



THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(Set up by an Act of Parliament)

ICAI NAGPUR BRANCH (WIRC)

**MONTHLY E-NEWSLETTER
SPECIAL EDITION ON CO-OPERATIVE SECTOR
APRIL 2025**



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Chairman's Message



Dear Professional Colleagues,

Greetings!

As we step into a new financial year with renewed vigor and purpose, I am delighted to present to you the April edition of our branch newsletter. This month's edition has been thoughtfully curated with a central focus on the **Cooperative Sector**, a domain that continues to play a pivotal role in India's grassroots economic structure and financial inclusivity.

The cooperative movement, with its rich legacy and community-centric ethos, is witnessing a renewed thrust from policy-makers and regulators alike. As professionals, it is imperative for us to stay ahead of the curve, adapt to the evolving regulatory landscape, and continue to contribute meaningfully to the governance, transparency, and financial health of these institutions.

In this edition, we are privileged to feature insightful articles by **CA Aniruddha Ghude** and **CA Tusharkanti Dable**, who have delved deep into the operational and compliance intricacies of the cooperative sector. Their perspectives not only shed light on current practices but also highlight emerging opportunities for the profession.

Further, the newsletter includes a valuable analysis of **recent judicial judgments** relevant to our profession, contributed by **CA Preetam Batra** and **CA Pranav Ashtikar**.

We also bring to you a summary of the **recent publications of ICAI**, along with an update on **significant regulatory developments**, meticulously compiled by **CA Rishi Loya**. These updates are crucial for practitioners and industry professionals alike, given the dynamic nature of financial regulations and governance standards.

As always, our endeavour through this publication is to empower our members with relevant, timely, and actionable knowledge. I encourage each one of you to not only read but actively engage, contribute, and provide feedback so we can continue to make this newsletter more impactful.

In conclusion, let us continue to uphold the highest standards of professional integrity, adapt to emerging domains, and play our part in the nation-building process. I wish you all a successful and enriching year ahead.

With warm regards,
CA Dinesh Rathi
Chairman
ICAI Nagpur Branch (WIRC)

Joint Editor's Message



Dear Esteemed Members,

A new financial year brings with it a renewed sense of purpose, fresh targets, and an opportunity to realign our goals—both professionally and personally. April is not just a calendar reset, but a time for reflection on the year gone by and preparation for the journey ahead.

For us Chartered Accountants, it signals the start of a new season, evolving compliance requirements, and renewed opportunities to add value to businesses and society. It is also a good time to invest in upgrading our skills, embracing emerging technologies, and staying attuned to the changing professional landscape.

Through this newsletter, we aim to keep you connected with important updates, technical resources, and happenings at our branch. I encourage members to actively participate—by contributing articles, ideas, or simply by engaging with the content we share.

I remain thankful to our Chairman and the Managing Committee for their vision and support, which continue to steer the branch in a progressive direction. Let us step into this new financial year with energy, ethics, and excellence.

Warm regards,
CA. Rishi Loya
Joint Editor



Dear Members,

As we welcome the **month of April**, we also step into a **new financial year**—a time for renewed focus, compliance readiness, and professional goal-setting. April has brought several important updates:

- Key provisions of the **Finance Act 2025** have come into effect, with implications for taxation, MSMEs, and digital transactions.
- The **Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA)** has notified new requirements related to **CSR reporting** and **beneficial ownership disclosures**.
- The **ICAI** has released exposure drafts and regulatory announcements relevant for statutory auditors and students preparing for upcoming exams.
- Rising awareness around the **Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act** reminds us of our responsibility to handle client and financial data securely.

As professionals and aspiring CAs, this is the ideal time to **review our learning plans, update ourselves with key changes**, and recommit to ethical, tech-enabled practices.

To students—make the most of this academic phase by deepening your understanding and staying consistent. To members—let us continue to uphold trust and integrity, while guiding businesses through evolving regulations.

Wishing you all a productive and insightful start to FY 2025–26.

Warm regards,
CA Vidhi Kapadia
Joint Editor
ICAI Nagpur Branch (WIRC)

Professional Enrichment



Circulars, Prudential Norms and audit points to be considered during audit of Co-operative Bank

CA. Tusharkanti Dable

1. Master Direction on Financial Statements - Presentation and Disclosures 20 March 2025
2. For Calculation of CRAR Please Check circular dated 1 April 2025 (Point No 5.2)Weightage to Investment GSec advised to increase to 5.
3. Review of Priority Sector Lending (PSL) Target – Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs)Circular dated 24 March 2025
4. Review and rationalization of prudential norms - UCBs Circular Dated 24 Feb 2025(Revise limit for advances ,revise the definition of small value loans as loans of value not more than ₹25 lakh or 0.4 per cent of their Tier I capital, whichever is higher, subject to a ceiling of ₹3 crore per borrower and Builder Finance)
5. Amendment to the Master Direction - Know Your Customer (KYC) Direction, 2016Circular dated 6 Nov 2024.
6. Guidelines on treatment of Dividend Equalisation Fund (DEF)- Primary (Urban) Co-operative Banks (UCBs)Circular Dated 30 July 2024
7. Master Circular- Income Recognition, Asset Classification, Provisioning and Other Related Matters - UCBs April 1 2025
8. Audit should be completed before 30 June unless RBI Advised.
9. Master Circular - Management of Advances - UCBs April 1 2025.
10. Accounting Standards implementation.
12. Provision for ,Income Tax, GST, IDR, IFR, BDDR, Special Provisions under income tax act,Amortisation.
13. GST RCM on rent of branch and Provision for corporation tax.
14. TDS On Provision wherever required.

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International Year of Cooperatives 2025 : Concept, Developments and Relevance for Viksit Bharat 2047

CA. Rahul Sharma

Why there is Need for Discussion:

The United Nations General Assembly on 24th June 2024 declared 2025 as the International Year of Cooperatives (IYC2025), which will be celebrated under the theme "Cooperatives build a better world". This theme highlights the enduring global impact of cooperatives and emphasizes that the cooperative model is an important solution to tackle various global challenges. Additionally, it underlines the critical role of cooperatives in advancing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. In its resolution, the UN General Assembly recommended ways to celebrate this year and encouraged all UN member states, the UN system and relevant stakeholders to take advantage of this event to promote the contribution of cooperatives to social and economic development. calls for consideration of the establishment of national committees for preparation. "The decision taken by the General Assembly could not have been premature. The innovative contribution of cooperatives to sustainable development will be critical to accelerate progress in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals as we approach 2030," said Li Junhua, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. "The second International Year of Cooperatives will be an opportunity for all stakeholders to mobilize to support and expand cooperatives everywhere,

thereby strengthening their contribution to a better world." The soft launch of IYC2025 will take place on 9 July 2024 during the UN High-Level Political Forum at UN Headquarters in New York. This hybrid event will be organized by the Committee for the Promotion and Advancement of Cooperatives (COPAC) in collaboration with the Permanent Mission of Mongolia to the United Nations. Organizers will unveil IYC2025. The event, which will include the theme, program roadmap and communication materials, will also mark International Cooperative Day, which is celebrated globally on the first Saturday of July every year. This year it will be celebrated on 05th July 2025. 2025 has been declared the International Year of Cooperatives by the United Nations. In addition, 2025 has also been declared the International Year of Quantum Science and Technology and the International Year of Peace and Trust.

