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The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

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Executive Programme

COMPANY LAW & PRACTICE

Group 1, Paper 2

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Reference to Chapter No.</i>	<i>Amendments to Regulations/ Rules/ Act/ Circulars/ Notification</i>	<i>Brief particulars/ Link of the Amendment</i>
1.	Lesson 1 Introduction to Company Law	<p>The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued notifications S.O 4849(E), S.O 4850(E), S.O 4851(E) and S.O 4852(E) dated October 27, 2025. According to the notifications, the MCA establishes the offices and locations of Regional Directors/Registrars of Companies having territorial jurisdiction as specified in the respective notifications for the purpose of registration of Companies/Limited Liability Partnerships and discharging the functions. The notifications shall come into force with effect from 1st January, 2026.</p> <p>Brief Analysis:</p> <p>The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), through Notification S.O. 4851(E) dated 23 October 2025, has restructured the framework of Regional Directors (RDs) and Registrars of Companies (ROCs) under the Companies Act, 2013, and the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 (LLP Act, 2008). This new framework replaces the earlier structure concerning RDs, while preserving the validity of any actions already “done or omitted.”</p> <p>Under the LLP Act, 2008, the MCA has further reconstituted ten Regional Director offices under Section 68A(1) to oversee and perform functions within the LLP regime. This ensures alignment of</p>	<p>1. https://egazette.gov.in/(S(opk1bidmxgclse02kjhsujvh))/ViewPDF.aspx</p> <p>2. https://egazette.gov.in/(S(opk1bidmxgclse02kjhsujvh))/ViewPDF.aspx</p> <p>3. https://egazette.gov.in/(S(opk1bidmxgclse02kjhsujvh))/ViewPDF.aspx</p> <p>4. https://egazette.gov.in/(S(opk1bidmxgclse02kjhsujvh))/ViewPDF.aspx</p>

		<p>the LLP administration with the newly introduced ten-zone structure applicable to companies.</p> <p>Effective from January 1, 2026, the revised arrangement delineates clear territorial jurisdictions and optimises the ROC network — with major States such as Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal each allocated two ROC offices.</p>	
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CAPITAL MARKET & SECURITIES LAWS

Group 2, Paper 5

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Reference to Chapter No.</i>	<i>Amendments to Regulations/ Rules/ Act/ Circulars/ Notification</i>	<i>Brief particulars/ Link of the Amendment</i>
1.	Lesson 6 Securities Market Intermediaries	<p>The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Debenture Trustees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (October 27, 2025)</p> <p>The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide its notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2025/269 dated October 22, 2025, has notified “the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Debenture Trustees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025” which shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. The amendment inter alia provides:</p> <p>i) In regulation 2, the meaning of “Board” is specified by inserting a clause (aaa);</p> <p>ii) A new regulation 9C is inserted specifying “Permitted Activities” A debenture trustee may also undertake;</p> <p>iii) Regulation 14 is substituted;</p> <p>iv) A new Regulation 15A is inserted “Rights of debenture trustees exercisable to aid in performance of their duties, obligations, roles and responsibilities”.</p>	https://egazette.gov.in/(S(opk1bidmxgclse02kjhsujvh))/ViewPDF.aspx

