



Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi®



Audit Report 2019-2020

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Haider Ali Road, Gulistan-e-Anis Club
Karachi: Ph: 021-34135826-29 F: 3493772

Statement of Accounts For
The Year Ended June 30, 2020

AUDIT REPORT
2019-2020
■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

AUDITED BY:

Z.A. SHAIKH & CO.

Chartered Accountant

259-260, PANORMA CENTER,
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD, KARACHI
P: 021-35210577-35673529, F: 021-35676591



Statement of Audited Accounts of

CENTRAL OFFICE

Imdad Sub Committee

Saudagar Sub Committee

Qabrستان & Service Van Sub Committee

Rashidia Library Sub Committee

Khadeja Market Sub Committee

Masajid-o-madarsa Sub Committee

Peetal Wala Trust

Haji Muhammad Yousuf Siddiqui Memorial Fund

Haji Fayyaz Ud Din Ahmed Fund

Waqf Hafiz Muhammad Tahir Board

AUDIT REPORT
2019-2020



Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591
260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **CENTRAL OFFICE**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Central Office as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Jamiyat in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the Jamiyat ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Jamiyat or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the Jamiyat Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Jamiyat internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the Jamiyat ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Jamiyat to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 11 9 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

Audit engagement partner

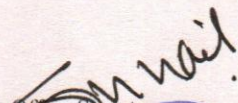
Imran Ahmed Zaki

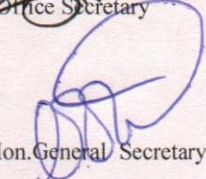
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
CENTRAL OFFICE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

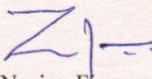
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds			
Capital Funds	3	239,951,668.30	239,951,668.30
Reserve Funds	4	15,172,380.00	15,172,380.00
Other Funds	5	43,667,522.66	46,542,890.22
		298,791,570.96	301,666,938.52
Accumulated Deficit	6	(24,081,924.10)	(7,111,699.74)
Long Term Liabilities	7	50,333,871.16	50,313,967.41
Current Liabilities			
Inter Institutional Payables	8	39,118,840.40	42,067,258.45
Advance Rent & Deposits	9	2,553,040.00	2,131,046.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		3,907,943.00	622,276.00
		45,579,823.40	44,820,580.45
		<u>370,623,341.42</u>	<u>389,689,786.64</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	10	161,452,311.29	169,260,255.41
Intangible Assets	11	618,168.32	772,710.40
Inter Institutional Loans	12	5,977,755.00	16,094,653.00
Other Loans		378,964.00	1,045,317.00
Meezan Islamic Income Fund at Fair Value Through Comprehensive Income	13	48,974,932.00	44,569,002.00
Current Assets			
Inter Institutional Receivables	14	773,890.91	5,855,244.81
Account Receivable	15	2,480,322.07	3,296,436.38
Other Receivables	16	9,453,255.93	9,239,944.86
Investments	17	117,500,000.00	110,000,000.00
Cash & Bank Balance	18	23,013,741.90	29,556,222.78
		153,221,210.81	157,947,848.83
		<u>370,623,341.42</u>	<u>389,689,786.64</u>

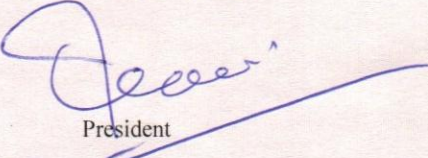

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary



Hon. General Secretary


Nazim Finance

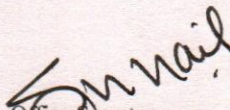

President

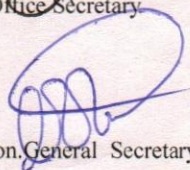
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
CENTRAL OFFICE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

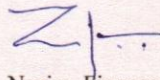
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Rental Income	19	6,074,068.00	5,127,659.00
Subscriptions	20	201,677.00	20,790.00
Annual Report		285,000.00	173,350.00
Misc. Income		7,980.00	90,710.00
Donations	21	1,189,858.00	1,539,306.00
Contribution from Community Centre		5,774,690.00	5,021,474.00
Inter Institutional Contributions	22	2,558,251.05	881,162.40
		<u>16,091,524.05</u>	<u>12,854,451.40</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Programs Related Expenses	23	11,620,473.54	11,511,614.43
Inter Institutional Grants	24	6,298,445.00	5,021,474.00
		17,918,918.54	16,533,088.43
Administrative & Management Expenses	25	23,930,448.13	18,620,692.17
Net Deficit from Operating Activites		(25,757,842.62)	(22,299,329.20)
Other Income			
Income From Financial Activities	26	17,173,603.92	14,119,038.02
		17,173,603.92	14,119,038.02
Other Expense			
Loss on Disposal Of Investment		-	-
		-	-
Net Deficit		(8,584,238.70)	(8,180,291.18)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Realised Loss on Investment / (Unrealized Loss on Investment)		(66,789.00)	1,915,896.00
Fair value reserve adjustment			
Net Comprehensive Deficit		<u>(8,517,449.70)</u>	<u>(10,096,187.18)</u>

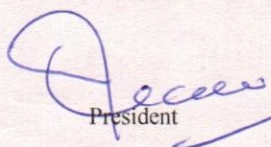

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary



Nazim Finance

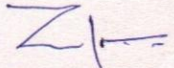

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
CENTRAL OFFICE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

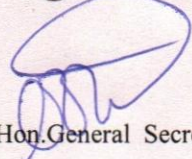
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Deficit	(8,584,238.70)	(8,180,291.18)
	(8,584,238.70)	(8,180,291.18)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	8,906,771.46	9,372,735.83
Amortization	154,542.08	193,177.60
Written Off	(8,385,985.66)	-
Prior year Adjustments	-	(67,870.00)
	675,327.88	9,498,043.43
Surplus/(Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	(7,908,910.82)	1,317,752.25
Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	5,081,353.90	1,131,374.88
Account Receivable	816,114.31	2,064,622.30
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Other Receivables	(213,311.07)	(1,770,412.10)
	5,684,157.14	1,425,585.08
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	(2,948,418.05)	(3,988,219.64)
Advance Rent & Deposits	421,994.00	454,453.00
Expenses Payable	3,285,667.00	(60,350.00)
	759,242.95	(3,594,116.64)
Cash used in Operating Activities	(1,465,510.73)	(850,779.31)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	(1,098,828.00)	(1,054,432.00)
Inter Institutional Loans	10,116,898.00	1,916,600.00
Other Loans	666,353.00	54,912.00
Investments	(11,905,930.00)	2,347,986.00
Cash flow from (used in) Investing Activities	(2,221,507.00)	3,265,066.00
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Other Funds	(2,875,367.56)	9,451,140.24
Long Term Liabilities	19,903.75	(132,308.75)
Reserve Funds	-	-
Cash flow from/ (used in) Financing Activities	(2,855,463.81)	9,318,831.49
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(6,542,481.54)	11,733,118.18
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	29,556,222.78	17,823,105.22
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	23,013,741.90	29,556,222.78

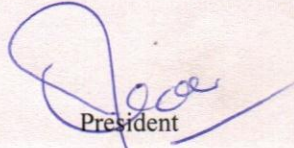

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

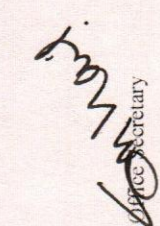

Hon. General Secretary


President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
CENTRAL OFFICE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	CAPITAL FUND	RESERVE FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	FAIR VALUE RESERVES	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	239,951,668.30	15,172,380.00	35,174,761.98	1,916,988.00	1,136,461.44	293,352,259.72
Fair value reserve adjustment				(1,915,896.00)		(1,915,896.00)
Addition in Khairat Fund			330,000.00			330,000.00
Increase in Talimi Fund			1,837,850.00			1,837,850.00
Adjustment for Exchange Rate			7,414.00			7,414.00
Decrease in Mukhtus Fund			8415228			8,415,228.00
Decrease in Staff Welfare Fund			776,544.24			776,544.24
Deficit for the year					(8,180,291.18)	(8,180,291.18)
Prior Year Adjustments					(67,870.00)	(67,870.00)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	239,951,668.30	15,172,380.00	46,541,798.22	1,092.00	(7,111,698.76)	294,555,238.78
Fair value reserve adjustment				66,739.00		357,789.00
Addition in Khairat Fund			291,000.00			(1,870,769.00)
Increase in Talimi Fund			(1,870,769.00)			(8,985.00)
Decrease in Merit Scholarship Funds			1,740.00			1,740.00
Adjustment for Exchange Rate			790.00			790.00
Decrease in Aala Talimi Fund -Non Zakat			(1,161,780.76)			(1,161,780.76)
Decrease in Mukhtus Fund			(819,151.80)			(819,151.80)
Decrease in Staff Welfare Fund			625,000.00			625,000.00
Increase in Marriage Fund						
Deficit for the year					(8,584,238.70)	(8,584,238.70)
Written-off					(8,385,985.66)	(8,385,985.66)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	239,951,668.30	15,172,380.00	43,599,641.66	67,981.00	(24,081,923.12)	274,709,646.86

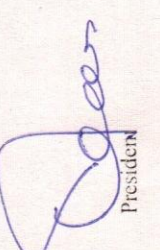

 Finance Manager


 Vice Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

CENTRAL OFFICE
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

The Jamiyat was formed in Pakistan in 1948 as a Social, Welfare, and Charitable Institution. It is principally engaged in the fields of education, health, social and economical uplift of public in general, and Punjabi Saudagar Brathery in particular. It is registered under Societies Act 1860 and the Voluntarily Social Welfare Ordinance 1961, whereas approved under Sec 2(36) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

3	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Capital Fund		
Jamiyat House No. 1	199,568.47	199,568.47
Jamiyat House No. 2	3,136,201.67	3,136,201.67
Jamiyat House No. 3	9,586,432.16	9,586,432.16
Jamiyat House No. 5	78,106.79	78,106.79
Jamiyat House No. 6	93,047.61	93,047.61
Jamiyat House No. 7	332,514.50	332,514.50
Jamiyat House No. 8	122,642.00	122,642.00
Jamiyat House No. 9	16,036.50	16,036.50
Jamiyat House No. 11	1,566,636.60	1,566,636.60
Jamiyat House No. 12	150,000.00	150,000.00
Jamiyat House No. 13	315,751.00	315,751.00
Jamiyat House No. 14	766,646.00	766,646.00
M.Arif Glassware Wala School	2,380,380.00	2,380,380.00
Allahwala Town Shops Fund	1,545,700.00	1,545,700.00
Ismail Allahwala Girls College	6,300,000.00	6,300,000.00
Girls College A.K.A.W.Town	600,000.00	600,000.00
Asia Marium Batla M/Home	1,533,005.00	1,533,005.00
Nawab Estate Office Fund	900,000.00	900,000.00
Jamiyat House (Faran Society)	54,792,800.00	54,792,800.00
Jamiyat House (Faran Society # 10) Fund	140,000,000.00	140,000,000.00
Ambulance Fund	1,653,000.00	1,653,000.00
Service Van No. 2 Fund	198,000.00	198,000.00
Suzuki Ambulance Fund	35,000.00	35,000.00
Service vans Fund	12,100,000.00	12,100,000.00
Suzuki Pick Up Fund	344,000.00	344,000.00
Hi-Roof Fund	404,000.00	404,000.00
Generator Fund	420,200.00	420,200.00
Computer Fund	342,000.00	342,000.00
Multimedia & Accessories Fund	40,000.00	40,000.00
Total	239,951,668.30	239,951,668.30

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
4	Reserve Fund		
	Reserve for Girls College	6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
	Reserve for B.H.Y. Hospital	8,672,380.00	8,672,380.00
	Total	15,172,380.00	15,172,380.00
5	Other Funds		
	Khairat Fund	5.1 637,000.00	346,000.00
	Qarz-e-Hasna Fund	5.2 930,078.00	930,078.00
	Qarz-e-Hasna Fund Miadi	5.2 13,000.00	13,000.00
	Talimi Fund	5.3 2,130,317.67	4,001,086.67
	Talimi Fund (Non-Zakat)	5.4 1,764,470.68	1,764,470.68
	Marriage Fund (Non-Zakat)	5.5 1,233,599.00	608,599.00
	Merit Scholarship Funds	5.6 136,740.00	145,725.00
	Boulten Market Affectees Fund	5.7 616,188.00	614,448.00
	Mukhtus Funds	5.8 8,827,967.24	9,989,748.00
	Abadkari Fund	16,188,200.00	16,188,200.00
	Staff Welfare Fund	5.9 6,211,819.54	7,030,971.34
	Aala Talimi Fund -Non Zakat	834,790.00	834,000.00
	Youth League Fund	348,452.83	348,452.83
	Allah Wastey Fund	1,982,626.70	1,982,626.70
	A.K.S.A. Industrial Home	1,021,972.00	1,021,972.00
	Mardam Shumari	110,420.00	110,420.00
	Fair value reserve	67,881.00	1,092.00
	Rickshaw Fund	610,000.00	610,000.00
	Farahmi-e-Rozgar	2,000.00	2,000.00
		43,667,522.66	46,542,890.22
5.1	Khairat Fund		
	Opening Fund	346,000.00	16,000.00
	Donations	291,000.00	330,000.00
	Skin & Hides Sale Proceeds	1,840,681.00	1,998,850.00
	Total Fund	2,477,681.00	2,344,850.00
	Payments		
	Grant to Talimi Fund	1,840,681.00	1,998,850.00
	Closing Balance	637,000.00	346,000.00

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
5.2 Qarz-e-Hasna Fund		
Opening Fund	930,078.00	930,078.00
Donations	-	-
Total Qarz-e-Hasna Fnd	930,078.00	930,078.00
Miadi Fund	13,000.00	13,000.00
Total Fund available for Distribution	<u>943,078.00</u>	<u>943,078.00</u>
less:		
Qarz-e-Hasna Recoverable		
Opening Balance	1,765,000.00	1,897,000.00
Issued during the year	100,000.00	863,000.00
Total	1,865,000.00	2,760,000.00
Less: Recoveries During the year	668,525.00	995,000.00
Balance Recoverable	1,196,475.00	1,765,000.00
Balance available for distribution	<u>(253,397.00)</u>	<u>(821,922.00)</u>
5.3 Talimi Fund		
Opening Balance	4,001,086.67	2,163,236.67
Donations-zakat mukhtus & allocation	22,850,000.00	22,700,000.00
Grant From Khairat Fund	1,840,681.00	1,998,850.00
	28,691,767.67	26,862,086.67
Talimi Wazaif Distribution	26,561,450.00	22,861,000.00
Closing Balance	<u>2,130,317.67</u>	<u>4,001,086.67</u>
5.4 Talimi Fund (Non-Zakat)		
Opening Balance	1,764,470.68	1,764,470.68
Donation	-	-
	1,764,470.68	1,764,470.68
Talimi Wazaif Distribution	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>1,764,470.68</u>	<u>1,764,470.68</u>
5.5 Marriage Fund (Non-Zakat)		
Opening Balance	608,599.00	608,599.00
Donations	625,000.00	-
Total Fund	1,233,599.00	608,599.00
Imdad For Marriages	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>1,233,599.00</u>	<u>608,599.00</u>
5.6 Merit Scholarship		
Opening Balance	145,725.00	145,725.00
Donations	1,175,000.00	-
Total Fund	1,320,725.00	145,725.00
Scholarship Distribution	1,183,985.00	-
Closing Balance	<u>136,740.00</u>	<u>145,725.00</u>
5.7 Boulten Market Affectees Fund		
Opening Balance	614,448.00	607,034.00
Exchange Gain/(Loss)	1,740.00	7,414.00
	616,188.00	614,448.00
Less: Loan Written Off	-	-
Balance	<u>616,188.00</u>	<u>614,448.00</u>

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
5.8 Mukhtus Funds		
Mukhtus for B.H.Y Hospital	2,343,684.00	2,287,910.00
Mukhtus for Laltain Wala Trust	756,913.00	500,000.00
Mukhtus Fund for Flood Relief	154,000.00	154,000.00
BHY Dialysis Patients -Non Zakat	24,747.00	-
BHY Dialysis	1,206,155.00	1,206,155.00
Mukhtus for Rashan	49,000.00	-
Mukhtus Fund For Sukkur Branch	3,073,762.24	5,581,683.00
M.Y. Chandi Wala Clinic	1,389.00	-
Bilqees Memorial Hospital	104,717.00	-
BHY Hospital MRI Machine	20,000.00	-
BHY Patients (Non Muslim)	30,000.00	-
For Rent / School Fée/ Utilities Bill	1,000,000.00	-
Mukhtus Fund For Syed Students	23,600.00	-
Mukhtus Fund For Mrs. Atia Subhan	40,000.00	260,000.00
	<u>8,827,967.24</u>	<u>9,989,748.00</u>
5.9 Staff Welfare Fund		
Moeen-ur-Rahman	-	303,618.00
Abdul Azeem	-	1,281,425.00
Sohail Ahmed	587,342.00	585,866.00
Mahmood-ur-Rehman	651,798.00	573,475.00
Muhammad Yousuf	335,319.00	296,946.00
Nadeem Akhtar	895,859.00	840,020.00
Muhammad Ateeq	896,144.00	808,503.00
Muhammad Shakeel	245,361.00	210,838.00
Danish Jameel	317,792.00	270,292.00
Khurram Saleem	330,082.00	283,555.00
Zeeshan-ur-Rehman	274,784.00	233,226.00
Muhammad Qasim	315,283.00	256,003.00
Muhammad Asif Arif	147,846.00	114,960.00
Abdullah Qamar	56,309.00	73,104.00
Undistributed	12,162.54	10,851.34
Muhammad Rameez	261,941.00	185,450.00
Danyal	107,429.00	88,974.00
Irfan-ud-Din	148,672.00	109,709.00
Atif Abbas	-	90,748.00
Bilal Bari	-	80,890.00
Fazal Rehman	88,394.00	59,726.00
Abdul Ghani	-	71,336.00
Muhammad Sohail (Acctt)	119,659.00	77,825.00
Muhammad Yaseen	54,902.00	23,077.00
Muhammad Rizwan	53,931.00	25,355.00
Syed Wajahat Ali	-	23,126.00
Muhammad Khurram Saeed	41,164.00	22,727.00
Mudassir-ul-Islam	-	24,406.00
Asad Iqbal	32,968.00	4,940.00
Erum Khan	99,916.00	-
Muhammad Emad Uddin	30,033.00	-
Syed Arsalan Hussain	7,578.00	-
Muhammad Abdul Naseer	15,165.00	-
Shahzad Masih	3,234.00	-
Asia Mariyam Batal Hospital	80,752.00	-
	<u>6,211,819.54</u>	<u>7,030,971.34</u>

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
6		
Accumulated Surplus		
Opening Balance	(7,111,699.74)	1,136,461.44
Prior Year Adjustments	-	(67,870.00)
Deficit for the year	(8,584,238.70)	(8,180,291.18)
	(15,695,938.44)	(7,111,699.74)
Less: Receivable Written Off		
Abdul Khaliq Abdul Razzaq Hospital	142,409.32	-
Masajid Sub Committee	2,028,542.45	-
Service Van Committee	5,655,033.89	-
Qabrustan	560,000.00	-
	8,385,985.66	-
	(24,081,924.10)	(7,111,699.74)
7		
Long Term Liabilities		
Rashidia Library	118,527.15	118,527.15
H.Fayyaz-ud-Din Ahmed Fund	3,204,973.94	3,185,070.19
Waqf Hafiz Muhammad Tahir Board	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Abdul Khaliq A. W.T.Housing Project	46,010,370.07	46,010,370.07
	50,333,871.16	50,313,967.41
8		
Payable to Sub-Committee		
Begum Haji Yousuf Hospital	29,277,295.00	40,000,000.00
Peetal Wala Trust	2,072,575.40	1,290,388.45
Jamiyat Educational Board	11,370.00	11,370.00
H.M. Yousuf Siddiqi M. Fund	7,471,600.00	-
Service Van Committee	-	765,500.00
Masajid o Madarsa	286,000.00	-
	39,118,840.40	42,067,258.45
9		
Advance Rent & Deposits		
Advance Rent	90,006.00	48,046.00
Deposits		
Tenant Security Deposits	127,000.00	21,000.00
Muhammad Tahir	100,000.00	100,000.00
Time Medico	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Saad Mukhtar	300,000.00	300,000.00
Staff Security Deposit	234,034.00	30,000.00
Shops Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	222,000.00	152,000.00
Muhammad Taiq (Shop#04) JH#06,	480,000.00	480,000.00
	2,463,034.00	2,083,000.00
	2,553,040.00	2,131,046.00

CENTRAL OFFICE
NOTE NO. 10
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST			DEPRECIATION			W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020		
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion	As on 30/06/2020	Rate	Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments		FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2020
J. H. No. 1 (A.K.A.R. Hospital)	210,955.94	-	210,955.94	5%	135,331.21	-	3,781.24	139,112.45	71,843.49
J. H. No. 2 (H.M.Y. Hall)	3,135,071.07	-	3,135,071.07	5%	1,380,522.78	-	87,727.41	1,468,250.19	1,666,820.88
J.H. No. 3 (B.H.Y. Hospital)	8,539,043.62	-	8,539,043.62	5%	5,361,285.13	-	158,887.92	5,520,173.06	3,018,870.56
J.H. No. 5 (Commercial Building)	78,106.79	-	78,106.79	5%	50,106.60	-	1,400.01	51,506.61	26,600.18
J.H. No. 6 (Commercial Building)	93,047.61	-	93,047.61	5%	59,691.33	-	1,667.81	61,359.15	31,688.46
J.H. No. 7 (Ismail A.W. School)	326,982.71	-	326,982.71	5%	209,764.01	-	5,860.93	215,624.95	111,357.76
J.H. No. 8 (H.B.L. Building)	205,635.40	-	205,635.40	5%	131,918.01	-	3,685.87	135,603.88	70,031.52
J.H. No. 9 (Rashidia Library)	16,036.50	-	16,036.50	5%	10,287.63	-	287.44	10,575.08	5,461.42
J.H. No. 10 (Plot Community Centre)	6,125,187.81	-	6,125,187.81	5%	1,409,804.76	-	235,769.15	1,645,573.91	4,479,613.90
J.H. No. 11 (Shamin Masjid)	1,675,035.78	-	1,675,035.78	5%	1,074,559.04	-	30,023.84	1,104,582.88	570,452.90
J.H. No. 12 (Khudeja Market)	156,727.00	-	156,727.00	5%	100,542.58	-	2,809.22	103,351.80	53,375.20
J.H. No. 13 (F.E.K. Hospital)	0.00	-	-	5%	0.00	-	-	-	-
J.H. No. 14 (Qamar Naqi Hospital)	748,948.61	-	748,948.61	5%	480,461.08	-	13,424.38	493,885.46	255,063.15
J.House (Faran Society # 9)	58,877,045.00	633,376.00	59,510,421.00	5%	27,241,837.54	-	1,613,429.17	28,855,266.71	30,655,154.29
J.House (Faran Society # 10)	128,744,925.00	-	128,744,925.00	5%	12,519,855.19	-	5,811,253.49	18,331,108.68	110,413,816.32
Muhammad Arif G.W.W. School	2,625,105.00	-	2,625,105.00	5%	1,684,041.81	-	47,053.16	1,731,094.97	894,010.03
Allahwala Town Shops	1,994,600.00	-	1,994,600.00	5%	1,092,506.99	-	45,104.65	1,137,611.64	856,988.36
Allahwala Town Flats	2,548,572.00	-	2,548,572.00	5%	1,442,711.38	-	55,293.03	1,498,004.41	1,050,567.59
Asia Maryum Batla Maternity Home	2,032,748.50	-	2,032,748.50	5%	1,304,036.78	-	36,435.59	1,340,472.37	692,276.13
Ismail Allahwala Girls College	7,230,588.00	-	7,230,588.00	5%	3,816,987.15	-	170,680.04	3,987,667.19	3,242,920.81
Service Van Garage	12,868.10	-	12,868.10	10%	11,303.64	-	156.45	11,460.09	1,408.01
Nawab Estate Office	1,237,500.00	-	1,237,500.00	5%	402,934.60	-	41,728.27	444,662.87	792,837.13
Computers & Accessories	1,478,591.00	131,500.00	1,610,091.00	30%	1,336,898.13	-	81,957.86	1,418,855.99	191,235.01
Central Office Furniture	608,867.40	143,630.00	752,497.40	10%	255,194.18	-	49,730.32	304,924.51	447,572.89
Office Furniture & Fixtures	1,692,498.00	-	1,692,498.00	10%	1,345,263.31	-	34,723.47	1,379,986.78	312,511.22
Air Conditioners	1,135,672.00	-	1,135,672.00	30%	752,723.25	-	114,884.62	867,607.88	268,064.12
Motor Water Pump (J.H.No 13)	3,150.00	-	3,150.00	10%	2,767.03	-	38.30	2,805.33	344.67
Motor Water Pump (Office)	19,670.00	-	19,670.00	10%	14,497.05	-	517.29	15,014.35	4,655.65
Motor Water Pump (AKAWT Flats)	4,777.00	-	4,777.00	10%	3,427.84	-	134.92	3,562.75	1,214.25
Central Office Equipments	316,828.30	190,322.00	507,150.30	10%	176,736.96	-	33,041.33	209,778.29	297,372.01
Electric Generators	420,200.00	-	420,200.00	10%	314,743.42	-	10,545.66	325,289.08	94,910.92
Photostat Machine	35,235.00	-	35,235.00	30%	34,893.61	-	102.42	34,996.03	238.97
Refrigerator	21,950.00	-	21,950.00	30%	21,737.33	-	63.80	21,801.13	148.87
Multimedia	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	30%	38,385.86	-	484.24	38,870.10	1,129.90
Digital Camera	50,400.00	-	50,400.00	10%	10,110.95	-	4,028.90	14,139.86	36,260.14
Time Machine	149,750.00	-	149,750.00	30%	140,267.29	-	2,844.81	143,112.11	6,637.89
Suzuki Pick Up	344,000.00	-	344,000.00	20%	325,088.40	-	3,782.32	328,870.72	15,129.28
Service Vans	12,240,000.00	-	12,240,000.00	20%	11,565,174.74	-	134,965.05	11,700,139.79	539,860.21
Ambulance (B.H.Y.)	849,000.00	-	849,000.00	20%	742,550.12	-	21,289.98	763,840.10	85,159.90
Ambulance (Bilquees M.Hosp) New	717,365.00	-	717,365.00	20%	481,479.64	-	47,177.07	528,656.71	188,708.29
TOTAL 2020	246,742,684.14	1,098,828.00	247,841,512.14		77,482,428.37	0.00	8,906,771.46	86,389,199.83	161,452,311.29
TOTAL 2019	245,688,252.14	1,054,432.00	246,742,684.14		68,109,692.54	0.00	9,372,735.83	77,482,428.37	169,260,255.77