The main objectives of IYC25 include:

- 1) Governments should create a conducive environment for cooperatives
- 2) Cooperatives should promote public awareness, develop new leaders and leverage cooperation
- 3) Institutions and development agencies should promote cooperatives through education, capacity building and facilitating international cooperation
- 4) The public should understand the cooperative identity and support cooperative initiatives



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The United Nations General Assembly declared the first International Year of Cooperatives in 2012 and called for highlighting the contribution of cooperatives to socio-economic development, in particular their impact on poverty reduction, job creation and social integration. Cooperative organizations around the world celebrated the opening ceremony under the theme Cooperative Enterprises Build a Better World to encourage the growth and establishment of cooperatives around the world.

Cooperative Builds a better world :

The aim of the cooperative movement is to free farmers, laborers, craftsmen, small businessmen and the general public engaged in productive activities at various levels from the exploitation of middlemen, encourage their collective economic activities based on mutual cooperation, and ensure their economic, social and cultural development. To provide them a fair price for their labor and produce. Along with this, quality products are to be made available to consumers at reasonable prices and through this, exploitation free, self-reliant and strong economic and social system is to be created so that all-round progress of the state can be ensured.

Since long development has been proved meaningless until it reaches to the bottom of the society and cooperative is one such medium which can reduce and eliminate economic and social inequalities. Without welfare of citizens of a nation at large development of few is considered undesirable situation of the society by politicians, reformers and dynamic economists as well. Being torch bearers of the Indian economy we as an accountants must dream and appreciate the world with economic and social equality. **Industries and Businesses in the form of Cooperatives have always provided solutions to the most typical problems faced by governments in particular and societies in general.**

The Seven Cooperative Principles:

These principles, recognized internationally, guide the operations and governance of cooperative organiza-

tions worldwide. They include:

- **Voluntary and Open Membership:** Cooperatives are open to all individuals who can utilize their services and are willing to accept the responsibilities of membership, without gender, social, racial, political, or religious discrimination.
- **Democratic Member Control:** Cooperatives are democratic organizations controlled by their members, who actively participate in setting policies and making decisions. Each member typically has one vote, regardless of their economic contribution.
- **Members' Economic Participation:** Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their cooperative. At least part of that capital is usually the common property of the cooperative.
- **Autonomy and Independence:** Cooperatives are autonomous, self-help organizations controlled by their members. If they enter into agreements with other organizations or raise capital from external sources, they do so on terms that ensure democratic control by their members and maintain their cooperative autonomy.
- **Education, Training, and Information:** Cooperatives provide education and training for their members, elected representatives, managers, and employees so they can contribute effectively to the development of their cooperatives. They also inform the general public – particularly young people and opinion leaders – about the nature and benefits of cooperation.
- **Cooperation among Cooperatives:** Cooperatives serve their members most effectively and strengthen the cooperative movement by working together through local, national, regional, and international structures.
- **Concern for Community:**

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Cooperatives work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies approved by their members.

- **Cooperatives** are built on a **foundation of values** that include:
 - **Self-help and self-responsibility:** Members take initiative to improve their own situations and are accountable for their actions.
 - **Equality and equity:** All members are treated fairly and have equal opportunities.
 - **Solidarity:** Members support each other and work together for the common good.
 - **Honesty, openness, social responsibility, and caring for others:** These ethical values guide the cooperative's interactions with its members and the wider community.
- **Corporate Governance pillars for Cooperative:**
 - **Teaming:**
Effective collaboration and teamwork among all stakeholders (members, board, management, and staff).
 - **Accountable Empowerment:**
Empowering individuals while holding them accountable for their actions and decisions.
 - **Democracy:**
Ensuring democratic principles and practices are followed in all aspects of the cooperative's operations.
 - **Strategic Leadership:**
Providing clear direction, purpose, and vision for the cooperative's future.

Cooperative Movement in India (History and Later Developments):

Even before formal cooperative structures came into being through the passing of a law, the practice of the concept of cooperation and cooperative activities were prevalent in several parts of India. Village communities collectively creating permanent assets like village tanks or village forests called Devarai or Vanarai was fairly common. Similarly, instances of

pooling of resources by groups, like foodgrains after harvest to lend to needy members of the group before the next harvest, or collecting small contributions in cash at regular intervals to lend to members of the group viz., Chit Funds, impounded water by putting up bunds and agreed to ensure equitable distribution of water, as well as harvesting were yearly partnerships of peasants to cultivate jointly, and distribute the harvested produce in proportion to the labour and bullock power contributed by their partners, were similar instances of cooperation.

Taking cognizance of these developments and to provide a legal basis for cooperative societies, the **Edward Law Committee** with Mr. Nicholson as one of the members was appointed by the Government to examine and recommend a course of action. The **Cooperative Societies Bill, based on the recommendations of this Committee, was enacted on 25th March, 1904**. As its name suggests, the Cooperative Credit Societies Act was restricted to credit cooperatives. By 1911, there were 5,300 societies in existence with a membership of over 3 lakhs. The first few cooperative societies registered in India under the 1904 Act in the first 5-6 years are as follows: Rajahauli Village Bank, Jorhat, Jorhat Cooperative Town Bank and Charigaon Village Bank, Jorhat, Assam (1904)etc.

With the developments in terms of growth in the number of cooperatives, far exceeding anticipation, the **Cooperative Societies Act of 1912 became a necessity** and cooperatives could be organized under this Act for providing non-credit services to their members. **The Act also provided for Federations of cooperatives.** With this enactment, in the credit sector, urban cooperative banks converted themselves into Central Cooperative Banks with primary cooperatives and individuals as their members. Similarly, non-credit activities were also cooperatively organized such as purchase and sales unions, marketing societies, and in the non-agricultural sector, cooperatives of handloom weavers and other artisans. **MacLagen Committee on Cooperation (1914)** The Banking Crisis and the First World War both affected the growth of cooperatives. Although member deposits in cooperatives increased sharply,

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the war affected the export and prices of cash crops adversely, resulting in increased over-dues of loans of primary agricultural societies. To take stock of the situation, in **October, 1914 a Committee on Cooperation under Sir Edward Maclagen was appointed by the Government**, in October 1914, to study the state. It recommended building up a strong three-tier structure in every province with primaries at the base, the Central Cooperative Banks at the middle tier and the Provincial Cooperative Bank at the apex, basically to provide short-term and medium-term finance. Considerable emphasis was laid on ensuring the cooperative character of these institutions and training and member education, including training of the Registrar and his staff. In 1919, with the passing of the Reforms Act, Cooperation as a subject was transferred to the provinces. The Bombay Cooperative Societies Act of 1925, the first provincial Act to be passed, among others, introduced the principle of one-man one-vote.

