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HYDERABAD CIRCUIT

MAY 2026

A News Magazine from the Hyderabad Chapter of

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

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CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin, Chairman, Hyderabad Chapter, met with T. Harish Rao to discuss developments in the CMA profession.

Valedictory Programme of the Advanced Skill Training Programme (ASTP) conducted successfully with enthusiastic participation from students and professionals.

Behind every successful business decision, there is always a **CMA**

The Chairman Writes to you

I am pleased to share that our Annual General Meeting (AGM) is being planned in the last week of May. I look forward to the active participation and continued support of all our members.

My sincere appreciation also goes to our distinguished chief guests, speakers, and knowledge partners who enriched our programs with their valuable insights.

We successfully conducted knowledge sessions during April 2026 on contemporary topics such as 'Cost Audit and Professional Services' and a Stakeholder Consultation Programme on 'Rationalisation of Filing Framework under the Companies Act, 2013'. We express our sincere gratitude to all our esteemed speakers for sharing their knowledge and insights, which greatly enriched our professional learning initiatives.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to CMA AVNS Nageswara Rao. CMA M. Kameswara Rao, CMA N.S.V. Krishna Raofor their excellent presentations and continuous support to the profession.

My sincere thanks to all article contributors for their consistent support throughout the year, and to our readers for their encouragement. I invite more members and students to contribute articles and share their knowledge in the coming editions.

It is encouraging to note that admissions for the June 2026 batch have crossed 2,500 (all groups), reflecting the growing trust and recognition of the CMA profession.

We are also pleased to inform you that we have entered into a tie-up with THX Hospitals for the benefit of our members. Detailed information will be shared shortly.

I am also happy to share that our continuous efforts have resulted in over 100 placements, reflecting our strong commitment to career development and professional growth of our members and students.

On the auspicious occasion of Eid al-Adha (Bakrid), I extend my heartfelt greetings—may this sacred festival inspire faith, sacrifice, and compassion as exemplified by Prophet Ibrahim. May its spirit of sharing and devotion bring peace, harmony, and prosperity to all.

Let us continue to work together with dedication and enthusiasm to achieve greater milestones for our profession and our Chapter.

With warm regards,
CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin
Chairman
Hyderabad Chapter

Article Contributors

Independent Director Exam Date 2026 — Page 6

An insightful guide by CMA Kirti Gupta that demystifies the Independent Director exam, offering practical clarity on eligibility, process, and strategic preparation for aspiring corporate leaders.

CMA Kirti Gupta

The Transformation of the CMA in the AI Era — Page 10

CMA Mallika Juturu explores how the role of a CMA is rapidly evolving in the age of Artificial Intelligence—shifting from traditional reporting to delivering strategic decision intelligence that drives business growth and competitive advantage.

CMA Mallika Juturu

Transforming Internal Audit: A Strategic Roadmap for CMAs in the Era of AI-Driven Risk Management — Page 12

Markets are unpredictable is the popular belief. They are not, as human behavior is predictable. From bucket shops (unregulated broking firms in early 1900s) to High frequency trading, Jesse Livermore to Jim Simons, Markets have remained the same except for technology and information explosion. It is a heady mix of opinions that dictate the market direction. The oracle of Omaha famously said "be greedy when others are fearful and fearful when others are greedy".

CMA I N Murthy

Performance Track

MEMBERS' PROGRAMMES

14.04.2026 - Cost Audit and Professional Services

An interactive professional clarification session was organized to address the queries submitted by members through Google Form. CMA AVNS Nageswara Rao, CMA M. Kameswara Rao and CMA N.S.V. Krishna Rao clarified the members' doubts on various professional initiatives and strategic outreach activities undertaken by the Hyderabad Chapter.

28.04.2026 - Stakeholder Consultation Programme on Rationalisation of Filing Framework under the Companies Act, 2013

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India – Hyderabad Chapter invited its members to participate in the stakeholder consultation organized by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA). Around 15 members attended and actively engaged in the discussions. The participation reflected a positive response and meaningful contribution from the Chapter towards MCA's consultation process.

STUDENTS' PROGRAMMES

31.03.2026 International Flavors & Fragrances – MoU for Recruitment, Placement and Employability Initiatives

CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin, Chairman, Hyderabad Chapter, met the officials of International Flavors & Fragrances on behalf of the Chapter and initiated discussions for entering into a Memorandum of Understanding to establish a framework for collaboration in the areas of recruitment and placement of CMA qualified candidates and industrial training opportunities. The proposed collaboration is expected to strengthen industry linkage and create enhanced employability avenues for CMA students and newly qualified professionals.

31.03.2026 Meeting with IBM – Placement Opportunities for CMA Qualified Candidates

CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin – Chairman and CMA Kirti Gupta – Secretary met senior Talent Acquisition officials of IBM regarding placement opportunities for budding CMAs in finance, accounting, analytics and business support functions. The discussions focused on exploring prospective recruitment avenues for CMA qualified candidates in one of the leading global technology-driven organizations, thereby strengthening the placement prospects of students and young professionals of the Institute.

31.03.2026 Meeting with Tx Hospitals – MoU for Health Services to Members, Students, Staff and Family Members

CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin, Chairman, Hyderabad Chapter, held discussions with the management of Tx Hospitals for entering into an MoU aimed at extending quality healthcare services, concessional medical facilities and wellness support to members, students, Chapter staff and their dependent family members. The initiative is intended to provide welfare-oriented value-added services to the stakeholders of the Chapter through an organized healthcare support system.

31.03.2026 Meeting with Harish Rao, Member of Telangana Legislative Assembly – Awareness about CMA Course

CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin, Chairman of the Hyderabad Chapter, held a meeting with Shri Harish Rao, Hon'ble Member of the Telangana Legislative Assembly, to discuss key issues and developments concerning the CMA profession.

Performance Track

31.03.2026 – Meeting with Sri Sekhar for ASTP Chief Guest Invitation

CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin, Chairman – Hyderabad Chapter of The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, met Sri Sekhar to seek an appointment with Chiranjeevi for inviting him as the Chief Guest for the Chapter's ASTP Programme.

05.04.2026 - Advanced Skill Training Programme (ASTP) – III Batch

The Valedictory Programme of the Advanced Skill Training Programme (ASTP) for December 2025 pass-out CMAs (Batch-III) was successfully held on 5th April 2026 at The Institute of Engineers (India), Sri Vishweshwaraya Bhavan. The programme concluded with active participation, reflecting strong skill development and an overall excellent performance by the candidates. Rank holders were honoured with gold medals contributed by K. Narasimha Murthy on this occasion.

CAREER COUNSELLING PROGRAMMES

20.04.2026 – Career Counselling Programme at Kasturba Gandhi Degree & PG College for Women

A Career Counselling Programme was conducted at Kasturba Gandhi Degree & PG College for Women on 20th April 2026.

The session was delivered by CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin, who guided the students on career opportunities, professional courses, employability skills, and future planning.

28.04.2026 – Career Counselling Programme at Guru Academy, Kachiguda

A Career Counselling Programme was organized at Guru Academy, Kachiguda on 28th April 2026.

The programme was addressed by CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin and CMA Kirti Gupta, who shared valuable insights on career development, professional education, and employment prospects with the participants.

ACTIVITY SCORE BOARD

PD Programmes (2026-27)	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	Year-to-date
No. of Programs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CEP Hours	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

PF Programmes (2026-27)	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	Year-to-date
No. of Programs	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CEP Hours	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Independent Director Exam Date 2026 – Schedule and How to Book

Compiled by:
CMA Kirti Gupta

Unlike most professional examinations in India, the independent director online proficiency self-assessment test does not follow a fixed annual or biannual schedule. The test has been available on-demand since March 1, 2020, and candidates can book their preferred slot at any time after completing their databank registration.

How to Book Your Exam Slot

After completing your databank registration and payment, follow these steps to book a test slot:

Step 1: Log in to your dashboard on the Independent Directors Databank portal.

Step 2: Navigate to the Self-Assessment section from your dashboard.

Step 3: Select your preferred date and time slot (afternoon or evening).

Step 4: Confirm the booking. You will receive a confirmation with instructions for the proctored test environment.

A mock test is available on the platform to help candidates familiarise themselves with the test interface before attempting the actual assessment.

Key Deadlines and Re-Attempt Rules

Rule	Details
Deadline to pass	Within **2 years** from the date of inclusion in the databank
Extension available	1 additional year on payment of ₹1,000 + 18% GST
Number of attempts	**Unlimited** — no cap on re-attempts
Gap between attempts	Minimum **1 day** between two booked slots
Consequence of not passing	Profile permanently deleted from the databank; must re-register and pay fees again
Passing marks	Not less than **60%** in aggregate as per amended Rule 6
Certificate validity	No fixed expiry notified by MCA as of March 2026

Companies today face increasing pressure to maintain transparency, protect shareholder interests, and uphold ethical governance standards.