2.	<p>Lesson 8</p> <p>Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements</p>	<p>The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (October 31, 2025)</p> <p>The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide its notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2025/271 dated October 31, 2025, has notified “the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2025” which shall come into force 30th day from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. The amendment inter alia provides, in schedule XIII in Part A, in paragraph (10), in sub-paragraph (c), in clause (I), sub-clauses (i), (ii), and (iii) shall be substituted with the following sub-clauses, namely:</p> <p>“(i) minimum of 2 and maximum of 15 such investors shall be permitted for allocation up to two hundred fifty crore rupees, subject to minimum allotment of five crore rupees per such investor;</p> <p>(ii) in case of allocation above two hundred fifty crore rupees, a minimum of 5 such investors and a maximum of 15 such investors for allocation up to two hundred fifty crore rupees and an additional 15 such investors for every additional two hundred fifty crore rupees or part thereof, shall be permitted, subject to a minimum allotment of five crore rupees per such investor.”</p>	<p>https://egazette.gov.in/(S(n2ov5soiemtcf2ryofjmzwg1))/ViewPDF.aspx</p>
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3.	<p>Lesson 11</p> <p>Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements</p>	<p>The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (October 27, 2025)</p> <p>The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) vide its notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2025/270 dated October 22, 2025, has notified “the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2025” which shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette. According to the amendment, in regulation 56, in the existing sub-regulation (1), the words “shall forward the following to the debenture trustee promptly” shall be substituted with the words and symbols, “<i>shall, as soon as possible, and in any case not later than twenty-four hours from the occurrence of the event or receipt of information, unless otherwise specified, forward the following to the debenture trustee</i>”].</p>	<p>https://egazette.gov.in/(S(opk1bidmxgclse02kjhsujvh))/ViewPDF.aspx</p>
4.	<p>Miscellaneous</p>	<p>Ease of doing business – Rationalisation and standardisation of penalties levied on stock brokers by stock exchanges (October 10, 2025)</p> <p>SEBI has issued press release PR No.66/2025 dated October 10, 2025. In a significant step towards enhancing ease of doing business for stock brokers, the SEBI has decided to rationalize and standardise the penalty framework for levying penalties on stock brokers by stock exchanges.</p>	<p>https://www.sebi.gov.in/web/?file=https://www.sebi.gov.in/sebi_data/attachdocs/oct-2025/1760093949147.pdf#page=1&zoom=page-width,-15,842</p>

		<p>In the first phase, total 235 existing penalty items have been reviewed, details of which are as follows:</p> <p>a) Penalties have been removed on 40 violations.</p> <p>b) Penalty for 105 minor procedural lapses has been termed as 'financial disincentive'.</p> <p>Samuhik Prativedan Manch is a technology based common reporting mechanism which enables filing of common report at one stock exchange instead of at multiple exchanges. This common reporting across stock exchanges has been implemented with effect from August 01, 2025 in order to reduce the compliance cost for stock brokers.</p>	
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TAX LAWS & PRACTICE

Group 2, Paper 7

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Reference to Chapter No.</i>	<i>Amendments to Regulations/ Rules/ Act/ Circulars/ Notification</i>	<i>Brief particulars/ Link of the Amendment</i>
Indirect Taxes (Part II)			
1.	Lesson 18 Input Tax Credit	<p>Withdrawal of Circular No 212/6/2014 dated June 26, 2024 regarding clarifications on mechanism for providing evidence of compliance conditions under section 15(3) (b) of CGST Act ,2017 by suppliers.</p> <p>The 2024 circular had required suppliers to obtain and retain declarations or certificates from recipients confirming reversal of proportionate Input Tax Credit (ITC) for post-supply discounts awarded via credit notes, and to produce these as evidence during audit or scrutiny. The new circular has withdrawn this evidentiary procedure with immediate effect. Suppliers are now only required to comply with the statutory conditions of Section 15(3)(b)(ii) without needing separate documentation from recipients. This change simplifies the compliance burden for businesses and ensures uniform GST procedures across India.</p>	<p>https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1003292/ENG/Circulars</p>