Pre Independence Development : In 1946, inspired by Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel and led by Shri Morarji Desai and Shri Tribhuvan Das Patel, the milk producers of Khera District of Gujarat went on a fifteen day strike. Their refusal to supply milk forced the Bombay Government to withdraw its order granting monopoly procurement rights to Polson, a private dairy. History was made when two Primary Village Milk Producer Societies were registered in October 1946. Soon after on 14th December 1946, the Khera District Cooperative Milk Producers Milk Union known as Amul was registered.

Post Independence Developments: After India attained Independence in 1947, cooperative development received a boost, with cooperatives being given a vital role in the various plans formulated by the Planning Commission.

The First Five Year Plan (1951-56), outlined in detail the vision of the cooperative movement in India and the rationale for emphasizing cooperatives and panchayats as preferred organizations for economic and political development. The Plan emphasized the adoption of the cooperative method of organization

to cover all aspects of community development. It provided for setting up of urban cooperative banks, industrial cooperatives of workers, consumer cooperatives, housing cooperatives, diffusion of knowledge through cooperative training and education and recommended that every government department follow the policy of building up cooperatives.

The Second Five-Year Plan (1956) aimed at enabling cooperatives to increasingly become the principal basis for organization of economic activity. The Plan drew up programmes of cooperative development based on the recommendations of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee (AIRCS).

The Third Five Year Plan (1961)- the principal basis of organization in branches of economic life, notably agriculture, minor irrigation, small industries and processing, marketing, distribution, rural electrification, housing and construction and provision of essential amenities for local communities. **Even the medium and large industrie can be established in cooperative format.**

The Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-1974) gave high priority to the re-organization of cooperatives to make cooperative short-term and medium-term structure viable. It also made necessary provisions to provide cooperatives with management subsidy and share capital contribution, as well as for the rehabilitation of Central Cooperative Banks. It also emphasized the need to orient policies in favour of small cultivators.

The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979) took note of the high level of over-dues. In its recommended strategy for cooperative development, the correction of regional imbalances and reorienting the cooperatives towards the under-privileged was to receive special attention.

The Sixth Five Year Plan (1979-1985) also emphasized the importance of cooperative efforts being more systematically directed towards ameliorating the economic conditions of the rural poor. The Plan



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recommended steps for re-organizing Primary Agricultural Credit Societies into strong and viable multi-purpose units.

The Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990) pointed out that while there had been all round progress in credit, poor recovery of loans and high level of overdue were matters of concern. The Plan recommended amongst others development of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies as multiple viable units; realignment of policies and procedures to expand flow of credit and ensure inputs and services particularly to weaker sections; special programmes for the North Eastern Region; strengthening of consumer cooperative movement in urban as well as rural areas and promoting professional management.

Model Cooperatives Act, 1990: In 1990, an Expert Committee, under the chairmanship of Choudhary Brahm Perkash, was appointed by the Planning Commission to make a rapid review of the broad status of the cooperative movement, suggest future directions and finalize a Model Cooperatives Act. The Committee submitted its report in 1991. Since cooperation is a State subject and each State has its own cooperative legislation covering cooperatives whose membership is confined to the State, the report of the Committee, along with a draft Model Cooperative Law, was circulated to all State Governments for their consideration and adoption at State level.

Parallel Cooperative Legislation From the Ninth Plan (1997-2002) onwards, there has been no specific mention about cooperatives as a part of the Plan. Since **Cooperation is a State subject** and recognizing the difficulties in having the existing State Cooperative Acts amended on the lines of the Model Cooperatives Act, a section of cooperators and civil society initiated action to put in place Parallel Cooperative Legislation for self-reliant cooperatives. **Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002** The Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, enacted in 1984, was modified in 2002, in keeping with the spirit of the Model Cooperatives Act. Unlike the State Laws, which remained as a parallel legislation to co-exist with the

earlier laws, the MSCS Act, 2002 replaced the earlier Act of 1984.

National Cooperative Policy (2002) In 2002, the Government of India enunciated a National Cooperative Policy. The objective of the Policy is to facilitate an all-round development of cooperatives in the country. The policy promises to provide cooperatives with the necessary support, encouragement and assistance, to ensure their functioning as autonomous, self-reliant and democratically managed institutions, accountable to their members, and making a significant contribution to the national economy.

Task Force on Revival of Cooperative Credit Institutions : To nurse the rural cooperative credit system back to health, to ensure that the rural credit doubled over three years and that the coverage of small and marginal farmers by institutional lending was expanded substantially, the Government of India in August 2004 set up a Task Force to suggest an action plan for reviving rural cooperative credit institutions and legal measures necessary for facilitating this process. The Task Force, chaired by Prof. A. Vaidyanathan, recommended that any financial restructuring which did not address the root causes of the weaknesses of the system would not result in its sustained revival and would require legal measures.

Objectives of Viksit Bharat 2047 for which Cooperative Movement is the only assurance : As we all know the primary goal of Developed India is to transform India into a developed nation by 2047. But to achieve this status of developed nation government has charted a roadmap in which cooperative movement has a key role to play. On strategy front Cooperatives can contribute substantially like expanding social welfare schemes, promoting economic growth, promoting sustainable development and increasing both ease of living.

Following mile stones of Viksit Bharat needs cooperative movement backing for their achievement:

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Zero Poverty

The goal of zero poverty can be achieved in a developed India 2047 through a multi-pronged approach towards empowering the underprivileged and promoting inclusive growth.

Farmer Welfare

The government can lay emphasis on development of

Agriculture Societies or Farmer Societies for this end.

Housing for All : Cooperative movement can contribute to some extent here also.

Affordability of quality care and medicines.

Always Cooperative Medicines made available at Government Hospitals was a great value addition to

INVITATION FOR ARTICLES FOR NEWSLETTER

"The pen is mightier than the sword"
by Glancey Jonathan

The Newsletter Committee of Nagpur Branch of WIRC of ICAI is inviting articles for its Newsletter.

Submission Guidelines: The articles have to be submitted by the 5th of the month to the following email-id : [nagpur@icai.org]. There is a strict plagiarism check and the articles which are not adhering to the prescribed standards are not published in the newsletter. Illustrations are strongly encouraged to illustrate and emphasize your message. Article can be written by one person or jointly but not more than 2 on a single article. A passport size picture of the writer/ writers should be attached with the article along with their Name and Email ID.

