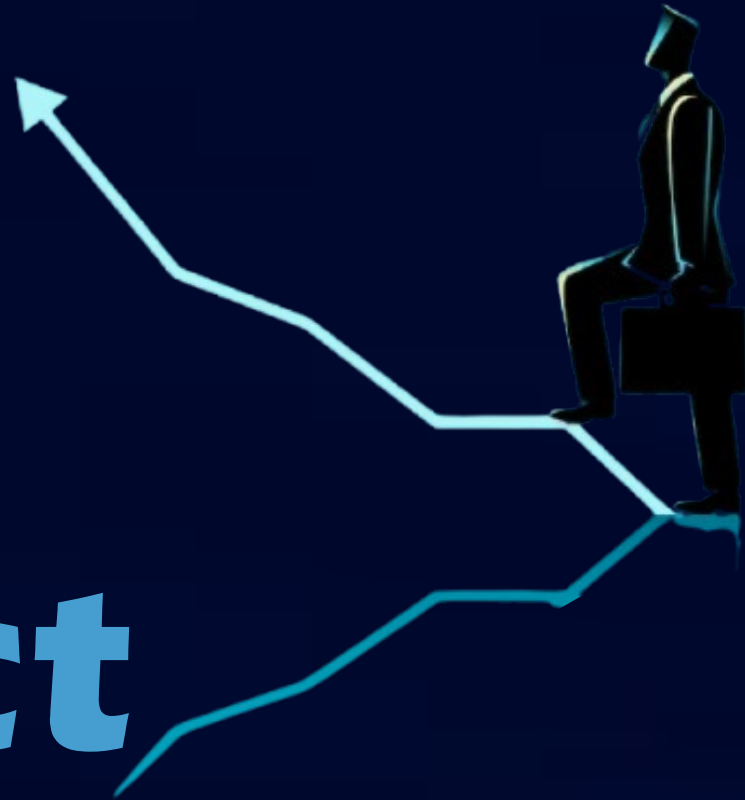


JAIPUR BRANCH OF CIRC OF ICAI

[Largest Branch of CIRC of ICAI]

Rise & Reflect



E-NEWSLETTER

JUNE 2025



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

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From the desk of Chairman.....



Dear Esteemed Members,

"Service to the profession is service to the nation."

Respected Members,

The month of June marked a meaningful period for our branch, filled with initiatives that touched both the professional and social dimensions of our work. But more than anything, it became a **countdown to the most awaited day of our fraternity –**

Chartered Accountants' Day.

The preparations for **CA Day 2025** began in June with a renewed spirit. From finalizing knowledge-driven seminars to planning welfare activities such as health and social initiatives, every step reflected the commitment of our branch towards creating a celebration worthy of our profession's legacy. Members and students came forward with enthusiasm, and their collective energy set the tone for the grandeur of July 1st.

Alongside this, June also witnessed professional development programs, orientation sessions, and deliberations on strengthening member services. These efforts reinforced the fact that while celebration is important, constant learning and growth are what sustain the pride of being a Chartered Accountant. As we entered July with the spirit of celebration,

I extend my heartfelt thanks to all members whose involvement ensured that CA Day would not just be an event, but a milestone to remember.

Warm regards,



CA. Vikas Yadav
Chairman

+91-9166332244

cavikasyadav1995@gmail.com



From the desk of Secretary.....



Dear Members,

"Great journeys are written not by milestones, but by the steps we take each day."

Respected Members,

The month of June was about preparation, collaboration, and dedication — a true build-up to the **Chartered Accountants' Day celebrations**. Each committee member, each volunteer, and indeed every participating member of our branch contributed towards shaping the events that would unfold on July 1st.



From the meticulous planning of cultural and social activities to ensuring professional enrichment programs for members, June gave us a chance to come together as a family. It was inspiring to see how seamlessly tradition and innovation merged — with activities designed not just to celebrate, but also to give back to society.

Our branch thrives on this collective spirit. The success of upcoming celebrations, seminars, and outreach initiatives is only possible because of your constant support. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to each member who worked tirelessly in the background to make CA Day 2025 memorable for all.

Together, let us continue to strengthen our bond with the profession and with each other.

Warm Regards,



CA. Yash Gupta
Secretary

+91-9602346888

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Data Analytics for Finance Professionals: A Practical Guide



E-NEWSLETTER

CA RISHABH JAIN

ca.jainrishabh18@gmail.com

Executive Summary

In today's fast-paced and data-driven business environment, finance professionals are increasingly expected to go beyond traditional accounting and reporting roles. Data analytics has emerged as a powerful tool that enables Chartered Accountants (CAs) to derive actionable insights, improve decision-making, and add strategic value to their organizations. This article explores the fundamentals of data analytics, its practical applications in finance, the tools and technologies available, and the essential skills finance professionals need to thrive in this evolving landscape. Whether working in corporate finance, audit, or consulting, embracing analytics is no longer optional—it's essential for staying relevant and competitive.

