



INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

CHHATRAPATI SAMBHAJINAGAR BRANCH OF WIRC

MAY 2025



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Chairman's Message

Dear Professional Colleagues,

The month of April was a perfect blend of celebration. learning, and student engagement for our CSN Branch. We welcomed the new financial year with the festive spirit of Gudi Padwa, followed by a host of impactful programs. Our technical sessions on Accounting Standards and the RERA Act provided valuable updates to members, while student-focused initiatives like one-day revision sessions on Costing, GST, and Accounting, along with sessions for Foundation students, helped many gear up for exams.

April also witnessed the successful hosting of National Talent 2025, where students showcased their talents through debate pitch deck competitions. Articleship Roadmap session gave aspiring much-needed clarity, while the Investiture Ceremony was a proud moment as we welcomed new student leaders. Webinars on audit strategy and mental preparation for exams added significant value, and the "Last Mile Motivation" session inspired students in their final leg of preparation. Our leadership interaction with the WICASA Chairman further strengthened student collaboration.

As we step into May, our calendar continues to reflect a rich mix of technical learning, professional networking, and personal wellbeing. We start with a seminar on Audit Quality Aspects, ensuring our members stay aligned with the latest audit expectations. On 5th May, we bring a

Virtual Yoga Session, promoting mental and physical balance—essential in our high-paced professional lives.



Mid-month, we focus on Project Finance through a dedicated session, followed by the Past Chairman Meet—an opportunity to reflect on the legacy, vision, and direction that have shaped our branch. A special seminar for members in industry on 17th May addresses the unique challenges and opportunities faced by professionals in diverse business environments. We close the month with sessions on Income Tax & Trusts and a comprehensive seminar on Peer Review, ensuring our fraternity is well-prepared on both compliance and review fronts.

Each initiative is a step toward building a more informed, connected, and capable professional community. I invite each one of you to participate actively, make use of the diverse learning opportunities, and continue contributing to the growth of our branch.

Let's keep moving forward—together with purpose, passion, and professionalism.

Warm regards, **CA Mahesh Indani**Chairman, CSN Branch of ICAI (WIRC)

Photos and Activities for the Month April 2025



1.On 1st April,2025 Gudi Padwa festival was celebrated in ICAI Branch of CSN by WICASA Committee.

2. Dated 1st April 2025, Half Day Seminar on Accounting Standards, Presentation of Momento to Chairman Accounting Standards Board CA Sanjeev Kumar Singhal by Branch Chairman CA Mahesh Indani, CCM, CA Umesh Sharma





3. Dated 6th April 2025 CA Rahul Garg conducted Marathon on CA Inter Costing. 4. Dated 7th April, 2025 CA Rahul Garg conducted Marathon on CA Inter Accounting Standards.





5. Dated 8th April,2025 GST Marathon was Conducted for CA inter Students by CA Amit Mahajan.

 Dated 12th April 2025, Half-Day Seminar on RERA, Presentation of Momento to Speaker Rs. Aditya Zantye by Branch Chairman CA Mahesh Indani.





7. Dated 13th April National Talent Search - Debate Competition was conducted, Momento presented to CA Tejaswini Chitte and CA Jignesh Patel.

 Dated 13th April 2025, an online session on Audit Preparation & Presentations Strategies was conducted by Mr Digvijay Rajput.





9. 15th April 2025, online webinar was conducted jointly with WICASA Surat on Articleship Roadmap.

10. Dated 19th April 2025, One day Seminar on Navigating Change, Presentation of Momento to Speaker CA Nilanjan Paul by CA Member.





11. Dated 19th April CA Foundation Accounts Marathon was Conducted by Speaker CA Anand Kabra, welcomed by WICASA Chairman CA Sameer Shinde.

12. Dated 20th April 2025, Investiture Ceremony was Conducted by WICASA Team, inviting past Committee members.





13. Dated 26th April 2025, Webinar was conducted on Coping Up with Exam Stress and Mental Preparation

14. Dated 27 April 2025, Interaction program with Hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri. Devendra Fadanvis.





15. On 26th April Webinar was Conducted on Last Mile Motivation & Strategy for CA Students Jointly with SICASA Raipur.

16. On 27th April 2025, WICASA Committee meeting was conducted with Chairman CA Sameer Shinde Sir.



AD 730404

ITR Forms applicability simplified



Understand Which ITR Form Applies to You - Simplified for Salaried Individuals, Business Owners, and Trusts

The Income Tax Department of India has prescribed different ITR (Income Tax Return) forms for different types of taxpayers based on their source(s) of income, legal status, and specific financial circumstances. Filing the correct ITR form is mandatory to ensure the validity of your return, avoid scrutiny, and benefit from eligible deductions and exemptions.