We welcome your efforts and hope you would make the best use of the open platform.

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Housing Cooperative Societies in Nagpur & Vidarbha: Audit Aspects and Practice Opportunities for Chartered Accountants

CA Aniruddha Avinash Ghude

Executive Summary

The housing cooperative society sector in Nagpur and the broader Vidarbha region has witnessed remarkable growth over the past decade, driven by urbanization, infrastructure development, and government housing initiatives. This article explores the key audit requirements for cooperative housing societies and highlights significant practice opportunities for Chartered Accountants in this specialized domain.

The Growth Story: Housing Cooperative Societies in Nagpur & Vidarbha

The housing cooperative movement in Nagpur has evolved significantly over the decades, with societies becoming the backbone of organized residential communities in the region.

Growth Timeline of Registered Housing Societies in Nagpur



Period	Number of New Registrations	Cumulative Total	Key Development Factors
Pre-1980	120	120	Initial cooperative movement
1981-2000	495	615	Urban expansion, post-liberalization growth
2001-2015	1,005	1,620	Housing finance availability, suburban development
2016-2025	1,530	3,150	Smart City initiatives, metro connectivity, post-pandemic demand

Source: Analysis based on data from Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Nagpur Division and Maharashtra Economic Survey

Current Landscape of Housing Societies

Nagpur's housing cooperative ecosystem includes:

- Tenant Ownership Housing Societies:** Where members own individual flats
- Tenant Co-Partnership Housing Societies:** Where society owns the property and allots to members
- Group Housing Societies:** Developing plots for members to construct homes
- Composite Housing Societies:** Combination of multiple housing types

Audit Requirements and Regulatory Framework for Housing Societies

Comprehensive Regulatory Framework

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Housing cooperative societies in Maharashtra operate under a multi-layered regulatory structure:

- 1. Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960 (MCS Act):** The primary legislation governing all cooperative societies
- 2. Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Rules, 1961:** Detailed procedural regulations
- 3. Bye-laws of Individual Societies:** Society-specific rules
- 4. Housing Manual:** Guidelines issued by the Cooperative Department
- 5. Income Tax Act Provisions:** Section related to Housing Societies (property-related deductions), TDS requirements under Section 194C/194J
- 6. GST Implications:** For societies with turnover exceeding ₹20 lakhs, maintenance charges over ₹7,500 per month
- 7. Municipal Authority Regulations:** Property tax compliance, building maintenance standards

Statutory Audit Requirements for Housing Societies

Under Section 81 of the MCS Act, every cooperative housing society must undergo a mandatory annual audit. Key requirements include:

Audit Requirement	Statutory Basis	Key Verification Points
Annual Financial Audit	Sec. 81, MCS Act	Proper books of accounts, fund utilization, reserve allocations
Special Audit	Sec. 83, MCS Act	On request of members or registrar for specific investigations
Re-audit	Sec. 81(6), MCS Act	When directed by Registrar to address deficiencies
Financial Statement Certification	Form N-2, MCS Rules	True and fair view certification, compliance with standards
Compliance Certification	Form N-3, MCS Rules	Adherence to provisions of the Act, Rules, and Bye-laws

Depth and Scope of Housing Society Audits

The comprehensive audit of a housing society extends beyond financial statement verification:

Audit Focus Area	Specific Requirements	CA Opportunity Level
Financial Audit	Income & expenditure verification, balance sheet accuracy	High
Compliance Verification	Adherence to bye-laws, regulatory filings	Very High
Sinking Fund Management	Adequacy of provisions, proper utilization	High
Repair & Maintenance Fund	Collection verification, expenditure authorization	High
Tax Compliance	Property tax, income tax, GST, and TDS adherence	Very High

Practice Opportunities for Chartered Accountants in Housing Society Sector

Core Service Offerings for Housing Societies

The unique characteristics of the housing cooperative sector present several specialized service opportunities for Chartered Accountants:

1. Comprehensive Audit Services

- Statutory Annual Audit:** As required under Section 81 of the MCS Act
- Special Purpose Audits:** For specific investigations or disputes
- Sinking Fund & Repair Fund Audit:** Specialized examination of these critical reserves
- GST Audit:** For societies with taxable income streams
- Transfer Audit:** When management committees change

2. Compliance Management Services

- Bye-law Registration & Amendment:** Assistance with drafting and registration
- Annual Returns Filing:** With Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies

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- Regulatory Representation:** Before Cooperative Department authorities
- Compliance Calendar Management:** Ensuring timely filings and renewals

3. Financial Management Advisory

- Budgeting & Financial Planning:** Annual budget preparation and variance analysis
- Fund Management Strategy:** Optimizing returns on sinking fund investments
- Maintenance Charge Determination:** Scientific calculation of maintenance charges
- Defaulter Management Systems:** Strategies for recovery of dues

4. Tax Advisory Services

- Property Tax Optimization:** Assessment verification and objection filing
- Income Tax Return Filing:** For society income and TDS compliance
- GST Registration & Compliance:** For societies exceeding threshold limits
- TDS Compliance Management:** On contractor and professional payments

Client Segments and Their Specific Requirements

Society Segment	Key Requirements	Engagement Potential	Number in Nagpur Region
Premium High-rise Societies (>100 flats)	Comprehensive compliance, fund management, GST	₹75,000-₹1.5 lakh annually	~150 societies
Mid-sized Apartment Societies (30-100 flats)	Statutory audits, tax filings, budgeting	₹40,000-₹75,000 annually	~850 societies

Small Apartment Societies (<30 flats)	Basic statutory compliance, accounting systems	₹20,000-₹40,000 annually	~1,200 societies
Row House/Bungalow Societies	Limited compliance needs, property management	₹15,000-₹30,000 annually	~750 societies
Commercial/Industrial Societies	Complex GST structures, higher value transactions	₹50,000-₹1 lakh annually	~200 societies

Source: Estimated based on Registrar of Cooperative Societies data and market analysis

Statutory Compliance Calendar for Housing Cooperative Societies – Maharashtra

Quarterly Compliance Schedule

Quarter	Month	Key Compliance Requirements
Q1	April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize annual budget File Q4 TDS returns (by 30th)
	May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close books for previous FY Appoint auditor File GST Annual Return
	June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct statutory audit Issue Q2 maintenance bills File Income Tax Return
Q2	July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> File Q1 TDS returns (by 31st) Submit audited financials File Form VII
	August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct Annual General Meeting (AGM) Approve audited accounts Adopt annual budget Conduct elections (if due)
	September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue Q3 maintenance bills Update member register
Q3	October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> File Q2 TDS returns (by 31st) Conduct fire safety audit
	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct half-yearly budget review Review investments in sinking fund
	December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issue Q4 maintenance bills Perform year-end reconciliation
Q4	January	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> File Q3 TDS returns (by 31st) Prepare draft budget
	February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare for year-end closing Review outstanding dues
	March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalize budget for next year Complete pending statutory filings

Additional Periodic Requirements

Frequency	Compliance Requirements
Triennial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structural audit (for buildings >15 years old) Review and revise bye-laws if needed
As Required	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report member changes (within 30 days) Report committee changes (within 15 days)

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Real-World Case Study: Housing Society Financial Turnaround

Scenario: Housing Society X (150+ flats in Nagpur) faced severe financial challenges with ₹35 lakhs in defaulted payments, depleted reserves (₹8 lakhs sinking fund), and compliance issues.