1. Introduction

The finance function has traditionally been viewed as a gatekeeper of financial records, compliance, and reporting. However, with the advent of digital transformation, the role of finance professionals is rapidly evolving. Today, they are expected to be strategic partners who contribute to business growth and innovation. At the heart of this transformation lies data analytics—a discipline that empowers professionals to extract meaningful insights from vast volumes of data. For Chartered Accountants, this shift presents both a challenge and an opportunity. While technical accounting knowledge remains foundational, the ability to interpret data and communicate insights is becoming equally critical. This article aims to provide a practical guide for finance professionals to understand and leverage data analytics effectively.

2. What is Data Analytics in Finance?

Data analytics refers to the process of examining datasets to draw conclusions about the information they contain. In the context of finance, it helps professionals understand trends, identify anomalies, and make informed decisions. There are four key types of analytics that are commonly used in finance:

- **Descriptive Analytics:** Focuses on summarizing historical data to understand what has happened. For example, analyzing monthly sales trends or expense reports.
 - **Diagnostic Analytics:** Explores the reasons behind past outcomes. For instance, performing variance analysis to understand why actual expenses exceeded the budget.
 - **Predictive Analytics:** Uses statistical models and machine learning to forecast future outcomes. This can include cash flow forecasting or predicting customer churn.
 - **Prescriptive Analytics:** Provides recommendations for actions based on data analysis. Scenario planning and optimization models fall under this category.
- These analytics types are increasingly being used in budgeting, forecasting, risk management, and performance evaluation. By understanding and applying these techniques, finance professionals can move from reactive reporting to proactive decision-making.

3. Tools & Technologies

Finance professionals now have access to a wide array of tools that make data analytics more accessible and powerful. Some of the most commonly used tools include:

- **Excel with Power Query & Power Pivot:** Excel remains a staple in finance, and its advanced features allow for data modeling, transformation, and visualization.
- **Power BI / Tableau:** These business intelligence tools enable users to create interactive dashboards and visualizations that make data easier to understand and share.
- **Python / R:** Programming languages that offer robust libraries for statistical analysis, machine learning, and automation.
- **ERP Systems (SAP, Oracle):** Many enterprise resource planning systems now come with embedded analytics modules that provide real-time insights into financial data.

The key is not mastering every tool, but knowing which

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Data Analytics for Finance Professionals: A Practical Guide

one suits the problem at hand. For example, Excel may be sufficient for simple analysis, while Python might be needed for more complex modeling.

4. Practical Applications

Data analytics can be applied to a wide range of finance functions. Here are some practical examples:

- Cash Flow Forecasting: By analyzing historical cash inflows and outflows, finance professionals can build predictive models to anticipate future liquidity needs.
- Variance Analysis: Comparing actual results to budgets or forecasts helps identify discrepancies and understand their root causes.
- Fraud Detection: Analytics can be used to spot unusual transactions or patterns that may indicate fraudulent activity.
- KPI Dashboards: Key performance indicators can be visualized in real-time dashboards, enabling quick assessment of financial health.
- Scenario Planning: Modeling different business outcomes based on changing assumptions helps in strategic decision-making.

These applications not only improve accuracy but also enhance agility in decision-making. Organizations that leverage analytics effectively are better positioned to respond to market changes and seize opportunities.

5. Skills Required for Finance Professionals

To leverage data analytics effectively, finance professionals need to develop a blend of technical and soft skills. Some of the key skills include:

- Analytical Thinking: The ability to interpret data and draw meaningful insights is crucial.
- Basic Coding: Familiarity with programming languages like Python, SQL, or R can be a game-changer.
- Data Visualization: Presenting data in a clear and compelling way helps in communicating insights.
- Business Acumen: Understanding the context behind

the numbers ensures that analysis is relevant and actionable.

Upskilling through online courses, certifications, and hands-on projects is highly recommended. Platforms like Coursera, edX, and ICAI's own learning portals offer valuable resources for learning data analytics.

6. Challenges & Considerations

While the benefits of data analytics are clear, implementing it in finance comes with challenges. Some of the common issues include:

- Data Quality: Inaccurate or incomplete data can lead to misleading insights.
- Change Management: Resistance from teams unfamiliar with analytics tools can hinder adoption.
- Ethical Use of Data: Ensuring privacy and compliance with regulations is essential.
- Legacy Systems: Integrating analytics with older financial systems can be complex and costly.

Addressing these challenges requires a strategic approach, leadership support, and a culture that values data-driven decision-making. Finance professionals must also stay updated with regulatory changes and ethical standards related to data usage.

7. Conclusion

Data analytics is not just a buzzword—it's a transformative force in finance. For Chartered Accountants, embracing analytics means staying relevant, adding strategic value, and driving better business outcomes. As the profession evolves, those who combine financial expertise with data-driven thinking will lead the way. By investing in the right tools, developing essential skills, and fostering a data-centric mindset, finance professionals can unlock new opportunities and contribute meaningfully to their organizations' success.