Below is a comprehensive guide to all ITR forms applicable for Assessment Year 2025-26 (FY 2024-25), presented with clarity.

ITR-1 (SAHAJ)

- ➤ Applicable To:
- Resident Individuals (Ordinary Resident)
- 2. Total income up to ₹50 lakh
- ➤ Eligible Income Sources:
- 1. Salary or Pension
- 2. One House Property (loss from house property allowed)
- 3. Other Sources (interest, dividends, etc.)
- 4. Family Pension
- ➤ Not Eligible If:
- 1. You are a Director in a company
- 2. Have held unlisted equity shares
- 3. Earned capital gains (short-term or long-term)

CA Rushikesh Gawali

- Have foreign assets or income from abroad
- 5. Have agricultural income exceeding ₹5.000
- 6. Have business or profession income
- ✓ Best For:

Salaried individuals with no complex income and only one house property.

ITR-2

- > Applicable To:
- 1. Individuals & Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs)
- 2. With income not from business or profession
- ➤ Eligible Income Sources:
- 1. Everything from ITR-1, plus:
- Capital Gains (long-term and shortterm)
- 3. More than one house property
- 4. Foreign income or foreign assets
- Agricultural income exceeding ₹5,000
- ➤ Not Eligible If:
- 1. You have income from business or profession

✓ Best For:

Individuals with capital gains, multiple properties, or foreign income/assets.

- ITR-3
- ➤ Applicable To:
- 1. Individuals & HUFs who have:
- 2. Income from business or profession
- 3. Are partners in a firm (not LLP itself)
- ➤ Eligible Income Sources:
- 1. Income from proprietorship business or profession
- 2. Income from being a partner in a firm
- Capital gains, house property, salary, and other sources
- 4. Presumptive income not opted under section 44AD, 44ADA, 44AE

✓ Best For:

Self-employed professionals, freelancers, consultants, and partners in firms.

- ITR-4 (SUGAM)
- ➤ Applicable To:
- 1. Resident Individuals, HUFs, and Firms (excluding LLPs)
- 2. Opting for the presumptive taxation scheme under:
- Section 44AD: Small businesses
- Section 44ADA: Professionals
- Section 44AE: Transporters
 - ➤ Eligible Income Sources:
 - 1. Business/Profession income under presumptive scheme
 - 2. One house property
 - 3. Other sources (interest, etc.)
 - > Conditions:
 - Business turnover ≤ ₹2 Cr (44AD)

- Professional receipts ≤ ₹50 lakh
 (44ADA)
- 3. No foreign income/assets
- 4. Not a Director or holder of unlisted shares

✓ Best For:

Small traders, professionals like doctors, CAs, lawyers, and firms opting presumptive tax.

ITR-5

- ➤ Applicable To:
- Firms, LLPs, AOPs, BOIs, Trusts (excluding individuals and companies)
- ➤ Eligible Income Sources:
- 1. All heads of income (business, capital gains, house property, etc.)
- ➤ Mandatory Conditions:
- 1. Must be e-filed with a digital signature

√ Best For:

Registered LLPs, partnership firms, and associations having diverse income sources.

ITR-6

- ➤ Applicable To:
- Companies not claiming exemption under Section 11 (i.e., not charitable or religious trusts)
- ➤ Eligible Income Sources:
- 1. All heads of income applicable to companies

- ➤ Mandatory Conditions:
- 1. Must be e-filed with digital signature
- ✓ Best For:

Private/Public companies reporting regular or business income.

ITR-7

- ➤ Applicable To:
- 1. Entities (including companies) filing under:
- 2. Section 139(4A)
 Charitable/religious trusts

- 3. Section 139(4B) Political parties
- 4. Section 139(4C)
 Research/educational institutions
- 5. Section 139(4D) Universities, colleges
- Section 139(4E)/(4F) Investment funds, institutions
- ➤ Eligible Income Sources:
- Income claimed under specific exemptions or special taxation regimes

✓ Best For:

1. NGOs, political parties, scientific institutions, and educational bodies.

★ Summary Table (At a Glance)