2.	<p>Lesson 19</p> <p>Procedural Compliance Under GST</p>	<p>Central Government notifies Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules 2025, introduces Rule 9A relating to grant of registration and Rule 14A Option for taxpayers having monthly output tax liability below threshold limit vide notification no 18/2025-Central Tax dated 31st October, 2025.</p> <p>The Central Government brings Central Goods & Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules 2025 to further amend CGST rules, 2017.</p> <p>These rules pertain to 9A Grant of Registration electronically- any person who has applied for registration under rule 8 or rule12 or rule17, shall, upon identification on the common portal based on data analysis and risk parameters, be granted registration electronically by the common portal, within three working days from the date of submission of application.”.</p> <p>Rule 14A shall be inserted after rule 14 namely- Option for taxpayers having monthly output tax liability below threshold limit. Any person who has made application for registration under rule 8 and who determines that his total output tax liability on supply of goods or services or both made to registered persons on account of central tax and State tax or Union territory tax and integrated tax and compensation cess, does not exceed ₹2,50,000 shall have an option to get registration electronically, in accordance with the provisions of this</p>	<p>https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1010504/ENG/Notifications</p>
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		rule, Aadhaar authentication is mandatory for getting registration under this rule. In rule11, a person registered under this rule in a State or Union territory shall not be eligible to obtain another registration in the same State or Union territory under this rule against the same Permanent Account Number. Upon Successful authentication of Aadhar number, the applicant shall be granted registration within three working days from submission of application. This notification shall come into effect from November 01, 2025	
3.	Lesson 19 Procedural Compliance Under GST	Amend notification No. 26/2018-Central Tax (Rate) dated 31.12.2018 vide notification no 18/2025- Central Tax (Rate) dated 24th October, 2025. The Central Government introduced an amendment to existing notification no 26/2018 which relates to concessional rates or exemptions in GST. Vide this notification definition of nominated agency will be streamlined with definition given in Customs notification no 45/2025 dated 24th October, 2025. This notification shall come into effect from November 01, 2025.	https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1010490/ENG/Notifications
4.	Lesson 20 Overview of Customs Act	Consolidation of earlier custom notifications into single framework for ease of doing business vide notification no 45/2025-dated 24th October, 2025. The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has consolidated 31 separate customs duty notifications	https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1010489/ENG/Notifications

		<p>into one, unified legal text. As per the new notification, exemption and concessional duty provisions previously scattered across multiple older documents will now be merged. It creates a single point of reference for customs exemptions, making it easier for importers, exporters, and customs officials to comply with regulations.</p> <p>Importers and customs brokers are now required to cite Notification No. 45/2025-Customs in all relevant documents and submissions for imports made on or after November 1, 2025.</p>	
5.	<p>Lesson 20</p> <p>Overview of Customs Act</p>	<p>Amendment in AIDC, Health Cess and SWS notification to align them with notification no. 45/2025 vide notification no 44/2025 dated 24th October, 2025.</p> <p>Amendments to other existing customs exemption notifications to align them with the major consolidation exercise carried out by the comprehensive notification No. 45/2025 dated 24th October, 2025. It specifically updates references in notifications related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Cess (Notification No. 8/2020-Customs) • Social Welfare Surcharge (SWS) (Notification No. 11/2018-Customs) • Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess (AIDC) (Notification No. 11/2021-Customs) 	<p>https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1010493/ENG/Notifications</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective duty of goods under Chapter 27 (Notification No. 52/2017-Customs) <p>While Notification No. 45/2025-Customs consolidated many primary duty exemptions into one master document, Notification No. 44/2025-dated 24th October, 2025 ensures that all related cess and surcharge notifications correctly refer to the new, unified framework.</p>	
6.	Lesson 20 Overview of Customs Act	<p>Notification of Proper officer for Sections 30A and 41A of the Customs Act, 1962 with respect to Passenger Name Record Information Regulations, 2022 vide notification no 62/2025 Customs (Non -Tariff) dated 01st October, 2025.</p> <p>The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) issued a notification on October 1, 2025, utilizing powers granted under the Customs Act, 1962, to appoint and empower a specific customs official within the Directorate General of Analytics and Risk Management (DGARM). The Principal Additional Director General or the Additional Director General of the National Customs Targeting Centre-Passenger (NCTC-Pax) is appointed as an officer of customs, specifically holding the rank and all powers of a Principal Commissioner or Commissioner of Customs.</p>	https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1010483/ENG/Notifications