Fundamental Accounting Concepts Embedded in Income Tax Law



E-NEWSLETTER



CA RAHUL SHARMA

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The Income-tax Act, 1961, though essentially a fiscal legislation, draws deeply from accounting principles and practices. Many of its provisions either adopt, deviate from, or override fundamental accounting concepts such as matching, materiality, substance over form, periodicity, and capital vs. revenue distinction. For Chartered Accountants engaged in tax practice, understanding these intersections is crucial for accurate compliance, representation, and strategic planning. This article provides a professional-level analysis of these embedded concepts, highlights deviations from general rules, and supports the discussion with case laws, numerical illustrations, and real-life examples.

1. Matching Concept and Income Tax

This section provides a detailed analysis of the accounting concept, its normal application in financial reporting, the way it is embedded in income tax provisions, and the deviations and exceptions. Judicial precedents, CBDT circulars, and practical experiences are referred to. Numerical examples are included to highlight complexity. For instance, in the case of the matching principle, while accounting requires expenses to be matched with revenues, income tax law often requires recognition on the basis of 'allowability' rather than 'matching'. This leads to situations such as disallowance under Section 40(a)(ia), or accelerated depreciation provisions. Similar divergences exist across other concepts as well.

Case Study Example: In the case of CIT v. Excel Industries Ltd. (2013), the Supreme Court emphasized the concept of real income and periodicity, highlighting how tax law adapts accounting principles for fiscal objectives.

Numerical Illustration: Suppose an assessee incurs warranty expenses of ₹50,00,000 relating to sales made in the current year. Accounting would accrue the liability in the current year. However, tax authorities may dispute such provision unless it meets the 'ascertainable liability' test laid down in Rotork Controls India Pvt. Ltd. v. CIT (2009).

2. Materiality in Tax Computation

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3. Substance over Form and Judicial Interpretation

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Numerical Illustration: Suppose an assessee incurs warranty

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Fundamental Accounting Concepts Embedded in Income Tax Law

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5. Capital vs. Revenue Expenditure Dichotomy

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6. Case Studies and Judicial Precedents

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7. Numerical Illustrations of Complex Situations

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8. Deviations and Exceptions: Specific Inclusions and Exclusions

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9. Comparative Study: Accounting Standards vs. Income Tax Provisions

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10. Conclusion: Harmonizing Accounting and Taxation

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THE EMERGING ALTERNATIVE FUNDS SPACE IN INDIA



E-NEWSLETTER



CA Samir Jeswani

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Introduction

Mutual funds have long been India's preferred investment vehicle, with UTI pioneering the industry in the 1960s. Over the past decade, however, Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs)—regulated by SEBI since 2012—have emerged as key avenues for HNIs (accredited investors) and institutional investors offering access to alternative investments strategies such as private equity, private credit, and venture capital.

Amid recent market volatility, SEBI have introduced reforms to ease AIF operations, including lower investment thresholds, streamlined co-investment norms, and relaxed participation rules. At the same time, GIFT City's IFSC has positioned itself as a growing hub for AIFs, supported by favourable tax and regulatory frameworks that enable faster fund launches. The sections below will provide a brief overview of SEBI's AIF regulations, the role of AIFs in GIFT City, and some of key alternative investments trends in India.

Brief into SEBI AIFs structuring and regulations

SEBI introduced the Alternative Investment Funds (AIF) Regulations in 2012 to provide a clear framework for the structuring, registration, and operation of private pooled investment vehicles in India. Note Mutual funds are governed separately and not covered under AIF regulations.

As per SEBI definition, Alternative investment fund means any fund established or incorporated in India and which can be in a **legal form** of a trust (basically a trust registered under Indian Trust Act, 1882) or company or limited liability partnership (LLP). Most of the AIFs registered with SEBI are in trust form.

These regulations classify AIFs into **three categories**—

Category I: Funds with **positive economic impacts** - invests in start-ups or areas which government or regulators or SEBI consider as socially or economically desirable, such as venture capital, infrastructure, social

impact funds.

Category II: Funds which are not under Category I or III and which does not usually undertake borrowings or leverage except for temporary needs such as private equity, debt funds, funds-of-funds.

Category III: Fund which employs **diverse and complex trading strategies** and may use leverage including investment in derivatives such as hedge funds for example. Each should be with distinct investment strategies and compliance requirements.

Category I AIFs are relatively encouraged with incentives as they may have positive effect on the economy, Category II are neutral/default, and Category III are the most strictly regulated and tightly monitored for risks due to their use of leverage and complex strategies.

Another key aspect of SEBI's AIF framework is the concept of Accredited Investors, i.e., investors recognized as financially sophisticated and eligible for certain regulatory relaxations.

