ती है। सोशल मीडिया से दूरी बनाकर स्टडी करती थी। कोर्स के अलाव पुराने पेपर भी सॉल्व किए, जिनसे बहुत मदद मिली।

भावना 489/600
ऑल इंडिया रैंक 12

किसी भी परीक्षा की तैयारी में आपको गाइड करने वाले बेहतर होने चाहिए, तभी आपको पता लगता है कि मेहनत किस दिशा में करनी है। एक प्लान तैयार किया और उसके अनुसार रेगुलर स्टडी की।

अपूर्वा सिंघल 482/600
ऑल इंडिया रैंक 17
सफलता के लिए रात दो बजे तक स्टडी करती थी। रात में पढ़ना अच्छा लगता था। सोशल मीडिया से दूर रही, ताकि दिमाग में डिस्टर्बेंस नहीं रहे। किसी सब्जेक्ट में डाउट्स होने पर टीचर्स और फ्रेंड्स से बात करती थी।

अलग-अलग ग्रुप में दी परीक्षा: इंटरमीडिएट में जयपुर चैप्टर से ग्रुप-1 में 820 स्टूडेंट्स ने परीक्षा दी, जिसमें से 84 स्टूडेंट्स ने सफलता हासिल की। वहीं, ग्रुप-2 में 589 स्टूडेंट्स ने परीक्षा दी, जिसमें से 194 स्टूडेंट्स ने सफलता हासिल की। वहीं, दोनों ग्रुप से 1,289 स्टूडेंट्स ने परीक्षा दी, जिसमें पहले ग्रुप में 71, दूसरे ग्रुप में 34 और दोनों ग्रुप में 267 स्टूडेंट्स ने सफलता हासिल की। जयपुर चैप्टर से सीए फाउंडेशन में 2,409 स्टूडेंट्स ने परीक्षा दी, जिसमें 559 स्टूडेंट्स ने सफलता हासिल की।

समाचार जगत

सीए इंटरमीडिएट परीक्षा जनवरी-2025 के नतीजे जारी

जयपुर, समाचार जगत न्यूज. दी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया ने मंगलवार को सीए इंटरमीडिएट परीक्षा (जनवरी 2025) के नतीजे जारी किए। इस बार इंटरमीडिएट परीक्षा में जयपुर में रह कर तैयारी कर रहे सार्थक अग्रवाल ने ऑल इंडिया 3rd रैंक हासिल की, जबकि जुड़वा बहनों अनुष्का सिंघल और अपूर्वा सिंघल ने 6th और 17वीं रैंक प्राप्त की। जयपुर के कई अन्य स्टूडेंट्स ने टॉप 50 में अपनी जगह बनाई है। जयपुर शाखा के चेयरमैन विकास यादव ने सभी स्टूडेंट्स को शुभकामनाएं देते हुए उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य की है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस बार के रिजल्ट में जयपुर के कई स्टूडेंट्स ने टॉप 50 में जगह बनाई है, जो संस्थान के लिए गर्व की बात है।

बैंक ऑडिट पर एक दिवसीय सेमिनार आयोजित

मॉर्निंग न्यूज @ जयपुर। दी इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया की ऑडिटिंग एंड असुरेन्स स्टैंडर्ड्स बोर्ड के द्वारा जयपुर शाखा में सीए सदस्यों के लिए बैंक ऑडिट पर एक दिवसीय महत्वपूर्ण सेमिनार का आयोजन ब्रांच में किया गया। इस सेमिनार के दौरान उपस्थित सेंट्रल काउंसिल मेंबर सीए सतीश कुमार गुप्ता एवं सीए (डॉ.) रोहित रूवाटिया अग्रवाल ने बैंक ऑडिट की बदलती आवश्यकताओं

और बैंकों में वित्तीय पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने में चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डाला। उन्होंने बैंकिंग प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता और सुदृढ़ ऑडिट प्रक्रियाओं की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया। जयपुर शाखा के अध्यक्ष सीए विकास यादव एवं सचिव सीए यश गुप्ता ने बताया कि बैंक ऑडिट एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है, जिसमें बैंक की वित्तीय विवरण, लेखा रिकॉर्ड, आंतरिक नियंत्रण और वित्तीय प्रबंधन का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है।