CA Firm Y's Intervention:

- Conducted forensic analysis of 5-year financials
- Restructured maintenance charge methodology
- Implemented defaulter management system
- Developed sinking fund investment strategy
- Addressed compliance gaps
- Created financial operations manual

Results (18-Month Period):

- Recovered ₹32 lakhs from defaulters
- Increased sinking fund to ₹45 lakhs
- Realized ₹4.5 lakhs in annual savings
- Achieved 100% regulatory compliance
- Enhanced member trust through transparency
- Completed digital transformation of financial processes

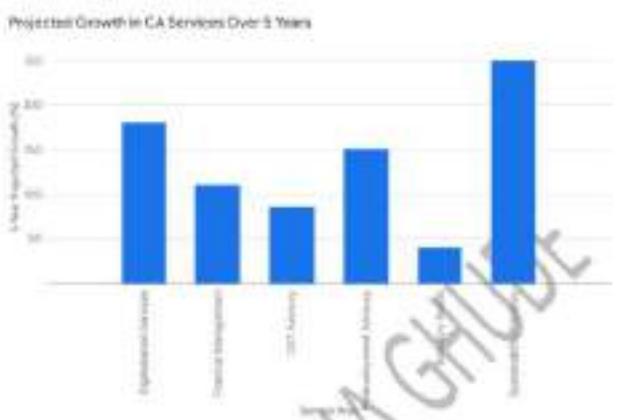
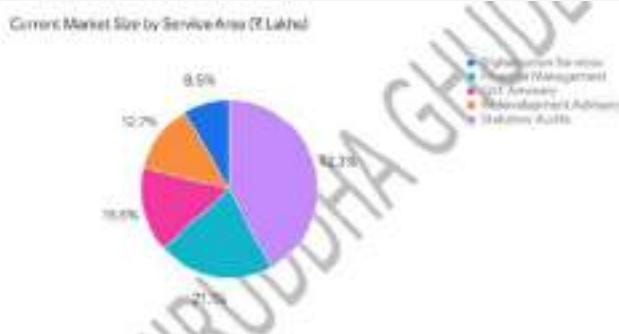
Conclusion: This case demonstrates how specialized CA expertise can transform housing society finances through systematic intervention, establishing sustainable governance while resolving immediate financial crises.

Future Outlook and Emerging Opportunities in Housing Society Services

Evolving Service Areas for CAs

The housing cooperative society sector is evolving rapidly, creating new specialized service opportunities:

- Digital Transformation Services:** Guiding societies in adopting digital platforms
- Society Restructuring and Redevelopment:** Financial modeling, member interest protection
- Dispute Resolution Specialization:** Mediating financial disputes among society members
- Asset Monetization Advisory:** Helping societies maximize returns from common areas Growth Projections for Housing Society Services (2025-2030)



Professional Enrichment

Service Area	Current Market Size (₹ Lakhs)	5-Year Projected Growth	Growth Drivers
Statutory Audits	600	40%	Increasing compliance enforcement
GST Advisory	220	85%	More societies crossing threshold limits
Financial Management	300	110%	Professionalization of society management
Digitalization Services	120	180%	Technology adoption by societies
Redevelopment Advisory	180	150%	Aging housing stock needing renewal

Source: Projections based on housing society growth trends and service adoption patterns

Conclusion: The Road Ahead for CAs in Housing Society Practice

The housing cooperative society sector in Nagpur and Vidarbha presents a compelling opportunity for Chartered Accountants to develop specialized, sustainable practices. With over 3,150 registered societies and growing, this sector offers a stable client base requiring consistent professional services.

The practice potential is particularly attractive for several reasons:

- 1. Recurring Revenue Model:** Annual statutory requirements create predictable engagement cycles

- 2. Limited Competition:** Relatively few CAs have developed specialized expertise in this niche
- 3. Higher Value Retention:** Societies typically maintain long-term relationships with trusted advisors
- 4. Service Expansion Potential:** Initial audit relationships naturally expand into broader advisory services

For practicing CAs in Nagpur looking to either enter practice or expand their existing portfolio, housing society services offer an ideal combination of steady growth, professional development, and community impact.

References and Further Reading

1. Maharashtra Cooperative Societies Act, 1960 and Rules, 1961
2. Housing Manual published by Maharashtra Cooperative Department
3. ICAI Guidance Note on Audit of Cooperative Societies
4. Nagpur District Cooperative Housing Federation Annual Reports
5. GST Notifications Relevant to Cooperative Housing Societies (Notification No. 12/2017)

Case Laws - From Judges Pen contributed by CA. Pranav Ashtikar



CA. Pranav Ashtikar

No reassessment to disallow interest deduction u/s 80P if same was investigated during assessment: HC

INCOME TAX : Where reopening notice was issued on ground that assessee had claimed deduction under section 80P and had not deducted TDS on interest payment to depositors, since issue of deduction under section 80P and disallowance for non-deduction of TDS had been examined during course of original assessment proceedings, reopening notice was not valid

Section 80P, read with sections 40(a)(ia) and 147, of the Income-tax Act, 1961 - Deductions - Income of co-operative societies (Reassessment) - Assessment year 2014-15 - Assessee was a co-operative bank - An assessment order under

section 143(3) was passed - After four years, a reopening notice was issued on ground that assessee had claimed deduction under section 80P and had not deducted TDS on interest payment to depositors - Whether since there was no allegation of failure on part of assessee to fully and truly disclose all material facts necessary for assessment and issue of deduction under section 80P and disallowance for non-deduction of TDS had been examined during course of original assessment proceedings, reopening notice was not valid - Held, yes

Prithvi Apartments Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. vs. Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax [2025] 174 taxmann.com 654 (Bombay)[21-04-2025]

Case Laws - From Judges Pen contributed by CA. Pranav Ashtikar



CA. Pranav Ashtikar

ITAT: Clarifies principle of mutuality for Co-operative Societies; Holds member contributions not taxable[TS-624-ITAT-2025(Mum)]