Role of AIFs in Gift City:

Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) in GIFT City (Gujarat International Finance Tec-City) play a crucial role in positioning India as a global financial hub. Regulated by the International Financial Services Centres Authority (IFSCA), these funds enjoy greater flexibility compared to domestic AIFs—such as the ability to raise capital in foreign currency, offer co-investment structures, use leverage with investor consent, and operate under relaxed diversification norms. Combined with significant tax incentives, including exemptions on business income and capital gains, GIFT City has become an attractive jurisdiction for both fund managers and global investors.

One of the biggest advantages of setting up an AIF in GIFT City is its tax-friendly regime. Fund managers get a 100% tax holiday on business income for 10 consecutive years out of 15, making operations highly cost-efficient.

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THE EMERGING ALTERNATIVE FUNDS SPACE IN INDIA

Services like fund management fees are exempt from GST for Fund managers in GIFT city, lowering expenses further.

For investors, **Category I and II AIFs enjoy pass-through status**—meaning the fund itself is not taxed, and income is taxed directly in the hands of investors, avoiding double taxation. **Category III AIFs get additional incentives**, such as exemptions on certain capital gains (like securities traded on IFSC exchanges). These benefits make GIFT City funds almost as tax-efficient as offshore structures (like Singapore or Mauritius), but with the credibility and domicile of India.

Alternative Investments trends in India:

Real estate remains dominant, with strong inflows into financial services, IT, and healthcare. Private equity and venture capital continue to thrive, while fractional ownership and InvITs are widening access. GIFT City has emerged as a hub for tax-efficient structures. Sustainable and tech-driven investing is on the rise, led by ESG funds, renewable energy, and data centres. Digital platforms and AI are further transforming fund management, making alternatives both high-growth and highly innovative.

An important point to note about fund managers' income in India is the treatment of carried interest (carry). When structured as a profit allocation—similar to a partner's share—in the AIF's governing documents, it is not considered a taxable service (as upheld by the

Supreme Court in *Commissioner of Central Tax v. India Advantage Fund*) and is therefore not liable to GST. However, if carry is separately charged as a performance fee (as in the CESTAT Bangalore ruling involving *ICICI Econet Internet & Technology Fund*), it becomes taxable under GST.

Summary:

India's investment landscape is shifting beyond mutual funds, with Alternative Investment Funds (AIFs) gaining traction since SEBI's 2012 regulations. AIFs—structured mainly as trusts—offer access to private equity, venture capital, private credit, and hedge fund strategies. They are categorized into: **Category I:** Impact-oriented funds, **Category II:** Private equity, debt, and funds-of-funds with limited borrowing and **Category III:** Hedge funds using complex strategies and leverage

GIFT City has emerged as a hub for AIFs due to tax holidays, GST exemptions, and flexible rules on foreign capital, leverage, and diversification. It provides a cost-efficient, globally competitive alternative to offshore jurisdictions like Singapore and Mauritius. **Trends shaping the sector** include continued dominance of real estate, growth in private equity/VC investments, and democratization through fractional ownership and InvITs. ESG, renewable energy and digital platforms are redefining alternative investing.

Overall, reforms, tax incentives, and innovation are making AIFs central to India's evolving investment ecosystem with domestic growth opportunities.

INDIAN SHARE MARKET: HISTORY, CURRENT SCENARIO & GROWTH OUTLOOK (2025) AND FDI TRENDS



E-NEWSLETTER

CA UMESH JAIMAN

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1) Chronological historic events : (what made Indian markets what they are)

- **1830:** The Indian share market began with informal stock trading in 1830s Bombay, evolving into the formally established Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) in 1875 under a banyan tree
- **1875:** Brokers in Bombay form the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association—today's **BSE**, Asia's oldest exchange.
- **1986 :** The BSE Sensex (Sensitive Index) was introduced in 1986 as India's first equity index. It tracks the performance of the top 30 companies listed on BSE and is considered the barometer of the Indian economy. **SENSEX** gets a base year of 1978–79 with a base value of 100 (published since 1986)
- **1988 → 1992:** **SEBI** is set up (1988) and given statutory powers via the **SEBI Act, 1992** (in force from **January 30, 1992**). This professionalized regulation and investor protection.
- **1991 :** The economic reforms of 1991 opened up India to foreign investments, leading to a major bull run. FIIs (Foreign Institutional Investors) started participating in Indian markets from 1992, significantly increasing liquidity.
- **1992 :** On April 28, 1992, following the Harshad Mehta scam, the market witnessed one of the biggest crashes when Sensex fell over 570 points in a single day (which was massive at that time). Later, during the 2008 global financial crisis, Sensex fell nearly 60% from its peak.
- **1994–1996:** **NSE** launches screen-based trading (1994); **NIFTY 50** index debuts in **1996** (base value 1000 on Nov 3, 1995). Dematerialization begins with **NSDL (1996)** and **CDSL (1999)**, moving India from paper to electronic holdings.
- **2000 :** India introduced derivatives trading in 2000, starting with index futures. Today, India is among the largest derivatives markets in the world.
- **2020 :** In March 2020, due to COVID-19 fears, Sensex dropped by over 13% in a single day, one of its worst falls ever. Remarkably, markets recovered and hit all-

time highs by late 2020, driven by liquidity and retail participation.