Independent Directors serve as the conscience of corporate boards—professionals who bring:

- unbiased judgment,
- strategic oversight, and
- accountability to company decision-making without being influenced by management or promoter interests.

The Independent Director examination has been introduced under the Companies Act, 2013 to professionalise this critical governance role.

The Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2019 effective from 1st December, 2019 require the existing Independent Directors as well as the professionals aspiring to become independent directors, to apply online to IICA for inclusion of their name with the Independent Directors Databank.

Before this examination, anyone could be appointed as an independent director without demonstrating competence in company law, financial literacy, or governance principles.

The exam ensures only qualified individuals with proven knowledge serve on boards, protecting investors and strengthening corporate India's credibility.

This comprehensive guide walks you through everything you need to know to become a certified Independent Director in India—from understanding eligibility requirements and registering with the IICA databank to mastering the exam syllabus and securing your first board appointment.

Whether you are :

- a legal professional,
- commerce graduate, or
- technical expert exploring governance careers, you will find actionable strategies tailored to your background.

Understanding Independent Director Exam

The Independent Director examination is not just another professional certification—it is a statutory requirement under Rule 6(4) of the The Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) 2014 that determines who can serve on corporate boards in India's most important companies.

Understanding the pattern of Online Proficiency Self-Assessment Test/Exam, who conducts this exam, why it's mandatory, and what makes it unique helps you appreciate the professional recognition that comes with qualification.

Let me break down the examination framework that governs independent director appointments across India's corporate landscape.

What is the Independent Director Online Proficiency Self-Assessment Test?

The proficiency test consists of 50 multiple-choice questions totalling 100 marks, divided into 25 questions on Board Essentials (direct knowledge questions) and 25 questions on Board Practices (scenario-based questions). Candidates receive 75 minutes to complete the exam, averaging 1.5 minutes per question.

The exam covers:

- company law (primarily Companies Act 2013),
- securities law (SEBI regulations),
- basic accounting and financial literacy, and
- corporate governance fundamentals including case laws.

There is no negative marking—incorrect answers simply score zero marks while correct answers earn 2 marks each.

Candidates must score at least 50% aggregate (50 marks out of 100) to pass the proficiency test.

The exam can be attempted unlimited times with a minimum one-day gap between attempts, though all attempts must occur within two years of databank registration to maintain eligibility.

Who conducts the Independent Director exam?

The Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), notified by the Central Government under Section 150(1) of the Companies Act 2013, conducts the Online Proficiency Self-Assessment Test. IICA is a government institute under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, giving the examination official regulatory backing.

The exam is administered using a robust, scalable, and secure proctor-based assessment platform that issues e-certificates upon successful completion. The proctored online format allows candidates to attempt the exam from their office or residence without visiting physical test centers.

Why is the Independent Director exam mandatory?

Rule 6(4) of the Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules 2014 makes passing the proficiency test mandatory for independent director eligibility, with limited exemptions for highly experienced professionals.

The requirement stems from recognition that independent directors exercise significant governance responsibilities requiring specialized knowledge.

Without this exam requirement, unqualified individuals could influence critical board decisions affecting shareholders, employees, and stakeholders.

The proficiency test ensures independent directors understand their legal duties under Schedule IV of the Companies Act, financial statement interpretation, SEBI compliance obligations, and ethical governance principles before assuming board positions.

Companies appointing independent directors who have not passed the proficiency test (except exempted categories) face regulatory non-compliance issues. The mandatory nature protects both companies from appointing unqualified directors and investors from governance failures stemming from board incompetence.

Eligibility & Exemption for Independent Director Exam

Before investing time in exam preparation, you need to confirm whether you are eligible to take the proficiency test or qualify for exemption based on your professional experience. Understanding these criteria prevents wasted effort on ineligible applications or unnecessary exam preparation when you are already exempt.

Let me walk you through the complete eligibility frame work, including:

- age requirements,
- educational qualifications,
- exemption categories, and
- nationality considerations.

Who can take the Independent Director exam?

Generally speaking, any individual meeting basic eligibility criteria can register for the Independent Director exam. Before booking an exam slot, one must register with the Independent Director Databank managed by IICA. We will discuss about the registration with Independent Director Databank and how to book an exam slot in detail in the later part of the article.

What are the age, qualification, and educational requirements?

There is no minimum or maximum age limit to qualify as independent directors under Section 149 of the Companies Act 2013. However, in terms of Regulation 16 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 a candidate must be 21 years or above to be appointed as independent direction in a listed company.

There's no mandatory educational qualification specified in the Act—individuals from diverse backgrounds including law, commerce, science, technology, and management can qualify.

However, practical knowledge matters more than formal degrees.

Companies seeking independent directors value expertise in specific areas:

- financial literacy for audit committee roles,
- legal knowledge for compliance oversight,
- industry-specific technical expertise, or
- strategic management experience.

Your background determines which board positions you are best suited for.

While no specific degree is mandatory, certain educational backgrounds provide preparation advantages.

Legal professionals already understand Companies Act provisions and regulatory compliance. Commerce graduates possess accounting knowledge essential for financial statement analysis. Even engineers and professional coming from science background qualify if they develop business acumen and governance understanding through proper courses.

Who is exempt from taking the exam?

Rule 6(4) exempts specific categories from the proficiency test requirement: individuals who have been practicing as chartered accountants, cost accountants, company secretaries, or advocates for at least 10 years. These professionals' extensive practice experience is deemed sufficient demonstration of requisite knowledge.

Also exempt are individuals with at least 3 years experience (calculated from databank registration date) as key managerial personnel or directors in:

- listed public companies,
- unlisted public companies with paid-up capital of 10 crore or more,
- foreign body corporates with paid-up capital exceeding $2 million,
- body corporates listed on any stock exchange, or statutory corporations established in India.

Government officials working in pay scales of Director or equivalent in central/state government ministries with experience in commerce, corporate affairs, finance, industry, or public enterprises are exempt, as are officials in Chief General Manager or above positions at SEBI, RBI, IRDAI, or PFRDA with experience in corporate/ securities/ economic laws.

Even if you qualify for exemption, you must still register with the Independent Director's Databank and declare your exemption status with supporting documentation proving your qualifying experience or position.

Can foreign nationals take the exam?

Foreign nationals can be appointed as Independent Directors in Indian companies.

Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 lays down the independence criteria, but it does not mandate Indian citizenship or residency for Independent Directors.

Further, under Rule 4(2)(a) of the Companies (Creation and Maintenance of Databank of Independent Directors) Rules, 2019, even foreign nationals may be included in the Independent Director databank using their passport number (without the requirement of an Indian PAN).

Thus, foreign nationals who obtain a DIN, register on the databank, and meet the eligibility criteria can serve as Independent Directors. They are also required to take the online proficiency test, unless specifically exempted.

In addition, foreign nationals can of course serve as non-independent directors (executive or non-executive) on Indian company boards, subject to compliance with FEMA and other applicable regulations.

Registration Process with Independent Director Databank

As stated previously, registering with the Independent Director's Databank is your mandatory first step before attempting the proficiency test/exam or being eligible for board appointments.

This section walks you through the complete registration journey—understanding what the databank is, navigating both MCA and IICA portals, gathering required documents, obtaining your DIN, and paying registration fees.

Let me guide you through each registration component ensuring you complete the process correctly without delays from missing documents or procedural errors. But first, let's understand what is the Independent Director Databank.

What is the Independent Director Databank?

The Independent Director's Databank is an online platform created by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs along with IICA containing details of individuals eligible and willing to serve as independent directors. Companies searching for independent directors access this databank to identify qualified candidates.

The databank serves three critical functions:

- First, it maintains a verified registry of individuals who have passed the proficiency test or qualify for exemptions.
- Second, it provides the platform for conducting the online proficiency self-assessment test.
- Third, it offers e-learning courses helping candidates prepare for the exam and develop governance competencies.

  When you register, your profile becomes searchable by companies seeking independent directors matching your expertise, industry experience, and qualifications. Think of it as LinkedIn for corporate governance—your professional credentials, skills, and availability are visible to companies looking for appointment of Independent Directors.

How do you register on Databank through the MCA and IICA Portal?

Registering with the Independent Director Databank is a two-part process.

First, you need to create an account on the MCA (Ministry of Corporate Affairs) portal.

Then, you must log in through the MCA system to complete your registration on the IICA Independent Director's Databank.

Part I: Creating an MCA Account

To begin, you must create your MCA User Account.

Step 1: Go to the MCA Website

- Visit MCA Portal
- Click on Login/Sign up at the top-right corner of the homepage.

Step 2: Register as a User

- On the User Login/Registration page, click Register under User Login.
- In the User Registration section:
- Select Registered User as the User Category.
- Select Individual as the User Role.
- Enter your PAN card details (in CAPITAL letters).
- Click Next.