Mumbai ITAT deletes the addition of surplus of Rs 8.05 Lakhs observing that the excess income of cooperative society i.e., the surplus after meeting various expenses of the society, falls under the principle of mutuality and is therefore not liable to tax under the Statute; ITAT emphasizes that "...essence of the doctrine of mutuality lies in the principle that what is returned is what a member contributes"; ITAT notes that co-operative societies are taxable entities and falls under the category of an Association of Persons (AOP) which is a group of individuals (whether incorporated or not) who come together with a common purpose and have a legal entity; Outlines that under Co-operative Societies Act, housing societies are granted a separate legal existence and not all income earned by housing societies

are taxable; Highlights that provision of Section 80P provides rules for deduction in respect of income of co-operative societies; Observes that while housing societies have multiple sources of income that bring finances, not all their earnings are taxable; States that housing societies's income can be divided into two categories (i) income that comes from the members, and (ii) income which comes from non-members; Emphasizes that the main source of housing society's income is pulling together of member's financial contributions to pay for the services and amenities provided to its members; Observes that a person cannot trade with himself i.e. he cannot make a taxable profit by dealing with himself; Articulates that all expenses paid by members towards a common fund cannot be considered as income of any person:ITAT Mum

Chancellor Court Co-operative Housing Society [TS-624-ITAT-2025(Mum)]

Case Laws - From Judges Pen
contributed by CA. Preetam Batra



CA. Preetam Batra

Date	Case Title & Court	Case No./Citation	Facts Decision	Key Takeaways
09-05-2025	Scrutiny u/s 61 cannot be used to challenge transaction value based on market price- Sri Ram Stone Works v. State of Jharkhand	W.P. (T) Nos. 3423 OF 2025	<p>The petitioners, who are registered taxpayers under the Jharkhand GST Act, were engaged in the sale of stone boulders and stone chips at prices allegedly lower than the prevailing market rate. The tax authorities issued notices u/s 61, requiring the petitioners to explain why proceedings under Sections 73/74 for recovery of tax should not be initiated. The petitioners contested these notices, arguing that Section 61 pertains only to the scrutiny of discrepancies within the GST returns filed, and does not authorize price comparison with market rates.</p> <p>The Court held that Section 61 is intended solely to identify inconsistencies or errors within the returns filed by the taxpayer, and not for assessing the correctness of sale prices based on market value. The act of selling goods below market price does not constitute a discrepancy u/s 61 and therefore cannot justify issuing such notices. As a result, the HC ruled that the notices were without legal authority and set them aside, stating they exceeded the lawful scope of Section 61.</p>	Section 61 of GST Act is limited to scrutiny of discrepancies within returns filed, not for market price validation. Selling below market price is not a discrepancy under Section 61.
06-05-2025	Writ dismissed where assessee failed to justify contradictory stands in ITC fraud- Mahesh Fabrinox (P.) Ltd v. Union of India	W.P.(C) 6006 of 2025	<p>Mahesh Fabrinox Pvt. Ltd. was served with a demand order for fraudulently availing ITC through transactions involving bogus invoices, allegedly part of a network created by one Mr. Karan Kumar Agarwal. The company argued that it had not commenced operations during the relevant FY (2017-18) and claimed that its reply was ignored and no opportunity for a personal hearing was provided.</p> <p>However, the Director of the company, in a recorded statement, admitted to knowingly participating in the scheme by accepting goods-less invoices and paying a 6% commission, directly contradicting the company's written defence.</p> <p>The Court found that procedural requirements were properly followed by the tax authorities, including issuance of a valid SCN and personal hearing opportunities. In light of the contradictory evidence and the serious nature of the fraud involving over 500 firms and significant tax evasion, the Court refused to exercise writ jurisdiction.</p>	Contradictory stands by assessee will not be accepted. Admission by Director overrides company's written defence. Courts will not interfere in serious fraud cases with proper procedure followed.

Case Laws - From Judges Pen

contributed by CA. Preetam Batra

06-05-2025	Timely Payment Protects Taxpayer from Unauthorized Recovery under GST Section 62(2) - Great Eastern Hire Purchase (P.) Ltd. v. State of Bihar	Civil Writ Jurisdiction Case No.18049 of 2024	<p>The petitioner missed the GSTR-3B filing deadline but filed and paid the tax within 30 days after a summary demand order u/s 62. Despite this, tax authorities recovered the demanded amount from the petitioner's ledgers unlawfully, years later. The petitioner's appeal against recovery was dismissed on the ground of limitation, ignoring relevant circulars and court rulings.</p> <p>The Court ruled that filing and paying within 30 days of the demand order nullifies the assessment order u/s 62(2). Recovery action after such valid compliance is illegal and without jurisdiction. The court quashed the recovery and appellate orders, condemning the tax authorities' conduct and ordering contempt proceedings.</p>	Payment within 30 days of demand order u/s 62 nullifies the assessment. Recovery after valid compliance is illegal and without jurisdiction.
30-04-2025	Penalty paid under protest mandates issuance of Form GST MOV-09 to safeguard the right to appeal- Arles Agro Ltd. v. State of Uttar Pradesh	WRIT TAX No. 1790 of 2025	<p>The petitioner's goods-carrying vehicle was intercepted by GST authorities, and the petitioner paid the penalty under protest via Form GST DRC-03 to secure the release of the goods. The petitioner applied for the issuance of the penalty order in Form GST MOV-09 to enable the filing of an appeal. The authorities rejected the application, stating that no penalty order was required once the penalty was paid and the goods were released.</p> <p>The court held that when the penalty is paid under protest, the authorities must issue a formal penalty order in Form GST MOV-09. Failure to issue this order deprives the petitioner of the statutory right to challenge the penalty through an appeal. The court quashed the rejection and directed the authorities to issue the penalty order.</p>	Penalty paid under protest requires issuance of Form GST MOV-09 for appeal rights. Authorities cannot deny penalty order when paid under protest.
28-04-2025	Section 75(12) not applicable if self-assessed tax is included in return u/s 39; recovery must follow Sections 65-74- Kuddus Ali v. Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax	WPA 6004 of 2025	<p>The department issued a notice for discrepancies in the assessee's GST returns for 2020-21, and the assessee responded with explanations admitting some delays and errors. Despite this, the department raised a demand by invoking Section 75(12), recovering self-assessed tax without an SCN. The assessee challenged the demand, arguing that the self-assessed tax was already included in the return filed u/s 39, making Section 75(12) inapplicable.</p> <p>The Court held Section 75(12) applies only if self-assessed tax u/s 37 is not included in the return u/s 39. Since the tax was included in the Section 39 return, the department could not invoke Section 75(12) and must follow formal adjudication procedures u/s 65-74. The demand and recovery notice were quashed.</p>	Section 75(12) not applicable if self-assessed tax included in return u/s 39. Department must follow formal adjudication u/s 65-74 in such cases.

