THE INSTITUTE OF
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(SET UP BY AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

e-NEWSLETTER

ICAI THRISSUR BRANCH (SIRC)

JULY 2026

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EDITORIAL

Dear Esteemed Members

Greetings from the ICAI Thrissur Branch (SIRC)

The journey of a Chartered Accountant is one of continuous learning, evolving responsibilities, and an unwavering commitment to excellence. Every new challenge presents an opportunity to strengthen our knowledge, refine our professional judgment, and reinforce the trust reposed in us by society. It is in this spirit that I welcome you to the July 2026 Edition of the E-Newsletter of ICAI Thrissur Branch (SIRC).

The Chartered Accountancy profession continues to evolve in an environment shaped by dynamic regulations, technological advancements, and growing stakeholder expectations. While technical expertise remains the cornerstone of our profession, excellence today also demands sound judgment, adaptability, and a balanced approach to professional life. As we navigate these evolving responsibilities, continuous learning and personal wellbeing become equally important pillars of sustained success.

In this edition, CA Rahul Sharma presents a comprehensive article, "Different Types of Audits – Comparative Analysis," offering valuable insights into the distinct objectives, scope, methodologies, documentation, and reporting requirements of concurrent, internal, statutory, management, and tax audits. The article serves as an excellent practical guide for professionals seeking to appreciate the unique purpose and significance of each audit engagement.

Complementing the technical perspective, CA M. Jhanashree, in her article "CA Practice and Yoga: Building Sustainable Excellence Beyond Deadlines," reminds us that professional success is built not only on knowledge and hard work but also on physical and mental wellbeing. Drawing inspiration from International Yoga Day, the article highlights how simple wellness practices can enhance concentration, resilience, decision-making, and long-term professional effectiveness, while encouraging firm leaders to foster a culture of sustainable performance.

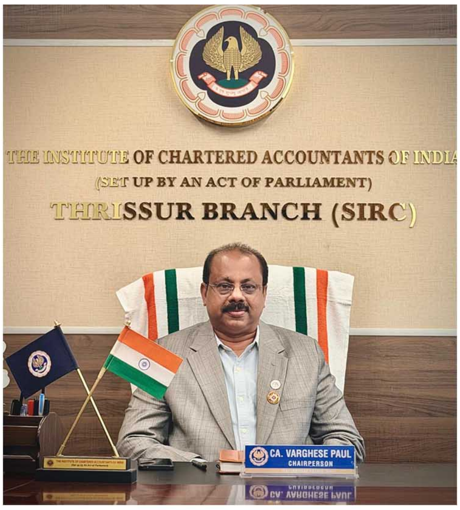
Together, these articles reinforce an important message—that true professional excellence is achieved through a harmonious blend of technical competence, ethical responsibility, continuous learning, and personal wellbeing. As Chartered Accountants, we must strive not only to deliver quality professional services but also to cultivate practices that enable us and our teams to thrive in the long run.

Let us continue to uphold the highest standards of our profession while embracing lifelong learning, innovation, and holistic wellbeing. Wishing all our members a productive, healthy, and enriching month ahead.

Happy Reading!

CA. Vineesh Chandran
Editor
ICAI Thrissur Branch (SIRC)

CHAIRPERSON'S MESSAGE



Dear Esteemed Members,

Greetings from ICAI Thrissur Branch (SIRC).

It gives me immense pleasure to present the July 2026 Edition of our e-Newsletter, reflecting another month of meaningful learning, professional excellence, and vibrant member engagement. The continued enthusiasm and support of our members inspire us to organise programmes that strengthen professional competence while fostering unity within our fraternity.

During the month, the Branch conducted a CPE Seminar on "Exemption under the Income-tax Act, 2025 (Other than NPOs)", delivered by CA V. Ramnath, Coimbatore, benefiting 92 members through practical insights into the new tax regime. We also successfully hosted the One-Day Training Programme for Peer Reviewers, led by CA R. S. Balaji, Chennai, and CA Sony C. L., Thrissur, which provided valuable guidance to 49 participants on strengthening audit quality and professional standards.

