Branch Chairman's Message

Dear Professional Colleagues,

In the dynamic landscape of global finance, Capital markets play an indispensable role in the economic development and progress of a nation, serving as the lifeblood of a nation's financial system. They facilitate the efficient allocation of capital by connecting investors and businesses, enabling companies to raise funds for growth and innovation while providing individuals and Institutions with the opportunities to build wealth.

As we navigate this landscape, it is imperative that we, as professionals with our skills and expertise thoroughly comprehend capital market and support measures that ensure stability, protect investor's interests and contribute to the long-term health of capital markets.

Capital Market: An Integral Component of Economic Growth

In India, capital markets have become vital for driving growth across multiple sectors, from infrastructure development to startup funding and MSME support. By enabling businesses, especially MSMEs, to access funds through equity or debt, capital markets help unlock their growth potential, create jobs and contribute significantly to the nation's GDP. However, there remains vast potential to further deepen these markets by expanding access, strengthening transparency, revamping the mechanisms and fostering trust among participants.

Building Stronger and Transparent Capital Market Ecosystem

India's stock market reform journey has been marked by significant strides in investor protection, corporate governance, market transparency and financial literacy. From the establishment of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in 1992, the foundation of regulatory frameworks was laid.

Modern trading platforms or Exchanges have further enhanced liquidity, transparency and trading systems. Since 2015, SEBI has implemented stringent corporate governance norms, such as the LODR (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) and independent board structures, strengthening market integrity and credibility. These measures, combined with investor's education, grievance redressal systems and regulatory safeguards, have attracted both domestic and foreign investments, empowering Indian markets.

Going ahead, the regulatory bodies and institutions with continued innovation, regulatory enhancements and focus on inclusivity will ensure that India's capital market remain enablers of sustainable economic growth.

Investor Education and Financial Literacy: The Need of the Hour

While the capital market has evolved, investor's participation remains relatively low compared to the size of the economy. A large portion of the population still lacks a basic understanding of how financial markets work. As Chartered Accountants, we are in a unique position to help bridge this knowledge gap. The importance of financial literacy cannot be overstated, as it equips investors with the knowledge to make informed investment decisions, assess risk and take advantage of the diverse opportunities available in the market. To facilitate this, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) is playing an active role in promoting financial education among professionals, students and the public.

The Role of Profession in Capital Market Development

As Chartered Accountants, we have an important role to play in capitalizing on the opportunities within the capital market. One of the most effective ways we can contribute to the market is by supporting the development of MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises), which are the backbone of the economy but face challenges in accessing capital.

Through a combination of financial reporting, advisory services and compliance management, Chartered Accountants are helping MSMEs understand the regulatory landscape, improve their financial statements, and access financing through the capital markets. The growing emphasis on startups and venture capital financing has opened new avenues for MSMEs to raise funds. As professionals, we must ensure that these entities adhere to proper financial practices, enhance their governance, and increase their credibility to attract investors. It is the growing need to provide access to funds to SMEs that there is a dedicated platform for SMEs in the stock market.

In the case of startups, the emergence of new-age financing mechanisms such Private Equity (PE), and Venture Capital (VC) has created a significant opportunity for entrepreneurs. The role of Chartered Accountants is crucial in these areas, especially when it comes to due diligence, business valuation and structuring investment deals. Additionally, the profession can guide startups funding mechanisms, helping them navigate the complexities of regulatory compliance, financial disclosures and investor communications.

The World Forum of Accountants – 2025

The World Forum of Accountants (WOFA) aspires to be a visionary and futuristic conclave, charting the future of the accounting profession in a rapidly evolving global landscape. Bringing together global accounting leaders, innovators, policy makers, and thought leaders, the forum will not only reflect on current trends but will build a blueprint for what lies ahead in the world of finance, technology, and sustainability.

The WOFA envisions championing the accountant's role in addressing global challenges. The forum will also delve into the future of education and skills, spotlighting the integration of emerging fields like Ethics, AI, and Sustainability into the accounting curriculum. It envisions a profession equipped not only to adapt to change but to lead it.

Be part of this visionary forum and expand your global network to connect, collaborate and shape the future.