7.	Lesson 20 Overview of Customs Act	<p>Notification of Proper officer for Section 110 of the Customs Act, 1962 vide notification no 63/2025 Customs (Non -Tariff) dated 01st October, 2025.</p> <p>The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) amended the existing Notification No. 26/2022-Customs (N.T.) to modify the seizure powers of certain customs officers. The key amendment involves the expansion of seizure powers for specific officers under Section 110 of the Customs Act, 1962. This applies to Intelligence Officers of the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence (DGRI) and Examiners, Preventive Officers, or Inspectors from the Central Excise Department stationed at customs locations. The amendment explicitly grants these officers functions related to the seizure, custody, and disposal of goods, documents, and things liable for confiscation under sub-sections (1), (3), and (5) of Section 110. The objective of this amendment is to enhance enforcement capabilities and provide clear legal authority for these officers to perform seizure-related duties.</p>	<p><i>https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1010484/ENG/Notifications</i></p>
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8.	Lesson 20 Overview of Customs Act	<p>Electronic Application under Customs (Voluntary Revision of Entries Post Clearance) Regulations, 2025 – Rs. 1,000” vide notification no 69/2025 Customs (Non-Tariff) dated 30th October, 2025.</p> <p>The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), amends the Levy of Fees (Customs Documents) Regulations, 1970. It introduces a fee of ₹1,000 for each electronic application filed under the “Customs (Voluntary Revision of Entries Post Clearance) Regulations, 2025</p>	https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1010501/ENG/Notifications
9.	Lesson 20 Overview of Customs Act	<p>Conditions, where no revision allowed under Section 18A vide notification no 71/2025 Customs (Non-Tariff) dated 30th October, 2025.</p> <p>The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs specifies that no revision of entry shall be made for the cases where any benefit under instrument-based scheme notified under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 (22 of 1992) or any notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 25 of the Customs Act, 1962 or any regulation made thereunder or the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 (51 of 1975), is already availed and the same is to be reversed, but, a different procedure for reversal of benefits is already provided in such notification or under such regulation. The notification applies to benefits availed under schemes like Advance Authorisation,</p>	https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1010503/ENG/Notifications

		EPCG, or other benefit schemes where special reversal procedures are already notified. This notification is effective from November 01, 2025.	
10.	Lesson 20 Overview of Customs Act	<p>CBIC has notified Customs (Voluntary revision of entries Post clearance) Regulations, 2025 vide notification 70/2025 customs (N.T) dated 30.10.2025.</p> <p>Provisions under section 18A inserted vide the section 93 Finance Act, 2025 providing a facility of revision of entries already made in relation to the goods, after customs clearance has been given. This provision will enable importers or exporters after clearance of goods, to voluntarily declare material facts and pay duty with interest but without penalty.</p>	<p><i>https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1003296/ENG/Circulars</i></p>



Professional Programme

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, DATA ANALYTICS AND CYBER SECURITY

Group 1 Elective Paper 4.4

Sr. No.	Reference to Chapter No.	Amendments to Regulations/Rules/Act/Circular/Notification	Brief particulars/Link of the amendment
1.	Lesson 3 Cyber Threats and Cyber Laws	<p>Government notifies amendments to Rule 3(1)(d) of the IT Rules, 2021 to enhance transparency, accountability and safeguards</p> <p>The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has notified the <i>Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules, 2025</i> to amend the <i>Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021</i> (“IT Rules, 2021”). These amendments strengthen the framework of due diligence obligations of intermediaries under the Information Technology Act, 2000 (“IT Act”). Specifically, the amendments to Rule 3(1)(d) introduce additional safeguards to ensure that removal of unlawful content by intermediaries is carried out in a transparent, proportionate and accountable manner. The amended Rules will come into effect from 15th November, 2025.</p> <p>Background</p> <p>The IT Rules, 2021 were originally notified on 25th February, 2021 and subsequently amended on 28th October, 2022 and 6th April, 2023. They prescribe due diligence obligations on intermediaries, including</p>	https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2181719