- **2021–2023:** Settlement shortened from **T+2 to T+1** for all scrips—India becomes one of the earliest large markets to do so.
- **2024 :** India's market capitalization crossed \$1 trillion in 2007, \$2 trillion in 2017, and \$5.5 trillion in 2024, making India the fourth largest stock market in the world, surpassing Hong Kong. .
- **2025:** SEBI green-lights **optional T+0 (same-day) settlement** in phases for top 500 stocks (timeline extended for broker readiness to **Nov 1, 2025**).

2) The current scenario (as of Aug 24, 2025)

- **Market size & rank:** India's listed market value crossed **US\$5T in 2024**; by **June–July 2025** India ranked **#5 globally** by market cap.
- **Exchanges:** NSE and BSE together host thousands of listings; NSE's listed companies' market cap stood at **₹438.9 lakh crore (~US\$5.13T)** as of **Dec 31, 2024**.
- **Derivatives:** NSE remained the **world's largest derivatives exchange (by contracts) for 2023**; India continues to dominate index-options volumes.
- **Retail participation:** Demat accounts surged to **~192.4 million in FY25** (vs **~151 million in Mar 2024**), reflecting a sustained retail wave.
- **Mutual funds (SIPs):** Monthly SIP collections hit a new peak of **₹28,464 crore in July 2025**, underscoring persistent domestic inflows.
- **IPOs:** India is among global leaders in new listings/fund-raising; **H1 2025** saw global IPOs pick up with India a bright spot, and FY25 trends show strong small-town participation.

3) What's driving growth (and what to watch)

Structural drivers

- **Macro:** Solid growth outlook, digital rails (UPI), formalization, and manufacturing/PLI tailwinds.
- **Domestic flows:** Rising SIP culture and expanding retail base cushion foreign-flow volatility. (See SIP + demat stats above.)

Conti...

INDIAN SHARE MARKET: HISTORY, CURRENT SCENARIO & GROWTH OUTLOOK (2025) AND FDI TRENDS

- **Market plumbing:** Faster settlements (T+1 → optional T+0), world-class exchange infra, and deep derivatives markets aid liquidity and price discovery.

Key risks

- **Valuations vs earnings:** Periods of lofty multiples can meet profit slowdowns and foreign outflows (seen across late-2024 and early-2025).
- **Regulatory shifts in F&O:** Margin/contract-structure changes can swing volumes and sentiment in the short run.

4). Influential Factors:

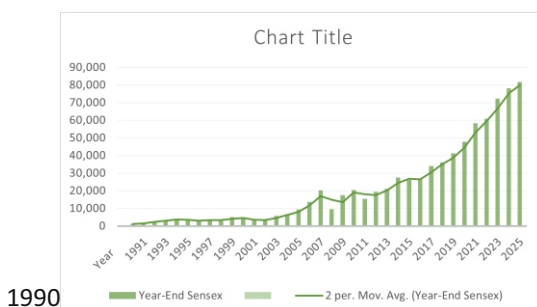
The Indian stock market operates within a highly dynamic and interconnected environment.

- **Global capital flows** have a major impact on market movements, reflecting international economic trends.
- **Corporate earnings and performance** serve as key drivers of investor sentiment and stock valuations.
- **Natural elements, particularly monsoon patterns**, hold significant influence due to India's strong reliance on an **agriculture-based economy**. Good monsoons boost agricultural output and rural income, positively impacting sectors like FMCG and banking, whereas poor rainfall can dampen overall market sentiment.
- **Regulatory framework by SEBI (Securities and Exchange Board of India)** ensures transparency, investor protection, and market stability, shaping the overall functioning of the financial ecosystem

5). Outlook (2025–2030)

Expect continued **financialization of savings** (SIPs, insurance, pensions), broadening participation beyond metros, and more efficient post-trade cycles. India's position as a **top-5 equity market** looks durable if earnings compound alongside capex and productivity gains, even as near-term returns may track earnings growth more closely from here.

Key Phases in Growth:



1990

- **Slow rise** in the early 1990s; Sensex climbed modestly, reflecting a nascent market.
- **1991–1992 boom** due to liberalization, but followed by volatility in mid-90s.
- **2000–2003 downturn** corresponds to the dot-com bubble burst and global slowdown.

2003–2008: Strong Bull Market

- Rapid rise from ~3,000 to over 20,000 points, supported by:
 - Economic liberalization and robust GDP growth.
 - Inflow of foreign institutional investments (FIIs).
- **Global Financial Crisis (2008)** caused a sharp decline.

2009–2014: Recovery & Consolidation

- Quick rebound after 2009 crash, Sensex doubled within a year.
- However, **sideways movement** between 2010–2013 shows consolidation and global uncertainty.