ICAI Election 2024

The elections for the 26th Central Council and 25th Regional Council are scheduled to be held on 6th and 7th December, 2024. A total of 81 candidates are contesting for 32 seats in the Central Council, while 158 candidates are contesting for 64 positions in the Regional Councils. The elections are going to take place at 925 booths across India, catering to over 4,03,619 registered voters. Elections are not just a procedural activity; they are the cornerstone of our profession's governance and vision for the future. Your vote is your voice, and it holds the power to shape the Institute's direction. I urge members to actively participate and cast vote with a sense of commitment and responsibility towards the profession.

Thank you.
CA Rajendra Agrawal
Chairman
Sambalpur Branch of EIRC of ICAI

Accepting cash in business transactions – Know the limits

In India, managing cash transactions in business is crucial, as the government has imposed several restrictions and penalties to promote digital transactions and curb black money. Understanding these restrictions and adhering to them is vital to avoid hefty fines and penalties under the **Income Tax Act, 1961**. This article delves into the **limits on accepting cash in business transactions** and the consequences of non-compliance.

Key Provisions Governing Cash Transactions

The Income Tax Act imposes several limitations on cash transactions to ensure transparency and traceability. Below are the key provisions business owners need to be aware of:

1. Section 269ST – Limit on Receiving Cash Transactions

Section 269ST was introduced to limit high-value cash transactions. Under this section, businesses and individuals cannot accept cash of **Rs 2 lakhs or more**:

- ➔ In a single day, from a single person.
- ➔ For a single transaction or a series of transactions related to one event or occasion.

Penalty: If this rule is violated, the recipient will be liable to pay a **100% penalty** of the amount received in cash.

2. Section 269SS – Restriction on Accepting Loans and Deposits in Cash

Businesses cannot accept loans, deposits, or specified sums exceeding **Rs 20,000** in cash from any person. This section is applicable not just for business transactions but also for loans from friends, family, or other non-business parties.

Penalty: Any violation under Section 269SS attracts a **100% penalty** on the amount accepted in cash.

3. Section 269T – Restriction on Repayment of Loans and Deposits in Cash

Just like accepting loans, repaying loans, deposits, or advances exceeding **Rs 20,000** in cash is also prohibited under Section 269T. The aim is to maintain transparency and accountability in financial transactions.

The provisions of **Sections 269SS, 269ST, and 269T** do not apply to the transactions with the following:

- ➔ **The Government** (Central and State).
- ➔ **Any banking company**, post office savings bank, or co-operative bank.
- ➔ **Any corporation established by a Central, State, or Provincial Act**.
- ➔ **Any Government company**, as defined in Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013.

4. Section 40A(3) – Disallowance of Business Expenses Paid in Cash.

Under Section 40A(3), payments exceeding **Rs 10,000** made in cash towards a single expenditure (such as purchases, services, or payments) are **disallowed as a deduction** when computing taxable income. In the case of payments made to transporters, the limit is **Rs 35,000**.

Impact: Cash payments above these thresholds will be **disallowed** as business expenses, which could lead to higher taxable income and, consequently, more tax liability.

5. Second Proviso to Section 43(1) – Cash Purchases of Fixed Assets

When a business acquires fixed assets (like machinery, equipment, etc.) in cash exceeding **Rs10,000**, the depreciation claim on such assets is not allowed. This means that even though the business owns the asset, it cannot claim tax benefits in the form of depreciation.

Penalty: The penalty for violating Section 269T is also **100%** of the cash amount repaid.

6. Cash Donations and Contributions

Under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act, deductions for charitable donations are allowed only if the donations exceed **Rs 2,000** and are made by means other than cash (e.g., cheque, bank transfer). This rule aims to encourage transparency in charitable contributions.

Consequences of Violating Cash Transaction Limits

Failing to comply with the cash transaction limits can lead to significant financial repercussions. Key consequences include:

- ➔ **100% Penalty**: In the case of Section 269ST and Section 269SS/269T violations, the business will be penalized with 100% of the amount received or repaid in cash.

- ➔ **Increased Tax Liability**: Disallowed expenses under Section 40A(3) can increase your taxable income, resulting in higher tax payments.

- ➔ **Loss of Depreciation**: Businesses that purchase assets in cash will lose the benefit of claiming depreciation, increasing their overall tax burden.

Why the Restrictions?

The Indian government introduced these restrictions to curb the circulation of unaccounted money (black money), promote **digital payments**, and ensure transparency in the financial system. By limiting cash transactions, the tax authorities can better track business activities and tax compliance.