Our student community continued to excel through Tarang 2026, a two-day Youth Festival organised by SICASA Thrissur, which witnessed the enthusiastic participation of over 1,000 CA students. The event celebrated talent, creativity, leadership, and teamwork, reaffirming our commitment to nurturing the next generation of Chartered Accountants. Promoting holistic well-being remains equally important. On International Yoga Day, members, students, staff, and their families participated in a special yoga session conducted by Ms. Remya Menon, encouraging a healthy and balanced lifestyle.

As part of the CA Day 2026 Celebrations, the Branch organised an exciting series of Members' Games, including Cricket, Football, Badminton, Chess, Carroms, Arm Wrestling, and Cards. These events witnessed enthusiastic participation from over 200 members and provided an excellent platform for networking, sportsmanship, and strengthening professional relationships beyond the workplace.

The Branch also continued its outreach initiatives through Career Awareness Programmes conducted across six higher secondary schools in Thrissur district. These sessions reached more than 600 students, creating awareness about the Chartered Accountancy profession and inspiring young minds to pursue a rewarding career in accountancy and finance. As we move forward, let us continue to embrace learning, uphold the highest standards of professionalism and ethics, and work together to strengthen the image and values of our noble profession.

Wishing you and your family good health, happiness, and continued professional success.

With warm regards,

CA Varghese Paul
Chairman
ICAI Thrissur Branch (SIRC)

CA Practice and Yoga: Building Sustainable Excellence Beyond Deadlines

CA M. JHANA SHREE

"Yoga is not about touching your toes. It is about what you learn on the way down."
— Jigar Gor

Introduction: A Profession Built on Precision

The Chartered Accountancy profession is often associated with knowledge, discipline, and responsibility. Whether in practice or employment, professionals are expected to manage multiple deadlines, evolving regulations, client expectations, and long working hours.
While technical competence receives significant attention, personal wellbeing is frequently postponed until a problem arises. Stress, fatigue, sedentary work habits, irregular meals, and prolonged screen exposure have become common realities within the profession.
As we reflect on the significance of International Yoga Day, it may be worthwhile to view yoga not merely as a physical exercise but as a practical tool for sustaining professional performance, mental clarity, and personal wellbeing.

Why Yoga Matters for CAs

A CA's primary asset is not software, office infrastructure, or even technical knowledge. It is the ability to think clearly, make sound judgments, and maintain consistency under pressure.
Yoga contributes to:
- Improved concentration and mental focus
- Better stress management
- Enhanced posture and reduced back pain
- Improved breathing and energy levels
- Greater emotional balance during demanding periods
- Better sleep quality and recovery

For professionals whose work depends heavily on mental effort, these benefits directly influence productivity and decision-making.

The Reality of CA Practice

For practitioners, the challenge is unique.
A typical day may involve:
- Client meetings
- Team supervision
- Compliance reviews
- Government portal issues
- Staff coordination
- Business development activities

As firms grow, responsibilities increase. Ironically, success often leaves less time for self-care.
Yoga offers a practical solution because it does not require elaborate infrastructure, expensive equipment, or extensive travel. Even fifteen to twenty minutes of consistent practice can make a meaningful difference.

Yoga Beyond Physical Fitness

When discussing yoga, many people immediately think of difficult postures. However, the essence of yoga is much broader.

For professionals, yoga can be viewed through three dimensions:

Physical Discipline

Maintaining flexibility, mobility, and strength.

Mental Discipline

Developing focus and reducing mental clutter.

Emotional Discipline

Responding calmly rather than reacting impulsively during stressful situations.

These qualities are particularly valuable during peak compliance seasons.

Practical Yoga Habits for CA Professionals

The objective is not perfection but consistency.

Simple practices include:

Morning Breathing Practice

5 minutes of deep breathing before checking emails or messages.

Midday Stretch Break

Simple neck, shoulder, and back stretches after prolonged desk work.