कराधान और एआई पर सेमिनार आयोजित

मॉर्निंग न्यूज @ जयपुर। दी इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया की जयपुर शाखा द्वारा सीए सदस्यों के लिए टैक्सेशन और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस एक दिवसीय सेमिनार का आयोजन जयपुर शाखा में किया गया। जयपुर शाखा के अध्यक्ष सीए विकास यादव और सचिव सीए यश गुप्ता ने बताया कि इस सेमिनार का उद्देश्य कराधान और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) के बढ़ते प्रभाव को समझना और सदस्यों को नवीनतम तकनीकी विकास से अवगत कराना है। सेमिनार के माध्यम से कर प्रणाली में स्वचालन, डेटा विश्लेषण और एआई आधारित अनुप्रयोगों की भूमिका पर चर्चा की गई, जिससे कर अनुपालन को अधिक सुगम, प्रभावी और पारदर्शी बनाया

जा सके। इस सेमिनार के माध्यम से विशेषज्ञ सीए मनोज गुप्ता ने इनकम टैक्स बिल 2025: चुनौतियां एवं संभावनाएं विषय पर अपना उद्बोधन प्रस्तुत किया। सीए यश ढड्ढा ने जीएसटी में हालिया विकास विषय पर अपना व्याख्यान प्रस्तुत किया। उन्होंने जीएसटी कानून में हाल ही में हुए संशोधनों, नीतिगत बदलावों और उनके व्यावहारिक प्रभावों पर विस्तार से चर्चा की।

PLUSBUZZ

p • सेमिनार का आयोजन

बैंक ऑडिट की बदलती आवश्यकताओं पर दिया जोर

जयपुर @ पत्रिका प्लस. भारतीय सीए संस्थान की ओर से जयपुर शाखा में सीए सदस्यों के लिए 'बैंक ऑडिट' विषय पर सेमिनार का आयोजन हुआ। सेंट्रल काउंसिल मेंबर सीए सतीश गुप्ता ने बैंक ऑडिट की बदलती आवश्यकताओं और बैंकों में वित्तीय पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने में चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डाला। शाखा के अध्यक्ष सीए विकास यादव एवं सचिव सीए यश गुप्ता ने बताया कि बैंक ऑडिट एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया है। इसका उद्देश्य वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग की सटीकता, विश्वसनीयता और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करना है।

जयपुर के सीए अंकुर कुमार गुप्ता बने सीआईआरसी चेयरमैन

जयपुर समाचार जगत न्यूज.भारतीय सीए संस्थान की सेंट्रल इंडिया रीजनल कॉउन्सिल के वर्ष 2025-2026 के लिए प्रबन्धकारिणी समिति के चुनाव संपन्न हुए, जिसमें जयपुर के सीए अंकुर कुमार गुप्ता को चेयरमैन चुना गया। इससे पहले सीए अंकुर कुमार गुप्ता वर्ष 2021-2024 तक जयपुर शाखा में कार्यकारिणी सदस्य के रूप में अपनी सेवाए दे चुके हैं । इस,अवसर पर जयपुर शाखा के अध्यक्ष सीए विकास यादव, सचिव सीए यश गुप्ता एवं समस्त कार्यकारिणी समिति ने हर्ष व्यक्त करते हुए सीए अंकुर कुमार गुप्ता को नई जिम्मेदारी के लिए शुभकामनाएं दीं। गौरतलब है की सेंट्रल इंडिया रीजनल कॉउंसिल (सीआईआरसी) के तहत सात राज्य अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, बिहार और उत्तराखंड आते हैं और इनमे कुल 57 ब्रांचेज है ।

सीए रिजल्ट • जयपुर की जुड़वां बहन अनुष्का-अपूर्वा ने हासिल की छठी और 17वीं रैंक

सार्थक अग्रवाल की ऑल इंडिया थर्ड रैंक

सिटी रिपोर्टर | जयपुर

इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया ने फाउंडेशन और इंटरमीडिएट एग्जाम-जनवरी 2025 के रिजल्ट जारी कर दिए हैं। इस बार इंटरमीडिएट में जयपुर से सार्थक अग्रवाल ने ऑल इंडिया थर्ड रैंक हासिल की है। जयपुर की जुड़वां बहन अनुष्का सिंघल और अपूर्वा सिंघल ने क्रमशः छठी और 17वीं रैंक प्राप्त की है। जयपुर के कई अन्य स्टूडेंट्स ने भी टॉप-50 में जगह बनाई है। फाउंडेशन एग्जाम में जयपुर से 2409 स्टूडेंट्स बैठे थे। इनमें से 559 पास हुए हैं। रिजल्ट 23.02% रहा है। वहीं, देशभर से फाउंडेशन में 1 लाख 10 हजार 887 स्टूडेंट्स ने एग्जाम दिया, जिनमें से 23,861 पास हुए। रिजल्ट 21.52% रहा। इंटरमीडिएट में जयपुर के सार्थक अग्रवाल ने 606 में से 515 मार्क्स के साथ टॉप-10 में थर्ड रैंक हासिल की है। अनुष्का सिंघल 500 अंक प्राप्त करके छठे स्थान पर रही हैं।