Best Practices for Businesses

To comply with these cash transaction restrictions, businesses should adopt the following best practices:

- ➔ **Digital Payments**: Encourage customers and suppliers to use digital modes of payment such as bank transfers, cheques, debit/credit cards, or UPI.

- **Maintain Proper Records**: Always maintain proper documentation for all transactions, whether cash or digital. Invoices, receipts, and bank statements should be well-organized.

- **Limit Cash Payments**: Where possible, avoid making large cash payments. Instead, opt for payments through banking channels.

- **Consult Professionals**: Engage with tax professionals or advisors to stay updated on tax laws and ensure compliance with cash transaction limits.

Understanding the cash transaction limits under the Income Tax Act is critical for businesses to avoid penalties and ensure proper tax compliance. With rising scrutiny on financial transparency and digitalization of the economy, businesses should adopt cashless payment methods and maintain accurate records of all financial transactions.
By adhering to the limits imposed under the **Income Tax Act**, businesses can ensure smooth operations, avoid unnecessary penalties, and contribute to a transparent and accountable financial ecosystem.

CA. Yogesh Agrawal

Government's U- Turn on Indexation: Navigating the New Indexation Landscape

Introduction:

The taxation of capital assets in India has long been influenced by various factors, including the tenure of ownership and inflation adjustments. One crucial aspect of capital asset taxation, especially in terms of long-term capital gains (LTCG), is the benefit of indexation. Indexation allows for the adjustment of the purchase price of an asset based on inflation indices, reducing the tax burden on long-term capital gains. However, the rules surrounding indexation have been complex and varied depending on asset types, ownership categories, and recent legislative changes.

Indexation and Its Impact on Taxation:

Indexation is a method that adjusts the cost of acquisition of a capital asset by considering inflation during the holding period. It uses the Cost Inflation Index (CII), a government-prescribed metric updated annually to reflect inflation levels in India. The formula for computing LTCG with indexation is:

$$\text{Indexed Cost of Acquisition} = \frac{\text{Cost of Acquisition X CII of Year of Sale}}{\text{CII of Year of Purchase}}$$

Indexation ensures that taxpayers are taxed on the real gain (adjusted for inflation) rather than the nominal gain. For instance, if a property was bought for Rs. 10 lakhs in 2010 and sold for Rs. 25 lakhs in 2024, indexation would allow the purchase price to be adjusted to reflect inflation, lowering the taxable gain.

Without indexation, the entire Rs. 15 lakh gain would be taxable, but with indexation, the tax liability would be considerably reduced as the adjusted purchase cost would be higher.

Recent Legislative Changes in Indexation Rules:

Prior to July 23, 2024, the benefit of indexation was available to all assessees, allowing them to adjust the purchase price of long-term capital assets, such as real estate, land, and securities, to account for inflation. However, this benefit was initially withdrawn through proposals made in the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2024.Ultimately, when the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024, was passed, it included certain changes that restored the option for indexation benefits to specific assessees who had acquired assets before July 23, 2024. These assessees could choose between paying a flat tax rate of 12.5% without indexation or 20% with indexation, allowing them to select the option that minimized their tax liabilities.

This change is beneficial for Resident Individual taxpayers and HUFs, allowing them to leverage the lower tax rate and maximize their post-tax returns. However, this benefit excludes entities such as firms, LLPs, and non-resident entities, who are still subject to different capital gains taxation rules without the same indexation relief.

Explanation of the Relevant Tax Provisions

The option for certain taxpayers to choose between paying tax at the rate of 20% with indexation or 12.5%without indexation arises from the combined reading of **Section 48** and **Section 112** of the Income Tax Act,1961, as amended by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024. It`s important to note that this option is specifically available only for resident individuals and Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs) and applies exclusively to long-term capital gains arising from the transfer of land, buildings, or both.

Section 48: Limitation on Indexation Post-July 23, 2024

Section 48 deals with the mode of computation of capital gains and includes provisions on how the "cost of acquisition" and "cost of any improvement" should be calculated. The second proviso to this section clearly states that the benefit of indexation, which allows the taxpayer to adjust the purchase price for inflation, shall only be available for transfers occurring before July 23, 2024. After this date, the provisions of indexation will no longer apply.