Evening Relaxation

Gentle stretching or guided relaxation to transition from work mode to personal time.

Walking with Awareness

Using daily walks as an opportunity to disconnect from constant mental activity.

A Message for Firm Leaders

Wellness should not be viewed solely as an individual responsibility.

Partners and firm owners can contribute by:

- Encouraging healthy work habits
- Allowing short movement breaks
- Creating realistic workload distribution
- Promoting a culture that values sustainable performance

A healthy team is more productive than an exhausted team.

Yoga for Employees and Article Assistants

Young professionals often assume wellness can be addressed later in life. However, habits formed early tend to stay.

Employees can begin with:

- Regular hydration
- Correct sitting posture
- Stretch breaks every hour
- Basic breathing exercises
- Limiting continuous screen exposure

Small actions practiced consistently create long-term benefits.

Professional Success and Personal Balance

The profession will continue to evolve. Regulations will change. Technology will advance. Deadlines will remain. What must remain constant is our ability to perform with clarity, integrity, and resilience.

Yoga reminds us that sustainable success is not achieved by working harder alone but by working with greater awareness and balance.

Summary

Yoga is not merely a wellness activity. For Chartered Accountants, it can become a practical professional tool that supports concentration, decision-making, emotional stability, and long-term health.

In a profession that demands so much from the mind, investing in physical and mental wellbeing is not an indulgence—it is a necessity.

Wellness Checklist for CAs

Personal Checklist

Practise at least 10–20 minutes of yoga or stretching daily
Take a movement break every 60–90 minutes
Maintain adequate hydration
Follow a regular sleep schedule
Include breathing exercises in daily routine
Reduce prolonged continuous screen exposure
Schedule time for walking or light physical activity
Prioritise preventive health over corrective treatment

Firm-Level Checklist

Encourage wellness awareness among staff
Provide ergonomic seating arrangements
Promote short stretch breaks during peak periods
Avoid unnecessary late-hour work culture
Include wellbeing discussions in team meetings
Lead by example through healthy habits

Conclusion

"The strongest professionals are not those who never feel pressure, but those who learn how to remain centred within it."

As we move forward in an increasingly demanding professional environment, perhaps the greatest lesson yoga offers is not flexibility of the body, but flexibility of the mind. By investing a few minutes each day in our wellbeing, we strengthen the very foundation upon which professional excellence is built.

Audit Reports under Companies Act, 2013

CA RAHUL SHARMA

Reporting requirements, true and fair view, auditor enquiries, Section 145 signing discipline, CARO 2020 comments, and practical drafting of qualifications

Important statutory note: The user's topic refers to Section 145 for true and fair view and enquiry matters. In the Companies Act, 2013, the true and fair view reporting duty and the specific enquiries of the auditor are principally contained in Section 143, especially Section 143(1), Section 143(2), Section 143(3) and the related rules. Section 145 deals with the auditor's signing of the audit report and requires qualifications, observations or comments on financial transactions or matters having adverse effect on the functioning of the company to be read before the company in general meeting. This article therefore discusses Sections 143 and 145 together, because in practice a proper company audit report cannot be drafted without reading both provisions with CARO 2020 and the Standards on Auditing.

1. Introduction: audit report as the final audit evidence

The audit report is the most visible product of a statutory audit. The working papers, management replies, branch reports, confirmations, reconciliations and analytical reviews remain inside the audit file, but the audit report becomes the public communication to shareholders, lenders, regulators, credit rating agencies and other users. It is therefore not a mere format. It is the auditor's distilled conclusion on whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether the specific matters required by law have been properly reported.

Under the Companies Act, 2013, the auditor's responsibility is built in layers. The first layer is the right to ask questions and obtain information. The second layer is the report to members on the financial statements. The third layer is reporting on prescribed matters, including books of account, accounting standards, directors' disqualification, internal financial controls where applicable, and Rule 11 matters. The fourth layer is CARO 2020, which requires comments on particular operational and compliance areas. Section 145 adds discipline to signing: the report must be signed by the auditor, and qualifications, observations or comments on financial transactions or matters having adverse effect on the functioning of the company must be read before the company in general meeting.