ITR Form	Applicable To	Key Income Sources	Special Conditions
ITR-1	Resident Individuals	Salary, 1 house, interest	No capital gain, income ≤ ₹50L
ITR-2	Individuals, HUFs	Capital gains, foreign assets	No business income
ITR-3	Individuals, HUFs	Business/Profession	Partners allowed
ITR-4	Individuals, HUFs, Firms	Presumptive Business/Profession	Turnover limits apply
ITR-5	LLPs, AOPs, Trusts	All sources	Digital signature mandatory
ITR-6	Companies (non-charity)	All sources	E-filing with DSC
ITR-7	Trusts, NGOs, Political Parties	As per IT Act sections	Specific exemption clauses

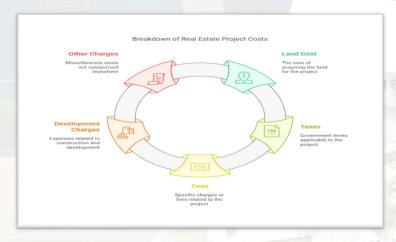
Financial Compliance & RERA Certificates: A Detailed Guide for Professionals

- By CA. Aditya Zantye Partner, A K O R D & Co.

Introduction

In an evolving regulatory environment, financial discipline ensuring transparency is a cornerstone of successful real estate project execution. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) lays down strict norms for the utilization and reporting of funds related to real estate projects. Chartered Accountants, engineers, and promoters must collaborate effectively to ensure full compliance with the applicable legal framework

During a recent session conducted by CA Aditya Zantye at the Chh. Sambhajinagar Branch of WIRC, participants were guided through the compliance requirements, formats, and certification procedures under RERA, with special emphasis on Form 3 and Form 5.

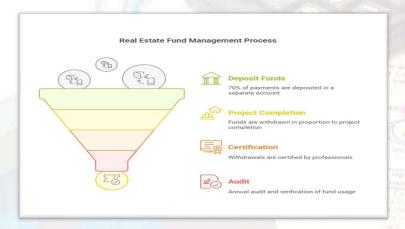






Why Financial Compliance Matters

- Ensures transparency and accountability in fund utilization.
- Protects the interests of allottees and investors.
- Required to access and utilize funds from the designated bank account.
- Avoids penalties and delays due to non-compliance or certification gaps.



Land Cost Calculation for Real Estate Projects

Identify Project Completion Percentage

Reference Annual Statement of Rates

Determine Land Value

Apply Maharashtra Stamp Act

As on date of Registration of Real Estate Project

Key Compliance Instruments

Form 3 - CA Certificate for Registration & Withdrawal

Form 3 is a crucial document issued at the time of project registration and for each withdrawal from the RERA account. It is certified by a Chartered Accountant and supports the promoter's claim for utilizing project funds.

Major Components of Form 3:

TABLE A - Estimated Cost of the Project

- Defined at the time of 30406 registration.
- Based on cost estimates provided by the engineer.
- Excludes pass-through charges and indirect taxes.

 Includes absorbed cost of machinery and equipment.

2. TABLE B - Actual Cost of the Project

- Reports costs incurred to date.
- Based on certification by the engineer or CA (whichever is lower).
- Reflects real-time progress of construction and land development.

3. TABLE C - Statement for Calculation of Receivables

- Segregates sold and unsold inventory.
- Excludes indirect taxes and pass-through charges from unit consideration.

4. TABLE D - Comparison between Balance Cost & Receivables

- Helps assess whether the project is financially viable.
- Includes total estimated receivables and compares with the balance project cost.
- Applicable to ongoing projects (especially critical for fund withdrawal).

5. TABLE E - Designated Bank Account Details

S. NO.	PARTICULARS	DESIGNATED BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS	
		ACTUAL AMOUNT TILL DATE [FROM START OF BANK ACCOUNT TO TILL DATE]	
1.	OPENING BALANCE	NIL	
2.	DEPOSITS		
3.	WITHDRAWALS		
4.	CLOSING BALANCE		

6. TABLE F - Means of Finance

 Details additional sources of project funding, if any.

s. No.	PARTICULARS	ESTIMATED* (AT THE TIME OF REGISTRATIO N)(IN ₹) (PROPOSED & INDICATIVE)	PROPOSED/ ESTIMATED (AS ON THE DATE OF THE CERTIFICATE) (IN ₹)	ACTUAL (AS ON DATE OF CERTIFICATE) (IN ₹)
1.	OWN FUNDS	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
2.	TOTAL BORROWED FUNDS (SECURED) -DRAWDOWN AVAILED TILL DATE	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
3.	TOTAL BORROWED FUNDS (UNSECURED) -DRAWDOWN AVAILED TILL DATE	ESTIMATE	ESTIMATE	ACTUAL
4.	CUSTOMER RECEIPTS USED FOR PROJECT	TABLE C	TABLE D	TABLE B, C
5.	TOTAL FUNDS FOR PROJECT	TOTAL(1 TO 4)	TOTAL(1 TO 4)	TOTAL(1 TO 4)
6.	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST [AS PER TABLE A]	TABLE A	TABLE D	TABLE B

7. TABLE G - CA's Observations

- Reports discrepancies or exceptions in cost reporting, fund flow, or documentation.
- Notes any unusual variations or potential issues.