सोशल मीडिया से दूरी, म्यूजिक से माइंड फ्रेश करते थे

फाउंडेशन में थर्ड रैंक हासिल करने वाले सार्थक अग्रवाल ने बताया कि वे म्यूजिक सुनकर माइंड फ्रेश करते थे। सिलेबस पूरा करना उनका लक्ष्य था। सोशल मीडिया पर समय खराब नहीं करते थे। एग्जाम से पहले तनाव दूर करने के लिए उन्होंने लगातार पढ़ाई की। इन्वेस्टमेंट बैंकिंग कंपनी का फाउंडर डायरेक्टर बनना उनका लक्ष्य है। वे हाथरस (उत्तर प्रदेश) के रहने वाले हैं। जयपुर में वे पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं।

रोजाना 14-15 घंटे पढ़ाई की, मां ने बढ़ाई हिम्मत

अनुष्का और अपूर्वा सिंघल ने बताया कि वे रोजाना 14-15 घंटे पढ़ाई करती थीं। एग्जाम में उन्हें कई बार तनाव हुआ, लेकिन मां संजुलता ने हिम्मत बढ़ाई और प्रोत्साहित किया। जब वे और उनकी बहन देर रात तक पढ़ाई करती थीं, तो मां भी जागकर उनका ध्यान रखती थीं। 12वीं में अपूर्वा के 97% और अनुष्का के 91.8% अंक आए थे।

सीए के लिए बैंक ऑडिट सेमिनार

बैंक ऑडिट एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया

समाचार जगत न्यूज

जयपुर. दी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया की ऑडिटिंग एंड असुरेन्स स्टैंडर्ड्स बोर्ड के द्वारा जयपुर शाखा में सीए सदस्यों के लिए बैंक ऑडिट पर एक दिवसीय महत्वपूर्ण सेमिनार का आयोजन जयपुर ब्रांच में किया गया। इस सेमिनार के दौरान उपस्थित सेंट्रल काउंसिल मेंबर सीए सतीश कुमार गुप्ता एवं सीए (डॉ.) रोहित रूवाटिया अग्रवाल ने बैंक ऑडिट की बदलती आवश्यकताओं और बैंकों में वित्तीय पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने में चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डाला। उन्होंने बैंकिंग प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता और सुदृढ़ ऑडिट प्रक्रियाओं की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया। जयपुर शाखा के अध्यक्ष सीए विकास यादव एवं सचिव सीए यश गुप्ता ने बताया कि बैंक ऑडिट एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रक्रिया जिसमें बैंक की वित्तीय विवरण, लेखा रिकॉर्ड, आंतरिक नियंत्रण और वित्तीय प्रबंधन का मूल्यांकन किया जाता है। इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग की सटीकता, विश्वसनीयता और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करना है। यह सेमिनार सीए सदस्यो को बैंक ऑडिट के माध्यम से उत्पन्न समस्याओं को समझने और उन्हें हल करने के लिए एक साझा मंच प्रदान करता है । सेमिनार के दौरान, सूरत से आए विशेषज्ञ वक्ता सीए मोहित पोरवाल ने रिवाइज्ड फॉर्मेट ऑफ लॉन्ग फॉर्म ऑडिट रिपोर्ट (LFAR) पर गहन व्याख्यान दिया। सेशन चेयरमैन सीए पवन पाराशर ने अपने संबोधन में बैंक ऑडिट में लॉन्ग फॉर्म ऑडिट रिपोर्ट (LFAR) के महत्व को रेखांकित किया और इसकी संशोधित रूपरेखा के अनुपालन पर जोर दिया। मुंबई से आए सेंट्रल काउंसिल मेंबर सीए अर्पित काबरा ने दूसरे सत्र में सीसी/ओडी में प्रौद्योगिकी की प्रगति पर विचार साझा किए। सेशन चेयरमैन सीए श्याम लाल अग्रवाल ने बैंक ऑडिट में तकनीकी नवाचारों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए डिजिटल टूल्स और साइबर सुरक्षा पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया।