Step 3: Enter Personal Details

Fill in the following:

- First name, middle name (if any), last name
- Date of birth, gender, profession, and industry of operation

- Click Next.

Step 4: Enter Contact Details

- Provide your address, mobile number, and email ID.

Step 5: Set Password & Security Question

- Create a secure password.
- Choose a password recovery question for account recovery.
- Click Create my account.

Step 6: OTP Verification

- Enter the OTP sent to your registered mobile number.
- Registration is now complete.

  Please note that Your User ID will be sent to your registered email. This may take a few days (up to a week). Once you receive it, you can proceed to Part II.

Part II: Independent Director Databank Registration

Now that your MCA account is active, follow these steps:

Step 1: Login to MCA Account

- Go to MCA Portal.
- Click Login/Sign Up.
- Enter your email ID and MCA password, along with Captcha.
- Select Login for V3 Filing.

Step 2: Access ID Databank Services

- Once logged in, go to 'MCA Services' tab.
- From the dropdown, click 'ID Databank Services' Individual Registration.

Step 3: Provide Identification Details

You will be asked:

- Do you have a valid DIN? (Yes/No) or
- Do you have a valid PAN? (Yes, Enter PAN number) or
- Do you have a Passport? (Yes, Enter Passport number)

Please note, if you have a valid DIN then you do not required PAN/Password for registration. In case you do not have a DIN then only apply using PAN or Passport.

You will receive an otp for verification. Fill in the OTP.

- Click Proceed.
- You will be redirected to the Independent Director's Databank Portal.

Step 4: Login to Databank Portal

- Click Login with OTP.
- Enter your email ID or mobile number, then request OTP.
- Enter the OTP received and click Login.

Step 5: Complete Your Profile

Fill in details to build your Independent Director profile:

- Personal details (matching PAN, DOB, contact info)
- Educational qualifications (upload degree certificates)
- Professional experience (previous directorships, KMP positions, relevant expertise)
- Areas of specialization (industry sectors, finance, law, operations, etc.)

You can choose what information is visible to companies.

Step 6: Pay Subscription Fees

Choose one of the subscription options:

- 5,000 + GST 1-Year Subscription
- 15,000 + GST 5-Year Subscription
- 25,000 + GST Lifetime Subscription

Make the payment online to activate your account.

Final Step: Empanelment

Once payment is complete, you are now officially empanelled in the Independent Director Databank.

From here, you can also attempt the Independent Director Online Self-Proficiency Test to further strengthen your profile.

What documents are required for registration with the Independent Director databank?

You need several documents ready before starting registration to avoid interruptions. First, your PAN card is mandatory—the system verifies your PAN details with income tax databases, so ensure your PAN is active and details match exactly.

For identity proof, prepare Aadhaar card, or passport, or voter ID card—any government-issued photo identity document works.

For address proof, you can use Aadhaar, passport, driving license, or utility bills with your name and address.

Educational certificates proving your graduation or professional qualifications must be scanned and uploaded.

If claiming exemption from the proficiency test, gather proof documents: CA/CS/CMA/Advocate practice certificates showing 10+ years practice, experience letters from previous companies proving 3+ years as KMP/director in qualifying entities, or government employment certificates with pay scale details.

Have a recent passport-size photograph in digital format (JPG/JPEG, typically under 300 KB). Prepare these documents in PDF format (typically under 2 MB per document) before beginning registration.

Databank Registration Fees

Independent Director Databank Registration Fees (2026)

Subscription Plan	Base Fee	GST (18%)	Total Payable
1-Year Subscription	₹5,000	₹900	**₹5,900**
5-Year Subscription	₹15,000	₹2,700	**₹17,700**
Lifetime Subscription	₹25,000	₹4,500	**₹29,500**

The Independent Directors Databank, maintained by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA) under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, offers three subscription plans. All fees are subject to 18% GST as applicable.

These subscription plans are approved by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under Rule 3(7) of the Companies (Creation and Maintenance of databank of Independent Directors) Rules, 2019.

What is the exam pattern for the Independent Director exam?

As discussed previously, the exam follows a fully objective multiple-choice question format with 50 questions divided into two distinct categories:

- 25 questions on Board Essentials testing direct knowledge of laws, regulations, and governance concepts, and
- 25 questions on Board Practices presenting scenario-based situations requiring application of knowledge.

  Complete Syllabus for Independent Director Exam

  Knowing what to study is as important as how to study.

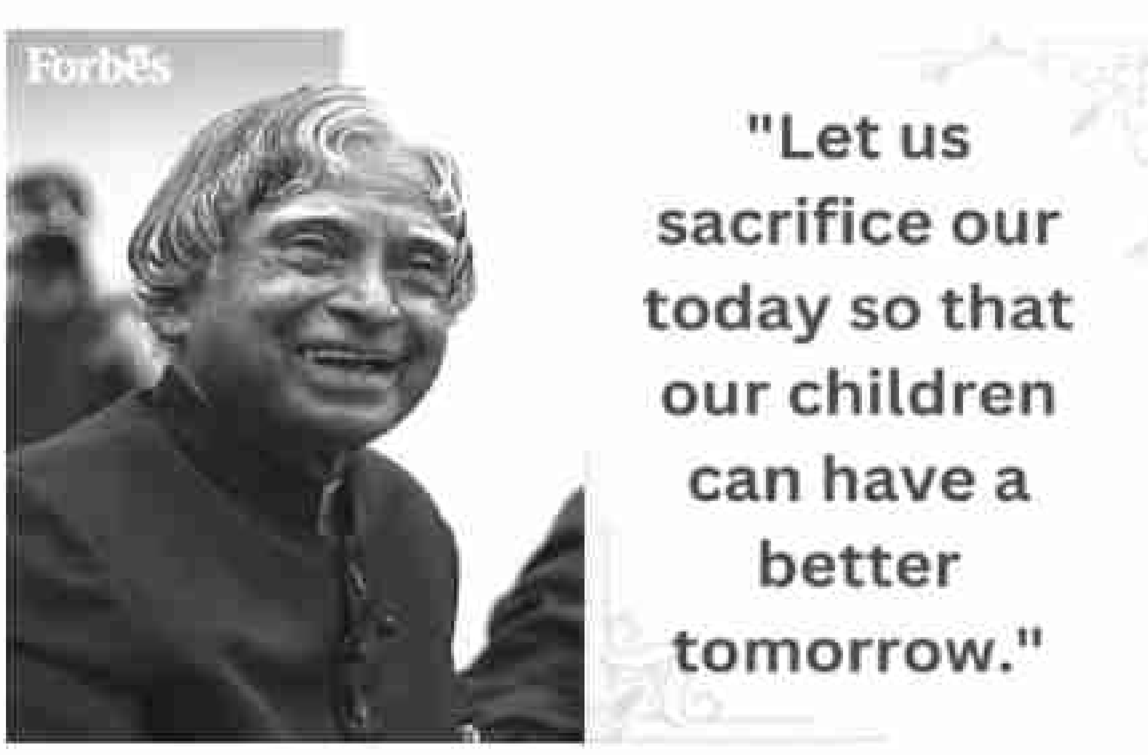
The Independent Director Online Proficiency Test, conducted by the Indian Institute of Corporate Affairs (IICA), evaluates your understanding of company governance, board responsibilities, and regulatory compliance.

The Independent Director proficiency test syllabus covers four major areas:

- Company Law,
- Securities Law and SEBI Regulations,
- Financial Literacy and Basic Accounting, and
- Corporate Governance Fundamentals including case studies.

Think of the syllabus as concentric circles:

- The core focuses on Companies Act provisions directly dealing with independent directors.
- The middle layer includes board procedures, audit committees, and related-party governance.
- The outer layer expands to SEBI LODR Regulations, financial interpretation, and corporate governance case studies.



The Transformation of the CMA in the AI Era: From Reporting to Strategic Decision Intelligence

CMA Mallika Juturu

In an era where Artificial Intelligence is fundamentally reshaping business, Cost and Management Accountants (CMAs) are uniquely positioned to evolve from traditional scorekeepers to strategic governors of value creation. The integration of AI and advanced analytics is not a threat to the profession — it is a powerful opportunity for CMAs to elevate their role and deliver greater strategic impact.

The Shifting Landscape of Management Accounting

The business landscape is witnessing a profound transformation. What began as basic automation and reporting tools has now matured into sophisticated decision intelligence systems. For CMAs, this shift calls for a new mindset — one that blends deep financial expertise with technological fluency and sound ethical judgment.

Reimagining the CMA's Role in an AI-Driven Environment

CMAs have long excelled in cost management, performance reporting, budgeting, forecasting, and financial control. Today, AI is dramatically expanding the scope and strategic value of these responsibilities. CMAs are no longer confined to analysing historical data. They are now expected to interpret complex AI-generated insights, validate algorithmic recommendations, and translate technical outputs into clear, actionable business strategies that drive organizational success.