2014–2020: Major Breakout

- Sustained bullish trend post-2014, driven by:
 - Policy reforms (e.g., GST, Make in India).
 - Strong corporate earnings and macro stability.
- Sensex crosses 50,000 mark by 2020.

2020–2025: Accelerated Growth

- Sharp surge post-COVID recovery, liquidity boost, and strong domestic participation.
- By 2025, Sensex approaches **85,000–90,000**, showing compounding effect and optimism in India's growth story.

FDI Trends in India

a) Long-Term Growth

- Between **April 2000 and March 2025**, cumulative FDI inflows into India reached approximately **₹9.3 trillion (US\$1.07 trillion)**, about 20× the level in early 2000s
- From **April 2014 to September 2024**, total FDI totalled **US\$709.84 billion**, representing nearly 69% of the FDI inflow over the past 24 years.
- The period **2004–2014** saw FDI equity inflows of US\$208 billion, and this more than **doubled post-2014**, surpassing US\$500 billion between 2014–2025. Notably, around US\$300 billion flowed between 2019–2024

b) Recent Developments

- **FY 2023–24:** FDI inflows reached a 3-year high of **US\$50 billion**, a 13% increase from the previous year.

Conti...

INDIAN SHARE MARKET: HISTORY, CURRENT SCENARIO & GROWTH OUTLOOK (2025) AND FDI TRENDS

- **FY 2024–25:** India recorded **US\$81.04 billion** in provisional FDI, a 14% rise over FY 2023–24. The **services sector led**, followed by computer hardware/software, trading, and manufacturing.
- However, in the **Jan–Mar 2025 quarter**, FDI declined **24.5% YoY to US\$9.34 billion**, despite the strong full-year numbers.
- Contrasting reports indicate a **96.5% drop in net FDI inflows** for FY25, largely due to surging IPO activity (providing exit opportunities) and increasing Indian companies' investments abroad.

c) Fluctuations & Challenges

- In 2023, UNCTAD reported FDI inflows at **US\$28.1 billion**, marking a sharp **42.9% YoY decline**, placing India 16th globally in terms of FDI recipients.
- Around 2025, geopolitical tensions and U.S. tariff threats contributed to a steep **98% year-on-year plunge in FDI**, alongside **\$10 billion withdrawn from Indian equities**.

FDI's Impact on the Indian Stock Market

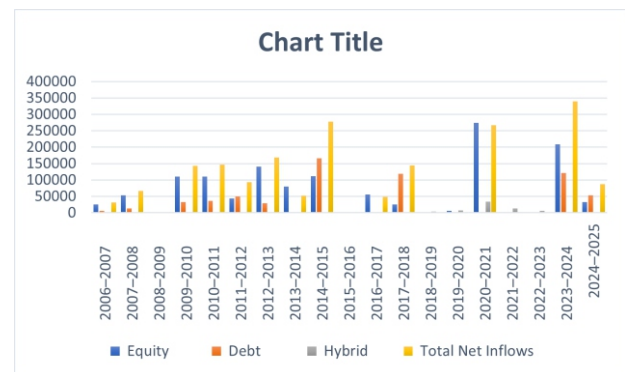
a) Empirical Correlations

- Studies covering **2000–2017** show a **strong positive correlation between FDI inflows and BSE Sensex**, suggesting that equity markets rise in tandem with FDI.
- One analytical study indicates that a **unit increase in FDI boosts Sensex by 0.808 units and Nifty by 0.231 units**, reinforcing a direct linear relationship.

- Another regression-based study (2001–2017) found that FDI significantly influences both Sensex and Nifty trends, confirming FDI's role in stock market movement.

b) Policy Drivers

- Since the **1991 liberalisation**, India has systematically relaxed FDI norms—shrinking licensing restrictions, enabling pre-approval up to 51% equity, and eventually allowing **100% FDI in many sectors**.
- The **“Make in India” initiative (2014)** further liberalized FDI across over 25 sectors, including manufacturing, services, defence, and telecom. This helped attract substantial FDI and support stock market reforms.



FPI/FII Net Inflows into India (Financial Year, ₹ Crores)

EMBRACING THE FUTURE OF ACCOUNTING: A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT'S ROLE IN A DIGITAL ECONOMY

E-NEWSLETTER

CA PRASHANT BHATI

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In today's rapidly evolving business landscape, the role of a Chartered Accountant is undergoing a significant transformation. From being traditional auditors and tax consultants, we are now becoming strategic advisors, data interpreters, and digital enablers.

The rise of automation, artificial intelligence, and data analytics is not a threat, but a tremendous opportunity for our profession. As custodians of financial integrity, we are uniquely positioned to bridge the gap between technology and trust. The digital economy demands not just compliance, but insight - and that is where our true value lies.