CENTRAL OFFICE
NOTE NO. 11
INTANGIBLE ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	DEPRECIATION		Accumulated 30/06/2020	W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion				Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR		
Goodwill -Flat	1,500,000.00	-	1,500,000.00	20%	732,000.00		153,600.00	885,600.00	614,400.00
Goodwill -Rashidia Library	9,200.00		9,200.00	20%	4,489.60		942.08	5,431.68	3,768.32
TOTAL 2020	1,509,200.00	-	1,509,200.00		736,489.60	-	154,542.08	891,031.68	618,168.32
TOTAL 2019	1,509,200.00	-	1,509,200.00		543,312.00	-	193,177.60	736,489.60	772,710.40

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
12	Loans	
	Jamiyat Educational Board	6,250,000.00
	Servic Van	2,966,400.00
	Community Welfare Project	1,980,498.00
	Qabrstan	1,010,000.00
	Asia Maryam Batla Hospital	500,000.00
	M.Y Chandi Wala Clinic	2,148,775.00
	Bilquees Memorial Hospital	1,238,980.00
	5,977,755.00	16,094,653.00
13	Meezan Islamic Income Fund at Fair Value Through Comprehensive Income	
	Opening Balance	46,916,988.00
	Surrender	(4,939,336.00)
		41,977,652.00
	Fair Value Adjustment	(1,915,896.00)
		40,061,756.00
	Addition	4,507,246.00
	48,974,932.00	44,569,002.00
14	Receivable from Sub-Committee/Funds	
	Saudagar	-
	Service Van	1,262,108.89
	Masajid	2,741,542.45
	Jamiyat Educational Board	28,946.15
	H.M.Yousuf Siddiqi M. Fund	503,787.00
	Community Welfare Project	1,096,027.00
	Abdul Khaliq Abdul Razzaq Hospital	142,409.32
	Jamiyat Health Council	80,424.00
	Abdul Khaliq Allah Wala Town	-
	773,890.91	5,855,244.81
15	Account Receivable	
	Allottees Of 20 Plinths A.K.A.W.Town	28,650.00
	Rent Receivable	1,246,552.00
	Annual Report Advertisement	-
	Profit From Banks	106,393.28
	Profit Receivable on Investment	149,841.10
	Qarz-e-Hasna Recoverable (Note# 5.2)	1,765,000.00
	2,480,322.07	3,296,436.38

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
16 Pre-payment, Advances, Deposits & Other Receivable		
<i>Advance towards Staff</i>	1,708,673.00	2,458,592.00
Deposits		
K.E.S.C. (M.Arif G.W.W.School)	6,800.00	6,800.00
K.E.S.C. (J.H.No. 5)	50.00	50.00
K.E.S.C. (Central Office)	90.00	90.00
K.E.S.C. (J.H.No. 7)	320.00	320.00
Telephone	10,250.00	10,250.00
QUBEE	2,500.00	2,500.00
Wi-Tribe	4,500.00	4,500.00
	24,510.00	24,510.00
Advance Tax		
Meezan	649,829.05	649,829.05
UBL Ameen	1,038.87	1,038.87
Al-Meezan Investment	2,673,219.00	1,907,488.00
Al-Falah Investment	116,933.64	116,933.64
Advance Tax- Electric	155,385.15	147,509.86
Advance Tax- PTCL	28,898.58	21,211.80
Advance Tax - Internet	13,958.27	8,762.27
Advance Tax- Property Purchase	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00
HBL Islamic	586,524.72	586,524.72
Bank Al-Habib	8,378.81	8,378.81
Meezan Bank Investment	534,123.84	534,123.84
Advance Tax - Advertisers	6,502.00	-
HBL (Rent)	545,281.00	375,042.00
	7,720,072.93	6,756,842.86
	<u>9,453,255.93</u>	<u>9,239,944.86</u>
17 Investments		
Term Deposit Receipt		
Opening Balance	110,000,000.00	110,000,000.00
Less Maturity Of Fund	(220,000,000.00)	(110,000,000.00)
	(110,000,000.00)	-
Addition	227,500,000.00	110,000,000.00
	<u>117,500,000.00</u>	<u>110,000,000.00</u>

Investment Note: This Represents Investment In Term Deposit Receipts as 30 June, 2020. Date of maturity in 24 Jul ,2020

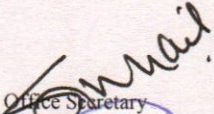
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees	
18	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Cash In Hand	30,321.00	126.00
	Bank Islami	4,868,153.19	4,960,137.08
	Bank Al-Habib	3,895,058.43	3,413,004.63
	Meezan (Central Office)	13,786,651.71	20,160,786.47
	Meezan (US\$ 200)	33,500.00	31,760.00
	HBL Islamic	400,057.57	990,408.60
	23,013,741.90	29,556,222.78	
19	Rental Income		
	Jamiyat House No. 3	1,201,466.00	1,188,098.00
	Jamiyat House No. 5	223,980.00	142,400.00
	Jamiyat House No. 6	812,000.00	596,400.00
	Jamiyat House No. 8	1,950,000.00	1,950,000.00
	Jamiyat House No. 16	709,290.00	666,470.00
	Allahwala Town Shops	208,190.00	390,912.00
	Allahwala Town Flats	861,942.00	193,379.00
	Schools & Colleges Canteens	107,200.00	-
	6,074,068.00	5,127,659.00	
20	Subscriptions		
	Life Membership Fee	173,980.00	10,120.00
	Membership forms& Cards Sale	6,497.00	220.00
	Membership List Book	21,200.00	10,450.00
	201,677.00	20,790.00	
21	Donations		
	General Fund -Donations	718,458.00	859,306.00
	Donation for Election	471,400.00	340,000.00
	Donation for Prize Distributions	-	340,000.00
	1,189,858.00	1,539,306.00	
22	Inter Institutional Contributions		
	Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	600,000.00	180,000.00
	Begum Haji Yousuf Hospital	600,000.00	-
	Jamiyat Sabira Clinic & Diabetic Center	12,000.00	-
	Asia Mariyam Batla Hospital	12,000.00	-
	M. Y Chandi Wala Clinic	12,000.00	-
	Saudagar Sub-Committee	240,000.00	180,000.00
	Muhammad Ismail Allah Wala Boys School	60,000.00	-
	Najam Girsl Sceondary Schools	60,000.00	-
	M. Arif Glass Wear Wala Memorial Boys School	60,000.00	-
	M. Ismail Nanital Wala Girls School	60,000.00	-
	Hajra Bibi Girls Campus	60,000.00	-
	Contribution From Imdad	336,334.00	-
	Peetal Wala Trust	15,517.05	15,375.40
	Haji Fayyaz-ud-Din Ahmed Fund	2,000.00	2,000.00
	H.M. Yousuf Memorial Fund	428,400.00	503,787.00
	2,558,251.05	881,162.40	

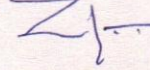
		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
23	Programs Related Expenses		
	Zakat Report & Campaign	883,913.00	744,338.00
	Skin/Hides Collection Expenses	790,866.00	848,223.00
	Emergency Assistance (COVID) Function	869,658.00	-
	Depreciation	14,723.00	353,140.00
	Amortization	8,906,771.46	9,372,735.83
		154,542.08	193,177.60
		<u>11,620,473.54</u>	<u>11,511,614.43</u>
24	Inter Institutional Grants		
	Bilqees Memorial Hospital	523,755.00	-
	Jamiyat Educational Board for Subsidy	5,774,690.00	5,021,474.00
		<u>6,298,445.00</u>	<u>5,021,474.00</u>
25	Administrative & Management Expenses		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	14,581,190.00	11,662,154.00
	Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses	306,728.00	378,589.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas	854,126.71	1,210,799.85
	Communication	297,513.22	443,025.47
	Repair & Maintenance	582,440.00	1,461,766.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	634,433.00	317,778.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	-	5,710.00
	Professional Charges	1,395,444.00	767,733.00
	Audit Fee	80,000.00	80,000.00
	Security Services	1,105,934.00	1,028,500.00
	Bank Charges	1,953.20	6,500.85
	Annual General Meeting	1,576,143.00	218,693.00
	Annual Report	386,915.00	39,426.00
	PCP Certification Fee	701,800.00	-
	Office Rent	60,054.00	37,590.00
	Tax Jamiyat Houses	-	86,909.00
	Entertainment	291,825.00	199,393.00
	Drinking Water	69,886.00	-
	Software Expense	309,065.00	383,746.00
	Petrol/Deisel-Generator	384,298.00	71,154.00
	Out of Pocket Expenses	31,500.00	45,180.00
	Cash Award	44,500.00	-
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	192,800.00	176,045.00
	Bad Debt.	41,900.00	-
		<u>23,930,448.13</u>	<u>18,620,692.17</u>
25.1	Salaries and Related Expenditure		
	Salaries and Allownances	14,109,402.00	11,186,504.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	378,032.00	382,050.00
	Contribution to EOBI	93,756.00	93,600.00
		<u>14,581,190.00</u>	<u>11,662,154.00</u>
25.2	Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses		
	Conveyance	180,777.00	179,710.00
	Petrol/CNG-Suzuki Pickup	54,053.00	114,250.00
	Repairs-Suzuki Pickup	69,373.00	75,574.00
	Taxes Suzuki Pickup	2,525.00	-
	Insurance of Vehicals	-	9,055.00
		<u>306,728.00</u>	<u>378,589.00</u>
25.3	Electricity / Water /Gas		
	Electricity	818,594.71	1,171,529.85
	Sui Gas	5,942.00	10,610.00
	Water tax	29,590.00	28,660.00
		<u>854,126.71</u>	<u>1,210,799.85</u>

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
25.4 Communication		
Telephone Charges/ UAN	53,441.00	64,861.00
Postage & Stamps/ Courier Charges	7,884.00	51,062.00
Sims/Mobile Cards	95,982.22	156,084.47
Internet Charges	140,206.00	171,018.00
	<u>297,513.22</u>	<u>443,025.47</u>
25.5 Repair & Maintenance		
Electric Maintenance	55,953.00	40,704.00
Repair Of Inst. & Equipments	50,480.00	55,786.00
Computer Accessories/Maint.	154,973.00	324,541.00
Repair Of Building	83,365.00	805,592.00
Repair Of Furnitur & Fixture	58,812.00	137,055.00
Repair of Generator.	13,884.00	29,680.00
Cleaning	164,973.00	68,408.00
	<u>582,440.00</u>	<u>1,461,766.00</u>
25.6 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationery	398,547.00	139,276.00
Photostat	235,886.00	178,502.00
	<u>634,433.00</u>	<u>317,778.00</u>
25.7 Professional Charges		
Legal Fee & Expenses	1,395,444.00	767,733.00
	<u>1,395,444.00</u>	<u>767,733.00</u>
26 Income From Financial Activities		
Income from Investments	14,307,713.09	13,470,349.94
Gain On Disposal Of Investments	-	67,405.00
Income From Islamic Saving Accounts	2,865,890.83	581,283.08
	<u>17,173,603.92</u>	<u>14,119,038.02</u>

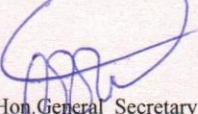
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

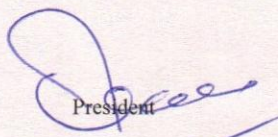

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **IMDAD SUB COMMITTEE**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Imdad Sub Committee as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Jamiyat in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the Jamiyat ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Jamiyat or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the Jamiyat Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Jamiyat internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the Jamiyat ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Jamiyat to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

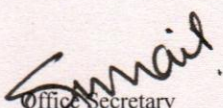
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

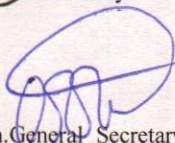
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
IMDAD SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020


	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
<u>Funds</u>			
Imdad Fund	3	93,153,706.89	81,419,113.70
Abadkari Fund		630,350.00	630,350.00
		93,784,056.89	82,049,463.70
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	4	3,380,080.00	909,706.00
Mukhtus Liabilities	5	8,395,508.00	11,173,625.00
		11,775,588.00	12,083,331.00
		105,559,644.89	94,132,794.70
<u>ASSET</u>			
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Investments	6	65,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Other Receivables	7	1,379,628.18	1,451,979.62
Cash at Banks	8	39,180,016.71	32,680,815.08
		105,559,644.89	94,132,794.70
		105,559,644.89	94,132,794.70

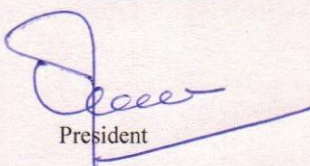

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary



Nazim Finance

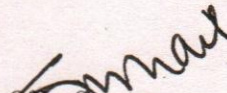

President

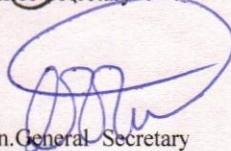
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
IMDAD SUB-COMMITTEE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

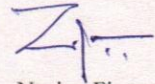
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Donations Imdad & Imdad Mukhtus	9	135,289,673.00	117,673,965.00
		<u>135,289,673.00</u>	<u>117,673,965.00</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Financial Assistance	10	73,177,520.00	71,544,177.00
Rashan Expenses		21,053,057.97	16,442,604.00
Charity Medical Treatments	11	34,121,333.00	38,734,581.00
Salary Expenses		336,334.00	-
Bank Charges		4,325.10	16,530.20
		<u>128,692,570.07</u>	<u>126,737,892.20</u>
Decrease in Fund		6,597,102.93	(9,063,927.20)
Other Income			
Financial Income	12	5,137,490.26	3,146,589.61
		5,137,490.26	3,146,589.61
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		<u>11,734,593.19</u>	<u>(5,917,337.59)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus / (Deficit)		<u><u>11,734,593.19</u></u>	<u><u>(5,917,337.59)</u></u>

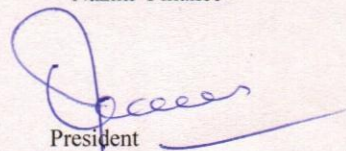

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary

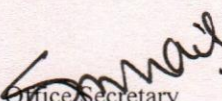

Nazim Finance

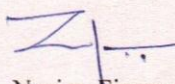

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
IMDAD SUB-COMMITTEE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

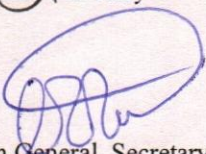
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Fund	11,734,593.19	(5,917,337.59)
	11,734,593.19	(5,917,337.59)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Other Receivables	72,351.44	(405,361.30)
Inter Institutional Receivables	-	200,000.00
	72,351.44	(205,361.30)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Expenses Payable	2,470,374.00	(2,239,381.00)
Mukhtus Liabilities	(2,778,117.00)	1,019,242.00
	(307,743.00)	(1,220,139.00)
Cash Generated From (used in) Operating Activities	11,499,201.63	(7,342,837.89)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Investment in MMC	(5,000,000.00)	10,000,000.00
Cash used in Investing activities	(5,000,000.00)	10,000,000.00
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,499,201.63	2,657,162.11
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	32,680,815.08	30,023,653.17
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>39,180,016.71</u>	<u>32,680,815.08</u>

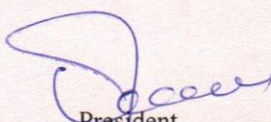

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance

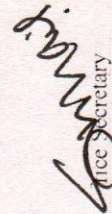

Hon. Treasurer

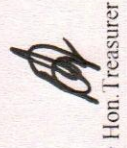

Hon. General Secretary

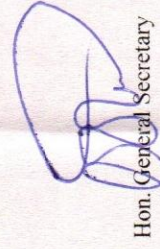

President

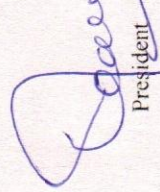
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
IMDAD SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	IMDAD FUND	ABADKARI FUND	TOTAL
2018	87,336,451.29	630,350.00	87,966,801.19
	(5,917,337.59)		(5,917,337.59)
2019	<u>81,419,113.70</u>	<u>630,350.00</u>	<u>82,049,463.60</u>
	11,734,593.19		11,734,593.19
2020	<u>93,153,706.89</u>	<u>630,350.00</u>	<u>93,784,056.89</u>


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President



Imdad Sub-Committee
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed in 1949 by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat to carry out financial assistance to poor and needy persons.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.5 **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

		2020	2019
		Rupees	Rupees
3	IMDAD FUND		
	Opening Balance	81,419,113.70	87,336,451.29
	Surplus / (Deficit)	11,734,593.19	(5,917,337.59)
		<u>93,153,706.89</u>	<u>81,419,113.70</u>
4	Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
	Charities Payable	4.1 3,380,080.00	163,490.00
	Accounts Payable	-	746,216.00
		<u>3,380,080.00</u>	<u>909,706.00</u>
4.1	Charities Payable		
	Asia Mariyam Batla Hospital	47,600.00	47,600.00
	B.H.Y Hospital	1,131,795.00	-
	B.H.Y Hospital Dialysis Centre	2,000,175.00	-
	Jamiyat Sabira Clinic	162,810.00	26,230.00
	Bilquees Memorial Hospital	-	6,460.00
	M.Y Chandi wala clinic	37,700.00	83,200.00
		<u>3,380,080.00</u>	<u>163,490.00</u>
5	Mukhtus Liabilities		
	Yahya Soot wala Hospital	100,000.00	-
	Haji Fazl-e-Ilahi Fakhr-e-Qoum	5.1 110,888.00	10,888.00
	Tadfeen & Service Van	5.2 -	-
	Rozgar Scheme	5.3 2,642,070.00	2,614,070.00
	BHY Hospital Dialysis Instruments	-	1,000,000.00
	BHY Hospital Equipments	-	5,347,779.00
	M.Y Chandi Wala Clinic	-	909,178.00
	Asia Mariyam Batla Hospital	5.4 240,581.00	762,035.00
	JPSD Sukkur	5.5 2,111,405.00	-
	Bilquees Memorial Hospital	5.6 2,660,889.00	-
	House Maintenance	529,675.00	529,675.00
		<u>8,395,508.00</u>	<u>11,173,625.00</u>
5.1	Haji Fazl-e-Ilahi Fakhr-e-Qoum		
	Opening Mukhtus Fund	10,888.00	10,888.00
	Add: Donation during the year	100,000.00	-
		110,888.00	10,888.00
	Less: Expenses During the year	-	-
		<u>110,888.00</u>	<u>10,888.00</u>
5.2	Tadfeen & Service Van		
	Opening Mukhtus Fund	-	1,500.00
	Add: Donation during the year	-	-
		-	1,500.00
	Less: Expenses During the year	-	1,500.00
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

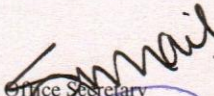
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
5.3 Rozgar Scheme		
Opening Mukhtus Fund	2,614,070.00	3,291,949.00
Add: Donation during the year	28,000.00	43,000.00
	2,642,070.00	3,334,949.00
Less: Expenses During the year	-	720,879.00
	<u>2,642,070.00</u>	<u>2,614,070.00</u>
5.4 Asia Mariyam Batla Hospital		
Opening Mukhtus Fund	762,035.00	770,800.00
Add: Donation during the year	706,000.00	1,545,000.00
	1,468,035.00	2,315,800.00
Less: Expenses During the year	1,227,454.00	1,553,765.00
	<u>240,581.00</u>	<u>762,035.00</u>
5.5 JPSD Sukkur		
Opening Mukhtus Fund	-	-
Add: Donation during the year	2,111,405.00	-
	2,111,405.00	-
Less: Expenses During the year	-	-
	<u>2,111,405.00</u>	<u>-</u>
5.6 Bilqees Memorial Hospital		
Opening Mukhtus Fund	-	-
Add: Donation during the year	3,000,000.00	-
	3,000,000.00	-
Less: Expenses During the year	339,111.00	-
	<u>2,660,889.00</u>	<u>-</u>
6 Investments		
Term Deposit Receipt		
Opening Balance	60,000,000.00	70,000,000.00
Addition	87,000,000.00	60,000,000.00
	147,000,000.00	130,000,000.00
Less Maturity Of Fund	(82,000,000.00)	(70,000,000.00)
	<u>65,000,000.00</u>	<u>60,000,000.00</u>
Investment Note: This Represents Investment In Term Deposit Receipts as 30 June, 2020. Date of maturity in July 30,2020		
7 Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Other Receivables		
Profit from Banks	276,920.95	410,914.21
Withholding Tax	1,102,707.23	1,041,066.31
	<u>1,379,628.18</u>	<u>1,451,980.52</u>
8 Cash and Banks Balances		
Habib Bank Delhi Colony	1,358,981.00	47,272.00
Meezan Bank	35,366,205.92	31,540,875.18
Bank Al-Habib	1,121,459.15	625,755.25
Habib Bank Bhitai Colony	914,209.00	64,557.00
BankIslami Pakistan	39,338.22	39,322.48
HBL Islamic	379,823.42	363,033.17
	<u>39,180,016.71</u>	<u>32,680,815.08</u>
9 Donations Imdad & Imdad Mukhtus		
Donations	106,017,235.00	105,796,014.00
Ticket Sale Proceeds	11,640,000.00	2,166,000.00
Mukhtus for Wazaif/Izafi Wazaif	14,000.00	-
Mukhtus For Shadi Dukhtran	827,500.00	715,000.00
Mukhtus For Charity Dialysis Centre	15,623,438.00	5,620,840.00
Mukhtus for Rashan	1,027,500.00	1,605,611.00
Mukhtus for Hospitals / Health Council	100,000.00	1,401,500.00
Mukhtus for Education/ Talimi Wazaif	40,000.00	369,000.00
	<u>135,289,673.00</u>	<u>117,673,965.00</u>

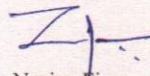
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
10 Financial Assistance		
Monthly Wazaif	43,069,520.00	41,827,800.00
Yakmusht Ianat	6,475,000.00	6,575,000.00
Allocation to Talimi Fund	22,850,000.00	22,700,000.00
Hangami Imdad Distributions	783,000.00	441,377.00
	73,177,520.00	71,544,177.00
11 Charity Treatments		
<i>Charity Allocated to</i>		
Begum Haji Yousuf Hospital & Dialysis Centre	11,257,651.00	10,822,471.00
Abdul Khaliq Abdul Razzak Hospital	20,757,262.00	21,663,544.00
Jamiyat Sabira Clinic & Diabetic Centre	-	1,795,965.00
Bilquees Memorial Hospital	1,993,510.00	1,782,950.00
Asia Maryam Batla Hospital	112,910.00	1,894,748.00
	-	47,600.00
	34,121,333.00	38,007,278.00
Charity Medicines to		
Bilquees Memorial Hospital	-	485,268.00
Asia Maryam Batla Hospital	-	242,035.00
	-	727,303.00
	34,121,333.00	38,734,581.00
12 Financial Income		
Profit from banks	5,137,490.26	3,146,589.61
	5,137,490.26	3,146,589.61

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These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

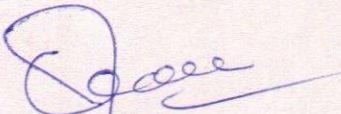

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **SAUDAGAR SUB COMMITTEE**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **committee** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **committee** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **committee** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **committee** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **committee** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **committee** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the **committee** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **committee** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.