In practice, a good audit report must answer three questions. First, what exactly is wrong, if anything? Secondly, what is the financial effect on assets, liabilities, profit, reserves, cash flows or disclosures? Thirdly, if the effect cannot be quantified, why can it not be quantified despite reasonable audit effort? Many weak audit reports fail because they merely state that 'records are not proper' or 'provision is inadequate' without explaining the nature, period, amount, evidence and impact. Such language may be convenient, but it does not serve the reader.

2. Statutory structure: Sections 143 and 145

Section 143(1) gives the auditor access to books, vouchers and records and permits the auditor to require information and explanations. It also specifically requires the auditor to inquire into certain matters. These enquiries are not optional background work. If the enquiries reveal material exceptions, the implications may travel into the main audit report, the CARO annexure, the internal financial controls report, the management letter, or communication with those charged with governance.

Area	Practical reporting relevance
Loans and advances	Whether loans and advances made by the company on the basis of security have been properly secured and whether the terms are prejudicial to the interests of the company or its members.
Book entries	Whether transactions merely represented by book entries are prejudicial. This is relevant where round-tripping, accommodation entries, fictitious sales or related party adjustments are suspected.
Sale of investments	Where the company is not an investment or banking company, whether shares, debentures and other securities have been sold at a price less than the purchase price.
Loans and advances shown as deposits	Whether loans and advances are shown as deposits, which may hide impairment, related party lending or regulatory non-compliance.
Personal expenses	Whether personal expenses have been charged to revenue account. The issue may affect profit and also indicate weakness in controls.
Cash for shares	Where shares are stated as allotted for cash, whether cash was actually received and whether the position in books and balance sheet is correct, regular and not misleading.

Section 143(2) requires the auditor to make a report to the members on the accounts and financial statements to be laid before the company in general meeting. The report must state, to the best of the auditor's information and knowledge, whether the accounts and financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit or loss, cash flows and other prescribed matters. The words 'to the members' are important. Except in special purpose reports, the statutory audit report of a company is addressed to the members of the company, not to the board, the managing director, the bank, the tax department or the general public.

Section 143(3) then prescribes reporting on information and explanations, books of account, branch audit reports, agreement of financial statements with books, compliance with accounting standards, adverse observations on functioning, directors' disqualification, internal financial controls with reference to financial statements where applicable, and additional Rule 11 matters. The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules have expanded Rule 11 reporting over time, including pending litigations, foreseeable losses on long-term contracts, transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund, fund routing/ultimate beneficiary representations, dividend compliance and accounting software audit trail features.

Section 145 completes the communication chain by requiring the auditor to sign the report. It also provides that qualifications, observations or comments on financial transactions or matters having adverse effect on the functioning of the company, mentioned in the auditor's report, must be read before the company in general meeting and be open to inspection by members. This provision underlines why reporting language must be clear, factual and capable of being read aloud without ambiguity.

3. True and fair view: what the auditor is actually saying

A true and fair view is not a guarantee that the business is sound, that management is efficient, or that no fraud can exist. It is an opinion that the financial statements, prepared under the applicable financial reporting framework, present the financial position, financial performance and cash flows fairly in all material respects. The auditor reaches this conclusion after evaluating evidence, accounting policies, estimates, disclosures, going concern, materiality, fraud risk and the overall presentation.

The expression 'true' points to factual correctness: assets exist, liabilities are complete, income is real, expenses are recorded, and figures are supported by books and evidence. The expression 'fair' points to presentation and substance: accounting policies are appropriate, estimates are reasonable, disclosures are sufficient, classification is not misleading, and the statements are not structured to hide commercial reality.