In key sectors such as manufacturing, infrastructure, MSMEs, healthcare, public administration, and construction — where valuable data often remains fragmented or underutilised — CMAs can play a transformative role. By harnessing AI-enabled analytics, they can deliver automated variance analysis, real-time cost and margin intelligence, dynamic forecasting, risk assessment, and advanced scenario modelling. Most importantly, CMAs ensure that AI initiatives deliver tangible financial returns while remaining aligned with broader business objectives.

AI as a Powerful Force Multiplier for CMAs

Artificial Intelligence serves as a powerful force multiplier for CMAs across core professional domains:

· Business and Asset Valuation: AI tools enhance the accuracy of Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) models, enable advanced Monte Carlo simulations for better risk assessment, and support predictive modelling for financial assets, real estate, intellectual property, and business valuation.

· **Data Analytics and Insight Generation:** Machine learning algorithms help identify anomalies, discrepancies, and hidden patterns in large and complex datasets, making benchmarking and economic analysis faster, more reliable, and deeper.

· **Forecasting and Reporting:** Generative AI can significantly assist in drafting valuation reports and narratives, while predictive analytics improves market trend forecasting and cash flow projections.

· **Process Optimization:** AI enables real-time intelligence on costs, margins, working capital, and performance, allowing CMAs to shift from periodic reporting to continuous strategic advisory.

By intelligently integrating AI with traditional management accounting practices, CMAs can provide leadership with more accurate, timely, and impactful recommendations.

The CMA as Ethical Governor and Strategic Navigator

While AI brings impressive speed and analytical power, it also introduces new challenges such as algorithmic bias, lack of transparency, and the risk of over-reliance on automated decisions. This is precisely where the modern CMA becomes indispensable.

CMAs must rise to the role of ethical and strategic governors of AI systems within their organizations. Their expanded responsibilities include:

- Establishing strong model governance and oversight frameworks
- Critically reviewing and challenging AI-generated outputs before they influence major financial or operational decisions
- Ensuring that AI-driven decisions are not only efficient but also responsible, fair, and aligned with long-term stakeholder value
- Safeguarding the organization from potential reputational, regulatory, or ethical risks that purely data-driven systems might overlook

AI excels at prediction, pattern recognition, and optimization. However, it lacks the ability to understand context, weigh ethical implications, or exercise true human judgment. A model may optimize costs effectively, but it cannot assess whether such optimization might harm organizational culture, customer trust, or long-term sustainability. It is the CMA who must provide reflective judgment — deciding when to trust the algorithm and when to override it based on broader business wisdom and values.

Preparing for the Future: Building AI-Ready CMAs

To succeed in this AI-driven environment, today's CMAs must proactively build new capabilities:

- Develop strong fundamentals in data analytics, machine learning, and generative AI
- Gain practical skills in handling structured and unstructured data, including cleaning, preparation, and feature engineering
- Master tools such as Advanced Excel, Power BI, and emerging AI platforms
- Understand the ethical and legal dimensions of deploying AI in finance, valuation, and decision-making
- Learn to build, evaluate, and interpret AI-powered models for valuation and performance management

The goal is not to compete with technology, but to collaborate with it effectively. CMAs who master this partnership will move from being supporters of decisions to becoming key drivers of strategy and sustainable value creation.

The Indispensable CMA: Guardian of Judgment and Value

As organizations continue to embed AI into their core processes, the need for professionals who can bridge technology, finance, operations, and strategy will grow significantly. CMAs are ideally placed to fill this vital role.

The future CMA will be defined not by the reports they produce, but by how effectively they govern AI, interpret its insights, and ensure it serves the higher purpose of creating sustainable and ethical value. In a world of highly capable machines that can sometimes be indifferent to human values and context, the CMA stands as the guardian of judgment, ethics, and strategic wisdom.

AI does not replace the CMA — it elevates the profession. Those who embrace this change with curiosity, competence, and courage will lead the CMA community into a new era of greater relevance, influence, and strategic impact.

Transforming Internal Audit:
A Strategic Roadmap for CMAs in the Era of AI-Driven Risk Management

Article Before Edition contd....

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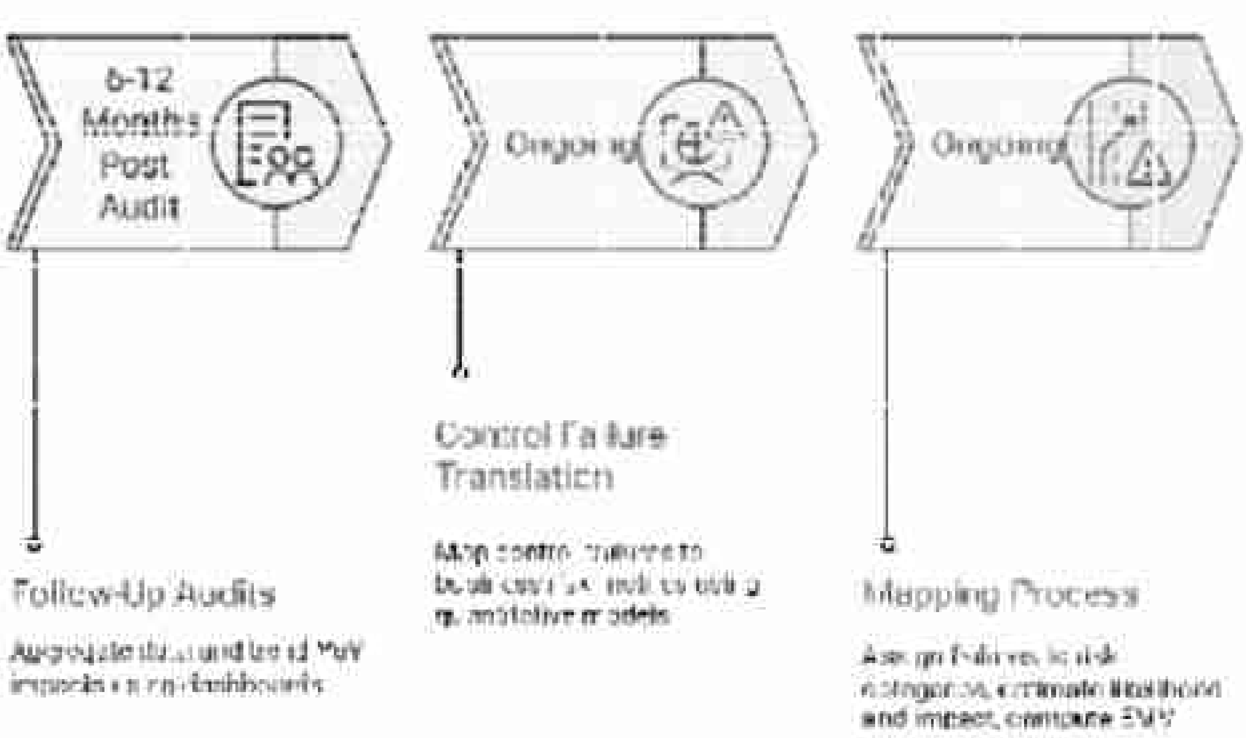
Tracking Best Practices

Aggregate via follow-up audits at 6-12 months, using dashboards to trend YoY impacts like 15% expense drops in audited areas. Attribute conservatively (e.g., 80% to audit) and benchmark against industry averages for credibility. Link to outcomes like improved EBITDA margins to elevate audit's strategic role.

Translate control failures into business risk metrics by mapping each failure to its potential impact on key outcomes like revenue loss, compliance penalties, or operational downtime using quantitative models such as expected loss calculations or risk scoring. Start with failure frequency and severity, then apply probability-impact matrices to derive metrics like annualized loss exposure or residual risk scores. This links audit observations to executive priorities, showing how fixes reduce enterprise-wide vulnerabilities.

Tracking Best Practices and Mapping Process



Mapping Process

Assign control failures to business risks via categories (e.g., financial, reputational), estimating likelihood (e.g., 20% chance post-failure) and impact (e.g., $100K loss). Compute Expected Monetary Value (EMV) = Likelihood × Impact for prioritization, tracking pre/post-remediation changes. Use KRIs like control failure rate (% tests failed) as leading indicators of risk spikes.

Key Translation Metrics

Control Failure	Business Risk Metric	Formula/Example
Access Control Lapse	Unauthorized Access Incidents	
Reconciliation Error	Revenue Leakage	Failure Rate × Annual Revenue Exposed (2% of $10M)
Vendor Approval Gap	Third-Party Exposure	Unvetted Vendors × Penalty Risk ($50K each)
Segregation of Duties Failure	Fraud Loss Potential	Probability (15%) × Max Exposure ($2M)

Tracking Over Time

Trend metrics quarterly via dashboards, comparing baseline residual risk (post-failure) to mitigated levels, targeting 30%+ reductions. Integrate with enterprise risk registers for holistic views, validating through incident data correlations. This demonstrates audit value by quantifying avoided losses, like $1M from fixing 10 high-severity failures.