We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

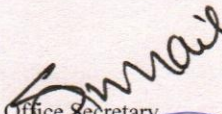
Z. A. - Shaikh & Co
Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants *ZS*

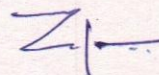
Date: *19 DEC 2020*
Place: Karachi
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
SAUDAGAR SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

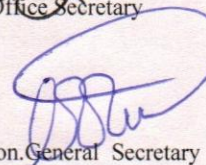
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds	3	75,415.00	75,415.00
Accumulated Surplus	4	5,637,702.89	5,262,224.80
Current Liabilities			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	269,798.00	269,211.00
Central Office		27,914.00	-
		297,712.00	269,211.00
		6,010,829.89	5,606,850.80
ASSET			
Operating Assets	6	36,032.86	34,872.75
Current Assets			
Advances, Receivable & Others	7	1,762,265.62	1,918,780.13
Investment	8	3,000,000.00	-
Cash & Bank Balances	9	1,212,531.41	3,653,197.92
		5,974,797.03	5,571,978.05
		6,010,829.89	5,606,850.80

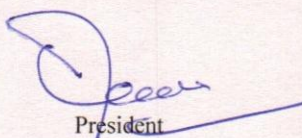

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer



Hon. General Secretary



President

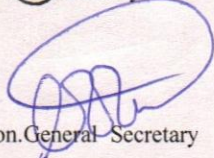
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
SAUDAGAR SUB-COMMITTEE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

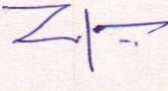
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Annual Subscription		656,760.00	241,009.00
Life Surprust		20,000.00	-
Advertisements		3,747,950.00	3,862,377.00
Miscellaneous Income		6,920.00	-
		4,431,630.00	4,103,386.00
EXPENDITURES			
Saudagar Expenditures	10	4,081,387.89	3,831,232.76
Contribution to Central Office		240,000.00	180,000.00
		4,321,387.89	4,011,232.76
Net Surplus from Operating Activites		110,242.11	92,153.24
Other Income			
Income From Financial Activities		265,235.98	167,178.62
		265,235.98	167,178.62
Net Surplus		375,478.09	259,331.86
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		375,478.09	259,331.86

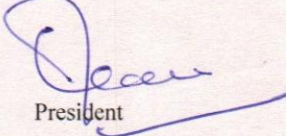

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary



Hon. General Secretary

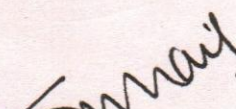

Nazim Finance

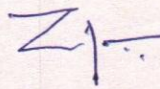

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
SAUDAGAR SUB-COMMITTEE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020


	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	375,478.09	259,331.86
	375,478.09	259,331.86
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	14,539.89	13,942.40
	14,539.89	13,942.40
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	390,017.98	273,274.26
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Advances, Receivable & Others	156,514.51	(779,592.89)
Inter Institutional Receivable	-	3,440.00
	156,514.51	(776,152.89)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Expenses Payable	587.00	(20,122.00)
Inter Institutional Payables	27,914.00	-
	28,501.00	(20,122.00)
Cash Generated From (Used in) Operating Activities	575,033.49	(523,000.63)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	(15,700.00)	-
Investment in MMC	(3,000,000.00)	-
Cash used in Investing Activities	(3,015,700.00)	-
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,440,666.50)	(523,000.62)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	3,653,197.92	4,176,198.55
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	1,212,531.41	3,653,197.92

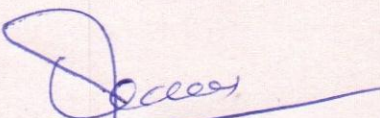

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

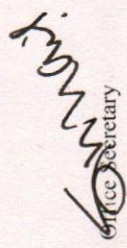

Hon. General Secretary

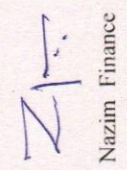

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
SAUDAGAR SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	75,415.00	5,002,892.94	5,078,307.94
Surplus for the year		259,331.86	259,331.86
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>75,415.00</u>	<u>5,262,224.80</u>	<u>5,337,639.80</u>
Surplus for the year		375,478.09	375,478.09
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>75,415.00</u>	<u>5,637,702.89</u>	<u>5,713,117.89</u>

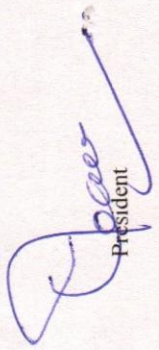

 Finance Manager


 Office Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

Saudagar Sub-Committee
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed in 1950 by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat to look after the affairs of Monthly Saudagar.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5 **Provisions**
Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.6 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**
Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.7 **Revenue Recognition**
Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3. Funds		
Shoba-e-Tasneef-O-Taleef	14,511.00	14,511.00
Mukhtus Fund	5,150.00	5,150.00
Yad-e-Raftgan	55,754.00	55,754.00
	75,415.00	75,415.00
4. Surplus		
Opening Balance	5,262,224.80	5,002,892.94
for the year	375,478.09	259,331.86
	5,637,702.89	5,262,224.80
5. Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Advances from Customers	192,000.00	9,000.00
Accrued Expenses	77,798.00	260,211.00
	269,798.00	269,211.00

SAUDAGAR SUB-COMMITTEE
NOTE NO. 6

OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion					FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2020	
Computer	123,840.00	15,700.00	139,540.00	30%	118,428.14		6,333.56	124,761.70	14,778.30
Digital Camera	76,680.00	-	76,680.00	30%	50,378.76		7,890.37	58,269.13	18,410.87
Furniture	12,470.00	-	12,470.00	10%	9,310.35		315.97	9,626.31	2,843.69
TOTAL 2020	212,990.00	15,700.00	228,690.00		178,117.25	0.00	14,539.89	192,657.14	36,032.86
TOTAL 2019	212,990.00	0.00	212,990.00		164,174.85	0.00	13,942.40	178,117.25	34,872.75

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
7	Advances, Accounts Receivable & Others		
	Accounts Receivable	1,648,319.00	1,817,676.00
	Advances / Withholding tax	105,310.00	81,243.00
	Profit From Bank	8,636.62	19,861.13
		1,762,265.62	1,918,780.13
8	Investments		
	Term Deposit Receipt		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Addition	3,000,000.00	-
		3,000,000.00	-
	Less Maturity Of Fund	-	-
		3,000,000.00	-
	Investment Note: This Represents Investment In Term Deposit Receipts as 30 June, 2020. Date of maturity in July 25,2020		
9	Cash & Bank balances		
	Cash in Hand	2,968.00	5,000.00
	Cash at Bank	1,209,563.41	3,648,197.92
		1,212,531.41	3,653,197.92
10	SAUDAGAR EXPENDITURE		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	1,543,555.00	1,322,379.00
	Travelling/ Conveyance/Vehicle Expenses	20,868.00	9,745.00
	Communication	1,200.00	-
	Repair & Maintenance	1,725.00	28,495.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	23,410.00	49,990.00
	Saudagar Printing & Distribution Expenses	2,103,082.00	2,403,302.00
	Bank Charges	-	2,059.36
	Entertainment	420.00	-
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	9,388.00	1,320.00
	Bad Debts	363,200.00	-
	Depreciation	14,539.89	13,942.40
		4,081,387.89	3,831,232.76
10.1	Salaries & Related Expenses		
	Salaries & Allowances	1,498,516.00	1,298,101.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	45,039.00	24,278.00
		1,543,555.00	1,322,379.00
10.2	Travelling/ Conveyance/Vehicle Expenses		
	Conveyance & Cartage	20,868.00	9,745.00
		20,868.00	9,745.00
10.3	Repair & Maintenance		
	Computer Maintenance	1,725.00	28,495.00
		1,725.00	28,495.00
10.4	Publicity & Advertisement		
	Website Expense	23,410.00	45,700.00
	Advertisement	-	4,290.00
		23,410.00	49,990.00
10.5	Saudagar Printing & Distribution Expenses		
	Newsprint & Art Paper	299,144.00	519,840.00
	Printing	1,053,060.00	1,195,580.00
	Binding/ Pasting	13,590.00	20,035.00
	Proof Reading Expense	66,000.00	66,000.00
	Saudagar Distribution Charges	671,288.00	601,847.00
		2,103,082.00	2,403,302.00

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

Finance Manager

Office Secretary

Nazim Finance

Hon. Treasurer

Hon. General Secretary

President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **QABRUSTAN SUB COMMITTEE**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **committee** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **committee** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

7/17

In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **committee** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **committee** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **committee** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **committee** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

ms

the **committee** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **committee** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh & Co.

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

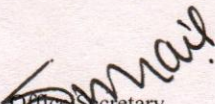
Place: Karachi

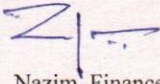
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
QABRUSTAN SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

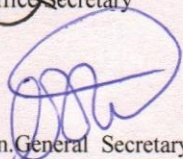
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds	3	12,361,936.38	12,320,936.38
Accumulated Deficit	4	(988,395.51)	(1,986,618.16)
Intrer Institutional Loans	5	450,000.00	1,516,383.00
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles.	6	315,139.00	367,873.00
		315,139.00	367,873.00
		12,138,679.87	12,218,574.22
 <u>ASSET</u>			
New Qabrustan Land		8,462,149.00	8,462,149.00
Operating Assets	7	2,375,765.52	2,639,739.47
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	8	129,563.53	171,269.48
Cash & Bank Balances	9	1,171,201.82	945,416.27
		1,300,765.35	1,116,685.75
		12,138,679.87	12,218,574.22

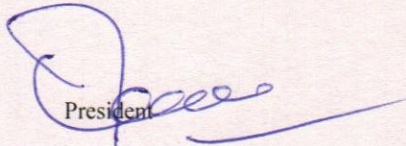

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

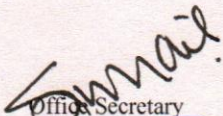

President

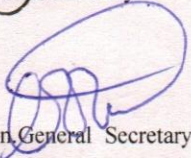
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
QABRUSTAN SUB-COMMITTEE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

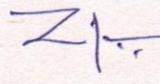
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Tadfeen Proceeds & Ahatabandi		7,066,500.00	5,617,000.00
Donations		1,307,365.00	1,464,200.00
Tickets Sale Proceeds		77,000.00	651,400.00
Miscellaneous Proceeds		129,443.53	169,000.06
J.H.No.9 (Rashidia Library Building)		333,660.00	316,500.00
		8,913,968.53	8,218,100.06
EXPENDITURES			
Graveyards Expenses	10	8,524,893.23	7,468,750.39
		8,524,893.23	7,468,750.39
Net Surplus from Operating Activites		389,075.30	749,349.67
Other Income			
Income From Financial Activities		49,147.35	66,403.33
		49,147.35	66,403.33
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		438,222.65	815,753.00
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		438,222.65	815,753.00

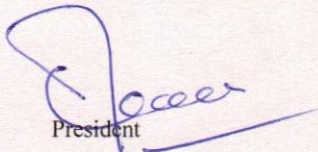

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary

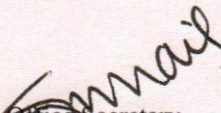

Nazim Finance

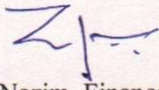

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
QABRUSTAN SUB-COMMITTEE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

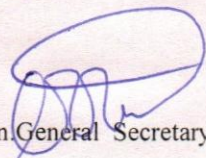
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	438,222.65	815,753.00
	438,222.65	815,753.00
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	263,973.95	293,304.39
Liability No more Payable	560,000.00	-
	823,973.95	293,304.39
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	1,262,196.60	1,109,057.39
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	41,705.95	-
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	41,705.95	(14,218.36)
	41,705.95	(14,218.36)
Decrease in Current Liabilities		
Expenses Payable	(52,734.00)	323,385.00
Inter Institutional Payables	(52,734.00)	(1,321,679.06)
	(52,734.00)	(998,294.06)
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	1,251,168.55	96,544.97
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	-	-
New Qabrustan Land	-	(290,400.00)
Bagh-e Marhomeen Development	-	-
Cash used in Investing Activities	-	(290,400.00)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Capital Fund	41,000.00	30,000.00
Inter Institutional Loans	(1,066,383.00)	-
Cash from (used in) Financial Activities	(1,025,383.00)	30,000.00
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	225,785.55	(163,855.03)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	945,416.27	1,109,271.30
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	1,171,201.82	945,416.27

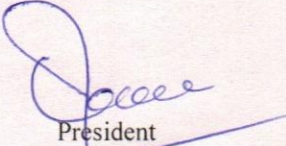

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


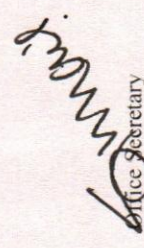

Hon. Treasurer

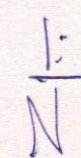

Hon. General Secretary


President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
QABRUSTAN SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

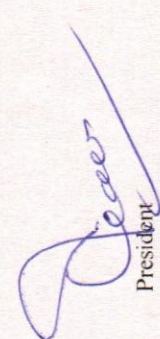
	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	12,290,936.38	(2,802,371.17)	9,488,565.21
Transfer From Central Office			
Addition During The Year	30,000.00	815,753.00	30,000.00
Surplus for the year			815,753.00
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>12,320,936.38</u>	<u>(1,986,618.16)</u>	<u>10,334,318.22</u>
Transfer From Central Office			
Addition During The Year	41,000.00		41,000.00
Surplus for the year		998,222.65	998,222.65
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>12,361,936.38</u>	<u>(988,395.51)</u>	<u>11,373,540.87</u>

Finance Manager  Office Secretary 

Nazim Finance 

Hon. Treasurer 

Hon. General Secretary 

President 

Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.) Karachi
Qabrustan Sub-Committee
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed in 1950 by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat to look after the affairs of graveyards.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5 Capital Work in Progress:

Work in progress signifies historical cost of the project until such projects are completed and become operational.

2.6 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.8 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3. Funds		
Qabrustan Shafiqpura Fund	868,136.38	868,136.38
Shafiqpura Masjid Fund	80,000.00	80,000.00
Shafiqpura Well Construction Fund	42,000.00	42,000.00
Shamspura Fund	1,018,700.00	1,018,700.00
Tank & Boring Fund	221,000.00	221,000.00
Development & Construction Fund	160,000.00	160,000.00
Yousufpura Well Construction Fund	235,000.00	235,000.00
Plantation Fund	184,000.00	184,000.00
Mukhtus Fund Bagh-e Ismail Chawla	266,550.00	266,550.00
Mukhtus Fund for Boaring Bagh-e Ismail Chawla	136,000.00	136,000.00
Mukhtus Fund for Water Tank	200,000.00	200,000.00
New Qabrustan Fund	7,888,750.00	7,888,750.00
Bagh-e Marhoomen Fund	832,800.00	801,800.00
Dispensary Fund	219,000.00	219,000.00
Bagh-e-Marhoomen Servent Quarter	10,000.00	-
	<u>12,361,936.38</u>	<u>12,320,936.38</u>
4. Surplus/Deficit		
Opening Balance	(1,986,618.16)	(2,802,371.17)
For the year	438,222.65	815,753.00
	<u>(1,548,395.51)</u>	<u>(1,986,618.16)</u>
Add: Payable to Central Office no more payable	560,000.00	-
	<u>(988,395.51)</u>	<u>-</u>
5. Loans		
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	-	506,383.00
Central Office	450,000.00	1,010,000.00
	<u>450,000.00</u>	<u>1,516,383.00</u>
6. Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Expenses Payable	147,639.00	54,373.00
Mukhtus for Tajheez-o-Takfeen	167,500.00	313,500.00
	<u>315,139.00</u>	<u>367,873.00</u>

QABRUSTAN SUB-COMMITTEE
NOTE NO. 7
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	DEPRECIATION			W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020	
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR		Accumulated 30/06/2020
Shafiqpura Construction	1,913,838.13	-	1,913,838.13	10%	1,373,834.55	-	54,000.36	1,427,834.91	486,003.22
Shafiqpura Well Construction	17,000.00	-	17,000.00	10%	13,499.85	-	350.01	13,849.87	3,150.13
Yousufpura Well Construction	99,266.00	-	99,266.00	10%	78,828.01	-	2,043.80	80,871.81	18,394.19
Yousufpura Underground Tank	48,884.00	-	48,884.00	10%	38,819.22	-	1,006.48	39,825.70	9,058.30
Shamspura Construction	526,547.00	-	526,547.00	10%	406,089.93	-	12,045.71	418,135.64	108,411.36
Boring & Tank Construction	585,895.00	-	585,895.00	10%	451,861.02	-	13,403.40	465,264.42	120,630.58
Baghe Nawab Din Construction	939,155.50	-	939,155.50	10%	644,438.55	-	29,471.69	673,910.25	265,245.25
Yousuf Pura Boundry Wall	142,420.00	-	142,420.00	10%	97,727.10	-	4,469.29	102,196.39	40,223.61
BAGH-E-ISMAIL CHAWLA CONSTRUCT	1,286,883.00	-	1,286,883.00	10%	788,318.16	-	49,856.48	838,174.64	448,708.36
BORING BAGH-E-ISMAIL CHAWLA	135,000.00	-	135,000.00	10%	82,698.23	-	5,230.18	87,928.41	47,071.59
Water Tank - Bag-e-Ismail Chawla	327,925.00	-	327,925.00	10%	186,764.04	-	14,116.10	200,880.14	127,044.86
CONST. OF BATH ROOM & KITCHEN	42,400.00	-	42,400.00	10%	25,973.37	-	1,642.66	27,616.03	14,783.97
Bagh-e Marhomeen	780,321.00	-	780,321.00	10%	148,260.99	-	63,206.00	211,466.99	568,854.01
Dispensary Establishment	106,663.00	-	106,663.00	10%	69,471.91	-	3,719.11	73,191.02	33,471.98
Dispensary Furniture & Fixture	6,800.00	-	6,800.00	10%	4,165.54	-	263.45	4,428.99	2,371.01
Motor Water Pump	118,750.00	-	118,750.00	10%	72,543.38	-	4,620.66	77,164.04	41,585.96
Furniture & Fixture	33,400.00	-	33,400.00	10%	9,051.40	-	2,434.86	11,486.26	21,913.74
Equipments	62,955.00	-	62,955.00	10%	42,017.91	-	2,093.71	44,111.62	18,843.38
TOTAL 2020	7,174,102.63	-	7,174,102.63		4,534,363.16	-	263,973.95	4,798,337.11	2,375,765.52
TOTAL 2019	7,174,102.63	-	7,174,102.63		4,241,058.78	-	293,304.39	4,534,363.16	2,639,739.47

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
8	Advances, Deposits, & Receivables		
	Advances	16,500.00	88,250.00
	Deposits	16,550.00	16,550.00
	Withholding Tax	3,257.13	3,257.13
	Tadfeen Receivable	90,000.00	52,100.00
	Profit from Bank	3,256.40	11,112.35
		<u>129,563.53</u>	<u>171,269.48</u>
9	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Cash in hand	28,000.00	13,600.00
	Cash at Bank	1,143,201.82	931,816.27
		<u>1,171,201.82</u>	<u>945,416.27</u>
10	Graveyards Expenses		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	5,342,744.00	5,184,322.00
	Travelling/ Conveyance	14,080.00	9,905.00
	Electricity/ Water / Gas	270,768.00	140,222.00
	Repair & Maintenance	135,703.00	186,798.00
	Printing / Stationery	28,235.00	17,775.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	2,000.00	12,660.00
	Professional Charges	475,933.00	528,000.00
	Tadfeen & Kutba Expenses	1,835,733.00	1,005,726.00
	Decoration	-	7,760.00
	Bank Charges	-	2,260.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	21,286.28	30,740.00
	Drinking Water	134,437.00	49,278.00
	Depreciation	263,973.95	293,304.39
		<u>8,524,893.23</u>	<u>7,468,750.39</u>
10.1	Salaries & Related Expenses		
	Salaries & Allowances	5,342,744.00	5,184,322.00
		<u>5,342,744.00</u>	<u>5,184,322.00</u>
10.2	Travelling/ Conveyance		
	Conveyance & Cartage	14,080.00	9,905.00
		<u>14,080.00</u>	<u>9,905.00</u>
10.3	Electricity/ Water / Gas		
	Electric Charges	270,768.00	140,222.00
		<u>270,768.00</u>	<u>140,222.00</u>
10.4	Repair & Maintenance		
	Electric Maintenance	15,314.00	17,958.00
	Plantation	-	20,700.00
	Qabrustan Maintenance	94,370.00	101,905.00
	Repair of Equipments	26,019.00	1,650.00
	Repair of Safety Tank/Motor Water Pump	-	44,585.00
		<u>135,703.00</u>	<u>186,798.00</u>
10.5	Printing / Stationery		
	Printing & Stationery	28,235.00	17,775.00
		<u>28,235.00</u>	<u>17,775.00</u>
10.6	Publicity & Advertisement		
	Publicity & Advertisement	2,000.00	12,660.00
		<u>2,000.00</u>	<u>12,660.00</u>

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
10.7 Professional Charges		
Security Services	475,933.00	528,000.00
	475,933.00	528,000.00
10.8 Tadfeen & Kutba Expenses		
Tadfeen & Ahatabandi	1,835,733.00	1,005,726.00
	1,835,733.00	1,005,726.00

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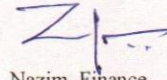
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)



Finance Manager



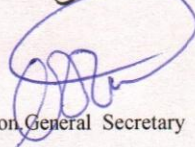
Office Secretary



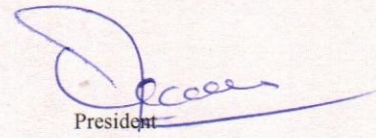
Nazim Finance



Hon. Treasurer



Hon. General Secretary



President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **SERVICE VAN SUB COMMITTEE**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **committee** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **committee** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **committee** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **committee** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **committee** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **committee** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

the **committee** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **committee** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

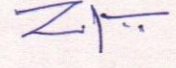
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
SERVICE VAN SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

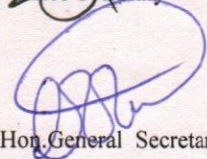
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds	3	6,360,350.00	415,350.00
Accumulated Deficit	4	(6,961,522.49)	(6,518,688.69)
Inter Institutional Loans	5	1,650,000.00	9,546,400.00
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Inter Institutional payables	6	-	496,608.89
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	7	351,027.00	271,012.00
		351,027.00	767,620.89
		1,399,854.51	4,210,682.20
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	8	369,625.59	45,481.43
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Inter Institutional Receivables	9	-	3,128,395.00
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	10	114,500.00	60,500.00
Cash & Bank balances	11	915,728.67	976,305.77
		1,030,228.67	4,165,200.77
		1,399,854.51	4,210,682.20

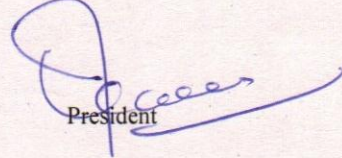

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

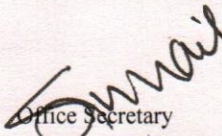

Hon. General Secretary

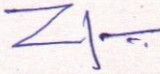

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
SERVICE VAN SUB-COMMITTEE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

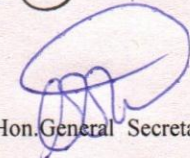
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Service Van Proceeds		10,170,730.00	7,699,150.00
Donation		27,000.00	1,003,000.00
Miscellaneous Proceeds		86,729.00	1,800.00
		10,284,459.00	8,703,950.00
EXPENDITURES			
Buses Operating Expenses	12	11,204,027.69	6,648,880.60
		11,204,027.69	6,648,880.60
Net Surplus from Operating Activities		(919,568.69)	2,055,069.40
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus / (Deficit)		(919,568.69)	2,055,069.40

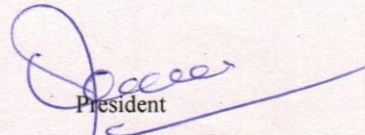

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

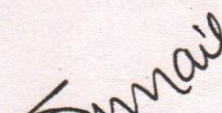

Hon. General Secretary

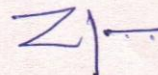

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
SERVICE VAN SUB-COMMITTEE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

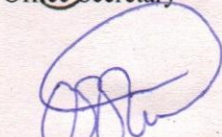
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus/(Deficit)	(919,568.69)	2,055,069.40
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	(919,568.69)	2,055,069.40
Depreciation	88,653.74	7,316.60
Transfer From Community Welfare Project	(15,568,299.00)	-
Libilities No more Payable	16,045,033.89	-
	565,388.63	7,316.60
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	(354,180.06)	2,062,386.00
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	3,128,395.00	(1,098,479.00)
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	(54,000.00)	89,500.00
	3,074,395.00	(1,008,979.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Expenses Payable	80,015.00	72,327.00
Inter Institutional payables	(496,608.89)	(765,500.00)
	(416,593.89)	(693,173.00)
Cash Generated from /(used in) Operating Activities	2,303,621.05	360,234.00
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Inter Institutional Loans	(7,896,400.00)	500,000.00
Funds (Transfer From CWP)	5,945,000.00	-
Fixed Assest (Transfer From CWP)	(412,797.90)	-
Cash from Financial Activites	(2,364,197.90)	500,000.00
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(60,576.85)	860,234.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	976,305.77	116,071.77
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	915,728.67	976,305.77

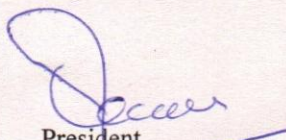

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

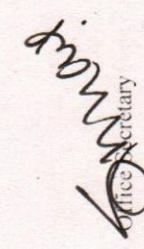

Hon. General Secretary

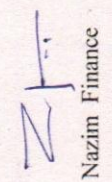

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
SERVICE VAN SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

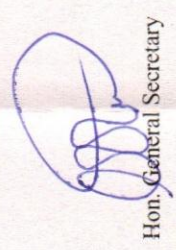
	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	415,350.00	(8,573,758.09)	(8,158,408.09)
Surplus for the year		2,055,069.40	2,055,069.40
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>415,350.00</u>	<u>(6,518,688.69)</u>	<u>(6,103,338.69)</u>
Surplus for the year		15,125,465.20	15,125,465.20
Transfer From CWP	5,945,000.00	(15,568,299.00)	(9,623,299.00)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>6,360,350.00</u>	<u>(6,961,522.49)</u>	<u>(601,172.49)</u>

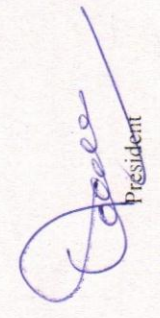

 Finance Manager


 Office Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.) Karachi
Service Van Sub-Committee
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5 **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.6 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.7 **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Funds		
Service Van Fund	13,100.00	13,100.00
Service Van No. 3 Fund	315,000.00	315,000.00
Service Van Mukhtus Fund	58,750.00	58,750.00
Coffin Carrier Fund	28,500.00	28,500.00
Buses Fund	5,945,000.00	-
	<u>6,360,350.00</u>	<u>415,350.00</u>
4 Deficit		
Opening Balance	(6,518,688.69)	(8,573,758.09)
Transfer From Community Welfare Project for the year	(15,568,299.00)	-
	(919,568.69)	2,055,069.40
	<u>(23,006,556.38)</u>	<u>(6,518,688.69)</u>
Add: Payable to Central Office no more payable	5,655,033.89	-
Add: Payable to Abdul Khaliq Allah Wala Town no more payable	10,390,000.00	-
	<u>(6,961,522.49)</u>	<u>(6,518,688.69)</u>
5 Loans		
Central Office	1,650,000.00	2,966,400.00
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	-	6,580,000.00
	<u>1,650,000.00</u>	<u>9,546,400.00</u>
6 Inter Institutional payables		
Central Office	-	496,608.89
7 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Account Payable	340,532.00	271,012.00
Unearned Income	10,495.00	-
	<u>351,027.00</u>	<u>271,012.00</u>