For example, a manufacturing company may show Rs. 8 crore of slow-moving inventory at cost. Physical count may establish existence, but true and fair view also requires valuation. If the net realisable value is only Rs. 5.60 crore and management refuses a write-down of Rs. 2.40 crore, the auditor must evaluate materiality and modify the opinion if the misstatement is material. Merely reporting under CARO that inventory records are maintained would not cure a wrong valuation in the financial statements.

4. Types of audit reports and modifications

Type	When used	Practical expression
Unmodified opinion	Sufficient appropriate audit evidence is obtained and misstatements, if any, are not material.	The financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the applicable framework.
Qualified opinion	Misstatement is material but not pervasive, or scope limitation is material but not pervasive.	Except for the effects, or possible effects, of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph.
Adverse opinion	Misstatement is material and pervasive.	The financial statements do not give a true and fair view.
Disclaimer of opinion	The auditor cannot obtain sufficient appropriate evidence and the possible effects are material and pervasive.	The auditor does not express an opinion.
Emphasis of matter	A matter is properly presented or disclosed but is fundamental to users' understanding.	Not a qualification; it draws attention to a note.

The choice among qualified, adverse and disclaimer opinions depends on two dimensions: materiality and pervasiveness. If the amount is material but confined to one account or a limited set of accounts, a qualified opinion is normally appropriate. If the misstatement affects the financial statements so widely that they are unreliable as a whole, an adverse opinion is required. If evidence is unavailable and the possible effects may be both material and pervasive, a disclaimer is appropriate.

An emphasis of matter paragraph is often misused in practice. It should not be used to avoid a qualification. If a company has not provided Rs. 10 crore for an expected loss and the omission is material, the auditor cannot merely draw attention to a note that management has not made provision. A qualification or adverse opinion may be required. Emphasis is for matters properly accounted for or disclosed, such as significant uncertainty adequately disclosed in a going concern note.

5. Practical drafting of qualifications

The Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph is the heart of a modified report. It should be precise enough for a reader to understand the nature of the matter, the audit evidence, the amount involved, the financial statement captions affected and the reason for the auditor's conclusion.

1.Identify the matter: State whether it is a misstatement, a limitation of scope, a departure from accounting standards, lack of evidence, non-compliance with law, disagreement on estimate, or inadequate disclosure.

2.Quantify the effect: Mention the effect on assets, liabilities, profit before tax, profit after tax, reserves, earnings per share, cash flows or relevant disclosures wherever reasonably determinable.

3.Explain non-quantification: If the effect cannot be quantified, state why. For example, records are not available, third-party confirmations could not be obtained, management has not completed technical assessment, or alternative procedures did not provide sufficient evidence.

4.Use neutral professional language: Avoid accusatory or emotional words. Use words such as 'in our opinion', 'based on the audit evidence obtained', 'management has not provided', and 'we were unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence'.

5.Link the report sections: If the same matter affects CARO, internal financial controls, going concern, fraud reporting or key audit matters, ensure consistency. Contradictions between the main report and annexures damage credibility.

6. Numerical illustrations

Illustration 1 - Inventory valuation qualification: A company reports revenue of Rs. 120 crore, profit before tax of Rs. 6 crore and closing inventory of Rs. 22 crore. During physical verification, the auditor finds slow-moving finished goods costing Rs. 3.50 crore. Subsequent sale evidence and price lists indicate net realisable value of Rs. 2.10 crore. Management refuses a write-down of Rs. 1.40 crore. If materiality for profit before tax is Rs. 60 lakh, the unrecorded write-down is material. The qualification should state that inventory is overstated by Rs. 1.40 crore and profit before tax is overstated by Rs. 1.40 crore. If tax effect is considered, profit after tax and reserves should also be stated where determinable.

Illustration 2 - Scope limitation in receivables: Trade receivables are Rs. 18 crore. Confirmations are not received for Rs. 7 crore, and management does not provide subsequent receipt details, customer-wise dispute status or ageing support. Alternative procedures cover only Rs. 2 crore. The auditor may not be able to quantify the misstatement because the issue is evidence limitation, not identified error. The report should say that the auditor was unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence for receivables of Rs. 5 crore and cannot determine whether adjustments are necessary.