Key Areas Where CAs Must Evolve:

1. **Data-Driven Decision Making** CAs must now be fluent in tools like ChatGPT, Power BI, Tableau, and basic coding for data analytics. Our ability to derive actionable insights from complex financial data is increasingly in demand by clients and businesses alike.
2. **ESG and Sustainability Reporting** With global focus on climate change and sustainable business, ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) reporting is emerging as a mainstream requirement. Chartered Accountants must prepare to lead in this space, ensuring transparency and ethical accountability.

3. **Forensic and Risk Advisory Services** In the wake of financial frauds and cyber threats, there is growing reliance on forensic accounting. This is a golden opportunity for CAs to serve as watchdogs for corporate governance and financial discipline.

4. **Start-up Ecosystem and Fundraising** India's booming start-up culture needs financial architects who can help design scalable models, ensure compliance, and assist in fundraising and valuations. CAs can thrive in this vibrant ecosystem as mentors and CFOs-on-call.

5. **Global Collaboration and Virtual Practice** Post-COVID, borders are no longer barriers. CAs today are serving international clients from remote locations. Digital tools, cloud accounting, and global tax knowledge open doors for cross-border opportunities.

Jaipur's Chartered Accountants: Time to Rise and Reflect

As professionals from Jaipur, a city of tradition and innovation, we must embrace this change with agility. Let us upgrade our skill sets, support each other through knowledge-sharing, and inspire the next generation of CAs to lead with ethics, empathy, and excellence.

Let's rise not just as professionals, but as nation builders in this digital era.

TAX PLANNING



E-NEWSLETTER

CA Anoop Kumar Sharma

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The Tax planning refers to the process of organizing and structuring one's financial affairs in a way that maximizes the available tax advantages and minimizes tax liabilities. The primary goal of tax planning is to **legally optimize financial activities and transactions to reduce the overall tax burden for individuals, businesses, or entities**. It involves strategic decision-making and the implementation of various techniques to ensure that taxpayers pay the least amount of

taxes required by law.

Examples:-

- (1) Investing in organized particular Tax saving schemes.
- (2) Claiming deduction for payments like home loan premiums, mediclaim premium tax deductions, etc
- (3) Claiming exemption in case of LTCG

When we talk about tax planning, people often gets confused with tax avoidance and Tax Evasion. So let's understand the

	TAX EVASION	TAX PLANNING	TAX AVOIDANCE
Meaning	Intentional Non -Payment of tax	Legal ways to reduce Tax	Using Loopholes of the Law for reduce Tax
Legality	Illegal	Legal	Legal
Ethical	Unethical	Ethical	Unethical
How	By using illegal ways	Using Legal provision of Law	Using loopholes of the Law
When	Done after the tax liabilities	Done before the tax liabilities	Done before the tax liabilities
Example	Claim fake deductions	Claim a ctual deduction	Delay tax payment till last due date

Objectives of Tax Planning

Tax planning has several objectives for both taxpayers and the country. Refer below to learn more about the objectives of tax planning.

1. Reduce Taxable Income

The income tax rate is applied to the taxable income of the taxpayer. The higher the income, the more is tax obligation. Thus, a tax planning objective is to reduce this income. The taxpayer can invest in tax saving schemes. Therefore, they will pay a lower tax for that time.

2. Reduce Tax Litigation

Tax planning involves a legal way to save tax. Taxpayers don't have to resort to illegal methods. Thus, following tax planning measures can help lower tax litigation and follow legal measures for tax saving.

3. Boost in Savings

Tax planning allows plans for savings boost. Taxpayers can plan where they want to invest to avoid taxes. This also leads to long-term investments where they can use the funds for retirement or expenses like healthcare.

4. Increase Tax Efficiency

Tax planning also introduces efficiency and productivity for the person. They can timely invest the income before the assessment date. Also, calculating obligations and taxes helps bring efficiency to financial affairs.

Advantages of Tax Planning

Both taxpayers and the economy benefit from tax planning. Read below to understand the importance of tax planning and benefits.

1. Reduce Tax Obligations

The major benefit of tax planning is reducing tax obligations. It leads to more income in the hands of the individuals. One can easily follow the legal measures to keep their hard-earned money. Businesses can also use the extra income for the growth of the company. They can also allow more profits to owners.

2. Minimize Disputes

Following legal measures can help avoid litigations and disputes. It also reduces the government's burden. They can track and estimate tax income. Also, litigation and disputes can take a long time.

Conti...

TAX PLANNING

Resolution of such cases can be time-consuming for both the officials and the taxpayer. Thus, tax planning helps avoid this and save money legally.

3. Raise Money

The government can direct funds to several institutions or schemes with tax planning. They can announce tax-exempt investments to raise money. That money is helpful for growth and sustainability. Thus, tax planning is important for raising money for several institutions.

4. Economic Stability

Tax planning ensures regular tax revenue for the government. This money is essential for the country's growth. Thus, tax planning leads to economic growth and stability.

Why Taxpayers are always attracted towards Tax planning?