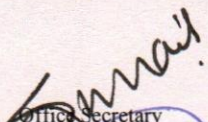
SERVICE VAN SUB-COMMITTEE
NOTE NO. 8
OPERATING ASSETS

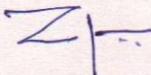
ITEM	COST		RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2020	W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion						
Computer	63,600.00	-	30%	60,680.29		875.91	61,556.21	2,043.79
Furniture	8,185.00	-	10%	6,104.49		208.05	6,312.54	1,872.46
Motor Waterpump	7,890.00	-	10%	5,414.03		247.60	5,661.63	2,228.37
Coffin Carriers	80,425.00	-	10%	53,953.67		2,647.13	56,600.81	23,824.19
Office Equipment	4,000.00	-	10%	2,086.81		191.32	2,278.13	1,721.87
CUMMUNITY WELFARE PROJECT								
Citiliner Hino Pak Buses	5,945,000.00	-	20%	5,536,462.71		81,707.46	5,618,170.17	326,829.83
Tracking System	202,000.00	-	20%	188,118.66		2,776.27	190,894.93	11,105.07
TOTAL 2020	6,311,100.00	-		5,852,820.67	-	88,653.74	5,941,474.41	369,625.59
TOTAL 2019	304,100.00	-		251,301.97	-	7,316.60	258,618.57	45,481.43

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
9	Inter Institutional Receivable		
	Community Welfare Project	-	3,128,395.00
		-	3,128,395.00
10	Advances, Deposits, & Receivables		
	Advances	25,000.00	-
	Accounts Receivable	89,500.00	60,500.00
		114,500.00	60,500.00
11	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Cash at Bank	903,953.67	969,263.77
	Cash in hand	11,775.00	7,042.00
		915,728.67	976,305.77
12	Buses Operating Expenses		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	4,001,006.00	2,994,644.00
	Travelling/ Conveyance	8,490.00	4,570.00
	Communication	4,800.00	8,400.00
	Repair & Maintenance	1,955,732.00	558,141.00
	Printing / Stationery	17,245.00	14,795.00
	Fuel Expenses	5,105,908.00	3,047,039.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	18,714.75	13,975.00
	Bank Charges	158.20	-
	Excise & Taxation Vehicles	3,320.00	-
	Depreciation	88,653.74	7,316.60
		11,204,027.69	6,648,880.60
12.1	Salaries & Related Expenses		
	Salaries & Allowances	4,001,006.00	2,994,644.00
		4,001,006.00	2,994,644.00
12.2	Travelling/ Conveyance		
	Conveyance	8,490.00	4,570.00
		8,490.00	4,570.00
12.3	Communication		
	Telephone/Mobile	4,800.00	8,400.00
		4,800.00	8,400.00
12.4	Repair & Maintenance		
	Repair & Maintenance of Buses	1,946,232.00	549,641.00
	Repair of Coffin Carrier	9,500.00	8,500.00
		1,955,732.00	558,141.00
12.5	Printing / Stationery		
	Printing & Stationery	17,245.00	14,795.00
		17,245.00	14,795.00
12.6	Fuel Expenses		
	Petrol/ Diesel	5,105,908.00	3,047,039.00
		5,105,908.00	3,047,039.00

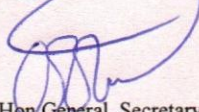
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **119 DEC 2020** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

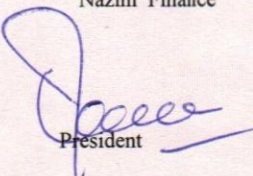

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **COMMUNITY WELFARE PROJECT**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of project as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the project in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

1/3

In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the project ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the project or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the project Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:



- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the project internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the project ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the project to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.


Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants 

Date: 19 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

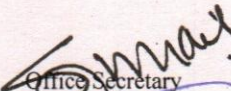
Audit engagement partner

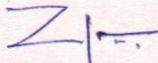
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
COMMUNITY WELFARE PROJECT
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

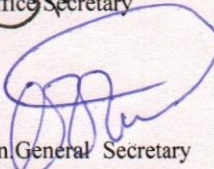
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds		-	5,945,000.00
Accumulated Deficit	3	-	(15,568,299.26)
Inter Institutional Loans	4	-	5,790,498.00
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	-	4,224,422.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	-	262,810.00
		-	4,487,232.00
		-	<u>654,430.74</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets		-	412,797.89
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Prepayments & Account Receivables	7	-	18,115.00
Cash & Bank balances	8	-	223,517.85
		-	241,632.85
		-	<u>654,430.74</u>

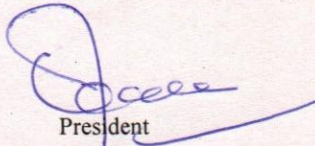

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

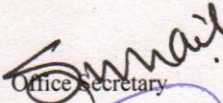

President

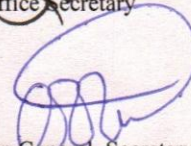
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
COMMUNITY WELFARE PROJECT
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

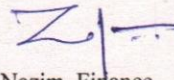
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Bus Fare		-	3,745,150.00
		-	3,745,150.00
EXPENDITURES			
Buses Operating Expenses	9	-	4,695,726.47
		-	4,695,726.47
Net Deficit		-	(950,576.47)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Net Comprehensive Deficit		-	(950,576.47)

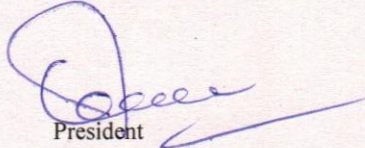

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary

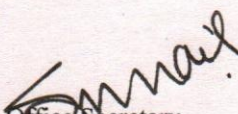

Nazim Firance

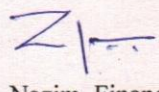

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
COMMUNITY WELFARE PROJECT
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020


	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Deficit	-	(950,576.47)
	-	(950,576.47)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	412,797.89	103,199.47
Transferred to Service Van Sub Committee	15,568,299.26	-
	15,981,097.15	103,199.47
Surplus/(Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	15,981,097.15	(847,377.00)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	18,115.00	(6,820.00)
	18,115.00	(6,820.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	(4,224,422.00)	998,479.00
Expenses Payable	(262,810.00)	63,741.00
	(4,487,232.00)	1,062,220.00
Cash Change in Operating Activities	11,511,980.15	208,023.00
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Inter Institutional Loans	(5,790,498.00)	-
Funds Transfer to CWP	(5,945,000.00)	-
Cash from Financial Activities	(11,735,498.00)	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(223,517.85)	208,023.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	223,517.85	15,494.85
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	-	223,517.85

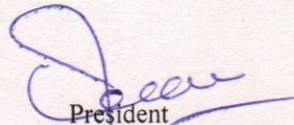

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

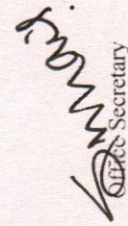

Hon. General Secretary

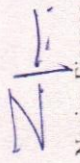

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
COMMUNITY WELFARE PROJECT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	5,945,000.00	(14,617,722.78)	(8,672,722.78)
Deficit for the year		(950,576.47)	(950,576.47)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>5,945,000.00</u>	<u>(15,568,299.26)</u>	<u>(9,623,299.26)</u>
Deficit for the year Transferred to Service Van	(5,945,000.00)	15,568,299.26	9,623,299.26
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

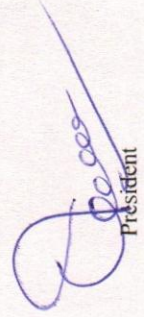

 Finance Manager


 Q.A. Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.) Karachi
Community Welfare Project
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on Islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

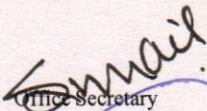
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3		
Deficit		
Opening Balance	(15,568,299.26)	(14,617,722.78)
Transferred to Service Van Sub Committee for the year	15,568,299.26 -	- (950,576.47)
	<u>0.00</u>	<u>(15,568,299.26)</u>
4		
Inter Institutional Loans		
Central Office	-	1,980,498.00
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	-	3,810,000.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>5,790,498.00</u>
5		
Inter Institutional Payables		
Central Office	-	1,096,027.00
Imdad Sub-Committee	-	-
Service Van	-	3,128,395.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>4,224,422.00</u>
6		
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Accounts Payable	-	241,470.00
Unearned Income	-	21,340.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>262,810.00</u>

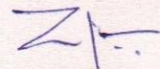
		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
7	Prepayments & Account Receivables		
	Accounts Receivable	-	18,115.00
		-	18,115.00
8	Cash & Bank balances		
	Cash in hand	-	25,000.00
	Cash at Bank	-	198,517.85
		-	223,517.85
9	Buses Operating Expenses		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	9.1 -	1,143,236.00
	Travelling/ Conveyance	9.2 -	580.00
	Repair & Maintenance	9.3 -	214,759.00
	Printing / Stationery	9.4 -	35,550.00
	Fuel Expenses	9.5 -	3,194,907.00
	Miscellaneous & General Expenses	-	3,495.00
	Depreciation	-	103,199.47
		-	4,695,726.47
9.1	Salaries & Related Expenses		
	Salaries & Allowances	-	1,143,236.00
		-	1,143,236.00
9.2	Travelling/ Conveyance		
	Conveyance	-	580.00
		-	580.00
9.3	Repair & Maintenance		
	Repair & Maintenance Buses	0.00	214,759.00
		-	214,759.00
9.4	Printing / Stationery		
	Printing & Stationery	-	35,550.00
		-	35,550.00
9.5	Fuel Expenses		
	Diesel/Oil	0.00	3,194,907.00
		-	3,194,907.00

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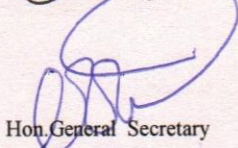
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

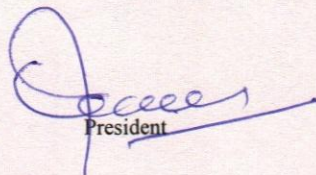

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **RASHIDIA LIBRARY SUB COMMITTEE**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **committee** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **committee** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **committee** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **committee** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **committee** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **committee** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the **committee** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **committee** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh & Co.

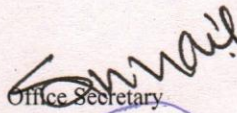
Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

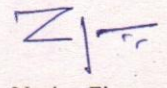
Date: 19 DEC 2020
Place: Karachi
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACH
RASHIDIA LIBRARY SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020


	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Library Fund		10,000.00	10,000.00
Surplus			
Opening Balance		108,572.15	108,572.15
for the year		-	-
		108,572.15	108,572.15
		118,572.15	118,572.15
<u>ASSET</u>			
Current Assets			
Deposit (K.E.S.C.)		45.00	45.00
Central Office		118,527.15	118,527.15
		118,572.15	118,572.15
		118,572.15	118,572.15

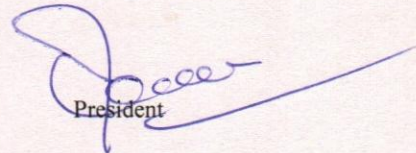

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

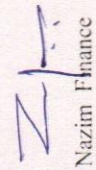

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
RASHIDIA LAIBRARY SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

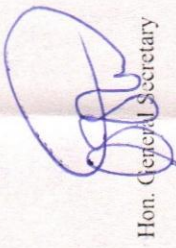
	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	10,000.00	108,572.15	118,572.15
Surplus/ Deficit for the year		-	-
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>108,572.15</u>	<u>118,572.15</u>
Surplus/ Deficit for the year		-	-
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>108,572.15</u>	<u>118,572.15</u>

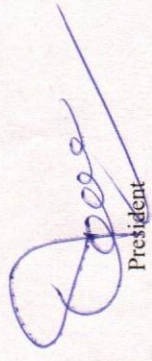

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Rashidia Library Sub-Committee
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was established in 1966 by the resolution of Managing Committee.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

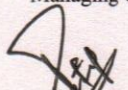
2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

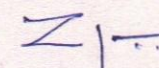
- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation


Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.


These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)


Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **KHADIJA MARKET SUB COMMITTEE**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **committee** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **committee** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

2/5

In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **committee** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **committee** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **committee** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **committee** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

the **committee** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **committee** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 11 9 DEC 2020

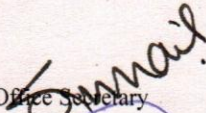
Place: Karachi

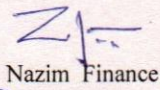
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
KHUDEJA MARKET SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

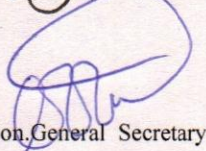
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Surplus/(Deficit)			
Opening Balance		31,778.50	(68,859.10)
for the year		(6,082.29)	100,637.59
		25,696.21	31,778.50
Security Deposits		348,000.00	348,000.00
		373,696.21	379,778.50
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	3	115,563.46	121,645.76
Current Assets			
Rent Receivable		82,127.00	205,615.00
Masajid Sub-Committee		176,005.74	52,517.74
		258,132.74	258,132.74
		373,696.20	379,778.50

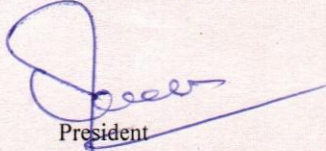

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

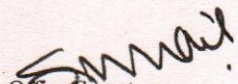

Hon. General Secretary

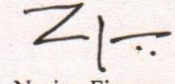

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
KHUDEJA MARKET SUB-COMMITTEE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Rental Income		666,364.00	379,720.00
EXPENDITURES			
Grant to Masjid Sub-Committee		666,364.00	272,680.00
Depreciation		6,082.29	6,402.41
		672,446.29	279,082.41
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		(6,082.29)	100,637.59
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit)		(6,082.29)	100,637.59

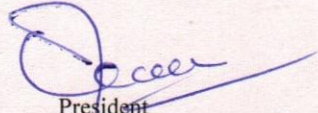

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

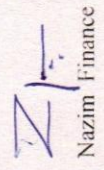

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
KHUDEJA MARKET SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	(68,859.11)	(68,859.11)
Surplus for the year	100,637.59	100,637.59
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>31,778.49</u>	<u>31,778.49</u>
Prior Year Adjustments Surplus for the year	(6,082.29)	(6,082.29)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>25,696.20</u>	<u>25,696.20</u>

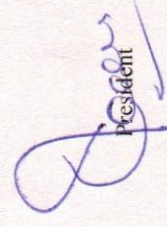

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Khudeja Market
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat in 1982. Its income is contributed to Masjid Sub-Committee.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an

outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.6 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.7 **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

KHUDEJA MARKET
NOTE NO. 3
OPERATING ASSETS

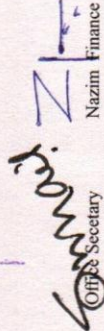
ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020	
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion				Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR		Accumulated 30/06/2020
Construction of Hall	322,622.00	-	322,622.00	5%	206,966.55		5,782.77	212,749.32	109,872.68
Shutters	5,500.00	-	5,500.00	5%	3,528.33		98.58	3,626.91	1,873.09
Electric Fittings	11,210.00	-	11,210.00	5%	7,191.37		200.93	7,392.30	3,817.70
TOTAL 2020	339,332.00	-	339,332.00		217,686.26		6,082.29	223,768.54	115,563.46
TOTAL 2019	339,332.00	-	339,332.00		211,283.85		6,402.41	217,686.26	121,645.74

19 DEC 2020

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the

Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagram-e-Delhi (Regd.)


Finance Manager


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **MASAJID SUB COMMITTEE**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **committee** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **committee** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **committee** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **committee** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **committee** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **committee** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

20/11/20

the **committee** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **committee** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020


Place: Karachi

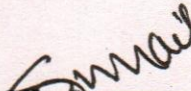
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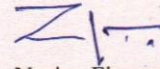
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MASAJID SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020


	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds	3	98,718.00	98,718.11
Accumulated Deficit	4	(118,687.37)	(1,944,296.21)
Deposits			
Tenants Security Deposits		437,400.00	141,400.00
Current Liabilities			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	603,006.00	2,888,522.19
Advance Rent		-	2,397.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Payables	6	27,496.00	41,362.00
		630,502.00	2,932,281.19
		1,047,932.63	1,228,103.09
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	7	83,656.63	92,951.64
Current Assets			
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	8	620,904.00	479,786.20
Cash & Bank Balances	9	343,372.00	655,365.25
		964,276.00	1,135,151.45
		1,047,932.63	1,228,103.09

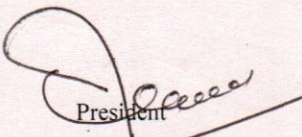

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

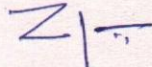

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MASAJID SUB-COMMITTEE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

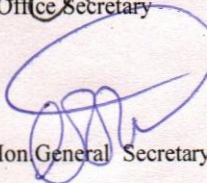
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Rental Income	10	1,263,481.00	515,364.00
Madarsa Proceeds		165,000.00	208,600.00
Donations	11	3,815,353.00	4,279,955.00
Miscellaneous		700.00	-
Grant from Khudeja Market		666,364.00	272,680.00
		5,910,898.00	5,276,599.00
EXPENDITURES			
Masajid Expenditure	12	6,113,831.16	4,866,237.56
		6,113,831.16	4,866,237.56
Other Income			
Liability no more payable		2,028,542.00	-
		2,028,542.00	-
Net Surplus		1,825,608.84	410,361.44
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		1,825,608.84	410,361.44

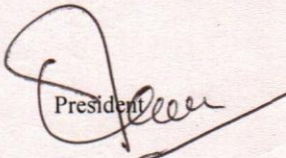

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

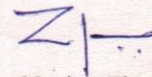

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MASAJID SUB-COMMITTEE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020


	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	1,825,608.84	410,361.44
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	1,825,608.84	410,361.44
Depreciation	9,295.16	10,327.96
	9,295.16	10,327.96
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	1,834,904.00	420,689.40
Increase In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	(141,117.80)	(48,447.00)
	(141,117.80)	(48,447.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Expenses Payable	(13,866.00)	20,339.00
Advance Rent	(2,397.00)	(29,283.00)
Inter Institutional Payables	(2,285,516.19)	12,275.00
	(2,301,779.19)	3,331.00
Cash from/ (used in) Operating Activities	(607,992.99)	375,573.40
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Tenants Security Deposits	296,000.00	-
Cash from Financial Activites	296,000.00	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(311,993.25)	375,573.40
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	655,365.25	279,791.85
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	343,372.00	655,365.25

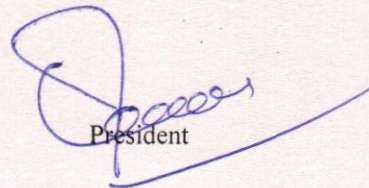

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

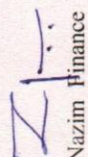

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
MASAJID SUB-COMMITTEE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	98,718.00	(2,354,657.65)	(2,255,939.65)
Surplus for the year		410,361.44	410,361.44
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>98,718.00</u>	<u>(1,944,296.21)</u>	<u>(1,845,578.21)</u>
Surplus for the year		1,825,608.84	1,825,608.84
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>98,718.00</u>	<u>(118,687.37)</u>	<u>(19,969.37)</u>


 Finance Manager


 Office Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

Masajid Sub-Committee
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat in 1982 to look after affairs of mosques.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement, and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on Islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3	Funds	
	858.00	858.11
	1,000.00	1,000.00
	51,000.00	51,000.00
	25,500.00	25,500.00
	20,360.00	20,360.00
	<u>98,718.00</u>	<u>98,718.11</u>
4	Deficit	
	(1,944,296.21)	(2,354,657.65)
	1,825,608.84	410,361.44
	<u>(118,687.37)</u>	<u>(1,944,296.21)</u>
5	Inter Institutional Payables	
	427,000.00	2,741,542.45
	176,006.00	52,517.74
	-	94,462.00
	<u>603,006.00</u>	<u>2,888,522.19</u>
6	Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	
	7,420.00	7,420.00
	20,076.00	33,942.00
	<u>27,496.00</u>	<u>41,362.00</u>

NOTE NO. 7
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020	
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion		As on 30/06/2020	Adjustments		FOR THE YEAR
Furniture & Fixture	76,600.00		10%		1,543.19	62,711.32	13,888.68
Motor Water Pump	46,027.50	-	10%		1,099.29	36,133.92	9,893.58
Equipments	269,410.00	-	10%		6,652.69	209,335.78	59,874.22
TOTAL 2020	392,037.50	-			9,295.16	308,381.02	83,656.63
TOTAL 2019	392,037.50	-			10,327.96	299,085.86	92,951.64

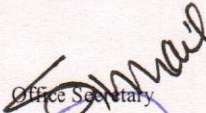
		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
8	Advances, Deposits, & Receivables		
	K.E.S.C. Deposit	8,355.00	8,355.00
	Southern Gas Deposit	195.00	195.00
	Rent Receivable	545,787.00	409,669.00
	Advance Rent & Deposit	65,000.00	60,000.00
	Withholding Tax	1,567.00	1,567.20
		<u>620,904.00</u>	<u>479,786.20</u>
9	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Cash at Bank	343,372.00	655,361.25
	Cash in Hand	-	4.00
		<u>343,372.00</u>	<u>655,365.25</u>
10	Rental Income		
	Rental Income Rashidia Masjid Shops	385,203.00	328,101.00
	Rental Income from Shops Masjid Al-Naseer	771,931.00	92,113.00
	Rental income from house	106,347.00	95,150.00
		<u>1,263,481.00</u>	<u>515,364.00</u>
11	Donations		
	Donations	2,035,300.00	2,353,601.00
	Box Collection	1,780,053.00	1,926,354.00
		<u>3,815,353.00</u>	<u>4,279,955.00</u>
12	Masajid Expenditure		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	12.1 4,296,465.00	3,370,833.00
	Travelling/ Conveyance	12.2 72,000.00	72,000.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas	12.3 1,053,493.00	723,408.00
	Repair & Maintenance	12.4 129,990.00	231,828.00
	Water Tankers	271,867.00	298,500.00
	Fuel for Generator	3,530.00	10,320.00
	Rent Expenses	178,000.00	120,000.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	23,570.00	27,885.00
	Bank Charges	3,006.00	1,135.60
	Bad Debts	72,615.00	-
	Depreciation	9,295.16	10,327.96
		<u>6,113,831.16</u>	<u>4,866,237.56</u>
12.1	Salaries & Related Expenses		
	Salaries & Allowances	4,296,465.00	3,370,833.00
		<u>4,296,465.00</u>	<u>3,370,833.00</u>
12.2	Travelling/ Conveyance		
	Conveyance Allowance	72,000.00	72,000.00
		<u>72,000.00</u>	<u>72,000.00</u>
12.3	Electricity / Water /Gas		
	Electricity Charges	761,254.00	580,295.00
	Sui Gas Charges	237,180.00	110,190.00
	Water Tax	55,059.00	32,923.00
		<u>1,053,493.00</u>	<u>723,408.00</u>

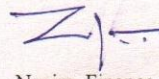
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
12.4 Repair & Maintenance		
Masajid Maintenance	31,360.00	117,563.00
Repair & Maintenance of Generator	-	-
Repair of Motor Waterpump	5,180.00	30,990.00
Repair of Equipment	9,300.00	-
Electric Maintenance	26,490.00	32,645.00
Cleaning	57,660.00	50,630.00
	129,990.00	231,828.00

19 DEC 2028

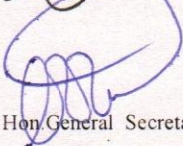
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

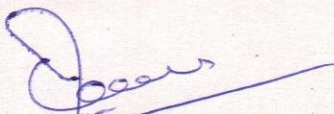

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **PEETAL WALA TRUST**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **trust** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **trust** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the trust ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **trust** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **trust** internal control.
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on
- 22

the **trust** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **trust** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z.A. Shaikh & Co

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

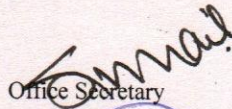
Place: Karachi

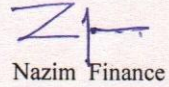
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
PEETAL WALA TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

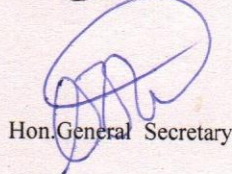
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds	3	456,372.03	456,372.03
Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)	4	-	-
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	3,074,606.94	2,494,315.82
		3,074,606.94	2,494,315.82
		<u>3,530,978.98</u>	<u>2,950,687.85</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	6	178,559.35	187,979.89
Intangible Assets	7	204,800.00	256,000.00
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables Central Office	8	1,075,044.23	1,216,319.51
		2,072,575.40	1,290,388.45
		3,147,619.63	2,506,707.96
		<u>3,530,978.98</u>	<u>2,950,687.85</u>

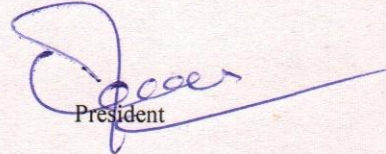

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

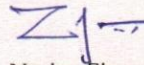

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
PEETAL WALA TRUST
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