Illustration 3 - Going concern uncertainty: A company has current liabilities of Rs. 45 crore against current assets of Rs. 21 crore, overdue bank borrowings of Rs. 14 crore and negative operating cash flows for two years. If management has disclosed a credible restructuring plan supported by sanction letters and cash flow forecasts, an emphasis of matter may be sufficient. If disclosures are inadequate, the auditor may modify the opinion. If going concern basis itself is inappropriate, an adverse opinion may be required.

Illustration 4 - CARO and main report interaction: Suppose a company defaults in repayment of term loan instalments of Rs. 3 crore for 90 days. CARO clause 3(ix) requires reporting of default details. If the borrowing is correctly classified, interest is provided and going concern disclosure is adequate, the main opinion may remain unmodified. However, if management has not classified the borrowing as current, not provided penal interest of Rs. 42 lakh and not disclosed liquidity uncertainty, the matter may also affect the main audit opinion.

7. CARO 2020: comments on prescribed particulars

CARO 2020 is not a substitute for the audit opinion. It is an additional reporting order under Section 143(11). The auditor comments on prescribed particulars in an annexure to the independent auditor's report. CARO 2020 applies from financial years commencing on or after 1 April 2021, subject to specified exemptions. Its clauses are highly practical because they force reporting on areas where misstatements and governance failures commonly arise.

While drafting CARO comments, the auditor should avoid mechanical 'yes/no' language where facts require explanation. For example, if physical verification of inventory was conducted but discrepancies of Rs. 85 lakh were noticed in chemicals inventory of Rs. 6 crore, a bland statement that verification was reasonable is incomplete. The report should state the nature and amount of discrepancies and whether they were properly dealt with in the books.

Similarly, when quarterly statements submitted to banks differ from books, the auditor should not merely say that statements are 'broadly in agreement'. The clause requires reporting whether such statements are in agreement with books, and if not, details of discrepancies. A practical report may mention that the June stock statement submitted to the bank showed inventory of Rs. 18.40 crore whereas books showed Rs. 16.95 crore, resulting in a difference of Rs. 1.45 crore, mainly because goods in transit and obsolete stock were treated differently.

8. Case studies and real-life lessons

Satyam Computer Services remains a classic Indian reminder that audit reporting cannot depend only on management representations where bank balances, receivables and revenues are material. The public history of the case shows the danger of fictitious assets and income. The practical lesson is that bank confirmations, debtor confirmations, cut-off tests, analytical procedures and sceptical review of unusual margins are not mere file formalities. If evidence is contradictory or unavailable, the report must reflect the matter instead of allowing a clean opinion to stand on weak foundations.

IL&FS highlighted how group complexity, liquidity stress, guarantees, special purpose vehicles and debt classification can affect true and fair presentation. In such cases, the auditor must consider whether the financial statements adequately disclose going concern uncertainty, maturity mismatch, contingent liabilities, impairment of investments and recoverability of loans. A CARO default comment may be necessary, but it may not be enough if the liquidity uncertainty is fundamental to the financial statements.

12. Practical checklist before issuing the report

6.Confirm the correct addressee: members for statutory audit reports.
7.Check whether CARO 2020 applies and whether exemptions are documented.
8.Map all Section 143(1) enquiries to audit procedures and conclusions.
9.Evaluate whether each exception affects the main opinion, CARO, IFC, Rule 11, KAM, EOM or management letter.
10. Quantify all qualifications where reasonably possible and document tax/reserve impact if relevant.
11. Where not quantifiable, write the reason clearly and preserve evidence of attempted quantification.
12. Ensure the financial statements, notes and auditor's report do not contradict one another.
13. Review consistency between standalone and consolidated reports.
14. Ensure signing details, date, place, membership number, FRN and UDIN requirements are complete.
15. Discuss significant modifications with those charged with governance before finalisation.