Audit findings by business unit involves quantifying potential financial losses or savings from issues identified, using standardized templates to ensure consistency across departments like finance, operations, or procurement. These templates map control gaps to monetary impacts via formulas for expected loss, facilitating executive buy-in and prioritization. Common formats include Excel spreadsheets or Word docs with tables for baseline costs, exposure estimates, and net benefits.

Template Structure

Use a tabular layout with columns for Business Unit, Finding Description, Pre-Fix Cost Baseline, Exposure Probability, Impact Severity ($), and Annualized Savings = Probability × Impact × Volume. Include sections for verification evidence (e.g., invoices) and ROI calculation: (Savings - Remediation Cost) / Cost. Sample from NIST BIA templates defines severity tiers: Severe (> $1M), Moderate ($550K), Minimal ($75K).

Example Table

Business Unit	Audit Finding	Baseline Annual Cost	Probability	Impact ($)	Dollarized Risk	Projected Savings
Procurement	Duplicate Payments	$2M vendor spend	10%	$200K	$200K	$180K post-fix
Operations	Inventory Overstock	$5M holding costs	25%	$1.25 M	$1.25M	$1M annualized
Finance	Unreconciled GL Entries	$10M ledger	5%	$500K	$500K	$450K recovery

Customization Tips

Adapt Smartsheet or Click-Up templates by adding slicers for unit filtering and charts for visual impact, pulling data from ERP systems. Document assumptions (e.g., 12-month horizon) and require BU owner sign-off for accountability. Aggregate totals at enterprise level to show $XM avoided losses, updating quarterly via dashboards.

AI In Internal Audit

AI significantly enhances fraud detection in internal audits by analyzing 100% of transactions in real-time, spotting subtle anomalies that manual sampling misses, and adapting to evolving fraud patterns through machine learning. Unlike rule-based systems prone to false positives, AI reduces errors while enabling continuous monitoring, cutting detection times from months to hours. This shifts audits from reactive checks to proactive safeguards, preventing losses estimated at 5% of revenue globally.

Key AI Advantages

Full Dataset Analysis: Processes millions of records instantly, identifying patterns like unusual vendor payments or employee overrides missed in 5-10% samples.

Anomaly Detection: Machine learning flags deviations (e.g., odd-hour transfers) with 90%+ accuracy, reducing false positives by 70% vs. traditional methods.

Predictive Modelling: Forecasts fraud risks using historical data, alerting on high-probability schemes like invoice manipulation before escalation.

Practical Applications

AI Technique	Fraud Type Detected	Impact Example
Unsupervised Learning	Unknown Patterns (e.g., insider threats)	40% faster resolution
Network Analysis	Shell Company Schemes	$2M+ recoveries
NLP on Documents	Forged Invoices	Real-time OCR flags
Behavioural Analytics	Employee Collusion	25% incident drop

Implementation for CMAs

Integrate AI tools like Mind Bridge or custom models into risk-based audits, starting with high-exposure areas like procurement. Train on clean data for 85%+ precision, combining with CMA judgment for verification to ensure compliance. Track ROI via metrics like fraud losses avoided, positioning audits as strategic assets.

AI-driven fraud detection models require high-quality, labelled historical transaction data spanning at least 12-24 months to capture patterns, with features like customer profiles, transaction details, and behavioural signals for effective training. Essential datasets must address class imbalance (fraud ~1-5% of records) through techniques like SMOTE, ensuring 80%+ train/test splits and millions of samples for robust generalization. Clean, representative data prevents overfitting, enabling 95%+ accuracy in real-time audits.

Core Data Categories

Transaction Data: Amount, date/time, merchant ID/location, payment method, frequency—critical for anomaly baselines.

Customer Data: Account age, demographics (age, address), historical behaviour (avg. spend, login patterns) to flag deviations.

Contextual Features: Device fingerprints, IP geolocation, time-of-day, velocity checks (e.g., 10 txns/hour) for risk scoring.

Quality and Volume Requirements

Requirement	Details	Minimum Specs
Volume	1M+ transactions; more for complex models	70/30 train/test split
Labels	Binary (fraud/non-fraud); supervised needs verified cases	Balance via oversampling
Freshness	Recent 6-12 months + historical for trends	Weekly retraining data
Features	20-50 engineered (e.g., distance to merchant)	Handle missing via imputation

Preparation Best Practices

Start with data exploration on samples fitting in memory, engineering features like transaction velocity or peer group percentiles. Use tools like Spark for large-scale processing, ensuring privacy compliance (e.g., anonymize PII) and validation against biases. For CMAs, integrate ERP/ledger data with synthetic augmentation for rare fraud scenarios, validating models on holdout sets before audit deployment.

Integrate AI into existing audit workflows through a phased approach that assesses current processes, pilots high-impact tools, and scales with governance to minimize disruption while maximizing efficiency. This ensures CMAs leverage AI for tasks like anomaly detection without overhauling manual expertise. Start small in risk-based areas like procurement audits to demonstrate quick wins.

Assessment and Planning

Map workflows to identify repetitive tasks (e.g., transaction sampling) suitable for AI, evaluating data readiness from ERPs and ledgers. Define KPIs like 50% faster reviews or 30% fewer false positives, securing stakeholder buy-in from audit committees. Allocate 20-30% of budget to data preparation and training.

Pilot Implementation Steps

Select Pilot Area: Target fraud-prone zones like vendor payments, integrating tools via APIs into Excel or audit software.

Data Integration: Clean and label 12+ months of historical data, using platforms like Power BI for seamless ERP pulls.

Deploy and Test: Launch with 10-20% of volume, monitoring for accuracy via human-AI hybrid reviews.

Scaling and Governance

Phase	Actions	Timeline
Pilot	Train team, validate outputs	1-3 months
Expand	Roll to full departments, automate reporting	3-6 months
Optimize	Continuous retraining, ethical audits	Ongoing

Establish controls like audit trails and bias checks, retraining models quarterly to adapt to new risks, transforming audits into proactive tools.

Isolation Forest and Autoencoders stand out as top AI models for transaction anomaly detection in internal audits due to their efficiency with imbalanced datasets and ability to handle high-volume financial data without labelled fraud cases. LSTM networks excel for time-series transactions capturing sequential patterns like unusual spending velocity, while Local Outlier Factor (LOF) identifies local deviations in peer-group behaviours. These models integrate seamlessly into CMA workflows, achieving 90%+ precision on transaction logs from ERPs.

Recommended Models by Use Case

Isolation Forest: Best for initial screening of large transaction sets; isolates outliers via random partitioning, ideal for unsupervised fraud like duplicate payments.

Autoencoders: Neural networks that reconstruct data, flagging high reconstruction errors as anomalies; suits complex patterns in vendor invoices or GL entries.

LSTM Networks: Processes sequential data for temporal anomalies (e.g., off-hour transfers); combines with embeddings for 40% better accuracy on evolving schemes.

Model Comparison

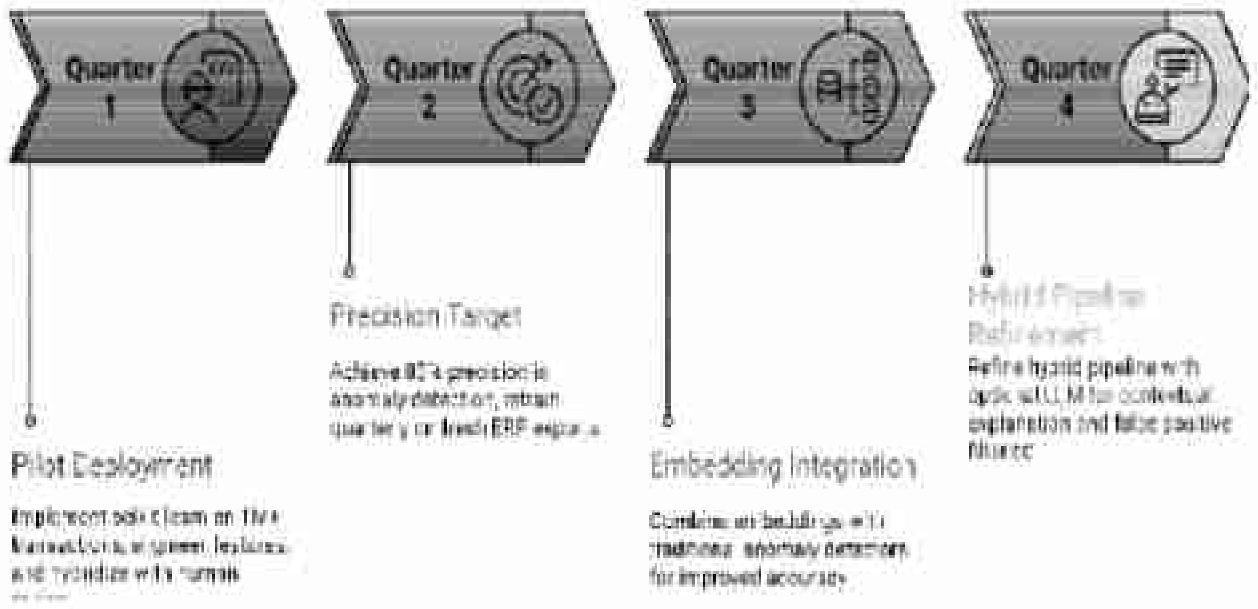
Model	Strengths	Weaknesses	Audit Fit
Isolation Forest	Fast, scalable, low memory	Less effective on temporal data	High-volume sampling
Autoencoders	Captures non-linear patterns	Compute-intensive training	Document/NLP anomalies
LSTM	Handles time dependencies	Requires sequence data	Velocity/risk trends
LOF/One-Class SVM	Local outlier focus	Parameter sensitive	Peer benchmarking