Relevant Extract from Section 48:

"Provided further that where long-term capital gain arises from the transfer (which takes place before the23rd day of July, 2024) of a long-term capital asset, other than capital gain arising to a non-resident from the transfer of shares in, or debentures of, an Indian company referred to in the first proviso, the provisions of clause (ii) shall have effect as if for the words `cost of acquisition` and `cost of any improvement`, the words `indexed cost of acquisition` and `indexed cost of any improvement` had respectively been substituted."

This means that post-July 23, 2024, the benefit of indexation contained under Section 48, is not available for any transfer, barring certain exceptions as provided under other sections of the Act.

Section 112: Tax Computation for Resident Individuals and HUFs

Section 112 outlines the tax rate applicable to long-term capital gains.

Relevant Extract from Section 112:

“112(1)(a) in the case of an individual or a Hindu undivided family, being a resident, -

(i) the amount of income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the amount of such long-term capital gains, had the total income as so reduced been his total income; and

(ii) the amount of income-tax calculated on such long-term capital gains, -

(A) at the rate of twenty per cent. for any transfer which takes place before the 23rd day of July, 2024; and

(B) at the rate of twelve and one-half per cent. for any transfer which takes place on or after the 23rd day of July, 2024:

Provided further that in the case of transfer of a long-term capital asset, being land or building or both, which is acquired before the 23rd day of July, 2024, where the income-tax computed under item (B) exceeds the income-tax computed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as they stood immediately before their amendment by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 2024, such excess shall be ignored;"

Combined Reading of Sections 48 and 112:

The second proviso of Section 48 unconditionally states that the benefit of indexation is only available for transfers occurring before July 23, 2024. After this date, the indexation benefit is generally not allowed.

However, **Section 112** introduces an exception for resident individuals and HUFs who acquired land, buildings, or both before July 23, 2024. Specifically, it provides that if these taxpayers choose the 12.5% tax rate and the resulting tax exceeds what would have been payable under the 20% rate with indexation, the excess tax will be waived. This effectively reintroduces the benefit of indexation for these specific taxpayers, despite the general rule in Section 48 that eliminates indexation post-July 23, 2024.

Practical Implication:

This combined reading means that while the general rule post-July 23, 2024, eliminates the option for indexation, resident individuals and HUFs who acquired land, buildings, or both before this date still have the opportunity to benefit from indexation under specific conditions. If applying the 12.5% rate without indexation results in a higher tax liability than applying the 20% rate with indexation, they are effectively allowed to choose the option that minimizes their tax liability, ensuring a fairer outcome.

Table summarizing the benefit of option is reproduced as under-

Criteria	**Details**	**Eligibility/Availability**
Eligible Taxpayers	Individuals	Eligible
	HUF's	Eligible
	Firms	Not Eligible
	LLP's	Not Eligible
	Companies	Not Eligible
	Non-Residents	Not Eligible
Criteria	**Details**	**Eligibility/ Availability**
Eligible Assests	Land	Eligible
	Building	Eligible
	Jewellery	Not Eligible
	Financial Instruments (e.g., stocks, bonds)	Not Eligible
	Other Movable Assets	Not Eligible
Purchase Date for Eligibility	Land and Buildings acquired before July 23, 2024	Eligible
	Assets acquired on or after July 23,2024	Not Eligible

Indexation Benefit	Taxation options: 20% with indexation or 12.5% without indexation	**Available** for eligible assets and taxpayers
Purpose of Restoration	To ease the tax burden on taxpayers for long-term capital gains	Increases complexity, requires careful evaluation by taxpayers

Benefits of Indexation:

Reduction in Taxable Gains: Indexation allows for a significant reduction in the taxable capital gains by adjusting the cost of acquisition and improvement based on the cost inflation index. This results in a more accurate representation of the real economic gain rather than the nominal increase in asset value.

Higher Post-Tax Returns: Taxpayers who use indexation typically enjoy higher post-tax returns, as their tax liability is based on a smaller capital gain after inflation adjustments. This benefit is especially crucial for high-value assets like real estate and securities held over long periods.

Encouragement for Long-Term Investment: The availability of indexation promotes long-term investments in capital assets by mitigating the effects of inflation. Taxpayers are incentivized to hold assets for the long term, ensuring they benefit from both capital appreciation and lower taxes due to indexation.