गुप्ता बने अध्यक्ष

जयपुर @ पत्रिका. भारतीय सीए संस्थान की सेंट्रल इंडिया रीजनल कौंसिल (सीआईआरसी) की वर्ष 2025-2026 की प्रबन्धकारिणी समिति के चुनाव हुए। इसमें जयपुर के सीए अंकुर कुमार गुप्ता चेयरमैन चुने गए। गौरतलब है कि सीआइआरसी के तहत सात राज्य (उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, बिहार और उत्तराखंड) आते हैं और इनमें कुल 57 शाखाएं हैं।

एआई पर सेमिनार, टैक्स प्रणाली में बदलाव पर चर्चा

जयपुर | इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया की जयपुर शाखा ने सीए सदस्यों के लिए टैक्सेशन और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस पर एक दिवसीय सेमिनार आयोजित किया। जयपुर शाखा के अध्यक्ष सीए विकास यादव और सचिव सीए यश गुप्ता ने बताया कि सेमिनार का उद्देश्य कराधान और एआई के बढ़ते प्रभाव को समझना और सदस्यों को नई तकनीकों से अवगत कराना था। इसमें कर प्रणाली में स्वचालन, डेटा विश्लेषण और एआई आधारित अनुप्रयोगों की भूमिका पर चर्चा हुई। सेमिनार में विशेषज्ञ सीए मनोज गुप्ता ने 'इनकम टैक्स बिल 2025: चुनौतियां और संभावनाएं' विषय पर उद्बोधन दिया। सीए यश ढड्ढा ने जीएसटी में हालिया बदलावों पर व्याख्यान दिया। सेमिनार के अंतिम सत्र में सीए अखिल पचौरी ने प्रोफेशनल्स के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस के महत्व पर बात की।

The Executive Committee elections for the year 2025-2026 of the Central India Regional Council of the Institute of CAs of India were concluded. In that Jaipur's CA Ankur Kumar Gupta has been elected Chairman of CIRC for 2025-26. Previously, he served as an executive member of the Jaipur branch (2021-2024). Jaipur Branch President CA Vikas Yadav, Secretary CA Yash Gupta, and the Executive Committee congratulated him. CIRC covers seven states with 57 branches, including Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar and Uttarakhand.

कराधान और एआई पर एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला आयोजित

टैक्स और टेक्नोलॉजी को अधिक पारदर्शी बनाए जाने की जरूरत

जयपुर, 28 फरवरी (ब्यूरो): दी इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया की जयपुर शाखा द्वारा सीए सदस्यों के लिए टैक्सेशन और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस पर एक दिवसीय कार्यशाला का आयोजन जयपुर शाखा में किया गया।

जयपुर शाखा के अध्यक्ष सीए विकास यादव और सचिव सीए यश गुप्ता ने बताया कि इस सेमिनार का उद्देश्य कराधान और आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) के बढ़ते प्रभाव को समझना और सदस्यों को नवीनतम तकनीकी विकास से अवगत कराना है। सेमिनार के माध्यम से कर प्रणाली में स्वचालन, डेटा विश्लेषण और एआई आधारित अनुप्रयोगों की भूमिका पर चर्चा की गई, जिससे कर अनुपालन को अधिक सुगम, प्रभावी और पारदर्शी बनाया जा सके। इस सेमिनार के माध्यम से विशेषज्ञ सीए मनोज गुप्ता ने इनकम टैक्स बिल 2025 : चुनौतियां एवं संभावनाएं विषय पर अपना उद्बोधन प्रस्तुत किया। सीए यश ढड्ढा ने जीएसटी में हालिया विकास विषय पर अपना व्याख्यान प्रस्तुत किया। उन्होंने जीएसटी कानून में हाल ही में हुए संशोधनों, नीतिगत बदलावों और उनके व्यावहारिक प्रभावों पर विस्तार से चर्चा की। सेमिनार के अंतिम सत्र में सीए अखिल पचौरी ने प्रोफेशनल्स के लिए आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (एआई) विषय पर पर चर्चा की।

Branch Help Desk

Administrative Work	Mr. Vishal Gupta	9672023888
Members and Students related query	Mr. Gopal Lal Gurjar	9667555211
Students CICASA matters	Mr. Naresh Meena	9672000552
Query related to OC	Ms. Garima Rastogi	9672041119
Query related to GMCS	Mr. Vishal Banjara	9667555213
Query related to IT / Adv. ITT	Mr. Anil Kumar Sharma	9667555216
Query related Members benefits	Ms. Harpreet Kumawat	9667555212

ICAI JAIPUR
Contact Details

Jaipur Branch of CIRC of ICAI
"ICAI Bhawan", D-1, Institutional Area,
Jhalana Doongari,
Jaipur, Rajasthan 302004
Phone: +91-141-3044200
E-Mail: jaipur@icai.org