Deployment for CMAs

Start with scikit-learn implementations in Python for pilots on 1M+ transactions, engineering features like amount ratios and geolocation deltas from prior data discussions. Hybridize with human review to hit 85% precision, retraining quarterly on fresh ERP exports to adapt to business unit risks. Track via dashboards showing anomaly scores linked to dollarized impacts.

Combine embeddings with traditional anomaly detectors by using embeddings to transform raw transaction data into dense vector representations that capture semantic and contextual relationships, then feeding these into scalable detectors like Isolation Forest or PCA for outlier scoring. This hybrid approach leverages embeddings' ability to handle high-dimensional, non-numeric data (e.g., vendor names, descriptions) while traditional models provide efficient, interpretable anomaly flags, reducing false positives by 30-50% in audit scenarios. For CMAs, this enables precise fraud detection in ERP exports without labelled data.

AI-Driven Anomaly Detection Pipeline for CMAs



Hybrid Pipeline Steps

1. Generate Embeddings: Use models like BERT or Sentence Transformers on transaction fields (amounts, descriptions, timestamps) to create fixed-length vectors preserving patterns.

2. Apply Traditional Detector: Input embeddings to Isolation Forest (for isolation) or PCA (reconstruction error) to score anomalies based on deviation from normal clusters.

3. Refine with LLM (Optional): Pass high-score outliers to GenAI for contextual explanation, filtering false positives like legitimate bulk purchases.

4. Threshold and Alert: Combine scores (e.g., weighted average) for final ranking, integrating into audit dashboards.

Architecture Comparison

Component	Role	Example Tools
Embeddings	Feature Engineering	BERT, OpenAI embeddings
Detector	Anomaly Scoring	Isolation Forest, LOF, PCA
Post-Processing	Validation	LLM judge, human review

Audit Implementation

Engineer 768-dim embeddings from transaction strings in Python (via Hugging Face), then apply scikit-learn's Isolation Forest on 1M+ records for <1s inference. Retrain embeddings quarterly on fresh data, tracking precision via holdouts to link anomalies to dollarized risks like $100K duplicate payments. This outperforms standalone methods by capturing subtle schemes in procurement audits.

AI tools enable continuous auditing by automating real-time transaction monitoring, anomaly flagging, and risk alerts across full datasets, replacing periodic sampling with proactive oversight for CMAs. Leading examples include Mind Bridge Ai Auditor for machine learning-based anomaly detection in ledgers and Diligent ACL Analytics for 100% data analysis with instant compliance checks. These integrate with ERPs, reducing audit cycles by 40% while linking findings to dollarized impacts discussed earlier.

Top AI Tools

Mind Bridge Ai Auditor: Analyzes GL entries continuously using ML to spot irregularities like duplicate payments, prioritizing high-risk transactions for review.

Diligent ACL Analytics: Powers enterprise monitoring with AI-driven testing on all data, generating real-time dashboards for executive visibility.

PwC GL.ai: Automates ledger anomaly detection and custom risk dashboards, ideal for procurement and inventory audits.

Case Study Applications

Siemens uses AI continuous monitoring for operational data, cutting cycle times by 40% and enabling instant breach detection across global units. Multinational pharma firms deploy similar tools for transaction streams, providing real-time alerts that shift audits to predictive advisory.

Integration Benefits

Tool	Key Continuous Feature	Audit Impact
MindBridge	Real-time ML scoring	40% efficiency gain
Diligent ACL	Full dataset analytics	Proactive risk ID
PwC GL.ai	Automated extraction	Faster discrepancy flags

For CMAs, pilot these in high-volume areas like vendor payments, combining with embeddings and Isolation Forest from prior steps for hybrid precision, tracking ROI via savings metrics.

AI revolutionizes fraud detection in internal audits by enabling continuous, full-dataset analysis that uncovers subtle patterns manual sampling overlooks, such as unusual transaction velocities or vendor anomalies. Machine learning models adapt in real-time to evolving schemes, slashing false positives by up to 70% and detection times from months to hours through anomaly scoring and predictive alerts. This empowers CMAs to shift from reactive checks to proactive prevention, linking findings to quantifiable savings like avoided $2M+ losses.

Core Improvements

AI processes 100% of transactions instantly, flagging outliers like off-hour payments or peer deviations that evade traditional 5-10% reviews. Unsupervised learning detects unknown fraud without labels, while supervised models on historical data predict high-risk behaviours with 90%+ accuracy. Behavioural analytics spots insider threats via patterns in GL entries or approvals.

Practical Techniques

Anomaly Detection: Isolation Forest on embeddings identifies duplicates or manipulations in procurement data.

NLP for Documents: OCR and semantic analysis flags forged invoices or unusual contract terms.

Network Analysis: Maps collusion rings across vendor-employee links.

Aspect	Traditional	AI-Enhanced
Coverage	Sample-based	100% real-time
False Positives	High (20-30%)	Reduced 70%
Response Time	Weeks	Hours
ROI	Reactive savings	Predictive, 40% accuracy boost

Integrate via tools like Mind Bridge for ERP streams, combining with metrics from prior discussions (e.g., dollarized risks) to demonstrate value in risk-based audits. Retrain quarterly on clean data to maintain edge over sophisticated fraud.

Integrate AI monitoring with ERP and accounting systems through a structured process that leverages APIs for seamless data flow, enabling real-time anomaly detection and continuous auditing without disrupting operations. This approach supports CMAs in risk-based workflows by automating transaction pulls from systems like SAP or Oracle for fraud models discussed earlier. Phased implementation minimizes downtime while delivering 30-50% efficiency gains.

Planning and Preparation

Define objectives like fraud monitoring in procurement or GL reconciliations, assessing ERP APIs (e.g., SAP OData, Oracle REST) for data access. Clean and unify data from finance, supply chain modules, ensuring quality via deduplication and 12+ months historical feeds for model training. Secure buy-in with ROI projections tied to cost savings metrics.

Integration Steps

API Connectivity: Use middleware like MuleSoft or Boomi to connect ERP to AI platforms (e.g., MindBridge), streaming transaction data in real-time.

Model Deployment: Train anomaly detectors (Isolation Forest on embeddings) on ERP exports, deploying via cloud services like AWS SageMaker for inference.

Automation Setup: Configure triggers for alerts on high-risk scores, integrating with accounting dashboards for human review.

Validation and Scaling

Phase	Key Actions	Timeline
Pilot	Test on one module (e.g., AP) with 10% volume	1-2 months
Full Rollout	Expand to all units, add RPA for workflows	3-6 months
Optimize	Retrain models quarterly, monitor via KPIs	Ongoing

Ensure compliance with data encryption and audit logs, starting with native ERP AI like SAP Business AI for low-code entry. Track success via reduced false positives and dollarized risk reductions from prior discussions.

XGBoost, Random Forest, and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) lead AI models for fraud detection in audits, achieving 95% accuracy on labeled transaction datasets by classifying anomalies in GL entries and vendor payments. Ensemble methods like XGBoost excel in imbalanced fraud scenarios (1-5% positives), while CNNs capture spatial patterns in structured audit data. These integrate with ERP monitoring from prior steps, enabling CMAs to prioritize high-risk findings with dollarized impacts.

Top Models and Performance

XGBoost: Gradient boosting excels at feature interactions (e.g., amount × velocity), delivering 95% accuracy and 0.93 F1-score on fraud class via tree ensembles.

Random Forest: Aggregates decision trees for robust anomaly flagging in procurement audits, reducing overfitting on historical ERP data.

CNN: Processes transaction matrices as images, detecting subtle patterns like manipulated invoices missed by traditional sampling.