13. Conclusion

Audit reporting under the Companies Act, 2013 is a discipline of clarity. Section 143 requires the auditor to inquire, evaluate and report on true and fair view and prescribed matters. Section 145 gives solemnity to the signed report and ensures that adverse qualifications, observations and comments reach the members. CARO 2020 adds a detailed operational lens by requiring comments on assets, inventory, loans, borrowings, statutory dues, fraud, internal audit, liquidity, CSR and group reporting matters.

The best audit reports are neither defensive nor dramatic. They are factual, quantified where possible, clear about uncertainty where quantification is not possible, and consistent with the evidence in the audit file. A qualification should not be hidden in vague language; equally, a clean opinion should not be denied for immaterial irritants. The professional balance lies in explaining the matter, its effect and the auditor's conclusion in language that members, management and regulators can understand.

For individual cases, the auditor should remember a simple rule: report the matter as a reader would need to know it. What happened? Which account is affected? How much is involved? Is the impact material? Is it pervasive? What evidence was unavailable? What did management say, and why was that response accepted or rejected? When these questions are answered honestly, the audit report becomes not only a statutory formality but a meaningful instrument of corporate accountability.

Indicative sources consulted

Companies Act, 2013, Sections 143 and 145; Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, including Rule 11 reporting matters as amended; Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 and ICAI announcements/guidance on CARO 2020 applicability; and ICAI Standards on Auditing including SA 700, SA 701, SA 705, SA 706, SA 570 and SA 580.

CA. Rahul Sharma
FCA, MBA (Finance), LLB, CAIIB

I. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

1. Continuing Professional Education (CPE) Programmes

Date	Programme Title	Faculty	CPE Hours	Attendance
05 June 2026	CPE Seminar on **"Exemption under the Income-tax Act, 2025 (Other than NPOs)"**	CA V. Ramnath, Coimbatore	3	92
27 June 2026	One Day Training Programme for Peer Reviewers	CA R. S. Balaji, Chennai CA Sony C. L., Thrissur	6	49

2. Administrative Meeting

Date	Meeting	Venue
15 June 2026	Managing Committee Meeting	ICAI Bhawan, Thrissur

3. Member & Student Engagement Programmes

Date	Programme	Brief Report	Venue
13–14 June 2026	Tarang 2026	SICASA Thrissur successfully organised **Tarang 2026**, a two-day CA Students' Youth Festival with participation from over **1,000 CA students**. The event featured cultural, literary, and creative competitions, providing a vibrant platform for students to showcase their talents while fostering teamwork, leadership, and professional camaraderie.	ICAI Bhawan, Thrissur
21 June 2026	International Yoga Day	A special Yoga Day programme, led by **Ms. Remya Menon**, was organised for members, students, staff, and their families to promote physical fitness, mental well-being, and a healthy lifestyle.	ICAI Bhawan, Thrissur
22 June	CA Day 2026 – Members' Games:	The cricket tournament commenced at 6:00 PM with enthusiastic participation	SPORTEKER, Kuttanellur

2026	Cricket Tournament (Under Lights)	from over **50 members**, promoting sportsmanship, networking, and fellowship among members.	
26 June 2026	CA Day 2026 – Members' Games: Football Tournament (Under Lights)	The football tournament commenced at 6:00 PM with participation from over **70 members**, encouraging teamwork, physical fitness, and stronger professional bonding.	SPORTEKER, Kuttanellur
28 June 2026	CA Day 2026 – Members' Games: Badminton, Chess, Carroms, Arm Wrestling & Cards	Indoor sporting events attracted participation from more than **80 members**. Badminton competitions were conducted at Thrissur Sports Centre, Kuriachira, while Chess, Carroms, Arm Wrestling, and Cards were organised at ICAI Bhawan, Chiyyaram, encouraging healthy competition and member interaction.	Thrissur Sports Centre, Kuriachira & ICAI Bhawan, Chiyyaram

II. ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

1. Coaching Classes

Course / Batch	Students
CA Intermediate – January 2027	93
CA Intermediate – September 2026	35
CA Foundation – September 2026 (Batch I)	89
CA Foundation – September 2026 (Batch II)	87
CA Foundation – January 2027	126

2. ICITSS & AICITSS Programmes

Programme Dates	Programme	Batch	Attendance
08–24 June 2026	Information Technology Training (ITT)	Thrissur 26	39
26 June–11 July 2026	Advanced Information Technology Training (Advanced ITT)	Thrissur 31	27

3. Career Counselling Programmes

Date	Institution	Faculty	Attendance
15 June 2026	Union Higher Secondary School, Annanad, Chalakudy	CA Akash C. Suresh	100+
16 June 2026	St. Joseph's Convent Girls Higher Secondary School, Thrissur	CA Leon Joby	100+
17 June 2026	Marthoma Girls Higher Secondary School, Thrissur	CA Leon Joby	100+
18 June 2026	CMS High School, Thrissur	CA Leon Joby	100+
19 June 2026	Government Higher Secondary School, Ayyanthole, Thrissur	CA Gokul C.	110+
19 June 2026	Sarvodayam VHSS, Aryampadam, Thrissur	CA Gokul C.	100+

CONCLUSION

The ICAI Thrissur Branch (SIRC) successfully conducted a wide range of professional, academic, and member engagement initiatives during June 2026, including CPE programmes, the Peer Reviewers' Training Programme, Tarang 2026, International Yoga Day, CA Day Members' Games, coaching classes, ICITSS/AICITSS programmes, and Career Counselling Programmes.

The Branch expresses its sincere appreciation to the faculty members, Managing Committee, volunteers, members, students, staff, sponsors, and participants for their valuable support and contribution. The Branch remains committed to promoting professional excellence, academic development, and meaningful engagement with its members and students.

Glimpses JUNE' 26

05 June 2026 | CPE Seminar

ICAI Thrissur Branch organised a CPE Seminar on "Exemption under the Income-tax Act, 2025 (Other than NPOs)" by CA V. Ramnath, Coimbatore, attended by 92 members, providing practical insights into the new tax provisions.

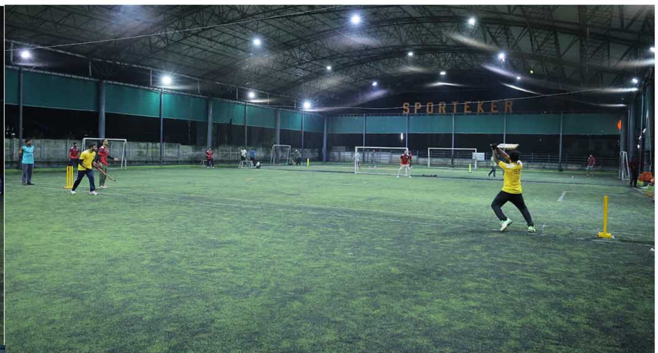
27 June 2026 | One Day Training Programme for Peer Reviewers

ICAI Thrissur Branch organised a One Day Training Programme for Peer Reviewers, led by CA R. S. Balaji, Chennai, and CA Sony C. L., Thrissur, with 49 participants earning 6 CPE hours through comprehensive sessions on the Peer Review framework and best practices.

Glimpses JUNE' 26

21 June 2026 | International Yoga Day

ICAI Thrissur Branch celebrated International Yoga Day with a special session led by Ms. Remya Menon, bringing together members, students, staff, and their families to promote health, wellness, and a balanced lifestyle.



CA Day 2026 – Members' Games

As part of the CA Day 2026 Celebrations, ICAI Thrissur Branch organised a series of Members' Games from 22–28 June 2026. The events featured Cricket and Football Tournaments (Under Lights) at SPORTEKER, Kuttanellur, along with Badminton, Chess, Carroms, Arm Wrestling, and Cards at Thrissur Sports Centre, Kuriachira and ICAI Bhawan, Chiyyaram, fostering sportsmanship, camaraderie, and professional networking among members.

Thank you

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
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