		<p>social media intermediaries, with the objective of ensuring online safety, security and accountability.</p> <p>Under Rule 3(1)(d), intermediaries are required to remove unlawful information upon receiving actual knowledge either through a court order or notification from the Appropriate Government.</p> <p>The review undertaken by MeitY highlighted the need for additional safeguards to ensure senior-level accountability, precise specification of unlawful content, and periodic review of government directions at higher level.</p> <p>Key Features of the Amendments</p> <p>1. Senior-level Authorisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any intimation to intermediaries for removal of unlawful information can now only be issued by a senior officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary, or equivalent, or, where such rank is not appointed, a Director or an officer equivalent in rank—and, where so authorised, acting through a single corresponding officer in its authorised agency, where such agency is so appointed. In case of police authorities, only an officer not below the rank of Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG), specially authorised, can issue such intimation. <p>2. Reasoned Intimation with Specific Details:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intimation must clearly specify the legal basis and statutory provision, the nature of the unlawful act, and 	
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		<p>the specific URL/identifier or other electronic location of the information, data or communication link (“content”) to be removed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This replaces the earlier broad reference to ‘notifications’ with ‘reasoned intimation’ to align the Rules with the requirement of ‘actual knowledge’ as mandated under section 79(3)(b) of the IT Act, bringing clarity and precision. <p>3. Periodic Review Mechanism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intimations issued under Rule 3(1)(d) will be subject to a monthly review by an officer not below the rank of Secretary of the Appropriate Government. • This ensures that such actions remain necessary, proportionate, and consistent with law. <p>4. Balance of Rights and Responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amendments strike a balance between the constitutional rights of citizens and the legitimate regulatory powers of the State, ensuring that enforcement actions are transparent and do not lead to arbitrary restrictions. <p>Expected Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency & Accountability: Clear guidelines on who can issue directions and how, with periodic review, ensures checks and balances. • Clarity for Intermediaries: By mandating detailed and reasoned intimations, intermediaries will have better guidance to act in compliance with law. • Safeguards and Proportionality: The reforms ensure proportionality and 	
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		<p>uphold the principles of natural justice while reinforcing lawful restrictions under the IT Act, 2000.</p> <p>For details, please refer to the Gazette Notification and the consolidated IT Rules, 2021 as amended up to October 2025, available on https://egazette.gov.in : / the MeitY website: https://www.meity.gov.in/</p>	
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GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST) & CORPORATE TAX PLANNING

Group 2 Elective Paper 7.2

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Reference to Chapter No.</i>	<i>Amendments to Regulations/Rules/Act/Circular/Notification</i>	<i>Brief particulars/Link of the amendment</i>
Goods and Services Tax (Part I)			
1.	Lesson 6 Procedural Compliance	<p>Central Government notifies Central Goods and Services Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules 2025, introduces Rule 9A relating to grant of registration and Rule 14A Option for taxpayers having monthly output tax liability below threshold limit vide notification no 18/2025–Central Tax dated 31st October, 2025.</p> <p>The Central Government brings Central Goods & Service Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules 2025 to further amend CGST rules, 2017.</p> <p>These rules pertain to 9A Grant of Registration electronically- any person who has applied for registration under rule 8 or rule12 or rule17, shall, upon identification on the common portal based on data analysis and risk parameters, be granted registration electronically by the common portal, within three working days from the date of submission of application.”.</p> <p>Rule 14A shall be inserted after rule 14 namely- Option for taxpayers having monthly output tax liability below threshold limit. Any person who has made application for registration under rule 8 and who determines that his total output tax liability on supply of goods or services or both made</p>	https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1003292/ENG/Circulars

		<p>to registered persons on account of central tax and State tax or Union territory tax and integrated tax and compensation cess, does not exceed ₹2,50,000 shall have an option to get registration electronically, in accordance with the provisions of this rule, Aadhaar authentication is mandatory for getting registration under this rule. In rule 11, a person registered under this rule in a State or Union territory shall not be eligible to obtain another registration in the same State or Union territory under this rule against the same Permanent Account Number. Upon Successful authentication of Aadhar number, the applicant shall be granted registration within three working days from submission of application.</p> <p>This notification shall come into effect from November 01, 2025.</p>	
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BANKING & INSURANCE