Model Comparison

Model	Strengths	Audit Use Case	Accuracy Benchmark
XGBoost	Handles imbalance, interpretable	GL fraud classification	95%
Random Forest	Low false positives, scalable	Vendor anomaly detection	90-93%
CNN	Non-linear patterns	Document/transaction imaging	High on structured data

Practical Deployment

Train on 80/20 splits from ERP exports (12+ months data), engineering features like embeddings for semantic vendor matches. Hybridize with unsupervised Isolation Forest for unknown schemes, validating via

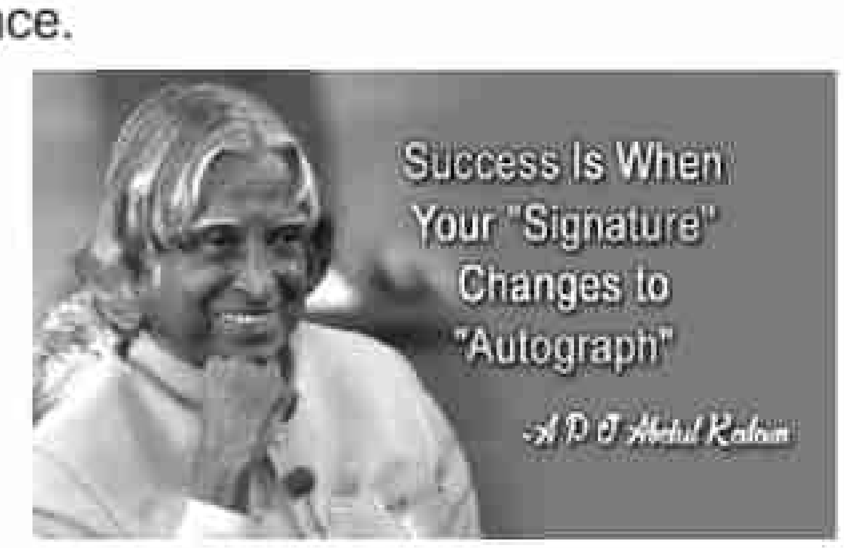
ROC-AUC >0.95 before continuous monitoring. Tools like MindBridge deploy these natively, linking outputs to risk metrics for executive dashboards.

In conclusion, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the internal audit function represents a transformative shift for Cost and Management Accountants (CMAs), moving the profession from a traditional, reactive oversight role to that of a proactive strategic advisor. By leveraging specialized expertise in financial analysis and cost management, CMAs are now equipped to prioritize high-impact risk areas—such as procurement, inventory, and financial reporting—ensuring that audit efforts are aligned with organizational efficiency and profitability.

The technical evolution of the audit process is driven by AI's ability to perform 100% dataset analysis in real-time, effectively eliminating the blind spots inherent in manual sampling. This allows for continuous auditing and enhanced fraud detection, utilizing sophisticated models like Isolation Forest for anomaly detection and XGBoost for high-accuracy fraud classification. These tools enable CMAs to identify subtle patterns and risks before they escalate, reducing audit cycle times by up to 40%.

Beyond technical efficiency, the value of the modern audit is defined by its financial impact. CMAs uniquely contribute by "dollarizing" risk, translating abstract control failures into Expected Monetary Value (EMV) and measurable ROI. By focusing on metrics such as cost savings realized, revenue leakage plugged, and a target ROI of over 300% on recommendations, CMAs demonstrate that the audit function is a high-value investment rather than a cost center.

For successful adoption, a phased implementation roadmap is essential—starting with high-exposure pilot areas, integrating with ERP systems via APIs, and fostering a hybrid human-AI collaboration. Ultimately, this strategic evolution empowers CMAs to deliver the real-time, actionable insights necessary for executive decision-making and long-term organizational resilience.



Wishing our esteemed members a very happy birthday! May your year ahead be filled with success, good health and happiness. (April Month)

MNO		NAME
2948	Mr	Valliyur Hariharan Ramakrishnan
5364	Mr	Govindarajula Venkata Narasimha Rao
6001	Mr	A V Venkata Krishnan
6637	Mr	Javvadi Halayudha Rao
6845	Mr	Gadidala Chalapathy
7196	Mr	Koteswara Rao Gutta
7808	Mr	Taduvai Siva Nagaraja
7889	Mr	Anand Satchit Jammalamadaka
8149	Mr	Proddaturi Udaya Shanker
8429	Mr	Jammalamadaka Rammohan
8790	Mr	Balasubramanian Venkatachellam
10437	Mr	Bhanu Murthy Rao Varanasi
10643	Mr	M S Prasad
11230	Mr	Kona Deva Prabhakara Murthy
12904	Mr	Satyanarayana Balcha
14718	Mr	Seshagiri Rao Malladi
15048	Mr	Atchyutudi Venkata Subba Rao
15213	Mr	Sridhar Sattiraju
15216	Mr	Sattiraju Tirumaleswara Rao
15524	Mr	Viswanathan M Narayanan
15706	Mr	Phanindra Nath Das
16042	Mr	Thota Venkata Sambasiva Rao
16748	Mr	Tejaswi Gupta
17487	Mr	M Ramesh
17716	Mr	Kalayru Prassad Rao
18192	Mr	Chinnam Poorna Chandra Rao
18259	Mr	Jatala Sangameswar
18345	Mr	Srihari Rao Amati
19886	Mr	Ranjit A Jadhav
20527	Mr	Pradeep Kumar Kedia
20970	Mr	Kameshwar Choudhary
21070	Mr	Adhir Kumar Mohapatra
21641	Mr	Chundru prasad Venkata Sita Rama Murty
21769	Mr	Ganji Balachander
22023	Ms	Preeti Solanki
22132	Mr	Perla Venkata rama Someswara Rao
23031	Mr	K Arther Kishore Kumar
23112	Ms	Savitha Sukumar
23218	Mr	Kalli Govardhana Reddy
23390	Mr	Nalam Venkateswarlu
23484	Mr	Marpally Satyanarayana Bhat
23928	Mr	Potnuru Rama Rao
24401	Mr	Shanker Phani Kishore Garikapaty
25418	Mr	Prasadu Babu Gummadidala
25616	Mr	Subrahmanyeswara Rao Movva
25900	Mr	Suresh Babu Tanguturi
26148	Ms	Kasukhela Sirisha
26729	Mr	Srinuvasarao Kaliboyina
27145	Mr	Battini Santosh Babu
27255	Mr	Ramesh Peddi
27428	Mr	Jakkani Laxman

Wishing our esteemed members a very happy birthday!
May your year ahead be filled with success, good health and happiness. (April Month)

MNO		NAME
28028	Ms	Koutha Venkata Rama Lakshmi Madhavi
28374	Mr	Manchikalapudi Yathish Krishna
28377	Mr	Balarama Somayajula Ravi
28480	Ms	Kiranmayee Lala
28650	Ms	Kadali Vandana
30425	Mr	Naveen Kumar Bejugam
30446	Mr	Ramakrishna Reddy Pulicherla
30749	Mr	Koppuravuri Srinivasa Ayyappa
30978	Mr	Kuncha Raja Gopal
31715	Mr	Padmaja Inturi
31840	Ms	Mallela Kalyani
31864	Mr	Udaya Bhaskar Ayyalasomayajula
31882	Mr	Malathi Macha
32037	Mr	Ravi Sai Nookaraju Kuntamukkala
32314	Mr	Ravindra Kumar Desu
32578	Mr	V N Prasad Siripuram
32633	Mr	Venkatakrishnan Ramakrishnan
32696	Mr	Ramesh Kolluru
32997	Mr	Phanindra Kumar Sarika
33401	Mr	Rama Krishna Amaradhi
33426	Mrs	Santoshi Thakur
33760	Ms	Swarupa Rani Kamarapu
34136	Mr	Vishwa Mohan Duddela
34313	Ms	Madhavi Latha Methukula
34339	Mr	Azariah John Srikanth Pallepogu
34743	Mr	Srinivas Katta
35801	Mr	Satya Suresh Koppisetti
35889	Mrs	Swetha Ogirala
35931	Mr	Paruchuri Sri Hari
36733	Mr	Bommisetti Venkata Kiran Kumar
37151	Mr	Sohail Ahmed Mohammed
37283	Mr	Srinivas Vundavalli
37358	Mr	Jyothilingam Chelpuri
37502	Mr	Potta Sreekanth
37560	Mr	Laxman Singh
37628	Ms	Kotturu Sai Manasa
38457	Mr	Rela Jaganmohan Reddy
38782	Mr	Venkata Reddy Panditi
38826	Mr	M S Kishore Iyengar
38964	Mr	Suresh Konduru
39081	Mrs	Bhagya Bhargavi Priya
39674	Mr	Venkata Madhubabu Tanuku
40292	Mrs	Radhika Paila
40423	Mr	Mahender Bera
41077	Mr	Chintada Purushottam Bhardwaj
41248	Mrs	Harsha Priya Gunda Bala
41288	Mr	Srinivasa Siddartha Kandikuppa
41311	Mr	Chetan Kumar Sharma
41362	Mr	Rohit Pentala
42044	Mr	Raghu Ram Chinamuttevi
42208	Mr	Suman Vollala
42662	Mr	Edwin Joseph Thomson Eugene Jude
42994	Mrs	Sandhya Baradhi
43313	Mr	Sharad Pawar
43474	Mr	Aravapalli Venkata Krishna
43652	Mr	Arun Vishwanath Tripurari