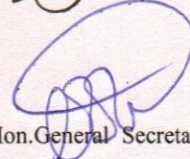
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Rental Income		310,341.00	307,508.00
EXPENDITURES			
Depreciation		797.82	842.33
Amortization		51,200.00	64,000.00
Professional Charges		230,000.00	-
Contribution to Central Office		15,517.05	15,375.40
		297,514.87	80,217.73
Net Surplus		12,826.13	227,290.27
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		12,826.13	227,290.27

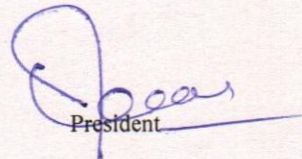

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

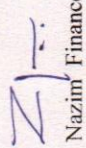

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
PEETAL WALA TRUST
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	456,372.03	-	456,372.03
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>456,372.03</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>456,372.03</u>
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>456,372.03</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>456,372.03</u>

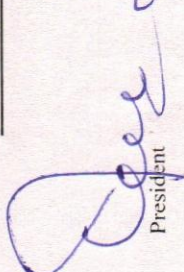

 Finance Manager


 Office Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

Peetal Wala Trust
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was established in 1972 as a private trust and handed over to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagaran-E- Delhi, for uplift of deserved relatives, propagation of Islam and teaching of Quran Shareef and Sunnah.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Funds		
Building Fund	40,000.00	40,000.00
Madarsa Fund	318,190.00	318,190.00
Madarsa Construction Fund	32,000.00	32,000.00
Building Maintenance Fund	66,182.03	66,182.03
	456,372.03	456,372.03
4 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)		
Opening Balance	-	-
For the year	12,826.13	227,290.27
	12,826.13	227,290.27
Appropriations		
Imdad to Relatives	6,413.06	113,645.13
Imdad for Tabligh-e-Deen	3,206.53	56,822.57
Imdad for Taleem-ul-Quran	3,206.53	56,822.57
	12,826.13	227,290.27
Closing Balance	-	-
5 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Imdad Payable	1,763,100.94	1,750,274.82
Unidentified Rent Received from Court	208,841.00	208,841.00
Advance Rent & Deposit	1,102,665.00	535,200.00
	3,074,606.94	2,494,315.82

PEETAL WALA TRUST
NOTE NO. 6
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion			Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	
Building J.H.No. 4	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	5%		754.72	14,339.65
Madarsa Building	303,190.00	-	303,190.00	5%		8,622.72	163,831.77
Motor Water Pump	3,190.00	-	3,190.00	10%		43.10	387.92
TOTAL 2020	346,380.00	-	346,380.00			9,420.55	178,559.35
TOTAL 2019	346,380.00	-	346,380.00			9,918.88	187,979.89

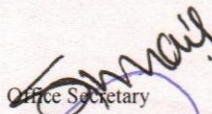
NOTE NO. 7
INTANGIBLE ASSETS

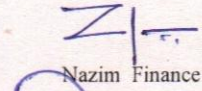
ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion			Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	
Goodwill -Flat	500,000.00	-	500,000.00	20%		51,200.00	204,800.00
TOTAL 2020	500,000.00	-	500,000.00			51,200.00	204,800.00
TOTAL 2019	500,000.00	-	500,000.00			64,000.00	256,000.00


		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
8	Advances, Deposits, & Receivables		
	Deposit (Sui Southern gas)	100.00	100.00
	Madarsa	1,010,240.23	1,001,617.51
	Rent Receivable	64,704.00	214,602.00
		<u>1,075,044.23</u>	<u>1,216,319.51</u>
8.1	Madarsa		
	Opening Balance	1,001,617.51	992,540.96
	Add: Deficit for the year	8,622.72	9,076.55
		<u>1,010,240.23</u>	<u>1,001,617.51</u>
8.11	Madarsa Income & Expenditure		
	Donations	-	-
	Less:		
	Boundry wall expenses	-	-
	Depreciation	8,622.72	9,076.55
		8,622.72	9,076.55
	Deficit for the year	<u>(8,622.72)</u>	<u>(9,076.55)</u>

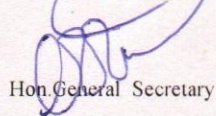
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

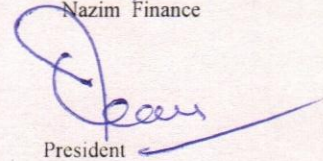

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **HAJI MUHAMMAD YOUSUF SIDDIQUI MEMORIAL FUND**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **fund** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **fund** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

MD

In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the fund ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the fund Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the fund internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the fund ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

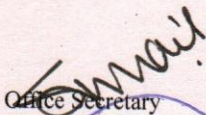
Z.A. Shaikh
Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants *ms*

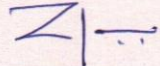
Date: 11 9 DEC 2020
Place: Karachi
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
Haji Muhammad Yousuf Siddiqui Memorial Fund
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

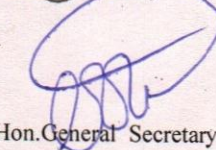
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Capital Fund	3	6,299,845.83	5,806,245.83
Reserves	4	19,601,223.98	18,795,056.76
Current Liabilities			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		86,926.00	-
Contribution Payable to General Fund (Central Office)		-	503,787.00
		86,926.00	503,787.00
		25,987,995.81	25,105,089.59
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	5	24,469.48	27,188.31
Loan		1,393,280.00	1,393,280.00
Current Assets			
Investment in N.I.T.Units (Available for Sale)		16,187,734.37	15,663,691.86
Institutional Receivables	6	7,471,600.00	-
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	7	689,773.73	271,430.92
Cash & Bank Balances	8	221,138.23	7,749,498.50
		24,570,246.33	23,684,621.28
		25,987,995.81	25,105,089.59

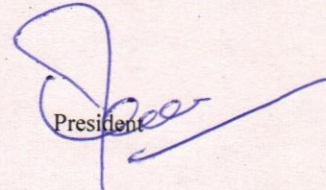

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

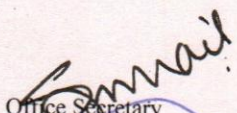

Hon. General Secretary

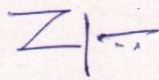

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
Haji Muhammad Yousuf Siddiqui Memorial Fund
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

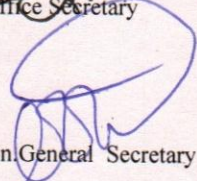
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Donations		1,220,000.00	1,472,000.00
		1,220,000.00	1,472,000.00
EXPENDITURES			
Fund Raising Expenditure	9	858,413.14	711,209.13
Contribution to General Fund (Central Office)		428,400.00	503,787.00
		1,286,813.14	1,214,996.13
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		(66,813.14)	257,003.87
Other Income			
Income From Financial Activities		817,736.85	598,905.74
		817,736.85	598,905.74
Net Surplus		750,923.71	855,909.61
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		750,923.71	855,909.61

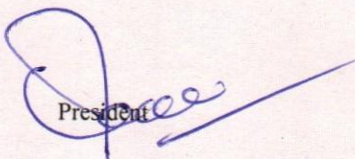

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
HAJI MUHAMMAD YOUSUF SIDDIQUI MEMORIAL FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	750,923.71	855,909.61
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	750,923.71	855,909.61
Depreciation	2,718.83	3,020.92
	2,718.83	3,020.92
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	753,642.54	858,930.53
Increase In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	(418,342.81)	(98,861.00)
Institutional Receivables	(7,471,600.00)	-
	(7,889,942.81)	(98,861.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	(416,861.00)	101,387.00
	(416,861.00)	101,387.00
Cash Generated From (Used in) Operating Activities	(7,553,161.27)	861,456.53
Distribution Of Scholarships	468,799.00	980,042.00
Net Cash used in Operating Activities	(8,021,960.27)	(118,585.47)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Capital Fund	493,600.00	543,150.00
Cash from Financial Activities	493,600.00	543,150.00
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Loans	-	-
Cash used in Investing Activities	-	-
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(7,528,360.23)	424,564.57
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	7,749,498.50	7,324,933.97
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	221,138.23	7,749,498.50

Finance Manager

Office Secretary

Nazim Finance

Hon. Treasurer

Hon. General Secretary

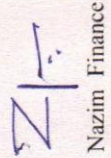
President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
HAJI MUHAMMAD YOUSUF SIDDIQUI MEMORIAL FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

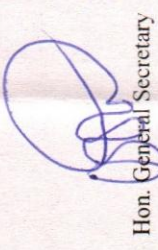
	CAPITAL FUND	RESERVES FUND	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	5,263,095.83	24,479,223.95	29,742,319.78
Addition During The Year	543,150.00	(5,684,167.19)	(5,141,017.19)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>5,806,245.83</u>	<u>18,795,056.76</u>	<u>24,601,302.59</u>
Addition During The Year	493,600.00	806,167.22	1,299,767.22
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>6,299,845.83</u>	<u>19,601,223.98</u>	<u>25,901,069.81</u>

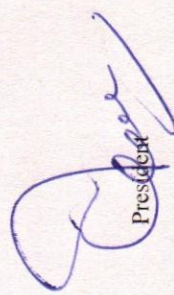

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Haji Muhammad Yousuf Siddiqui Memorial Fund
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was established In 1974 by the resolution of the Managing Committee for providing financial assistance, stipends, scholarships, awards for temporal and religious education, social and economical uplift of the persons belonging to Punjabi Saudagaran Community.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Capital Work in Progress:

Work in progress signifies historical cost of the project until such projects are completed and become operational

2.5 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade date.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.6 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an

outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.8 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on Islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Capital Fund		
Opening Balance	5,806,245.83	5,263,095.83
Add: During the Year	493,600.00	543,150.00
	<u>6,299,845.83</u>	<u>5,806,245.83</u>
4 Reserves		
Fair Market Reserve	9,274,633.37	8,750,590.86
Reserve For Construction	329,036.42	329,036.42
Reserve For Establishment of School	1,615,868.10	1,615,868.10
Reserve For Scholarships	8,381,686.09	8,099,561.38
	4.1 <u>19,601,223.98</u>	<u>18,795,056.76</u>
4.1 Reserve For Scholarships		
Opening Balance	8,099,561.38	8,223,693.77
Add: Scholarship refunded	-	-
Add: Surplus for the year allocated	750,923.71	855,909.61
	8,850,485.09	9,079,603.38
Less: Distribution during the year	468,799.00	980,042.00
	<u>8,381,686.09</u>	<u>8,099,561.38</u>

HAJI MUHAMMAD YOUSUF SIDDIQUI MEMORIAL FUND
NOTE NO. 5
OPERATING ASSETS

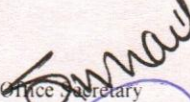
ITEM	COST			RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2020	W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion	As on 30/06/2020						
Furniture	550.00	-	550.00	10%	483.13		6.69	489.82	60.18
Motor Water Pump	13,130.00	-	13,130.00	10%	7,627.13		550.29	8,177.42	4,952.58
Generator	105,000.00	-	105,000.00	10%	83,381.43		2,161.86	85,543.29	19,456.71
TOTAL 2020	118,680.00	-	118,680.00		91,491.69		2,718.83	94,210.52	24,469.48
TOTAL 2019	118,680.00	-	118,680.00		88,470.77		3,020.92	91,491.69	27,188.31

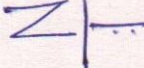
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
6 Inter Institutional Receivables		
Central Office	7,471,600.00	-
	<u>7,471,600.00</u>	<u>-</u>
7 Advances, Deposits, & Receivables		
Karachi Gas Co.	9,275.00	9,275.00
K.E.S.C.	200.00	200.00
Advance	-	15,000.00
With holding tax	492,276.92	246,955.92
Dividend Receivable	188,021.81	-
	<u>689,773.73</u>	<u>271,430.92</u>
8 Cash & Bank Balances		
Cash in hand	-	525.00
Cash at Banks	221,138.23	7,748,973.50
	<u>221,138.23</u>	<u>7,749,498.50</u>
9 Fund Raising Expenditure		
Salaries & Allowances	339,600.00	297,400.00
Conveyance	7,850.00	4,215.00
Electricity / Water /Gas	233,121.00	212,416.00
Telephone Charges	11,600.00	11,420.00
Repair & Maintenance	21,300.00	130,815.00
Property & Other Taxes	43,728.00	43,728.00
Bank Charges	198,495.31	7,574.21
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	-	620.00
Depreciation	2,718.83	3,020.92
	<u>858,413.14</u>	<u>711,209.13</u>
9.1 Electricity / Water /Gas		
Electricity Charges	79,235.00	99,924.00
Sui Gas Charges	103,850.00	77,480.00
Water Tax	50,036.00	35,012.00
	<u>233,121.00</u>	<u>212,416.00</u>
9.2 Repair & Maintenance		
Electric Maintenance	3,040.00	67,650.00
Repair & Maintenance	200.00	40,035.00
Repair of Motor Water Pump	1,450.00	810.00
Cleaning	16,610.00	22,320.00
	<u>21,300.00</u>	<u>130,815.00</u>

19 DEC 2020

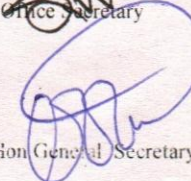
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

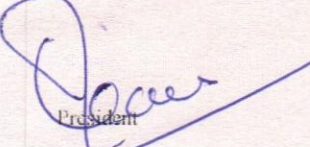

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **HAJI FAYYAZ-UD-DIN AHMAD FUND**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **fund** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **fund** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the fund ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the fund Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the fund internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the fund ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the fund to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

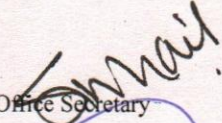

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

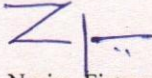
Date: 19 DEC 2020
Place: Karachi
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
HAJI FAYYAZUDDIN AHMED FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

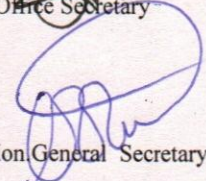
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Industrial Home Fund		60,000.00	60,000.00
Fair Market Reserve		766,626.50	734,640.00
Accumulated Fund			
Opening Balance		3,401,114.69	3,386,213.69
Surplus for the year		15,200.75	14,901.00
		3,416,315.44	3,401,114.69
		4,242,941.94	4,195,754.69
<u>ASSET</u>			
Unleased Plot A.K.A.W.Town		25,000.00	25,000.00
Investment in N.I.T.Units		988,066.50	956,080.00
Current Assets			
Central Office		3,204,973.94	3,185,070.44
Dividend Receivable		22,357.75	26,946.00
Cash at Bank		2,543.75	2,658.25
		3,229,875.44	3,214,674.69
		4,242,941.94	4,195,754.69

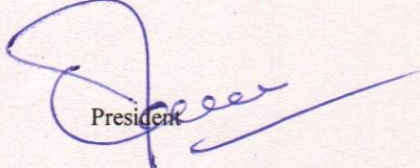

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

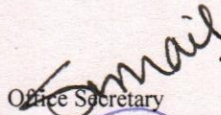

Hon. General Secretary

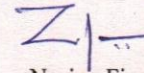

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
HAJI FAYYAZUDDIN AHMED FUND
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

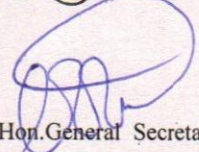
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Income From N.I.T.Units		22,357.75	62,501.00
		22,357.75	62,501.00
EXPENDITURES			
Contribution to Central Office		2,000.00	2,000.00
Talimi Wazaif For Other School		-	45,600.00
Bank Charges		5,157.00	-
		7,157.00	47,600.00
Net Surplus from Operating Activites		15,200.75	14,901.00

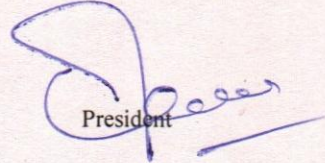

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

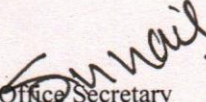

Hon. General Secretary

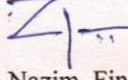

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
HAJI FAYYAZ-UD-DIN AHMED FUND
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

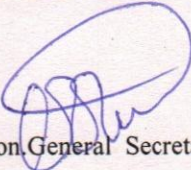
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	15,200.75	14,901.00
	15,200.75	14,901.00
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	15,200.75	14,901.00
Increase In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(19,903.50)	(31,894.50)
Dividend Receivable	4,588.25	(26,946.00)
	(15,315.25)	(58,840.50)
Net Cash used in Operating Activities	(114.50)	(43,939.50)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(114.50)	(43,939.50)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	2,658.25	46,597.75
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>2,543.75</u>	<u>2,658.25</u>

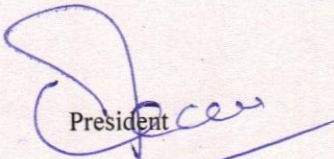

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

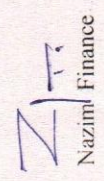

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
HAJI FAYYAZUDDIN AHMED FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

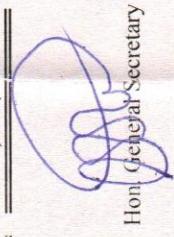
	INDUSTRIAL HOME FUND	FAIR MARKET FUND	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	60,000.00	1,074,013.25	3,386,213.69	4,520,226.94
Addition During The Year				
Deficit for the year		(339,373.25)	14,901.00	(324,472.25)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	60,000.00	734,640.00	3,401,114.69	4,195,754.69
Addition During The Year				
Surplus for the year		31,986.50	15,200.75	47,187.25
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	60,000.00	766,626.50	3,416,315.44	4,242,941.94

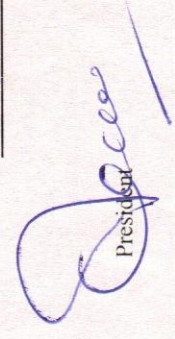

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Haji Fayaz-ud-din Ahmed Fund
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was established In 1975 by the resolution of the Managing Committee for providing financial assistance, stipends, scholarships, awards for temporal and religious education, social and economical uplift of the persons belonging to Punjabi Saudagaran Community.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event; it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

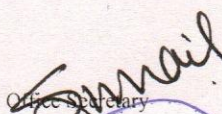
- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation


Dividend income / Profit on Islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 119 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)


Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary


Nazim Finance


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI – (WAQF) HAFIZ MUHAMMAD TAHIR BOARD**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **board** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **board** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **board** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **board** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **board** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

2/2

the **board** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **board** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

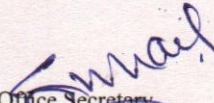
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
(WAQF) HAFIZ MUHAMMAD TAHIR BOARD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

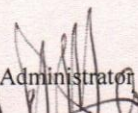
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
General Fund			
Accumulated Balance		1,881,659.51	1,722,923.39
Surplus for the year		165,644.66	158,736.12
		2,047,304.18	1,881,659.51
Reserved for the Building		2,840,000.00	2,840,000.00
Current Liabilities			
Expenses Payable		109,378.00	196,646.00
		<u>4,996,682.18</u>	<u>4,918,305.51</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	3	948.03	1,053.36
Current Assets			
C.D.R		2,840,000.00	2,840,000.00
Central Office		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Cash at Bank		1,155,734.15	1,077,252.15
		4,995,734.15	4,917,252.15
		<u>4,996,682.18</u>	<u>4,918,305.51</u>

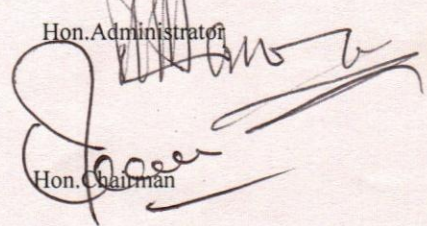

Finance Manger


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary

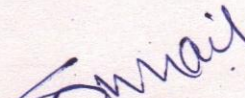

Hon. Administrator


Hon. Chairman


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
(WAQF) HAFIZ MUHAMMAD TAHIR BOARD
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

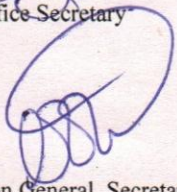
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Receipt From Musafir Khana (WHMT)		607,280.00	621,008.00
Rawalpindi		607,280.00	621,008.00
EXPENDITURES			
Fund Raising Expenses	4	331,836.34	345,494.88
Donation Foods / Rashaan		109,799.00	116,777.00
		441,635.34	462,271.88
Net Surplus		165,644.66	158,736.12
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		165,644.66	158,736.12


Finance Manger


Office Secretary


Hon. Administrator


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary



Hon. Chairman


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
(WAQF) HAFIZ MUHAMMAD TAHIR BOARD
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

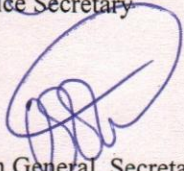
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	165,644.66	158,736.12
	165,644.66	158,736.12
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	105.34	117.04
	105.34	117.04
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	165,750.00	158,853.16
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Assets	-	-
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Expenses Payable	(87,268.00)	162,039.00
	(87,268.00)	162,039.00
Cash Generated From Operating Activities	78,482.00	320,892.16
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	78,482.00	320,892.16
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	1,077,252.15	756,359.99
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>1,155,734.15</u>	<u>1,077,252.15</u>

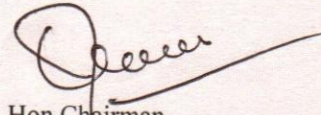

Finance Manger


Office Secretary








Hon. Administrator


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


Hon. Chairman

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
(WAOF) HAFIZ MUHAMMAD TAHIR BOARD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	RESERVED FOR THE BUILDING	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	2,840,000.00	1,722,923.39	4,562,923.39
Surplus for the year		158,736.12	158,736.12
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>2,840,000.00</u>	<u>1,881,659.51</u>	<u>4,721,659.51</u>
Surplus for the year		165,644.66	165,644.66
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>2,840,000.00</u>	<u>2,047,304.18</u>	<u>4,887,304.18</u>
Finance Manager 	Office Secretary 	Hon. Administrator 	Hon. Treasurer 
		Hon. General Secretary 	Hon. Chairman 

(WAQF) HAFIZ MUHAMMAD TAHIR BOARD

Notes to the Accounts

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1 Legal Status and Operations:

It was created in 1978 as a private trust in Rawalpindi, as per will of Al-haj Hafiz Mohammed Tahir, after his death, for providing food, clothing and books to the students having Education of Arabic/Quaranic/ Religious, as such the property bearing number 1218 and 1254 situated in Rawalpindi City being use as Musafar Khana had been handed over to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagaran-E- Delhi Karachi.