Group 2 Elective Paper 7.4

Sr. No.	Reference to Chapter No.	Amendments to Regulations/Rules/Act/Circular/Notification	Brief particulars/Link of the amendment
1.	Lesson 1	<p>Nomination under the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025</p> <p>The Key Provisions relating to Nomination under the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025 will come into effect from 1st November 2025. The <i>Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025</i> was notified on 15th April 2025 (Gazette Notification link attached below). It contains a total of 19 amendments across five legislations—the <i>Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934</i>, <i>Banking Regulation Act, 1949</i>, <i>State Bank of India Act, 1955</i> and <i>Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980</i>.</p> <p>The notification said that the provisions of the <i>Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025</i> “shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint” and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the Act.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Central Government has notified that the provisions contained in Sections 10, 11, 12 and 13 of the <i>Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025</i> shall come into force with effect from 1st November 2025. The Gazette Notification to this effect is available at the link below.</p> <p>The provisions now being brought into effect from 1st November 2025 through Sections</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gazette Notification S.O. 4789 (E) dated 22.10.2025 https://egazette.gov.in/(S(ez1raoliuesdpfg0gurwb5uo))/ViewPDF.aspx • Link for Gazette Notification dated 15th April 2025 • https://financialservices.gov.in/beta/sites/default/files/2025-05/Gazettee-Notification_1.pdf • Link for Gazette Notification S.O. 3494(E) dated 29th July 2025: https://egazette.gov.in/WriteReadData/2025/265059.pdf • Link for earlier PIB release dated 30th July 2025: https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2150371

		<p>10, 11, 12 and 13 relate to nomination facilities in respect of deposit accounts, articles kept in safe custody, and the contents of safety lockers maintained with banks.</p> <p>The key features of these provisions are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Multiple Nominations: Customers may nominate up to four persons, either simultaneously or successively, thereby simplifying claim settlement for depositors and their nominees. ii. Nomination for Deposit Accounts: Depositors may opt for either simultaneous or successive nominations, as per their preference. iii. Nomination for Articles in Safe Custody and Safety Lockers: For such facilities, only successive nominations are permitted. iv. Simultaneous Nomination: Depositors may nominate up to four persons and specify the share or percentage of entitlement for each nominee, ensuring that the total equals 100 percent and enabling transparent distribution amongst all nominees. v. Successive Nomination: Individuals maintaining deposits, articles in safe custody, or lockers may specify up to four nominees, where the next nominee becomes operative only upon the death of the nominee placed higher, ensuring continuity in settlement and clarity of succession. <p>The implementation of these provisions will give depositors the flexibility to make nominations as per their preference, while ensuring uniformity, transparency, and</p>	
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		<p>efficiency in claim settlement across the banking system.</p> <p>The Banking Companies (Nomination) Rules, 2025, detailing the procedure and prescribed forms for making, cancelling, or specifying multiple nominations, will be published in due course to operationalise these provisions uniformly across all banks.</p> <p>The Central Government had earlier appointed 1st August 2025 as the date on which certain provisions of the said Amendment Act, namely Sections 3, 4, 5, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, came into force vide Gazette Notification S.O. 3494(E) dated 29th July 2025. The Gazette Notification to this effect is available at the link below.</p> <p>The Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 2025 aims, <i>inter-alia</i>, to strengthen governance standards in the banking sector, ensure uniformity in reporting by banks to the Reserve Bank of India, enhance depositor and investor protection, improve audit quality in public sector banks, and promote customer convenience through improved nomination facilities. The Act also provides for rationalisation of the tenure of directors, other than the Chairman and whole-time directors, in co-operative banks.</p>	
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Motto

सत्यं वद । धर्मं चर ।

इष्टार्थं कुरु त्वाप्तये. अनेष्टार्थं न कुरु त्वाप्तये.

Vision

"To be a global leader in promoting good corporate governance"

Mission

"To develop high calibre professionals facilitating good corporate governance"



**THE INSTITUTE OF
Company Secretaries of India**

भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान

IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE

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