Recent Regulatory Developments

contributed by CA. Rishi Loya

Authority	Development/Update	Link
National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA)	NFRA conducted the third session of its Auditor-Audit Committee Interaction Series, focusing on "Related Parties". This Auditor-Audit Committee Interactions Series 3 draws the attention of the auditors to the potential questions the Audit Committees/Board of Directors may ask them in respect of related party relationships, transactions and disclosures as required by Ind AS 24 Related Party Disclosures and SA 550 Related Parties.	https://cdnbbsr.s3.amazonaws.com/s3e2ad76f2326fb6b56a45a56e59fafdb/uploads/2025/03/202503281070296663.pdf
Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)	The provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("LODR Regulations") were amended vide Gazette ID CG-MH-E-28032025-262027 dated March 28, 2025, with reference to various provisions regarding ESG disclosures for value chain. Further, an additional leadership indicator is included under Principle 6 of BRSR Core, seeking disclosures on Green Credits in the specified format applicable from FY 2024-25 onwards. A few new Key Performance Indicators were identified for assessment or assurance such as job creation in small towns, openness of business, gross wages paid to women, etc. Further, for better global comparability, intensity ratios based on revenue adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) have been included. Disclosures for value chain are required to be made by the listed company as per BRSR Core, as part of its Annual Report.	https://www.sebi.gov.in/legal/circulars/mar-2025/measures-to-facilitate-ease-of-doing-business-with-respect-to-framework-for-assurance-or-assessment-esg-disclosures-for-value-chain-and-introduction-of-voluntary-disclosure-on-green-credits_93102.html
Reserve Bank of India (RBI)	RBI issued Master Directions - Compounding of Contraventions under FEMA, 1999, dated April 22, 2025 (Updated as on April 24, 2025) (Supersedes Master Direction- Compounding of Contraventions under FEMA, 1999, (Updated as on May 24, 2022))	https://rbidocs.rbi.org.in/rdocs/notification/PDFs/135MD89B55F672F36443FA02C0C53DC207FFF.PDF
Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT)	The CBDT via Notification dated 22 April 2025, has expanded the scope of Tax Collected at Source (TCS) under section 206C(1F) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, to cover high-value sales of specified luxury goods other than motor vehicles. Effective immediately, sellers are required to collect TCS at 1% on sale consideration exceeding ₹10 lakh per transaction for items such as wristwatches, artwork, collectibles, yachts, helicopters, sunglasses, handbags, shoes, high-end sports equipment, home theatre systems, and horses used for racing or polo. This move aims to enhance tax compliance and track high-value discretionary spending.	https://incometaxindia.gov.in/communications/notification/notification-36-english.pdf

Recent Regulatory Developments

contributed by CA. Rishi Loya

Department of Revenue Ministry of Finance	In a major step towards making the Goods and Services Tax Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT) functional, the Ministry of Finance on Thursday notified the GST Appellate Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 2025. These were made effective from April 24. These rules make it mandatory to file all appeals online through the GSTAT portal, along with a certified copy of the original order. The rules also lay down procedures for submitting affidavits, summoning documents, examining witnesses, and seeking additional evidence with the tribunal's permission. Hearings will be public by default and conducted in hybrid mode, allowing both physical and virtual participation. All final orders will be digitally signed and uploaded on the portal. Framed under Section 111 of the Central GST Act, the new rules consist of 124 provisions across 15 chapters. The aim is to ensure a uniform, transparent, and efficient dispute resolution mechanism under GST law.	https://egazette.gov.in/IS[24xm2doaezv1ewbmvd3ithz2]/ViewPDF.aspx
Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs (CBIC)		

Recent ICAI Publications contributed by CA. Rishi Loya

No.	ICAI Committee	Publication	Subject Matter & Link
1	GST & Indirect Taxes Committee	Handbook on Exempted Supplies under GST 4 th Edition - April 2025	<p>This publication provides an analysis of all the exemptions provided under GST law for goods as well as services, making them easily understandable. The content is structured to offer clarity on eligibility criteria and also analysing each entry of the exemption notification, making it a valuable resource for all stakeholders. The law stated in this publication is updated till 15th April, 2025.</p> <p>https://d23z1tp9il9etb.cloudfront.net/download/pdf25/Handbook-on-Exempted-Supplies-under-GST-Final-30-4-25%20with-cover.pdf</p>
2	GST & Indirect Taxes Committee	GST Act(s) and Rule(s) - Bare Law 10 th Edition - April 2025	<p>Reading the bare law is essential for understanding the exact language, scope and intent of legal provisions. It enables a strong foundation for legal reasoning and aids in precise application in real-world scenarios.</p> <p>This edition incorporates the amendments made by the Finance Act, 2025 as well as other amendments made till 11.04.2025</p> <p>https://d23z1tp9il9etb.cloudfront.net/download/pdf25/GST-Acts-and-Rules-Bare-Law-11-04-</p>
3	GST & Indirect Taxes Committee	E-Newsletter on GST 53 rd Edition April, 2025	<p>Monthly E-Newsletter issued by the GST & Indirect Taxes Committee of ICAI.</p> <p>https://d23z1tp9il9etb.cloudfront.net/download/pdf25/E-Newsletter%20on%20GST%2053rd%20Edition.pdf</p>
4	Direct Taxes Committee	TAX TIMES - Monthly updates on the Income-tax law April, 2025	<p>The "Tax Times" is an initiative of the Direct Taxes Committee of ICAI to keep the readers updated with the notifications/circulars/press releases etc. and select significant judicial rulings in direct tax laws.</p> <p>https://resource.cdn.icai.org/85611dtc290425.pdf</p>

Glimpses of Past Events



Awareness Program on Financial Reporting Practices
16.04.2025



Inauguration of Accounting Museum at VMV College
16.04.2025



**Half Day Seminar on Tariff War & It's Impact
on Global Economy**
19.04.2025



**Inauguration of Accounting Museum at
Sudha Sureshbhai Maniar College**
22.04.2025



Seminar on Audit Quality Aspects
22.04.2025

Glimpses of Past Events



Course on AICA - Hyderabad



Group Photo of AICA Batch No.209
at Centre of Excellence, Hyderabad

ICAI Nagpur Branch in News

आईसीएआई नागपुर शाखा द्वारा वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रथाओं पर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम का आयोजन

■ चार्ट्स

अकाउटेंट्स
को पारदर्शिता
व अनुपालन में
विशेषज्ञता
प्राप्त करने का
अवसर



नमस्कुरा वस्त्रीय वस्त्री
वस्त्रादेश वस्त्रादेश
(प्रार्थनाएँ जारी) वी नमस्कुरा वस्त्रा व
विशेष उपेतु उपाया ए एक
विशेष वस्त्रादेश वार्षिक वा