Form 5 - Annual Report on Statement of Accounts

Form 5 is submitted annually and serves as a detailed report on the financial performance and fund utilization by the promoter. It must now be certified by the statutory auditor as per the amended Regulation 4.

Key Elements of Form 5:

1. TABLE A - Deposits

 Records all deposits made into the RERA account.

S. NO.	PARTICULARS	FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL FOR THIS PROJECT TILL DATE
1.	TOTAL AMOUNT COLLECTED FROM ALLOTTEES	50	100
2.	% of amount to be deposited as per act	70%/100%	70%/100%
3.	AMOUNT TO BE DEPOSITED AS PER ACT (1*2)	35	70
4.	TOTAL AMOUNT DEPOSITED IN THE DESIGNATED BANK ACCOUNT	30	60
5.	% OF AMOUNT DEPOSITED IN DESIGNATED BANK ACCOUNT [(4)/(1)*100]	60%	60%
6.	SHORTFALL/(EXCESS) DEPOSIT (3-4)	5	10

2. TABLE B - Withdrawals

 Reports withdrawals for land and construction costs.

s. No.	PARTICULARS	FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL FOR THIS PROJECT TILL DATE
1.	OPENING BALANCE OF DESIGNATED BANK ACCOUNT		
2.	TOTAL DEPOSITS		
3.	TOTAL AMOUNT WITHDRAWN		
4.	CLOSING BALANCE		

3. TABLE C - Project Cost Utilization

 Assesses how the withdrawn funds were applied.

4. TABLE D - Auditor's Observations

- o Includes discrepancies in:
 - Customer receipt deposits
 - Bank account operations
 - Compliance with Forms 1, 2, and 3
- Discloses any deviation from project-specific regulations.

5. Other Data Requirements:

- Date-wise reporting of:
 - Shortfall deposits
 - Excess withdrawals
 - Non-utilization of funds
- Promoter's counter-signature is mandatory.

Noteworthy Amendments

- Form 5 now mandatorily requires certification by a statutory auditor (earlier: annual auditor).
- Detailed tabular formats were introduced for both Form 3 and Form 5 to bring in uniformity and transparency.
- The definition of key terms such as "Allottee", "Promoter", "Apartment", "Sanctioned Plan", and "Carpet Area" is crucial for accurate compliance.

1 Common Red Flags to Watch For

- Indirect taxes and pass-through charges are incorrectly included in unit consideration.
- Delayed deposit of customer receipts in the designated account.
- Non-alignment between engineering, architectural, and financial certificates.
- Incomplete certification tables or omission of observation fields.

Closing Thoughts

The regulatory landscape under RERA demands meticulous financial reporting and project-level transparency. Chartered Accountants play a central role in validating cost data, ensuring appropriate fund usage, and reporting irregularities that could impact stakeholders.

Understanding the Critical Issues in the Audit of Non-Corporate Entities (NCEs)

- CA Darshan Soni

Non-Corporate Entities (NCEs) form a significant part of India's economic ecosystem. They include a wide range of organizations such as sole proprietorships, partnership firms, HUFs, societies, trusts, and various statutory and autonomous bodies. Unlike companies governed by the Companies Act or LLPs under the LLP Act, these entities function with greater structural flexibility but still fall under the purview of several financial and tax regulations. Despite their scale and reach, the audit of NCEs is often treated as a procedural formality—an outlook that undermines the real value an audit can bring to the entity.

What Are Non-Corporate Entities?

Non-Corporate Entities refer to all business or professional entities that are not incorporated under the Companies Act or the Limited Liability Partnership Act. These include:

- Sole Proprietorships
- Hindu Undivided Families (HUFs)
- Partnership Firms
- Associations of Persons (AOPs)
- Registered/Unregistered Trusts
- Societies governed under applicable laws
- Statutory Authorities and Autonomous Bodies

Though diverse in nature and purpose, the financial reporting and audit requirements for these entities are increasingly being standardized to ensure transparency, consistency, and compliance.