Challenges and Considerations:

Complexity in Calculations: While indexation offers tax savings, the process of calculating indexed costs can be complex. Taxpayers must track the year of purchase and sale, refer to the correct CII values for those years, and accurately compute the indexed cost. Errors in these calculations can lead to incorrect tax filings and potential penalties.

Exclusion of Certain Entities: The recent restoration of indexation benefits is limited to individual taxpayers and HUFs, leaving out firms, non-resident entities, and certain other categories. This creates a disparity in tax treatment among different taxpayer categories.

Changing Legislation: The frequent changes in tax laws and indexation rules make it challenging for taxpayers to stay updated and compliant. The restoration of indexation benefits in 2024, for instance, followed a period of uncertainty, and future legislative changes could further alter the tax landscape.

Lets understand this with the help of examples-

Scenario 1: Beneficial Use of the 12.5% Tax Rate Without Indexation

Example:

- Purchase Date: April 2012

- Purchase Price: Rs. 50 lakh

- Sale Date: August 2024

- Sale Price: Rs. 2 crore

Cost Inflation Index (CII): -

- CII for 2012: 200

-CII for 2024: 363

Indexed Cost Calculation:

Indexed Cost = Purchase Price × (CII of Sale Year / CII of Purchase Year)

= Rs. 50,00,000 × (363 / 200) = Rs. 90,75,000

Capital Gain with Indexation:

Capital Gain = Sale Price - Indexed Cost

= Rs. 2,00,00,000 - Rs.90,75,000 = Rs. 1,09,25,000

Capital Gains Tax with Indexation (20%):

Tax = Rs. 1,09,25,000 × 20% = Rs. 21,85,000

Capital Gain without Indexation:

Capital Gain = Sale Price - Purchase Price

= Rs. 2,00,00,000 - Rs. 50,00,000 = Rs. 1,50,00,000

Capital Gains Tax without Indexation (12.5%):

Tax = Rs. 1,50,00,000 × 12.5% = Rs. 18,75,000

Conclusion: The tax liability without indexation is Rs. 18,75,000, which is lower than the tax with indexation at Rs.21,85,000. Hence, the 12.5% tax rate without indexation is more beneficial in this scenario.

Scenario 2: Beneficial Use of the 20% Tax Rate With Indexation

Example:

- Purchase Date: April 2005

- Purchase Price: Rs. 30 lakh

- Sale Date: August 2024

- Sale Price: Rs. 1.5 crore

Cost Inflation Index (CII): -

- CII for 2005: 117

-CII for 2024: 363

Indexed Cost Calculation:

Indexed Cost = Purchase Price × (CII of Sale Year / CII of Purchase Year)

= Rs. 30,00,000 × (363 / 117) = Rs. 93,10,256.41

Capital Gain with Indexation:

Capital Gain = Sale Price - Indexed Cost

= Rs. 1,50,00,000 - Rs. 93,10,256.41 = Rs. 56,89,743.59

Capital Gains Tax with Indexation (20%):

Tax = Rs. 56,89,743.59 × 20% = Rs. 11,37,948.72

Capital Gain without Indexation:

Capital Gain = Sale Price - Purchase Price

= Rs. 1,50,00,000 - Rs. 30,00,000 = Rs. 1,20,00,000

Capital Gains Tax without Indexation (12.5%):

Tax = Rs. 1,20,00,000 × 12.5% = Rs. 15,00,000

Conclusion: The tax liability with indexation is Rs. 11,37,948.72, which is lower than the tax without indexation at Rs.15,00,000. Hence, the 20% tax rate with indexation is more beneficial in this scenario.

Thumb Rule for Decision-Making:

Short Holding Period (Less than 10-15 years):

The 12.5% tax without indexation is usually more beneficial, as inflation adjustments may not significantly reduce capital gains over shorter periods.

Long Holding Period (More than 15 years):

The 20% tax with indexation tends to be better due to significant inflation adjustments over time, which can substantially reduce the taxable capital gain.

Note: This is a broad conclusion and should not be used as an absolute indicator. The most beneficial tax option can vary depending on several factors, such as:

1) **Rate of Inflation:**

High inflation over a long period can make the indexation benefit more attractive, reducing the effective tax liability significantly.

2) **Nature of the Asset:**

Certain assets might appreciate faster than inflation, making the non-indexed lower tax rate more advantageous even for longer holding periods.