2 Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.5 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

W.A.O.F HAFIZ MUHAMMAD TAHIR BOARD
NOTE NO. 3
OPERATING ASSETS

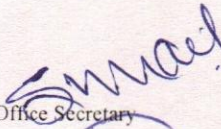
ITEM	COST				DEPRECIATION				W.D.V AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion	As on 30/06/2020	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2020	
Furniture	4,595.00	-	4,595.00	10%	3,541.64		105.34	3,646.97	948.03
TOTAL 2020	4,595.00	-	4,595.00		3,541.64	-	105.34	3,646.97	948.03
TOTAL 2019	4,595.00	-	4,595.00		3,424.60	-	117.04	3,541.64	1,053.36

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
4	Fund Raising Expenses		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	272,200.00	286,600.00
	Conveyance & Cartage	4,750.00	6,000.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas	36,674.00	38,770.00
	Postage & Stamps	450.00	840.00
	Repair & Maintenance	4,560.00	1,300.00
	Printing & Stationery	817.00	1,558.00
	Audit Fee	5,400.00	5,000.00
	Bank Charges	1,752.00	2,106.84
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	5,128.00	3,203.00
	Depreciation	105.34	117.04
		331,836.34	345,494.88
4.2	Electricity / Water /Gas		
	Electric Charges	29,474.00	32,070.00
	Gas Charges	7,200.00	6,700.00
		36,674.00	38,770.00
4.3	Repair & Maintenance		
	Repair & Maintenance of Building	2,880.00	1,050.00
	Repair & Maintenance of Furniture	1,680.00	-
	Cleaning & Maintenance	-	250.00
		4,560.00	1,300.00

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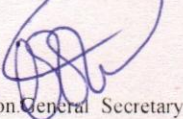
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

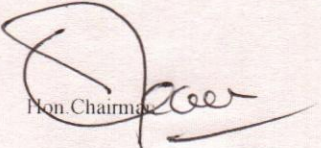

Finance Manger


Office Secretary


Hon. Administrator


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


Hon. Chairman



Statement of Audited Accounts of



Health Institution

Jamiyat Health Council
Begum Haji Yousuf Hospital
Abdul Khaliq Abdul Razzaq Hospital
Jamiyat Sabra Clinic & Diabetic Centre
Asia Maryam Batla Hospital
Bilquees Memorial Hospital
M.Y. Chandiwala Clinic

AUDIT REPORT
2019-2020



Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE

FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,

KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **JAMIYAT HEALTH COUNCIL**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **council** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **council** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **council** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **council** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **council** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **council** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on



the **council** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **council** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 11 9 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

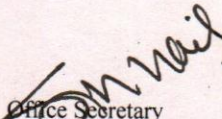
Audit engagement partner

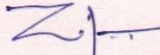
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
JAMIYAT HEALTH COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

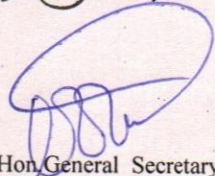
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds	3	1,849,424.00	1,849,424.00
Deficit	4	(1,376,201.94)	(1,640,423.97)
Current Liabilities			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	25,527.00	80,424.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		98,629.00	-
		124,156.00	80,424.00
		<u>597,378.06</u>	<u>289,424.03</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
Current Assets			
Inter Institutional Receivables	6	200,000.00	200,000.00
Advances & Receivables	7	3,624.32	2,887.75
Cash at bank		393,753.74	86,536.28
		597,378.06	289,424.03
		<u>597,378.06</u>	<u>289,424.03</u>

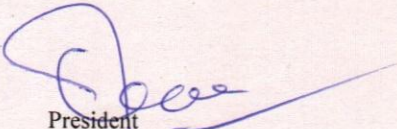

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

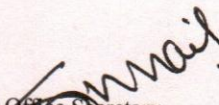

Hon. General Secretary

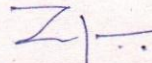

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
JAMIYAT HEALTH COUNCIL
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020


	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Donations		-	34,000.00
Inter Institutional Contributions	8	1,950,000.00	1,476,000.00
		1,950,000.00	1,510,000.00
EXPENDITURES			
Administrative & Management Expenses	9	1,711,096.00	1,913,893.00
		1,711,096.00	1,913,893.00
Net Surplus/Deficit from Operating Activites		238,904.00	(403,893.00)
Other Income			
Income from Financial Activities	10	25,318.03	11,579.79
Net Surplus / Deficit		<u>264,222.03</u>	<u>(392,313.21)</u>
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus / Deficit		<u><u>264,222.03</u></u>	<u><u>(392,313.21)</u></u>

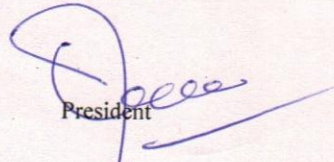

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

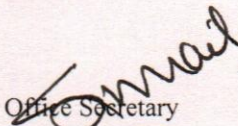

Hon. General Secretary

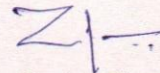

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
JAMIYAT HEALTH COUNCIL
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020


	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus/(Deficit)	264,222.03	(392,313.21)
	264,222.03	(392,313.21)
(Increase) In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	-	(200,000.00)
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	(736.57)	75,447.87
	(736.57)	(124,552.13)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Expenses Payable	98,629.00	-
Inter Institutional Payables	(54,897.00)	(40,029.00)
	43,732.00	(40,029.00)
Cash Flow/ (Used In) from Financing Activities	307,217.46	(556,894.34)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	307,217.46	(556,894.34)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	86,536.28	643,430.62
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>393,753.74</u>	<u>86,536.28</u>

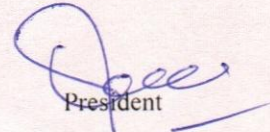

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

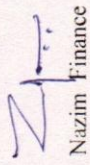

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
JAMIYAT HEALTH COUNCIL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	1,849,424.00	(1,248,110.76)	601,313.24
Deficit for the year		(392,313.21)	(392,313.21)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>1,849,424.00</u>	<u>(1,640,423.97)</u>	<u>209,000.03</u>
Surplus for the year		264,222.03	264,222.03
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>1,849,424.00</u>	<u>(1,376,201.94)</u>	<u>473,222.06</u>

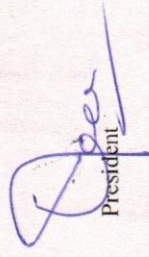

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Jamiyat Health Council
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat in 1988 to supervise and control affairs of hospitals/dispensaries/clinics of the Jamiyat.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

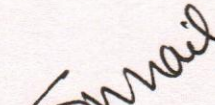
Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

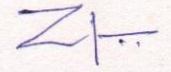
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3	Funds	
	Jamiyat Health Council Fund	1,573,888.50
	Khasoosi Moawneen Fund	10,200.00
	Mariam Batla Maternity Home Fund	225,000.00
	Manzoor Allah Wala Dispensary Fund	40,335.50
	1,849,424.00	1,849,424.00
4	Deficit	
	Opening Balance	(1,640,423.97)
	For the Year	264,222.03
	(1,376,201.94)	(1,640,423.97)
5	Inter Institutional Payables	
	Central Office	12,512.00
	Asia Mariyam Batla Hospital	13,015.00
	25,527.00	80,424.00
6	Inter Institutional Receivables	
	M.Y.Chandi wala Clinic	200,000.00
	200,000.00	200,000.00
7	Advances & Receivables	
	Advance Tax	2,532.71
	Profit Receivable	1,091.61
	3,624.32	2,887.75
8	Inter Institutional Contributions	
	Jamiyat Sabira Clinic	216,000.00
	B.H.Y Hospital	1,320,000.00
	Bilquees Memorial Hospital	18,000.00
	Asia Maryam Batla Hospital	180,000.00
	M.Y Chandiwala Clinic	216,000.00
	1,950,000.00	1,476,000.00

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
9	Administrative & Management Expenses		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	1,707,097.00	1,904,703.00
	Conveyance & Cartage	600.00	1,160.00
	Mobile Charges	1,800.00	6,900.00
	Printing & Stationery	1,599.00	-
	Bank Charges	-	1,130.00
		1,711,096.00	1,913,893.00
9.1	Salaries & Related Expenses		
	Salaries & Allowances	1,638,536.00	1,759,683.00
	Staff Treatment	68,561.00	145,020.00
		1,707,097.00	1,904,703.00
10	Income from Financial Activities		
	Profit from Bank	25,318.03	11,579.79
		25,318.03	11,579.79

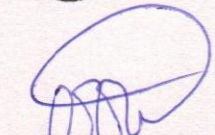
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **11-9 DEC 2020** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

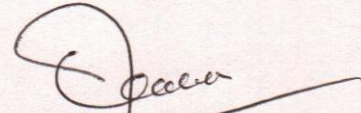

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **BEGUM HAJI YOUSUF HOSPITAL**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Hospital** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Hospital in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the Hospital ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Hospital or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the Hospital Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

the Hospital ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Hospital to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants *mr*


Date: 19 DEC 2020


Place: Karachi

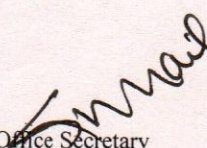
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

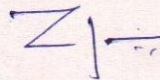
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
BEGUM HAJI YOUSUF HOSPITAL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
FUNDS	3	61,842,846.41	59,314,509.00
Accumulated Surplus	4	38,455,927.39	37,159,705.90
Current Liabilities			
Advances & Deposits		638,706.00	848,708.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	23,884,176.24	21,638,236.00
		24,522,882.24	22,486,944.00
		<u>124,821,656.04</u>	<u>118,961,158.90</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	6	55,199,505.40	49,117,546.90
Current Assets			
Stocks	7	7,758,397.02	8,877,245.00
Inter Institutional Receivables	8	32,409,265.00	40,000,000.00
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	9	9,074,838.44	7,698,155.00
Investment	10	13,000,000.00	-
Cash & Bank Balances	11	7,379,648.91	13,268,211.87
		69,622,149.37	69,843,611.87
		<u>124,821,656.04</u>	<u>118,961,158.90</u>



Hospital Accountant

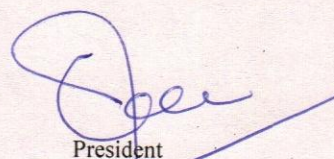

Finance Manger


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance

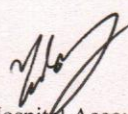

Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

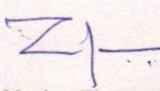
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
BEGUM HAJI YOUSUF HOSPITAL
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Dialysis Patients Care Income		24,531,403.00	23,647,744.00
Patients Care Income (Rest of the hospital)	12	186,665,233.00	160,664,425.00
Misc. Income	13	193,546.00	933,230.00
		211,390,182.00	185,245,399.00
EXPENDITURES			
Dialysis Unit Expenditure			
Medicine & Consumables		13,014,175.00	11,753,908.28
Dialysis Unit Operating Expenditure	14	4,732,552.67	4,121,655.08
		17,746,727.67	15,875,563.36
Expenditure Rest of the Hospital			
Medicine & Consumables	15	24,280,992.00	16,568,160.72
Hospital Operating Expenses	16	149,016,362.83	141,973,491.48
Inter institutional Contributions	17	1,969,000.00	1,044,000.00
		175,266,354.83	159,585,652.20
Administrative & Management Expenses	18	17,676,946.00	18,007,360.00
		192,943,300.83	177,593,012.20
Total Expenditure		210,690,028.50	193,468,575.56
Net Surplus / (Deficit) from Operating Activites		700,153.50	(8,223,176.56)
Other Income			
Income from Financial Activities		596,068.00	39,224.00
		596,068.00	39,224.00
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		1,296,221.50	(8,183,952.56)
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus / (Deficit)		1,296,221.50	(8,183,952.56)


Hospital Accountant

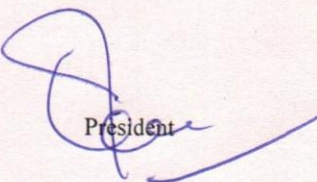

Finance Manger


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance

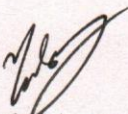

Hon. Treasurer



Hon. General Secretary


President

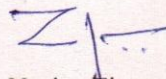
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
BEGUM HAJI YOUSUF HOSPITAL
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.


	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus/ (Deficit)	1,296,221.50	(8,183,952.56)
	1,296,221.50	(8,183,952.56)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	5,586,412.50	4,902,028.56
Prior year Adjustments	-	67,870.00
	5,586,412.50	4,969,898.56
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	6,882,634.00	(3,214,054.00)
Increase In Current Assets		
Stocks	1,118,847.98	(5,054,659.00)
Inter institutional Receivables	7,590,735.00	7,417,071.00
Advances, Deposits,Prepayments & Receivables	(1,376,683.44)	(519,127.00)
	7,332,899.54	1,843,285.00
Decrease in Current Liabilities		
Advances & Deposits	(210,002.00)	(175,460.00)
Expenses Payable	2,245,940.24	3,191,246.00
	2,035,938.24	3,015,786.00
Cash Generated From Operating Activities	16,251,471.78	1,645,017.00
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	(11,668,371.00)	(8,202,741.00)
Investment	(13,000,000.00)	
Cash used in Investing Activities	(24,668,371.00)	(8,202,741.00)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Hospital Fund	2,528,337.41	5,486,823.00
Cash generated from Financing Activities	2,528,337.41	5,486,823.00
Net Increase Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(5,888,561.81)	(1,070,901.00)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	13,268,211.87	14,339,113.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>7,379,648.91</u>	<u>13,268,211.87</u>

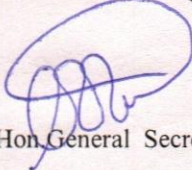

Hospital Accountant

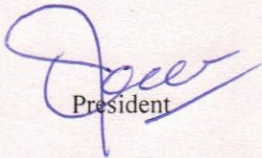

Finance Manger


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

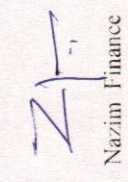
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
BEGUM HAJI YOUSUF HOSPITAL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	53,827,686.00	45,275,788.45	99,103,474.27
Addition During The Year	5,486,823.00		5,486,823.00
Deficit for the year		(8,183,952.56)	(8,183,952.56)
Prior year Adjustments		67,870.00	67,870.00
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>59,314,509.00</u>	<u>37,159,795.90</u>	<u>96,474,214.72</u>
Addition During The Year	2,528,337.41		2,528,337.41
Deficit for the year		1,296,221.50	1,296,221.50
Prior Year Adjustments			-
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>61,842,846.41</u>	<u>38,455,927.39</u>	<u>100,298,773.80</u>

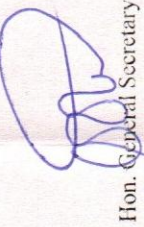

Hospital Accountant

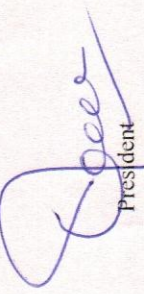

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

BEGUM HAJI YOUSUF HOSPITAL
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. **Legal Status and Operations:**

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat in 1954 to provide medical services to public. Since 2005, it is governed by the B.H.Y. Management Board.
2. **Significant Accounting Policies:**
 - 2.1 **Accounting Convention:**

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.
 - 2.2 **Basis of Preparation:**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.
 - 2.3 **Fixed Assets:**

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.
 - 2.4 **Capital Work in Progress:**

Work in progress signifies historical cost of the project until such projects are completed and become operational.
 - 2.5 **Stock and Stores**

These are valued as cost determined on first in first out basis.
 - 2.6 **Financial instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

 - a) **Financial assets at amortized cost**

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
 - b) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
 - c) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.9 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Funds		
Hospital Fund	20,337,855.41	19,711,486.00
Hopsital Fund Provided by C/O	5,454,970.00	5,454,970.00
Constructions	10,500,000.00	10,500,000.00
Aquisition of Blood	18,416.00	18,416.00
CCU Fund	3,787,836.00	3,787,836.00
Lift Insatllation Fund	800,000.00	800,000.00
Adjust Staff Security Deposit	443,968.00	-
Air Conditioner Fund	85,100.00	85,100.00
Ambulance Fund	450,956.00	450,956.00
Electric Water Cooler Fund	6,750.00	6,750.00
Renovation Fund	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00
Eye O.T Establishment Fund	2,850,325.00	2,850,325.00
X-Ray Plant Fund	1,749,575.00	291,575.00
Hospital Programs Fund	115,000.00	115,000.00
Dialysis Equipment Fund	13,642,095.00	13,642,095.00
	61,842,846.41	59,314,509.00
4 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)		
Opening Balance	37,159,705.90	45,275,788.45
Prior Year Adjustments	-	67,870.00
Surplus for the period	1,296,221.50	(8,183,952.56)
	38,455,927.39	37,159,705.90
5 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Accounts Payables	-	-
Bills Payables	4,984,563.46	4,795,526.00
Staff Security Deposits	6,482,020.78	3,816,246.00
Unidentified Receipts	-	728,160.00
Salary Payable	8,124,530.00	8,085,919.00
Consultant Charges. Payable	4,293,062.00	4,212,385.00
	23,884,176.24	21,638,236.00

BEGUM HAJI YOUSUF HOSPITAL
NOTE NO. 6

OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2020	W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion							
Construction Building	20,086,826		20,086,826	5%	7,418,995		633,391.57	8,052,386.13	12,034,439.87
C.C.U. Establishment	2,041,646		2,041,646	10%	1,776,835		26,481.08	1,803,315.82	238,329.68
I.C.U. Establishment	822,000		822,000	10%	540,530		28,147.01	568,676.95	253,323.05
Lab Establishment	986,567		986,567	10%	478,752		50,781.54	529,533.13	457,033.87
Codex Lab Establishment	2,633,000		2,633,000	10%	1,783,849		84,915.11	1,868,764.04	764,235.96
Instruments & Equipments	29,549,741	7,799,585	37,349,326	10%	15,064,376		2,228,494.96	17,292,870.89	20,056,454.68
E.C.G. Machine	132,300		132,300	10%	100,798		3,150.22	103,948.05	28,351.95
Bad head pannel	306,000		306,000	10%	209,974		9,602.60	219,576.56	86,423.44
Medical Glass	716,500		716,500	10%	491,655		22,484.53	514,139.24	202,360.76
X-Ray Plant	2,345,727	1,863,000	4,208,727	10%	1,345,790		286,293.68	1,632,083.84	2,576,643.16
Ventilator	2,600,000		2,600,000	10%	1,579,939		102,006.08	1,681,945.28	918,054.72
Eye O.T. Instruments & Equipments	2,850,325		2,850,325	10%	1,956,486		89,383.86	2,045,870.28	804,454.72
Computer & Printers	2,526,121	122,265	2,648,386	30%	1,942,325		211,818.43	2,154,143.00	494,243.00
Generator	1,117,103		1,117,103	10%	876,120		24,098.25	900,218.73	216,884.27
House Keeping Equipments	187,540		187,540	10%	134,573		5,296.68	139,869.85	47,670.15
Refrigerator	106,300		106,300	10%	59,949		4,635.09	64,584.23	41,715.77
Furniture	2,335,725	408,909	2,744,634	10%	1,188,085		155,654.90	1,343,739.57	1,400,894.06
Motor Water Pump	142,310	153,512	295,822	10%	61,514		23,430.80	84,944.80	210,877.20
Air Conditioner	8,881,243		8,881,243	10%	2,453,858		774,848.50	3,228,706.52	6,973,636.48
Electric EQU/Water Cooler	282,698	1,321,100	282,698	10%	186,161		9,653.72	195,814.48	86,883.52
Telephone Exchange Instalation	608,083		608,083	10%	336,688		27,139.46	363,827.88	244,255.12
Observatory System	61,750		61,750	10%	51,980		977.03	52,956.72	8,793.28
Oxygen Gas Line Instalation	383,100		383,100	10%	326,428		5,667.16	332,095.53	51,004.47
Lift Instalation	776,399		776,399	10%	577,031		19,936.81	596,967.74	179,431.26
Telecommunication System	430,475		430,475	10%	305,219		12,525.57	317,744.90	112,730.10
Dialysis Centre Establishment	1,039,135		1,039,135	10%	655,127		38,400.80	693,527.79	345,607.21
Dialysis Machines	15,845,500		15,845,500	10%	8,773,529		707,197.07	9,480,726.37	6,364,773.63
TOTAL 2020	99,794,112.70	11,668,371.00	111,462,483.70		50,676,565.80		5,586,412.50	56,262,978.30	55,199,505.40
TOTAL 2019	91,591,371.70	8,202,741.00	99,794,112.70		45,774,537.25		4,902,028.56	50,676,565.80	49,117,546.90

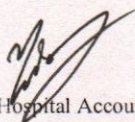
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
7	Stocks & Stores	
	5,306,921.35	3,064,580.00
	222,492.99	128,705.00
	1,628,787.06	5,221,127.00
	600,195.62	462,833.00
	<u>7,758,397.02</u>	<u>8,877,245.00</u>
8	Inter Institutional Receivables	
	29,277,295.00	40,000,000.00
	3,131,970.00	-
	<u>32,409,265.00</u>	<u>40,000,000.00</u>
9	Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	
	-	163,000.00
	8,130,826.44	6,776,951.00
	232,840.00	232,840.00
	45,451.00	-
	150,474.00	148,431.00
	515,247.00	376,933.00
	<u>9,074,838.44</u>	<u>7,698,155.00</u>
10	Investments	
	Term Deposit Receipt	
	-	-
	13,000,000.00	-
	13,000,000.00	-
	-	-
	<u>13,000,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
	Investment Note: This Represents Investment In Term Deposit Receipts as 30 June, 2020. Date of maturity in 24 Jul ,2020	
11	Cash & Banks Balances	
	6,256,573.90	8,578,410.87
	436,074.05	721,519.00
	30,550.96	2,718,275.00
	368,563.00	-
	287,887.00	1,130,112.00
	-	119,895.00
	<u>7,379,648.91</u>	<u>13,268,211.87</u>
12	Patients Care Income	
	96,250,145.00	80,569,579.00
	90,415,088.00	80,094,846.00
	<u>186,665,233.00</u>	<u>160,664,425.00</u>
13	Misc. Income	
	193,546.00	933,230.00
	<u>193,546.00</u>	<u>933,230.00</u>
14	Dialysis Unit Operating Expenditure	
	1,868,629.00	1,852,131.00
	920,393.00	443,268.00
	490,386.00	320,531.00
	470,000.00	420,000.00
	80,863.80	65,000.00
	116,868.00	105,498.00
	39,815.00	86,785.00
	745,597.87	828,442.08
	<u>4,732,552.67</u>	<u>4,121,655.08</u>
15	Medicine & Consumables	
	19,978,937.00	13,251,084.72
	1,567,607.00	1,010,665.00
	2,734,448.00	2,306,411.00
	<u>24,280,992.00</u>	<u>16,568,160.72</u>

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
16	Hospital Operating Expenses		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	51,760,275.00	46,788,009.00
	Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses	586,294.00	522,777.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas	11,055,215.00	11,605,991.00
	Communication	176,449.00	339,785.00
	Repair & Maintenance	13,679,466.20	17,950,979.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	2,081,921.00	1,582,046.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	116,387.00	333,405.00
	Professional Charges	59,036,965.00	53,074,098.00
	X-Ray Licence Fee	7,500.00	-
	Laboratory Charges	5,162,305.00	5,319,424.00
	Dental Lab	33,300.00	21,000.00
	Entertainment	237,586.00	122,115.00
	Water Tankers	24,000.00	128,672.00
	Bank Charges	31,742.00	28,728.00
	Misc & General	186,143.00	82,876.00
	Depreciation	4,840,814.63	4,073,586.48
		<u>149,016,362.83</u>	<u>141,973,491.48</u>
16.1	Salaries and Related Expenditure		
	Salaries & Allowances	51,057,248.00	46,275,699.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	313,147.00	76,842.00
	E.O.B.I	74,880.00	78,780.00
	SESSI	315,000.00	356,688.00
		<u>51,760,275.00</u>	<u>46,788,009.00</u>
16.2	Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses		
	Conveyance	72,435.00	124,045.00
	Ambulance Petrol / CNG	513,859.00	398,732.00
		<u>586,294.00</u>	<u>522,777.00</u>
16.3	Electricity / Water /Gas		
	Electric Charges	10,762,696.00	11,224,951.00
	Sui Gas Charges	263,570.00	381,040.00
	Water	28,949.00	-
		<u>11,055,215.00</u>	<u>11,605,991.00</u>
16.4	Communication		
	Telephone Charges	174,414.00	337,325.00
	Postage & Stamps	2,035.00	2,460.00
		<u>176,449.00</u>	<u>339,785.00</u>
16.5	Repair & Maintenance		
	Repair & Maintenance - Generator	91,620.00	80,830.00
	Repair & Maintenance - Building	2,388,466.00	3,232,572.00
	Repair & Maintenance - Furniture	125,853.00	30,700.00
	Repair & Maintenance - Instt/Equip	15,440.00	209,282.00
	Repair & Maintenance - Ambulance	63,960.00	166,215.00
	Repair & Maintenance - Electric	201,108.00	87,899.00
	Hospital Renovation	5,187,733.00	9,022,959.00
	Computer Accessories	429,751.00	415,422.00
	Washing & Laundering	511,986.00	487,854.00
	Janitorial Services	4,474,867.00	3,956,622.00
	Fuel For Generator	188,682.20	260,624.00
		<u>13,679,466.20</u>	<u>17,950,979.00</u>

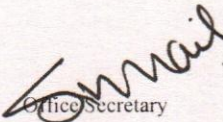
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
16.6 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationary	2,075,873.00	1,554,230.00
Photocopy	6,048.00	27,816.00
	2,081,921.00	1,582,046.00
16.7 Professional Charges		
Doctors Professional Charges	55,632,488.00	50,829,242.00
Security Services	3,404,477.00	2,244,856.00
	59,036,965.00	53,074,098.00
17 Inter institutional Contributions		
Jamiyat Health Council Contribution	1,320,000.00	960,000.00
Contribution to Central Office	600,000.00	-
Contribution to Inter Institutional Collection Points	49,000.00	84,000.00
	1,969,000.00	1,044,000.00
18 Administrative & Management Expenses		
Administrative Staff Salaries	17,676,946.00	18,007,360.00
	17,676,946.00	18,007,360.00


19 DEC 2020

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

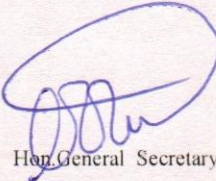

Hospital Accountant

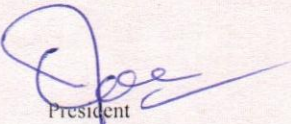

Finance Manger


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **ABDUL KHALIQ ABDUL RAZZAK HOSPITAL**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Hospital** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Hospital in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the Hospital ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Hospital or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the Hospital Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on



the Hospital ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Hospital to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants


Date: 19 DEC 2020

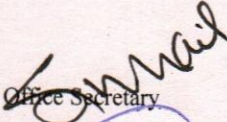
Place: Karachi

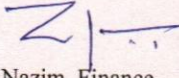
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ABDUL KHALIQ ABDUL RAZZAK HOSPITAL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

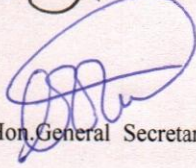
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds	3	2,568,423.70	2,568,423.70
Reserve For Replacement		40,825.00	40,825.00
Accumulated Deficit	4	(1,685,514.86)	(1,725,749.86)
Current Liabilities			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	-	142,409.32
		-	142,409.32
		923,733.84	1,025,908.16
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	6	919,568.84	1,021,743.16
Current Assets			
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	7	4,165.00	4,165.00
		4,165.00	4,165.00
		923,733.84	1,025,908.16

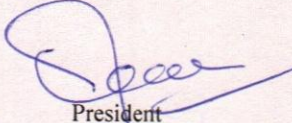

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

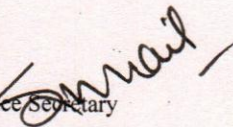

Hon. General Secretary

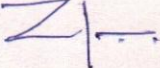

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ABDUL KHALIQ ABDUL RAZZAK HOSPITAL
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020


	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES			
Depreciation		102,174.32	113,527.02
		102,174.32	113,527.02
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		(102,174.32)	(113,527.02)
Other Income			
Liability no more payable		142,409.32	-
		142,409.32	-
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		40,235.00	(113,527.02)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		40,235.00	(113,527.02)



Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.

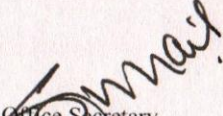
ABDUL KHALIQ ABDUL RAZZAK HOSPITAL

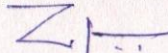
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS

AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

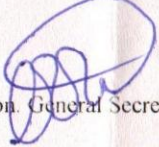
	FUNDS	RESERVE FUND	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	2,568,423.70	40,825.00	(1,612,222.84)	997,025.85
Deficit for the year	-	-	(113,527.02)	(113,527.02)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>2,568,423.70</u>	<u>40,825.00</u>	<u>(1,725,749.86)</u>	<u>883,498.83</u>
Deficit for the year	-	-	40,235.00	40,235.00
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>2,568,423.70</u>	<u>40,825.00</u>	<u>(1,685,514.85)</u>	<u>923,733.83</u>

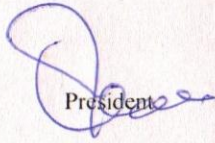

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Abdul Khaliq Abdul Razzak Hospital
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat in 1951 to provide medical services to public. It is handed over to M/s Searle (Pvt) Ltd. In August 2016.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Capital Work in Progress:

Work in progress signifies historical cost of the project until such projects are completed and become operational.