Financial Statements: Moving Towards Standardization

The ICAI's Guidance Note on Financial Statements of Non-Corporate Entities, effective from April 1, 2024, provides a much-needed framework to streamline financial reporting for NCEs. It outlines a standardized format for presenting financial statements, making disclosures more meaningful and structured.

Important highlights include:

- A departure from the traditional 'T' format to a vertical, structured format.
- Mandatory disclosure of accounting policies used by the entity.
- Flexibility to use either cash or mercantile basis of accounting.
- Clearer classification of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses.
- Applicability except where any specific format is prescribed by law.

This change, although welcome, has brought forth awareness and implementation challenges, as many practitioners and clients are still accustomed to legacy formats and informal disclosures

▲ Major Audit Challenges in Practice

1. Documentation and Evidence Deficiency

Auditors often face severe documentation gaps during audits of NCEs. Basic records such as invoices. vouchers, agreements, and even statements are sometimes missing. In the absence of adequate documentary evidence, reliance on verbal representations increases risk substantially. Appointment formalities, engagement letters, and NOCs (in case of change of auditor) are often incomplete or absent. Additionally, sequencing issues—like auditors signing reports before the client signs financials—further dilute the audit's credibility.

2. Poorly Structured Audit Reports

Many audit reports suffer from serious deficiencies:

- Usage of old formats or copy-pasting previous years' reports without updates.
- Simultaneous mention of "profit/loss" without establishing the actual position.
- Omission of important paragraphs like "Emphasis of Matter" or "Other Matters".

- Lack of clarity on the auditor's responsibilities or key observations.
- Issuing reports on plain paper instead of firm letterhead.

These oversights compromise the professional presentation and could invite regulatory consequences.

3. Misunderstanding of the Audit's Purpose

In many cases, management views the audit as a compliance formality rather than a value-adding process. There is often an expectation that auditors will prepare or adjust books, which not only creates independence threats but also breaches ethical boundaries. This fundamental misunderstanding makes it difficult for auditors to maintain objectivity and discourages genuine cooperation.

Common Financial Statement Errors

Several technical and clerical issues frequently appear during audits of NCEs:

- Misclassification of items: Long-term borrowings are shown under current liabilities, or capital expenses are recorded as revenue expenses.
- Improper grouping: Expenses are clubbed under "miscellaneous expenses" without adequate breakup or description.
- Regrouping/Reclassification lapses:
 Previous year figures are changed without disclosure, or figures are copy-pasted without linking.

- Incorrect or missing note references: The face of the financials doesn't match the notes; note numbers are repeated, skipped, or out of order.
- Rounding errors: Totals don't match due to casual treatment of decimal rounding.
- Headings and formatting errors: Line items have inappropriate or outdated captions; financial statements lack uniformity.

Inadequate Disclosures & Compliance Lapses

Many NCEs fail to comply with important disclosure requirements:

- MSME status of creditors, contingent liabilities, related party transactions, and borrowing details are either underreported or omitted.
- No defined policy for provisions, estimates, or write-offs.
- Unverified inventory: Physical stock counts are either skipped or done inaccurately.
- Non-recognition of accrued income such as interest.
- Errors in foreign currency transactions due to incorrect exchange rate application.

These gaps lead to material misstatements and can affect decision-making by stakeholders.

Audit Documentation Must-Haves

Proper documentation forms the foundation of a credible audit. Illustrative documentation checklist includes:

- Client KYC
- Appointment formalities and Engagement Letter
- NOC from previous auditor (if applicable)
- Planning documentation and materiality worksheet
- Confirmations from debtors, creditors, banks
- Checklists (Accounting standards, reporting formats, final review)
- Audit working papers
- Management Representation Letter
- Signed Financial Statements and Audit Report

Without these, the audit process lacks transparency, traceability, and audit trail.

✓ Best Practices and Points to Remember

To elevate the quality of NCE audits, the following should be prioritized:

Compliance HANK OF INDIA

Ensure that the audit strictly adheres to the ICAI's auditing standards, accounting standards, and applicable laws. Avoid using generic templates—customization and relevance are key.

Transparency and Disclosure Disclose all material information clearly,

including changes from prior periods, basis of estimates, provisions, and classification changes. Maintain full transparency to build stakeholder confidence.

Professionalism and Accuracy
Proofread the financials and audit reports
meticulously. Avoid spelling, grammatical,
and rounding-off errors. Maintain
consistency in formatting, headings, and
note numbering throughout.