पर इकाना दाना।
के मुख अधिपि,
मी वे उत्तराध मी
ने विरक्ष देव मे चार्टै
की रिम्पलीनों और
मी वा ज्वाल इससे हा
लील अनुपात अै
वालीनों ही अत की
उत्तराधा है।

राजनीति विचार के विचार उत्तर दिया। और असू ने भैं (विडी) ने बाह्यमी-एस, अमूर्ति 3 और दोस्ती नविवरण। 2013 के राजनीति के विचार में अनुपम एवं देवदी के साथ से विचार शाम तक, अधिक राजनीति (अन्यथा) ने दोस्ती विचारों के अनुपम में आधारीक दृष्टिकोण वा अन्य साथी विचारों का बाह्य दृष्टिकोण (एसए) ने अद्वितीय दृष्टिकोण (एएस) और दोस्ती विचारों के अनुपम अनुपम के बाह्य से बाह्य अनुपमी एवं देवदी विचार की अपनी समीक्षा के विचार में दोस्ती विचार का विचार। भैं अधीक्षित

उत्तरायण और सोमा अंकुर
उत्तरायणी ने उपरी कंठ से किया,
जिसके द्वारा सर्वांग और दीर्घ
उत्तरायणी के चक्रवाह उत्तरायण उत्तरायणी
था।

इस उत्तरायण पर सोमा अंकुरीया
उत्तरा (पूर्व अंकुरीया), और
उत्तरायणी उत्तरायणी (उत्तरायणी), और
पूर्व पूर्व (पूर्वायणी), और
उत्तर उत्तरायणी (उत्तरायणी,
उत्तरायणी) और सोमा अंकुरीया उत्तरायण
उत्तरायणी उत्तरायणी किंतु क्षमता से
उत्तरायणी थी।

यह असारोड़ न बोलता
मनजीर करा अनेक प्रसिद्धियाँ
अपने कार्यसेवा में उत्कृष्टता लड़ते
नहीं दिखा ली उदास कर यज्ञ।

आयसीएआय नागपूरकदुन आर्थिक अहवाल पद्धतींवर जागरूकता कार्यक्रम

■ वराणसी, वाराणसी, २२१००१

अपराधिकार नामांकन
(प्रत्यक्ष-प्रत्यक्ष व्यापार) व्यापारिक व्यापार
क्षेत्रीय व्यापार व्यापार व्यापारिक व्यापार
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पारंपरिक इमारत गढ़ दरो, ज्यादा सामौहिक होती है। योगी अविन देव (दिल्ली), नवरीति "दूर-पाल, देवदत्तन का" सभी कार्यों का लिखा, 2013 वाला उत्तर लक्ष्यानुसार व्यापारिक गैर-अनुसारित" बना रखा कर्तव्य के लिए, यासवंती-यासवंती के रूप स्टार्टअप्सों पर ध्यान देता है।

મહારાજા

नागपर शहर/ग्रामीण

मंगलवार ॥ १



ICAI Nagpur Branch in News

ICAI Nagpur Branch in News

वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रथाओं पर जागरूकता

आईसीएआई नागपुर शाखा ने आयोजित किया कार्यक्रम



नागपुर। आईसीएआई नागपुर शाखा (डब्ल्यूआईआरसी) ने आईसीएआई भवन, पंडोली, में वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रथाओं पर एक पूरे दिन का जागरूकता कार्यक्रम सफलतापूर्वक आयोजित किया। आईसीएआई के वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग समीक्षा बोर्ड (एकआरआरबी) के सामर्थ्यानि में आयोजित इस कार्यक्रम में वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग अनुपालन और सर्वोत्तम प्रक्रान्तों पर अपने ज्ञान को बढ़ाने के इच्छुक सदस्यों की महत्वपूर्ण भागीदारी हुई। आईसीएआई का एकआरआरबी नेतृत्वाकान और नेतृत्व परीक्षा मानकों का पालन सुनिश्चित करने, भारत में वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने और ज्ञान देने की आवश्यकता बाले लेखों की पहचान करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है। कार्यक्रम का उद्देश्य चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स को अनुपालन प्रथाओं में गहन

अंतर्दृष्टि से लैस करना और वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग में पारदर्शिता और अवाक्षेपी को बढ़ावा देना था। सत्र की शुरुआत आईसीएआई नागपुर शाखा (डब्ल्यूआईआरसी) के अध्यक्ष सीए दिनेश राठी द्वारा मर्मजोशी से स्वागत के साथ हुई। उन्होंने वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग के विकास में एकआरआरबी की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका और चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स पैशों के विषय को आकर देने पर इसके प्रभाव पर जोर दिया। मुख्य अधिकारी वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग समीक्षा बोर्ड के उपाध्यक्ष सीए हंसराज चुगा ने उपवाह और उपोग में चार्टर्ड एकाउंटेंट्स के लिए बोर्ड की महत्वपूर्ण पहलों पर प्रकाश डाला, वित्तीय अखंडता को बढ़ावा देने में इसकी भूमिका पर प्रकाश डाला।

हब्बन्यूआईआरसी डब्ल्यूआईसी-एस के अध्यक्ष, सीए विरेंद्र सल्लानी ने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय

मानकों के साथ तालिमेल बिज्ञान के महत्व पर जोर दिया। कार्यक्रम में प्रमुख वक्ता शामिल थे। सीए अमित जैन (दिल्ली), सीए फैशिक पटेल (अहमदाबाद), विन्होंने लेखांकन मानकों के समान्य रूप से पाए जाने वाले गैर-अनुपालन पर व्यावहारिक अनुभव साझा किए। सीए प्रणव जोशी (नागपुर), विन्होंने अॉडिटिंग (एसए) और सीएआरओ में गैर-अनुपालन मुद्दों पर अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान की, जिसे वास्तविक जीवन के केस अध्ययनों द्वारा समर्थित किया गया। यह आयोजन एक शानदार सफलता थी, जिसमें प्रतिभागियों को अपने-अपने टोमेन में वित्तीय रिपोर्टिंग प्रथाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुमूल्य ज्ञान प्रस्तु दूजा। संचालन प्रबंध समिति के सदस्यों, सीए प्रणवकुमार लिमजा, सीए आशीष अन्नवाल और सीए अंकुश केशवानी द्वारा कुशलतापूर्वक किया गया। नागपुर शाखा के सचिव सीए दीपक जेठवानी ने अन्यवाद ज्ञापन किया। विशेष अस्थिति लोगों में सीए अंभिजीत केलकर (पूर्व आरसीएम), सीए स्वरूप चत्रवाल (उपाध्यक्ष), सीए द्रुष्टि भट्ट (कोषाध्यक्ष), सीए विनोद अश्वाचाल (अध्यक्ष) और सीए ज्योति पालन (प्रबंध समिति सदस्य) शामिल थे, जिन्होंने कार्यक्रम की सफलता में बोगदान दिया।



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