2.5 Stock and Stores

These are valued as cost determined on first in first out basis.

2.6 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.9 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3		
Funds		
Hospital Fund	2,548,823.70	2,548,823.70
Ambulance Fund	12,275.00	12,275.00
Water Cooler Fund	7,325.00	7,325.00
	<u>2,568,423.70</u>	<u>2,568,423.70</u>
4		
Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)		
Opening Balance	(1,725,749.86)	(1,612,222.84)
For the year	40,235.00	(113,527.02)
	<u>(1,685,514.86)</u>	<u>(1,725,749.86)</u>
5		
Inter Institutional Payables		
Central Office	-	142,409.32
	<u>-</u>	<u>142,409.32</u>

ABDUL KHALIQ ABDUL RAZZAK HOSPITAL
NOTE NO. 6
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2020	W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion							
Ultrasound Machine	535,000.00	-	535,000.00	10%	348,457.03		18,654.30	367,111.33	167,888.67
Diathamy Unit	190,000.00	-	190,000.00	10%	123,751.10		6,624.89	130,375.99	59,624.01
C.T.G. Machine	125,000.00	-	125,000.00	10%	99,263.61		2,573.64	101,837.25	23,162.75
Furniture & Fixtures	208,805.77	-	208,805.77	10%	169,395.07		3,941.07	173,336.14	35,469.63
Air Conditioner	222,400.00	-	222,400.00	10%	166,585.61		5,581.44	172,167.05	50,232.95
Generator	497,020.00	-	497,020.00	10%	370,684.18		12,633.58	383,317.76	113,702.24
Instruments & Equipments	1,935,694.00	-	1,935,694.00	10%	1,414,040.02		52,165.40	1,466,205.42	469,488.58
TOTAL 2020	3,713,919.77	-	3,713,919.77		2,692,176.61	-	102,174.32	2,794,350.92	919,568.85
TOTAL 2019	3,713,919.77	-	3,713,919.77		2,578,649.59	-	113,527.02	2,692,176.61	1,021,743.16

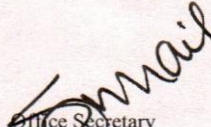
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables
Deposits

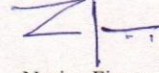
4,165.00
4,165.00

4,165.00
4,165.00

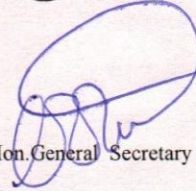
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

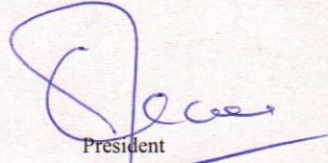

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **JAMIYAT SABIRA CLINIC & DIABETIC CENTRE**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Hospital** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Hospital in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the Hospital ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Hospital or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the Hospital Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

the Hospital ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Hospital to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

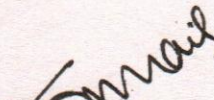
Place: Karachi

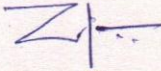
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
JAMIYAT SABIRA CLINIC & DIABETIC CENTRE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

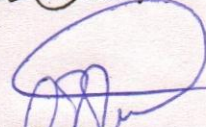
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds	3	907,212.06	907,212.06
Reserves		50,195.10	50,195.10
Accumulated Surplus	4	969,442.03	1,061,088.12
Current Liabilities			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	432,146.00	239,204.00
		432,146.00	239,204.00
		2,358,995.19	2,257,699.28
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	6	499,135.46	554,594.96
Current Assets			
Stock		7,381.00	9,780.00
Inter Institutional Receivables	7	1,244,336.00	1,147,756.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	8	14,663.00	10,016.00
Cash & Bank Balances	9	593,479.73	535,552.32
		1,859,859.73	1,703,104.32
		2,358,995.19	2,257,699.28

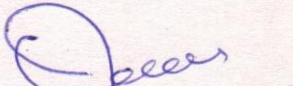

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

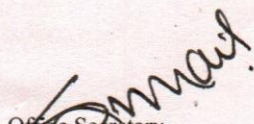

Hon. General Secretary

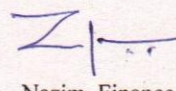

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
JAMIYAT SABIRA CLINIC & DIABETIC CENTRE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

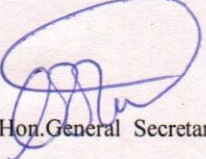
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Patients Care Income	10	4,308,363.41	4,182,726.58
Contribution From B.H.Y Hospital for Lab Collection		42,000.00	42,000.00
		4,350,363.41	4,224,726.58
Hospital Expenditures			
Medicine & Consumables		295,897.00	262,039.00
Hospital Operating Expenses	11	3,918,112.50	4,034,297.66
Central Office Contribution		12,000.00	-
Jamiyat Health Council Contribution		216,000.00	144,000.00
		4,442,009.50	4,440,336.66
Net Deficit		(91,646.09)	(215,610.08)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(91,646.09)	(215,610.08)

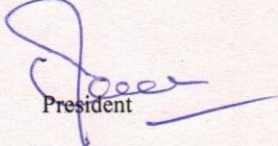

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance



Hon. Treasurer

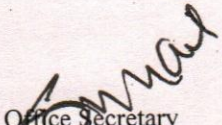

Hon. General Secretary

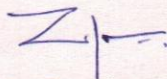

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
JAMIYAT SABIRA CLINIC & DIABETIC CENTRE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

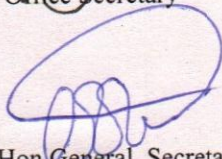
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Deficit	(91,646.09)	(215,610.08)
	(91,646.09)	(215,610.08)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	55,459.50	61,621.66
	55,459.50	61,621.66
(Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	(36,186.59)	(153,988.42)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Stock	2,399.00	(1,564.00)
Inter Institutional Receivables	(96,580.00)	(223,222.00)
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	(4,647.00)	519.00
	(98,828.00)	(224,267.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Expense payable	192,942.00	1,724.00
	192,942.00	1,724.00
Cash Generated From (used in) Operating Activities	57,927.41	(376,531.42)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Fixed Capital Expenditure	-	(53,600.00)
Cash used in financing Activities	-	(53,600.00)
Net (Increase) / Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	57,927.41	(430,131.42)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	535,552.32	965,683.74
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>593,479.73</u>	<u>535,552.32</u>

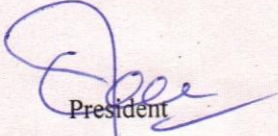

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

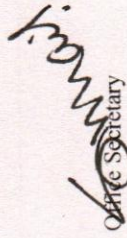

Hon. General Secretary

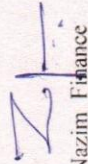

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
JAMIYAT SABIRA CLINIC & DIABETIC CENTRE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

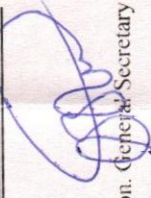
	FUNDS	RESERVE FUND	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	907,212.06	50,195.10	1,276,698.20	2,234,105.36
Deficit for the year	-	-	(215,610.08)	(215,610.08)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>907,212.06</u>	<u>50,195.10</u>	<u>1,061,088.12</u>	<u>2,018,495.28</u>
Surplus for the year	-	-	(91,646.09)	(91,646.09)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>907,212.06</u>	<u>50,195.10</u>	<u>969,442.03</u>	<u>1,926,849.19</u>


Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Jamiyat Sabira Clinic & Diabetic Centre
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat to provide medical services to public in 1960 as Sabira Dispensary in Burns Road Area. Later on it was named as Fazal-E-Elahi Kushti Wala Hospital and shifted to Strechen Road in 1979. Now it is working at Burns Road adjacent to Jamia Masjid Ahle-Hadith since April 1989.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Fixed Assets:

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on the reducing balance method. Full year depreciation is charged on addition during the year but no depreciation is charged on deletion. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred.

2.4 Capital Work in Progress:

Work in progress signifies historical cost of the project until such projects are completed and become operational.

2.5 Stock and Stores

These are valued as cost determined on first in first out basis.

2.6 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an

outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.9 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Funds		
Hospital Fund	216,184.60	216,184.60
Jamiyat Health Project Fund	261,027.46	261,027.46
Fridge Fund	10,000.00	10,000.00
X-Ray Plant Fund	420,000.00	420,000.00
	907,212.06	907,212.06
4 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)		
Opening Balance	1,061,088.12	1,276,698.20
For the year	(91,646.09)	(215,610.08)
	969,442.03	1,061,088.12
5 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Accrued Expenses	432,146.00	239,204.00
	432,146.00	239,204.00

JAMIYAT SBIRA CLINIC & DIABETIC CENTRE
NOTE NO. 6
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	
Maternity Home Establishment	38,999.75		38,999.75	10%	34,258.29	474.15	4,267.31
Dental Clinic Establishment	12,039.55		12,039.55	10%	10,575.82	146.37	1,317.36
X-Ray Plant	460,810.16		460,810.16	10%	439,709.25	2,110.09	18,990.82
Pathology Photometer	35,749.43		35,749.43	10%	34,913.86	83.56	752.02
Furniture	139,865.72		139,865.72	10%	61,795.16	7,807.06	70,263.50
Fridge	10,000.00		10,000.00	10%	8,784.23	121.58	1,094.19
Fixture	37,850.00		37,850.00	10%	6,192.50	3,165.75	28,491.75
Generator	48,700.00		48,700.00	10%	9,253.00	3,944.70	35,502.30
Instruments & Equipments	897,696.08		897,696.08	10%	521,633.62	37,606.25	338,456.21
TOTAL 2020	1,681,710.69	-	1,681,710.69		1,127,115.74	55,459.50	499,135.46
TOTAL 2019	1,628,110.69	53,600.00	1,681,710.69		1,065,494.07	61,621.66	554,594.95

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
7	Inter Institutional Receivables		
	M.Y Chandi Wala Clinic	353,000.00	353,000.00
	Asia Maryam Barla Hospital	516,864.00	516,864.00
	Jamiyat Charity	162,810.00	26,230.00
	Bilquees Memorial Hospital	211,662.00	251,662.00
		<u>1,244,336.00</u>	<u>1,147,756.00</u>
8	Advances, Deposits & Receivables		
	Deposits	5,895.00	5,895.00
	Advance Tax	6,178.00	4,121.00
	Accounts Receivable	2,590.00	-
		<u>14,663.00</u>	<u>10,016.00</u>
9	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Cash in hand	14,429.40	35,325.40
	Cash at Bank	579,050.33	500,226.92
		<u>593,479.73</u>	<u>535,552.32</u>
10	Patients Care Income		
	Departmental Income	3,241,913.41	2,972,756.58
	Doctors Professional Fee	1,066,450.00	1,209,970.00
		<u>4,308,363.41</u>	<u>4,182,726.58</u>
11	Hospital Operating Expenses		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	2,375,952.00	2,427,118.00
	Conveyance & Cartage	8,670.00	6,300.00
	Electric Charges	471,113.00	444,376.00
	Communication	27,603.00	23,579.00
	Repair & Maintenance	101,160.00	111,625.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	67,756.00	72,740.00
	Professional Charges	750,050.00	818,222.00
	Fuel for Generator	7,170.00	21,377.00
	Renewal/License Fee	6,600.00	6,000.00
	Staff Entertainment	27,849.00	23,900.00
	Bank Charges	2,599.00	3,600.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	16,131.00	13,839.00
	Depreciation	55,459.50	61,621.66
		<u>3,918,112.50</u>	<u>4,034,297.66</u>
11.1	Salaries and Related Expenditure		
	Dispensary	2,310,866.00	2,323,085.00
	X-Ray	5,439.00	12,119.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	18,245.00	45,816.00
	Contribution to E.O.B.I.	41,402.00	46,098.00
		<u>2,375,952.00</u>	<u>2,427,118.00</u>

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
11.2 Communication		
Telephone Charges	24,463.00	19,799.00
Postage & Stamps	140.00	280.00
Mobile Charges	3,000.00	3,500.00
	27,603.00	23,579.00
11.3 Repair & Maintenance		
Electric Maintenance	11,760.00	19,070.00
Repair & Maintenance of Building	19,675.00	15,800.00
Repair & Maintenance of Furniture	-	14,200.00
Repair & Maintenance of Instruments	18,300.00	11,850.00
Cleaning	29,975.00	20,545.00
Laundry	980.00	1,310.00
Computer Maintenance / Internet Expense	20,470.00	28,850.00
	101,160.00	111,625.00
11.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationery	67,312.00	71,450.00
Photostate	444.00	1,290.00
	67,756.00	72,740.00
11.5 Professional Charges		
Ultrasound	352,180.00	307,346.00
Gyneacology	93,150.00	121,458.00
Diabeticologist	136,760.00	229,256.00
Cardiologist	115,960.00	112,679.00
Child Specialist	52,000.00	47,483.00
	750,050.00	818,222.00

19 DEC 2020

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the
Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

Finance Manager

Hon. Treasurer

Office Secretary

Hon. General Secretary

Nazim Finance

President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **ASIA MARIYAM BATLA HOSPITAL**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Hospital** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Hospital in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the Hospital ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Hospital or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the Hospital Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

DS

the Hospital ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Hospital to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

Audit engagement partner

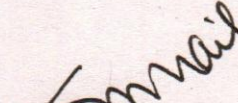
Imran Ahmed Zaki

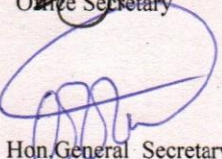
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ASIA MARYAM BATLA HOSPITAL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

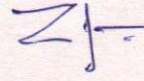
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Accumulated Deficit	3	(1,201,406.50)	(1,026,460.05)
Inter Institutional Loans	4	500,000.00	500,000.00
Current Liabilities			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	516,864.00	516,864.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	427,823.00	164,560.00
		944,687.00	681,424.00
		<u>243,280.50</u>	<u>154,963.95</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	7	78,593.66	90,283.25
Current Assets			
Inter Institutional Receivables	8	13,015.00	-
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	9	104,071.83	15,577.56
Charity Receivable		47,600.00	47,600.00
Cash & Bank Balances	10	-	1,503.13
		164,686.83	64,680.69
		<u>243,280.50</u>	<u>154,963.95</u>

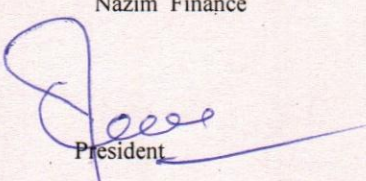

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary



Hon. General Secretary

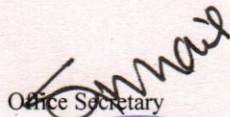

Nazim Finance

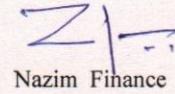

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ASIA MARYAM BATLA HOSPITAL
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

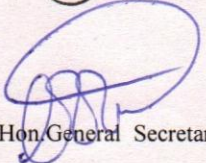
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Patients Care Income		-	1,346,435.00
Medicines from Imdad Fund		-	242,035.00
Donations		1,445,293.00	-
		1,445,293.00	1,588,470.00
HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES			
Medicine & Consumables		-	500,998.00
Hospital Operating Expenses	11	1,431,514.29	1,634,359.71
Central Office Contribution		12,000.00	-
Jamiyat Health Council Contribution		180,000.00	84,000.00
		1,623,514.29	2,219,357.71
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		(178,221.29)	(630,887.71)
Other Income			
Income from Financial Activities		3,274.84	1,884.20
		3,274.84	1,884.20
Net Deficit		(174,946.45)	(629,003.51)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(174,946.45)	(629,003.51)

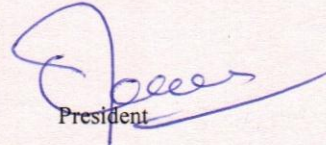

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

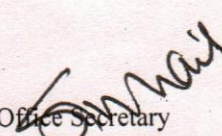

President

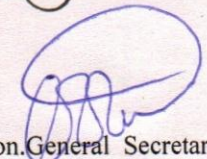
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ASIA MARYAM BATLA HOSPITAL
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

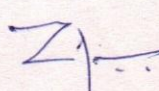
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Deficit	(174,946.45)	(629,003.51)
	(174,946.45)	(629,003.51)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	11,689.59	14,255.71
	11,689.59	14,255.71
Deficit before changing in Working Capital	(163,256.86)	(614,747.80)
(Increase)/ Decrease In Current Assets		
Stock	-	248,431.00
Inter Institutional Receivables	(13,015.00)	-
Charity Receivable	-	51,000.00
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	(88,494.27)	(3,007.81)
	(101,509.27)	296,423.19
Increase in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	-	300,000.00
Expense payable	263,263.00	(250,122.00)
	263,263.00	49,878.00
Cash Used in Operating Activities	(1,503.13)	(268,446.61)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Inter Institutional Loans	-	150,000.00
Cash flow from Financial Activities	-	150,000.00
Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,503.13)	(118,446.61)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	1,503.13	119,949.74
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	-	1,503.13

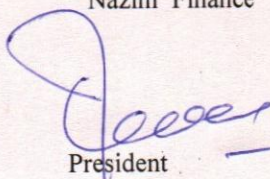

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary

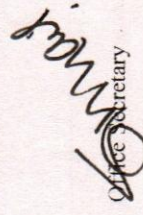

Nazim Finance


President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
ASIA MARYAM BATLA HOSPITAL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	(397,456.54)	(397,456.55)
Deficit for the year	(629,003.51)	(629,003.51)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>(1,026,460.05)</u>	<u>(1,026,460.06)</u>
Surplus for the year	(174,946.45)	(174,946.45)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>(1,201,406.50)</u>	<u>(1,201,406.51)</u>

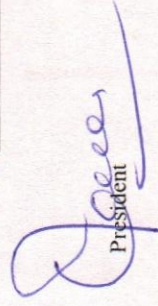

 Finance Manager


 Office Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

Asia Maryam Batla Hospital
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat in 2004.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities**Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)		
Opening Balance	(1,026,460.05)	(397,456.54)
For the year	(174,946.45)	(629,003.51)
	<u>(1,201,406.50)</u>	<u>(1,026,460.05)</u>
4 Inter Institutional Loans		
Central Office	500,000.00	500,000.00
	<u>500,000.00</u>	<u>500,000.00</u>
5 Inter Institutional Payables		
Jamiyat Sabira Clinic	516,864.00	516,864.00
	<u>516,864.00</u>	<u>516,864.00</u>
6 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Accrued Expenses	182,871.00	360.00
Staff Security Deposits	80,752.00	-
Mukhtus Fund	164,200.00	164,200.00
	<u>427,823.00</u>	<u>164,560.00</u>

ASIA MARYAM BATLA HOSPITAL
NOTE NO. 7
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion			Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	
Electric Water Pump	15,660.00		15,660.00	10%		959.39	8,634.48
Refrigerator	27,040.00		27,040.00	10%	6,066.13	1,437.02	12,933.15
Instruments & Equipments	17,800.00		17,800.00	10%	12,669.84	1,167.86	10,510.72
Computers & Accessories	55,420.00		55,420.00	30%	6,121.42	3,991.90	9,314.44
Generator	70,000.00		70,000.00	10%	42,113.66	4,133.43	37,200.87
TOTAL 2020	185,920.00	-	185,920.00		95,636.75	11,689.59	78,593.66
TOTAL 2019	185,920.00	-	185,920.00		81,381.04	14,255.71	90,283.25

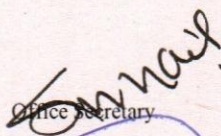
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
8	Inter Institutional Receivables	
	Jamiyat Health Council	
	13,015.00	-
	13,015.00	-
9	Advances, Deposits & Receivables	
	Profit Receivable	7.73
	With Holding Tax	15,569.83
	Security Deposits towards Central Office	-
	104,071.83	15,577.56
10	Cash & Bank Balances	
	Islamic Banking Saving Account	1,503.13
	-	1,503.13
11	Hospital Operating Expenses	
	Salaries and Benefits	1,398,952.00
	Conveyance & Cartage	11,700.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas	120,598.00
11.1	103,003.00	120,598.00
	Communication	8,555.00
11.2	5,400.00	8,555.00
	Repair & Maintenance	37,575.00
11.3	5,750.00	37,575.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	11,128.00
11.4	12,847.00	11,128.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	-
	Medical & Other accessories	3,650.00
	Fuel for Generator	1,700.00
	Staff Entertainment	22,156.00
	13,852.00	22,156.00
	Bank Charges	1,130.00
	-	1,130.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	2,960.00
	5,495.70	2,960.00
	Depreciation	14,255.71
	11,689.59	14,255.71
	1,431,514.29	1,634,359.71

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
11.1 Electricity / Water /Gas		
Electric Charges	82,565.00	108,684.00
Water Charges	16,798.00	7,504.00
Sui Gas Charges	3,640.00	4,410.00
	103,003.00	120,598.00
11.2 Communication		
Telephone Charges	4,200.00	3,580.00
Mobile Charges	1,200.00	4,975.00
	5,400.00	8,555.00
11.3 Repair & Maintenance		
Electric Maintenance	-	1,470.00
Repair & Maintenance of Building	-	16,885.00
Repair & Maintenance of Furniture	-	1,100.00
Repair & Maintenance of Instruments	150.00	3,200.00
Repair Computer & Accessories	-	9,300.00
Laundry	-	1,990.00
Cleaning	5,100.00	3,630.00
Generator	500.00	-
	5,750.00	37,575.00
11.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationery	12,747.00	11,128.00
Photostate	100.00	-
	12,847.00	11,128.00

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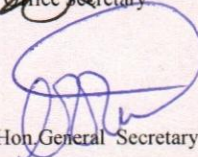
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

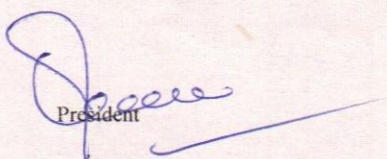

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **BILQUEES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Hospital** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Hospital in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the Hospital ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Hospital or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the Hospital Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Hospital internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the Hospital ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Hospital to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

Audit engagement partner

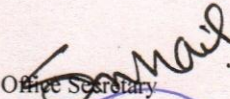
Imran Ahmed Zaki

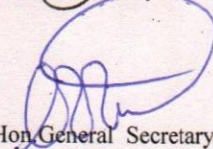
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
BILQUEES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

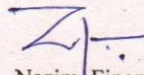
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Ambulance Fund		74,000.00	74,000.00
Accumulated Deficit	3	(1,047,905.42)	(1,162,701.50)
Inter Institutional Loans	4	1,228,980.00	1,238,980.00
Current Liabilities			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	211,662.00	251,662.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	50,984.00	381,294.00
		262,646.00	632,956.00
		517,720.58	783,234.50
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	7	504,836.34	560,929.26
Current Assets			
Stock		-	80,555.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	8	9,188.00	47,970.00
Charity Receivable		-	6,460.00
Cash & Bank Balances	9	3,696.23	87,320.23
		12,884.23	222,305.23
		517,720.58	783,234.50

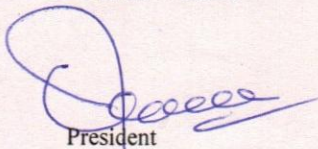

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary

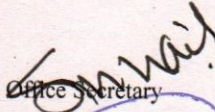

Nazim Finance

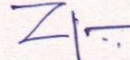

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
BILQUEES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

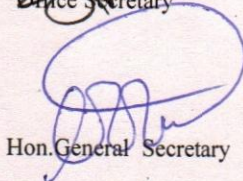
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Patients Care Income		360,536.00	4,641,785.00
Medicines from Imdad Fund		-	485,268.00
Grand From Central Office		523,755.00	-
Contribution From B.H.Y Hospital for Lab Collection		7,000.00	42,000.00
		891,291.00	5,169,053.00
HOPITAL EXPENDITURES			
Medicine & Consumables		139,089.00	602,418.00
Hospital Operating Expenses	10	619,405.93	4,776,686.47
Jamiyat Health Council Contribution		18,000.00	144,000.00
		776,494.93	5,523,104.47
Net Deficit		114,796.07	(354,051.47)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Net Comprehensive Deficit		114,796.07	(354,051.47)

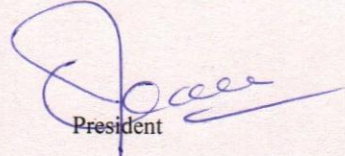

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

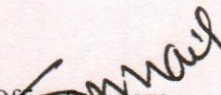

Hon. General Secretary

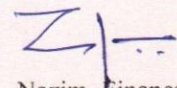

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
BILQUEES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.