Tax planning in India is essential for several reasons. Let's explore the key reasons why individuals and businesses need to focus on tax planning:

1. Minimize Tax Liabilities and Maximize Savings

One of the primary reasons for tax planning is to minimise tax liabilities legally. By taking advantage of available deductions, exemptions, and credits, individuals and businesses can significantly reduce their tax burden. Effective tax planning enables taxpayers to optimise their financial situation, maximise savings, and retain a larger portion of their hard-earned money.

2. Ensure Compliance with Tax Laws

India has a complex tax system with various tax laws and regulations. It can be challenging for individuals and businesses to navigate through the intricate tax landscape without proper planning. By engaging in tax planning, taxpayers can ensure compliance with tax laws, avoid penalties or legal issues, and maintain a good standing with the tax authorities.

3. Optimise Investments and Financial Decisions

Tax planning plays a crucial role in making informed investment and financial decisions. By considering the tax implications of various investments and transactions, individuals and businesses can strategically allocate their resources. Tax-efficient investment strategies can help taxpayers achieve their financial goals and generate higher returns on their investments.

4. Take Advantage of Tax Incentives and Deductions

The Indian government offers several tax incentives and deductions to encourage specific activities and investments. By engaging in tax planning, individuals and businesses can identify and take advantage of these incentives and deductions. This includes deductions for expenses such as home loans, medical expenses, education expenses, charitable contributions, and more.

5. Manage Cash Flow Effectively

Tax planning allows individuals and businesses to manage their cash flow effectively. By aligning income and expenses in a tax-efficient manner, taxpayers can ensure a smooth flow of funds throughout the year. This helps in avoiding cash flow crunches and ensures financial stability.

6. Achieve Long-Term Financial Goals

Tax planning is an integral part of long-term financial planning. By considering the tax implications of various financial decisions, individuals and businesses can align their strategies with their long-term goals. This includes retirement planning, estate planning, succession planning, and other aspects of financial management.

7. Stay Updated with Changing Tax Laws

Tax laws and regulations in India are subject to change from time to time. Engaging in tax planning keeps individuals and businesses updated with the latest developments in tax laws. This ensures that taxpayers are aware of any new opportunities, changes, or requirements that may impact their tax situation.

8. Gain Peace of Mind

Effective tax planning provides individuals and businesses with peace of mind. By knowing that they have taken the necessary steps to optimise their tax situation, taxpayers can focus on their core activities without the constant worry of tax-related issues. This peace of mind enhances overall financial well-being and reduces stress.

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

4 DAY RRC HYDERABAD & TIRUPATI



Date : 2.06.2025 to 5.6.2025

INTERNATIONAL TOUR FOR CA MEMBERS AT MAURITUS



Date : 16.6.2025 to 22.06.2025

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

DIPLOMA IN INFORMATION SYSTEMS AUDIT (DISA)



Date : 11.6.2025 to 28.06.2025

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

11TH INTERNATIONAL DAY OF YOGA



Date : 21.6.2025

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

RUN FOR ICAI MARATHON



Date : 22.6.2025

SEMINAR ON BASICS OF GST ON REAL ESTATE FOR CA STUDENTS



Date : 22.6.2025 Speakers : CA. Sakshi Jain & CA Vivek Jain

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

GAU SEVA INITIATIVE



Date : 23.6.2025

SEMINAR ON AUDIT & MOTIVATION



Date : 23.06.2025 Speaker : CA. Bhupendra Mantri and Shri Vamsi Mohan
Under the aegis of : CPE Committee, ICAI

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

FELICITATION OF MEMBERS AGED 75+ YEARS AS “HONORING THE PILLARS OF OUR PROFESSION”



Date : 24.6.2025

SANITARY PAD DISTRIBUTION



Date : 25.06.2025

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

FRUIT MANIA



Date : 26.06.2025 to 30.06.2025

MSME DAY CELEBRATION



Date : 26.6.2025

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

MSME DAY CELEBRATION



Date : 27.06.2025

TREKKING FOR STUDENT



Date : 27.6.2025

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

BICYCLE RUN



Date : 29.6.2025

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

BADMINTON, CHESS, CARROM, SWIMMING TOURNAMENT FOR MEMBERS



Date : 29.06.2025

BOX CRICKET TOURNAMENT FOR MEMBERS



Date : 29.6.2025

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

BLOOD DONATION CAMP-CHOMU



Date : 29.06.2025

BLOOD DONATION CAMP SHAHPURA



Date : 30.6.2025

ACTIVITIES BY JAIPUR BRANCH

TREE PLANTATION



Date : 30.6.2025

रन फॉर आईसीएआई, एक
कदम सीए भावना के साथ

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अध्यास कराया गया। कार्यक्रम विकास यादव, यश गुप्ता, शिव सहित बड़ी संख्या में सीए सदस्य छात्र तथा शाखा पदाधिकारी मौजूद रहे। वहीं 1 जुलाई को भारतीय चाय एकाइयेंट्स संस्थान के 77वें स्थापना

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Query related to IT / Adv. ITT	Mr. Anil Kumar Sharma	9667555216
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