Materiality Focus
Highlight significant items and avoid clutter
with immaterial details. Clear disclosure of
estimates and assumptions ensures better
decision-making.

Ethical Conduct and Independence Preserve independence at all stages. Avoid situations that may cause self-review threats or impair objectivity.

Final Thoughts

The audit of Non-Corporate Entities is as important as that of corporates and should be approached with the same rigor, diligence, and professional scepticism. While NCEs often operate in a more informal or flexible environment, the risks involved financial misstatements. compliance violations. tax exposures—can be or substantial. By following structured audit processes, leveraging the ICAI's updated guidance, and focusing on transparency, auditors can play a vital role in strengthening financial discipline and stakeholder trust.

Auditors must move beyond ticking checklists to becoming trusted advisors, offering insights that help NCEs improve their processes and financial clarity. After

all, a good audit is not just a report—it's a roadmap for better governance.

Mastering Time Management: The Key to Productivity and Balance

In a world driven by deadlines, distractions, and endless to-do lists, mastering time management is no longer just a productivity hack—it is an essential life skill. Whether you're a student, a working professional, or managing your personal life, how you spend your time ultimately determines your success, well-being, and peace of mind.

→ What is Time Management?

Time management is the process of planning and organizing how to divide your time between various tasks and responsibilities. It is not about doing more things, but about doing the right things at the right time with greater efficiency.

Effective time management enables individuals to accomplish more in less time, minimize stress, and maintain a better worklife balance. It helps reduce procrastination, increase focus, and ensure that deadlines are met consistently. In essence, it's about coordinating your tasks and activities so that your efforts are aligned with your priorities.

When practiced consistently, time management not only enhances productivity but also leads to personal satisfaction, goal clarity, and a sense of control over one's life.

1 Time Management Challenges

Despite its importance, managing time effectively is easier said than done. Some common obstacles many people face include:

- Procrastination: The habit of delaying important tasks until the last moment is a major hurdle. It results in rushed work, poor output, and unnecessary stress.
- Distractions: Digital distractions such as social media, constant email notifications, and non-essential conversations consume a large part of our day without us realizing it.
- Poor Planning: Without clear goals or a structured daily plan, individuals often find themselves overwhelmed and scattered, working reactively instead of proactively.
- Multitasking: Although it may seem efficient, trying to juggle multiple tasks at once can reduce your effectiveness and lead to lower quality results.

Recognizing these challenges is the first step toward overcoming them and reclaiming your time.

Key Principles of Effective Time Management

To truly harness the power of time management, it's essential to incorporate certain core principles into your daily routine:

 Prioritization: Not all tasks are created equal. Focus first on what is both important and urgent. Using tools like the Eisenhower Matrix or ABC

- analysis can help categorize your responsibilities effectively.
- Planning: Start your day with a clear plan. Allocate specific time slots for tasks, include buffer times, and leave room for unforeseen interruptions.
- Organization: A cluttered space often leads to a cluttered mind. Keep your physical and digital workspace organized, and maintain an up-to-date calendar for appointments, deadlines, and reminders.
- Delegation: Don't try to do everything yourself. If a task can be done effectively by someone else, delegate it. This allows you to focus on highimpact work.
- Avoid Distractions: Identify your biggest distractions and implement strategies to reduce or eliminate them. This could include using focus apps, setting designated work hours, or turning off non-essential notifications.
- Set Deadlines: Even for tasks that don't have a fixed deadline, setting a personal timeline helps keep momentum and ensures progress.
- Learn to Say No: Your time is valuable. Decline activities and commitments that don't align with your goals or add value to your priorities.

Time is one of the few resources in life that can never be replenished once lost. Each minute wasted is an opportunity missed. The way you manage your time reflects your priorities, discipline, and commitment to your goals.

By mastering the art of time management, you empower yourself to take charge of your day, your decisions, and ultimately, your destiny. It's not about being busy—it's about being effective. So take the first step today: plan your time, protect your focus, and progress toward your purpose.

Final Thoughts: Time Is a Non-Renewable Resource

Upcoming events

1. 2nd May 2025 - One-day seminar on Audit Quality Aspects





2. 5th May 2025 - Virtual Yoga Session

3. 10th May 2025 - Half-day Seminar on Project Finance





4. 10th May 2025 - Past Chairman Meet

5. 17th May 2025 - One-day Seminar for members in Industry





6. 24th May 2025 - Half-day Seminar on Income Tax and Trust

7. 31st May 2025 - One-day Seminar on Peer Review