3)Future Income, Tax Bracket, and Surcharge Application:

If you anticipate moving into a higher tax bracket in the future, indexation may be more beneficial as it reduces the taxable gains, thus potentially lowering the overall tax burden. Additionally, opting for indexation could help in preventing the application of a surcharge or reducing the rate of surcharge, which is applicable on higher income brackets.

Conclusion:

The restoration of indexation benefits for long-term capital gains on certain capital assets represents a significant relief for individual taxpayers and HUFs, especially in the context of inflationary pressures. However, the complexity of the system and the exclusion of specific entities from these benefits highlight the ongoing challenges in India`s capital gains taxation framework.

CA. Komal Agrawal

Glimpses of Events, Celebrations and competition of November 2024

Career Counselling Program on 10.11.2024 at AIMS College, Sambalpur.

Career Counselling Program on 18.11.2024 at Nanakram Govt. High School, Sambalpur.

Career Counselling Program on 18.11.2024 at Lady Lewis Girls High School, Sambalpur.

Career Counselling on 19.11.2024 at CSB Zilla School, Sambalpur

जिला स्कूल में चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंसी को लेकर काउंसलिंग

संवाद सहयोगी, जागरण● संबलपुर : इंस्टीट्यूट आफ चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट्स ऑफ इंडिया (आइसीएआइ) के ईस्टर्न इंडिया रीजनल काउंसिल (ईआइआरसी) की संबलपुर शाखा की ओर से, स्थानीय चंद्रशेखर बेहेरा जिला स्कूल में कक्षा नौवीं और दसवीं के विद्यार्थियों के लिए चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंसी कोर्स के बारे में ज्ञान का प्रचार करने और स्कूल की परीक्षा पास करने के बाद उन्हें करियर विकल्प चुनने और इसका उनके भावी जीवन पर पड़ने वाले असर को लेकर करियर काउंसलिंग कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया। यह कार्यक्रम संबलपुर शाखा के चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट राजेंद्र अग्रवाल और परामर्शदाता चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंट नवीन कुमार तिवारी की अध्यक्षता में किया गया।

जिला स्कूल में इस कार्यक्रम के सफल आयोजन के लिए अनुमति देने के लिए शाखा की ओर से प्रिंसिपल लोकिता दास और स्कूल की सह संयोजक प्रज्ञाशिनी राऊत के प्रति आभार व्यक्त किया गया।

स्कूल की प्रिंसिपल को धन्यवाद देते नवीन तिवारी ● जागरण

Important Links and Announcements and Notifications of ICAI

[Observations of the candidates on the question papers of Chartered Accountants Final Examinations and Post Qualification Courses Examination - November- 2024 -(05-11-2024)]

[Re-Scheduling of Chartered Accountants Examination scheduled to be held on 13th November 2024 (Wednesday) at the Examination Centre(s) at Hazaribagh (Jharkhand), Jamshedpur (Jharkhand), Ranchi (Jharkhand), Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan).-(05-11-2024)]

[Announcement regarding Revised Criteria for classification of Non-company entities for applicability of Accounting Standards - (08-11-2024)]

[Advanced Integrated Course on Information Technology and Soft Skills (Advanced ICITSS) - Adv. Information Technology Test - Computer Based Mode (CBT) – Dec 2024, Jan-Feb-Mar 2025 - (11-11-2024)]

[Success at CA Exam - Series I starting from 29th November 2024 & Series II from 20th December 2024 for CA Intermediate Students appearing in January 2025 Examinations - (12-11-2024)]

[Mock Test Papers Series - I & Series II for CA Intermediate Students appearing in January 2025 Examinations - (12-11-2024)]

[Inviting nomination for 18th ICAI Awards for Members in Industry and Business - (13-11-2024)]

[Success at CA Exam - Series I starting from 26th December 2024 & Series II starting from 6th January 2025 for CA. Foundation students appearing in January 2025 Examinations - (13-11-2024)]

[Mock Test Papers Series – I & Series II for Students appearing in CA Foundation January 2025 Examinations - (13-11-2024)]

[Karnataka High Court restrains Bengaluru-based Institute of Chartered Tax Practitioners India from enrolling candidates for its courses. - (17-11-2024)]

Reschedulement of Chartered Accountants Examination, January-2025 - (25-11-2024)

Merit List of the Information Systems Audit [ISA] Assessment Test held in July 2023 declared. - (26-11-2024)