MNO		NAME
43743	Mr	Muneiah Prathi
43794	Mrs	Raghavapudi Lakshmi Kalyani
44311	Mr	Ramesh Bingi
44343	Mr	Sharath Kumar Balguri
45209	Mr	Yelamanchili P V Rao
45509	Mr	Neerati Srinivas
45646	Ms	Sravya Polamreddy
46097	Mr	Rama Satyanarayana Raju K
46300	Mrs	Keerthy Tandava Siva Kintada
46323	Mr	Naveen Rao Chittigori
46836	Mr	Suresh Palla
46842	Mr	Sri Krishna Chaitanya Kuppa
47010	Mr	Dinesh Kumar Reddy Chittipala
47276	Dr	Gaddam Naresh Reddy
47729	Mr	Vanama Shanthi Sagar
47790	Mr	Gourab Kumar Sahu
48201	Mr	Sai Chandra Kasam
48282	Mr	Suraj Kumar Gupta
48580	Mr	Boga Anil Kumar
48908	Mr	Dhanunjay Reddy Enumula
49189	Mr	Mahesh Boda
49842	Mr	Sai Nagarjuna Uppala
49967	Ms	Padmini Kunda
50024	Mr	Srikanth Marimganti
50121	Mr	Srinath Lingisetty
50194	Mr	Katukam Venkatesh
50466	Mr	Kasarla Prasad
50532	Mr	Ramakrishna Sreeramakavacham
51552	Mr	Shiva Kumar Goud Nemuri
52175	Mr	M Bhaskar
52243	Mr	Rajesham Bandari
52671	Mr	Leela Krishna Devanaboyina
52843	Ms	Manisha Bang
53478	Mr	Srikanth Tatipakala
53548	Mrs	Sridevi Vepachedu
53625	Mr	Karri Sai
53667	Mr	Vamshi Mohan V
53701	Ms	Lakshmi Priya M
53709	Mrs	Alekya S
54197	Mr	Subba Reddy Madathala
54997	Mr	Goutham Vuppla
55008	Mr	Sai Krishna Vajinepalli
55308	Mr	Md Tajammul Pasha
55364	Mr	V S V P Gopala Krishna
55391	Mr	Harish Chhaparwal
55468	Mr	Raviteja Vishnubhotla
55960	Ms	Prabhavathi Gattineni
56270	Ms	Tejaswi Emmadi
56571	Mr	Allaka Dhananjaya
56913	Mr	Bammidi Krupanand
57156	Ms	Sravanthi Konakanchi
57227	Mr	Sai Kiran Pochaboina
57419	Ms	Swarani Kodati
57765	Mr	B Ramesh
57859	Mr	Chilmul Vaibhav Tulsidas
58733	Mr	Sreedhar Kolluri

Career Counselling Programme organized at Guru Academy, Kachiguda, addressed by CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin and CMA Kirti Gupta, with active interaction with students during the session.

A moment captured during the Stakeholder Consultation Programme on Rationalisation of Filing Framework under the Companies Act, 2013

CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin, Chairman, Hyderabad Chapter, interacted with Talent Acquisition officials of IBM regarding placement and industry engagement prospects.

Group photo during the programme 'Cost Audit and Professional Services".

Career Counselling Programme at Kasturba Gandhi Degree & PG College for Women, where CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin delivered an awareness session on the CMA Course and career prospects.

CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin, Chairman, Hyderabad Chapter, with the faculty members of Kasturba Gandhi Degree & PG College for Women during the Career Counselling Programme.

PHOTO GALLERY

Meeting with Sri Sekhar in connection with inviting Chiranjeevi garu as Chief Guest for the ASTP Programme.

CMA Khaja Jalal Uddin, Chairman, Hyderabad Chapter, met Ms. Vandana Neeli and Talent Acquisition officials of International Flavors & Fragrances to explore career opportunities for CMA students.

COMPLIANCE REMINDER - FY 2026-27

IMPORTANT STATUTORY DUE DATES

APRIL 2026

- 30 Apr — TDS Deposit for March (Non-Goverment deductors)

MAY 2026

- 7 May — TDS/TCS Deposit (April 2026)
- 11 May — GSTR-1 (Monthly)
- 13 May — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP)
- 20 May — GSTR-3B
- 30 May — ITC-03 (Reversal – Composition Scheme)
- 31 May — TDS Return (Q4 – Form 24Q/26Q)
- 31 May — Form 15G/15H Submission

JUNE 2026

- 7 Jun — TDS/TCS Deposit
- 11 Jun — GSTR-1
- 13 Jun — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP)
- 15 Jun — Advance Tax (1st Installment – 15%)
- 15 Jun — Form 16 Issuance
- 20 Jun — GSTR-3B
- 30 Jun — GSTR-4 Annual Return (FY 2025–26)

JULY 2026

- 7 Jul — TDS/TCS Deposit
- 11 Jul — GSTR-1
- 13 Jul — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP)
- 20 Jul — GSTR-3B
- 31 Jul — TDS Return (Q1 – Form 24Q/26Q)
- 31 Jul — ITR Filing (Non-Audit cases)

AUGUST 2026

- 7 Aug — TDS/TCS Deposit
- 11 Aug — GSTR-1
- 13 Aug — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP)
- 20 Aug — GSTR-3B
- 31 Aug — ITR Filing (ITR-3 / ITR-4 – Non-Audit)

SEPTEMBER 2026

- 7 Sep — TDS/TCS Deposit
- 11 Sep — GSTR-1
- 13 Sep — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP)
- 15 Sep — Advance Tax (2nd Installment – 45%)
- 20 Sep — GSTR-3B
- 30 Sep — Tax Audit Report (Form 3CA/3CB-3CD)
- 30 Sep — TDS Return (Q2)

OCTOBER 2026

- 7 Oct — TDS/TCS Deposit
- 11 Oct — GSTR-1
- 13 Oct — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP)
- 20 Oct — GSTR-3B
- 22/24 Oct — GSTR-3B (QRMP)
- 31 Oct — ITR Filing (Audit Cases)

NOVEMBER 2026

- 7 Nov — TDS/TCS Deposit
- 11 Nov — GSTR-1
- 13 Nov — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP)
- 20 Nov — GSTR-3B
- 30 Nov — Form 3CEB (Transfer Pricing)
- 30 Nov — ITC Reversal (Rule 37A)

DECEMBER 2026

- 7 Dec — TDS/TCS Deposit
- 11 Dec — GSTR-1
- 13 Dec — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP)
- 15 Dec — Advance Tax (3rd Installment – 75%)
- 20 Dec — GSTR-3B
- 31 Dec — GSTR-9 (Annual Return)
- 31 Dec — GSTR-9C (Reconciliation Statement)
- 31 Dec — Belated / Revised ITR
- 31 Dec — TDS Return (Q3)

JANUARY 2027

- 7 Jan — TDS/TCS Deposit (December 2026)
- 11 Jan — GSTR-1 (Monthly - December 2026)
- 13 Jan — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP, December 2026)
- 18 Jan — CMP-08 (Q3 – Composition Dealers)
- 20 Jan — GSTR-3B (Monthly - December 2026)
- 22/24 Jan — GSTR-3B (QRMP - October to December 2026)

FEBRUARY 2027

- 7 Feb — TDS/TCS Deposit (January 2027)
- 11 Feb — GSTR-1 (Monthly – January 2027)
- 13 Feb — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP, January 2027)
- 20 Feb — GSTR-3B (Monthly - January 2027)

MARCH 2027

- 7 Mar — TDS/TCS Deposit (February 2027)
- 11 Mar — GSTR-1 (Monthly – February 2027)
- 13 Mar — GSTR-1 (IFF – QRMP, February 2027)
- 15 Mar — Advance Tax (4th & Final Installment – 100%)
- 15 Mar — Presumptive Taxpayers (Sec 44AD/44ADA) - Single Installment Due
- 20 Mar — GSTR-3B (Monthly – February 2027)
- 31 Mar — RFD-11 (LUT for FY 2027–28)
- 31 Mar — DIR-3 KYC (Directors)

LEGEND

TDS / TCS / Advance Tax | GST Compliance | Income Tax / TDS Returns & Filings | Important / Critical | Reversal / Other Compliance

NOTE: Dates are as per current provisions and may be subject to change. Please refer to official notifications

If undelivered please return to:
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