	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus/(Deficit)	114,796.07	(354,051.47)
	114,796.07	(354,051.47)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	56,092.93	62,325.47
	56,092.93	62,325.47
Surplus/ (Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	170,889.00	(291,726.00)
Decrease In Current Assets		
Stock	80,555.00	(1,272.00)
Charity Receivable	6,460.00	39,790.00
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	38,782.00	(16,808.00)
	125,797.00	21,710.00
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	(40,000.00)	51,662.00
Expense payable	(330,310.00)	20,900.00
	(370,310.00)	72,562.00
Cash used in Operating Activities	(73,624.00)	(197,454.00)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	-	(26,200.00)
Cash used in Investing Activities	-	(26,200.00)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Inter Institutional Loans	(10,000.00)	(20,000.00)
Cash used in Financial Activities	(10,000.00)	(20,000.00)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(83,624.00)	(243,654.00)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	87,320.23	330,974.23
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	3,696.23	87,320.23

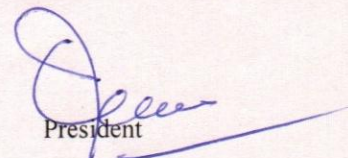

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer



Hon. General Secretary

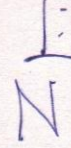

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
BILQUEES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

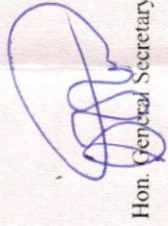
	AMBULANCE FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	74,000.00	(808,650.02)	(734,650.02)
Deficit for the year		(354,051.47)	(354,051.47)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>74,000.00</u>	<u>(1,162,701.50)</u>	<u>(1,088,701.50)</u>
Deficit for the year			-
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>74,000.00</u>	<u>(1,162,701.50)</u>	<u>(1,088,701.50)</u>

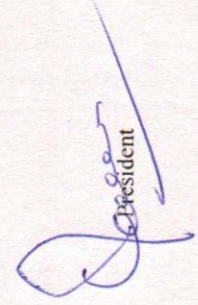

 Finance Manager


 Finance Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

Bilquees Memorial Hospital
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat in 2000.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**
Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 **Revenue Recognition**
Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)		
Opening Balance	(1,162,701.50)	(808,650.02)
For the year	114,796.07	(354,051.47)
	<u>(1,047,905.42)</u>	<u>(1,162,701.50)</u>
4 Inter Institutional Loans		
Central Office	1,228,980.00	1,238,980.00
	1,228,980.00	1,238,980.00
5 Inter Institutional Payables		
Jamiyat Sabira Clinic & Diabetic Center	211,662.00	251,662.00
	211,662.00	251,662.00
6 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Accrued Expenses	50,984.00	381,294.00
	50,984.00	381,294.00

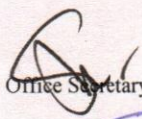
BILQUEES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
NOTE NO. 7
OPERATING ASSETS

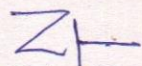
ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	
Suction Machine	7,000.00	-	7,000.00	10%	5,220.69	177.93	1,601.38
Furniture	120,200.00	-	120,200.00	10%	42,021.36	7,817.86	70,360.78
Air Conditioner	112,748.00	-	112,748.00	10%	46,846.58	6,590.14	59,311.28
Generator	119,000.00	-	119,000.00	10%	32,249.00	8,675.10	78,075.90
Instruments & Equipments	995,338.00	-	995,338.00	10%	667,019.11	32,831.89	295,487.01
TOTAL 2020	1,354,286.00	-	1,354,286.00		793,356.74	56,092.93	504,836.34
TOTAL 2019	1,328,086.00	26,200.00	1,354,286.00		731,031.26	62,325.47	560,929.26

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
8	Advances, Deposits & Receivables		
	Advances	9,188.00	47,970.00
		<u>9,188.00</u>	<u>47,970.00</u>
9	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Cash in hand	-	10,790.00
	Bank Current Account	3,696.23	76,530.23
		<u>3,696.23</u>	<u>87,320.23</u>
10	Hospital Operating Expenses		
	Salaries and Benefits	318,221.00	2,425,686.00
	Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses	5,292.00	90,257.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas	46,480.00	117,657.00
	Telephone Charges	21,378.00	53,022.00
	Repair & Maintenance	16,300.00	83,963.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	30.00	14,045.00
	Doctors Professional Charges	150,032.00	1,837,479.00
	Fuel for Generator	2,200.00	31,350.00
	Oxygen Gas	-	1,400.00
	Staff Entertainment	2,640.00	25,857.00
	Uniform & Other items	-	26,150.00
	Bank Charges	340.00	3,140.00
	Miscellaneous &General Exp.	400.00	4,355.00
	Depreciation	56,092.93	62,325.47
		<u>619,405.93</u>	<u>4,776,686.47</u>
10.1	Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses		
	Conveyance & Cartage	200.00	3,540.00
	Ambulance Fuel	5,092.00	86,717.00
		<u>5,292.00</u>	<u>90,257.00</u>
10.2	Electricity / Water /Gas		
	Electric Charges	22,840.00	70,846.00
	Sui Gas Charges	23,640.00	46,811.00
		<u>46,480.00</u>	<u>117,657.00</u>
10.3	Communication		
	Telephone Charges	20,778.00	47,822.00
	Mobile Charges	600.00	5,200.00
		<u>21,378.00</u>	<u>53,022.00</u>
10.4	Repair & Maintenance		
	Electric Maintenance	-	4,090.00
	Repair & Maintenance of Generator	3,340.00	14,520.00
	Repair & Maintenance of Building	-	500.00
	Repair & Maintenance of Instruments	7,020.00	8,930.00
	Ambulance Repair & Maintenance	-	13,980.00
	Repair Computer & Accessories	500.00	1,650.00
	Cleaning	2,150.00	28,123.00
	Laundry	3,290.00	12,170.00
		<u>16,300.00</u>	<u>83,963.00</u>
10.5	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
	Printing & Stationery	-	13,925.00
	Photostate	30.00	120.00
		<u>30.00</u>	<u>14,045.00</u>

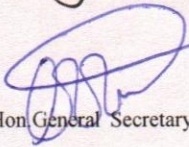
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 Dec 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

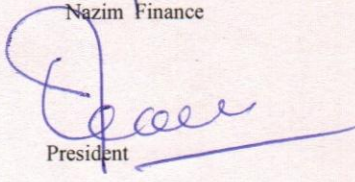

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **M. Y. CHANDI WALA CLINIC**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of clinic as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the clinic in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the Clinic ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Clinic or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the Clinic Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Clinic internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

ZD

the Clinic ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Clinic to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants *ms*

Date: 19 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
M.Y. CHANDI WALA CLINIC
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

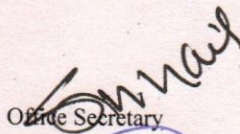
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Accumulated Deficit	3	(2,413,865.75)	(2,482,623.42)
Inter Institutional Loans	4	2,148,775.00	2,148,775.00
Current Liabilities			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	553,000.00	553,000.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	216,786.00	189,635.00
		769,786.00	742,635.00
		504,695.25	408,786.58
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	7	177,966.64	197,740.71
Current Assets			
Stock		32,650.00	43,207.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	8	22,520.97	15,247.53
Inter Institutional Receivables	9	37,700.00	83,200.00
Cash & Bank Balances	10	233,857.64	69,391.34
		326,728.61	211,045.87
		504,695.25	408,786.58



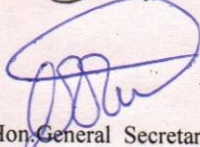
Finance Manager



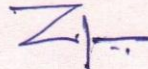
Hon. Treasurer



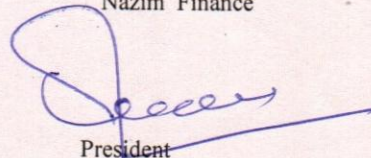
Office Secretary



Hon. General Secretary




Nazim Finance



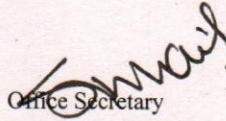
President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
M.Y. CHANDI WALA CLINIC
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

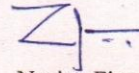
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Patients Care Income		2,876,850.00	2,507,089.00
Hospital Operating Expenses			
Medicine & Consumables		186,151.00	188,007.00
Hospital Expenditures	11	2,404,395.07	2,687,819.19
Central Office Contribution		12,000.00	-
Jamiyat Health Council Contribution		216,000.00	144,000.00
		2,818,546.07	3,019,826.19
Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		58,303.93	(512,737.19)
Other Income			
Income from Financial Activities		10,453.74	4,649.35
		10,453.74	4,649.35
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		68,757.67	(508,087.84)
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit)		68,757.67	(508,087.84)



Finance Manager



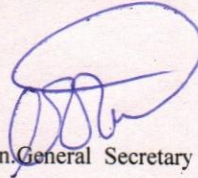
Office Secretary



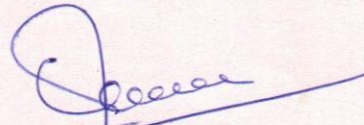
Nazim Finance



Hon. Treasurer



Hon. General Secretary

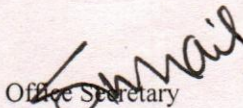


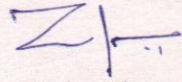
President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
M.Y.CHANDIWALA CLINIC
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

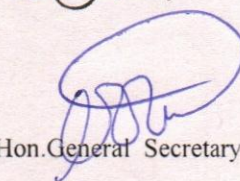
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus/Deficit	68,757.67	(508,087.84)
	68,757.67	(508,087.84)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	19,774.07	21,971.19
	19,774.07	21,971.19
Deficit before changing in Working Capital	88,531.74	(486,116.65)
Decrease In Current Assets		
Stock	10,557.00	60,945.00
Inter Institutional Receivables	45,500.00	(31,924.00)
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	(7,273.44)	(8,345.72)
	48,783.56	20,675.28
Increase in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	-	250,000.00
Expense payable	27,151.00	(5,681.00)
	27,151.00	244,319.00
Cash Flow/ (used in) Operating Activities	164,466.30	(221,122.37)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	-	(21,500.00)
Cash used in Investing Activities	-	(21,500.00)
Net Increase /(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	164,466.30	(242,622.37)
	69,391.34	312,013.71
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	233,857.64	69,391.34

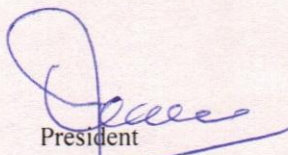

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

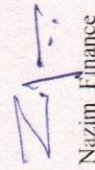

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
M.Y. CHANDI WALA CLINIC
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020


	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	(1,974,535.58)	(1,974,535.58)
Deficit for the year	(508,087.84)	(508,087.84)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>(2,482,623.42)</u>	<u>(2,482,623.42)</u>
Surplus for the year	68,757.67	68,757.67
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>(2,413,865.75)</u>	<u>(2,413,865.75)</u>

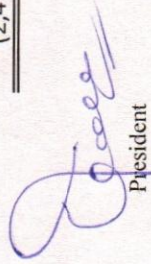

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

M.Y.Chandi wala Clinic
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

It was formed by the resolution of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat in July 2009.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3		
Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)		
Opening Balance	(2,482,623.42)	(1,974,535.58)
For the year	68,757.67	(508,087.84)
	<u>(2,413,865.75)</u>	<u>(2,482,623.42)</u>
4		
Inter Institutional Loans		
Central Office	2,148,775.00	2,148,775.00
	<u>2,148,775.00</u>	<u>2,148,775.00</u>
5		
Inter Institutional Payables		
Jamiyat Sabira Clinic	353,000.00	353,000.00
Jamiyat Health Council	200,000.00	200,000.00
	<u>553,000.00</u>	<u>553,000.00</u>
6		
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Accrued Expenses	216,786.00	189,635.00
	<u>216,786.00</u>	<u>189,635.00</u>

M.Y.CHANDI WALA CLINIC
NOTE NO. 7
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion				Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	
Furniture and Fixtures	108,350.00	-	108,350.00	10%	22,633.78		8,571.62	77,144.59
Generator	160,500.00	-	160,500.00	10%	48,475.51		11,202.45	100,822.05
TOTAL 2020	268,850.00	-	268,850.00		71,109.29	-	19,774.07	177,966.64
TOTAL 2019	247,350.00	21,500.00	268,850.00		49,138.10	-	21,971.19	197,740.71

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
8	Advances, Deposits & Receivables		
	Profit Receivable	399.11	375.67
	Advance Tax	22,121.86	14,871.86
		<u>22,520.97</u>	<u>15,247.53</u>
9	Inter Institutional Receivables		
	Charity	37,700	83,200
		<u>37,700.00</u>	<u>83,200.00</u>
10	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Cash in hand	-	26,630.00
	Islamic Banking Saving Account	233,857.64	42,761.34
		<u>233,857.64</u>	<u>69,391.34</u>
11	Hospital Expenditures		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	2,139,560.00	2,313,048.00
	Cosultations	-	12,420.00
	Conveyance	2,130.00	1,705.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas	92,676.00	91,907.00
	Repair & Maintenance	27,444.00	114,996.00
	Publicity Advertisments	9,881.00	8,620.00
	Medical & Other accessories	22,200.00	16,132.00
	Fuel for Generator	2,230.00	2,100.00
	Printing & Stationery	35,215.00	10,315.00
	Water Tanker	23,800.00	24,594.00
	Staff Entertainment	11,083.00	47,853.00
	Bank Charges	-	1,130.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	18,402.00	21,028.00
	Depreciation	19,774.07	21,971.19
		<u>2,404,395.07</u>	<u>2,687,819.19</u>
11.1	Electricity / Water /Gas		
	Electric Charges	87,826.00	89,547.00
	Sui Gas Charges	4,850.00	2,360.00
		<u>92,676.00</u>	<u>91,907.00</u>



JPSD

Statement of Audited Accounts of



**JEB
SCHOOLS & COLLEGES**

Jamiyat Educational Board

Ismail Allahwala Secondary Campus

Najam Delhi Punjabi Primary Boys Campus

Najam Delhi Punjabi Girls Campus

M. Arif Glassware wala Memorial Boys Campus

M. Ismail Nanitawala Girls Campus

Hajira Bibi Girls Campus

M. Ismail Allahwala Women College

Firoza Khatoon Women College

AUDIT REPORT

2019-2020



Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **JAMIYAT EDUCATIONAL BOARD**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **board** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **board** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **board** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **board** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **board** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **board** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the **board** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **board** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh
Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 11 9 DEC 2020

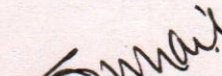
Place: Karachi

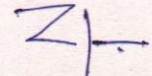
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
JAMIYAT EDUCATIONAL BOARD
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

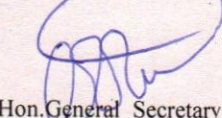
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds	3	1,587,861.00	1,587,861.00
Accumulated Surplus	4	2,036,025.10	2,185,915.34
Inter Institutional Loans	5	-	6,634,000.00
Other Loans		419,500.00	419,500.00
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Inter Institutional Payables	6	22,165,052.76	15,884,363.86
Mukhtus Funds	7	1,753,744.00	1,940,418.03
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	8	325,201.00	115,244.00
Deposits	9	3,219,938.00	44,000.00
		27,463,935.76	17,984,025.89
		<u>31,507,321.86</u>	<u>28,811,302.23</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
Operating Assets	10	1,728,664.50	1,854,333.54
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Stock		337,000.00	-
Inter Institutional Receivables	11	24,650,752.69	24,874,368.59
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	12	17,212.38	48,860.58
Cash & Bank Balances	13	4,773,693.32	2,033,739.52
		29,778,658.39	26,956,968.69
		<u>31,507,322.89</u>	<u>28,811,302.23</u>

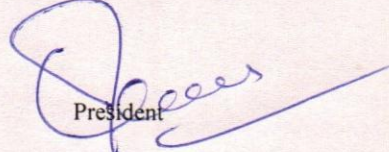

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

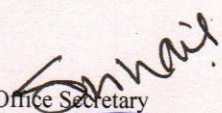

Hon. General Secretary

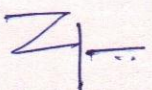

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
JAMIYAT EDUCATIONAL BOARD
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

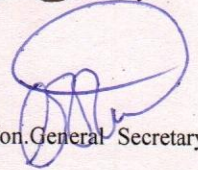
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Rental Income Canteens	14	127,600.00	64,000.00
Other Income		42,590.00	90,414.00
Grant from Central Office against Community Centre Contributions		5,774,690.00	5,021,474.00
Inter Institutional Contributions	15	4,135,978.00	4,199,986.00
		10,080,858.00	9,375,874.00
EXPENDITURES			
Educational Program Related Expenditure	16	5,787,276.00	5,758,128.00
Administrative & Management Expense	17	4,443,472.24	4,224,223.27
		10,230,748.24	9,982,351.27
Net (Deficit) from Operating Activites		(149,890.24)	(606,477.27)
		-	-
Net Deficit		(149,890.24)	(606,477.27)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(149,890.24)	(606,477.27)

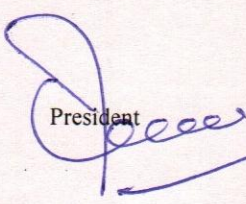

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

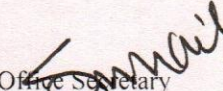

Hon. General Secretary

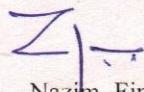

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
JAMIYAT EDUCATIONAL BOARD
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

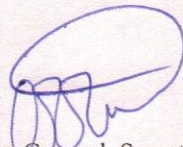
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
(Deficit)	(149,890.24)	(606,477.27)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	315,970.04	359,837.27
Surplus/(Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	166,079.80	(246,640.00)
Increase In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	223,615.90	(561,320.00)
Stock	(337,000.00)	-
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	31,648.20	(27,130.00)
	(81,735.90)	(588,450.00)
Increase in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	6,280,688.90	3,755,134.97
Deposits	3,175,938.00	44,000.00
Expense payable	209,957.00	(4,756.00)
	9,666,583.90	3,794,378.97
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	9,750,927.80	2,959,288.97
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	(190,300.00)	(260,605.00)
Cash used in Investing Activities	(190,300.00)	(260,605.00)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Mukhtus Fund	(186,674.03)	562,472.03
Inter Institutional Loans	(6,634,000.00)	(2,546,600.00)
Cash From use in Financing Activities	(6,820,674.03)	(1,984,127.97)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,739,953.77	714,556.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	2,033,739.52	1,319,182.53
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	4,773,693.29	2,033,739.52

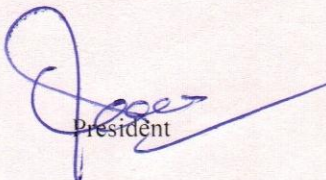

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

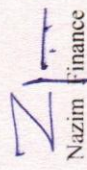

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
JAMIYAT EDUCATIONAL BOARD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	1,587,861.00	2,791,392.61	4,380,253.62
Deficit for the year	-	(606,477.27)	(606,477.27)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>1,587,861.00</u>	<u>2,185,915.34</u>	<u>3,773,776.35</u>
Addition During The Year			
Deficit for the year	-	(149,890.24)	(149,890.24)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>1,587,861.00</u>	<u>2,036,025.10</u>	<u>3,623,886.11</u>

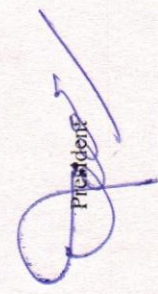

 Finance Manager


 Office Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

JAMIYAT EDUCATIONAL BOARD
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

The Board was formed in 1990 by the Managing Committee to manage and control affairs of Schools.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
 - a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
 - b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**
Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 **Revenue Recognition**
Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Funds		
Educational Board Fund	173,536.00	173,536.00
School Fund	129,825.00	129,825.00
Computer Fund	750,000.00	750,000.00
Furniture Fund	433,500.00	433,500.00
Mukhtus Fund-Kinder Garden	101,000.00	101,000.00
	<u>1,587,861.00</u>	<u>1,587,861.00</u>
4 Accumulated Surplus		
Opening Balance	2,185,915.34	2,792,392.61
For the Year	(149,890.24)	(606,477.27)
	<u>2,036,025.10</u>	<u>2,185,915.34</u>
5 Inter Institutional Loans		
Central Office	-	6,250,000.00
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	-	384,000.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>6,634,000.00</u>
6 Inter Institutional Payables		
Najam Girls School	14,576,246.50	11,704,925.50
Muhammad Ismail N.W.School	7,132,172.26	3,620,889.36
Hajra Bibi Girls Campus	452,524.00	540,973.00
Central Office	4,110.00	17,576.00
	<u>22,165,052.76</u>	<u>15,884,363.86</u>
7 Mukhtus Funds		
Mukhtus for Subsidy Fee	-	186,674.03
Mukhtus for Merit Scholarships	1,287,946.00	1,287,946.00
Mukhtus for Sports	39,248.00	39,248.00
Mukhtus for Annual Report	426,550.00	426,550.00
	<u>1,753,744.00</u>	<u>1,940,418.03</u>
7.1 Mukhtus for Subsidy Fee		
Opening Balance	186,674.03	-
Add: Donations	-	1,000,000.00
Grant from Central Office against Community Centre	5,774,690.00	5,021,474.00
	5,961,364.03	6,021,474.00
Less: Utilized in subsidies	5,961,364.03	5,834,799.97
Closing Balance	<u>-</u>	<u>186,674.03</u>
8 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Expenses Payable	325,201.00	115,244.00
	<u>325,201.00</u>	<u>115,244.00</u>
9 Security Deposits		
Zaid Ahmed	-	36,000.00
Abdul Rehman	8,664.00	-
Schools & Colleges's Deposits	3,211,274.00	-
Kausar BiBi	-	8,000.00
	<u>3,219,938.00</u>	<u>44,000.00</u>

JAMIYAT EDUCATIONAL BOARD
Note No.10
OPERATING ASSETS

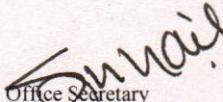
ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2020	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion					FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2020	
Computers & Accessories	1,839,089.00	21,500.00	1,860,589.00	30%	1,359,489.84		150,329.75	1,509,819.59	350,769.41
Furniture & Fixtures	2,656,963.00	-	2,656,963.00	10%	1,476,509.21		118,045.38	1,594,554.59	1,062,408.41
Air Conditioner	198,000.00	-	198,000.00	10%	142,078.95		5,592.10	147,671.06	50,328.94
UPS (Delhi Colony)	99,000.00	-	99,000.00	30%	95,004.99		1,198.50	96,203.50	2,796.50
Office Equipments	68,273.00	-	68,273.00	10%	12,971.87		5,530.11	18,501.98	49,771.02
Science Apparatus(N.G.S.)	91,770.00	-	91,770.00	25%	91,105.88		166.03	91,271.91	498.09
Science Apparatus(M.A.B.S.)	68,422.00	-	68,422.00	25%	67,834.47		146.88	67,981.35	440.65
Instruments & Equipments	150,670.00	104,000.00	254,670.00	10%	80,762.46		17,390.75	98,153.21	156,516.79
Photostate Machine	31,100.00	-	31,100.00	10%	23,194.80		790.52	23,985.32	7,114.68
Water Motors (MIWWC)	-	13,300.00	13,300.00	10%	-		1,330.00	1,330.00	11,970.00
Mobile Phones	-	51,500.00	51,500.00	30%	-		15,450.00	15,450.00	36,050.00
TOTAL 2020	5,203,287.00	190,300.00	5,393,587.00		3,348,952.46	-	315,970.04	3,664,922.50	1,728,664.50
TOTAL 2019	4,942,682.00	260,605.00	5,203,287.00		2,989,115.19	-	359,837.27	3,348,952.46	1,854,333.54

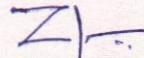
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees	
11	Inter Institutional Receivables		
	Ismail Allahwala Sec. School	5,518,870.29	9,111,651.29
	Isamial Allah Wala Women College	5,537,866.00	2,388,485.00
	Feroza Khatoon Women College	2,574,321.00	108,741.00
	Muhammad Arif G.W. Boys School	11,019,695.40	13,265,491.30
		<u>24,650,752.69</u>	<u>24,874,368.59</u>
12	Advances, Deposits & Receivables		
	Security Deposits	-	48,000.00
	Advance to Staff	10,000.00	-
	Advance Tax	7,212.38	860.58
		<u>17,212.38</u>	<u>48,860.58</u>
13	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Current Account Balance	4,756,283.32	2,033,654.52
	Cash In Hand	17,410.00	85.00
		<u>4,773,693.32</u>	<u>2,033,739.52</u>
14	Rental Income Canteens		
	Rent M.Ismail Allah Wala Women College	113,600.00	48,000.00
	Rent Feroza Khatoon Women College	14,000.00	16,000.00
		<u>127,600.00</u>	<u>64,000.00</u>
15	Share/Contribution From		
	Ismail Allahwala Boys Sec School	827,198.00	699,996.00
	Najam Girls School	827,196.00	1,399,998.00
	Muhammad Arif G.W. Boys School	827,196.00	699,996.00
	M.Ismail Nanitalwala Girl School	827,195.00	699,998.00
	Hajra bibi Girls Campus	827,193.00	699,998.00
		<u>4,135,978.00</u>	<u>4,199,986.00</u>
16	Educational Program Related Expenditure		
	Function	12,586.00	214,525.00
	Marketing/ Annual Reports	-	450,589.00
	Subsidies	5,774,690.00	5,021,474.00
	Sports & Recreation	-	9,540.00
	Work Shop Expenses	-	62,000.00
		<u>5,787,276.00</u>	<u>5,758,128.00</u>
17	Administrative & Management Expenditure		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	17.1 3,695,378.00	3,449,096.00
	Conveyance	33,485.00	65,067.00
	Communication	17.2 51,643.00	41,642.00
	Repair & Maintenance	17.3 60,449.00	53,682.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	17.4 214,085.00	192,421.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	17.5 35,357.00	14,230.00
	Computer Software Expense	-	15,710.00
	Entertainment	28,018.00	21,453.00
	Bank Charges	5,582.20	2,565.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	3,505.00	8,520.00
	Depreciation	315,970.04	359,837.27
		<u>4,443,472.24</u>	<u>4,224,223.27</u>
17.1	Salaries and Related Expenditure		
	Salaries & Allowances	3,632,441.00	3,262,560.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	62,937.00	186,536.00
		<u>3,695,378.00</u>	<u>3,449,096.00</u>

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
17.2 Communication		
Mobile Expenses	2,889.00	4,835.00
Internet Charges	14,590.00	24,360.00
SMS Portal	30,000.00	-
Postage & Stamps	4,164.00	12,447.00
	<u>51,643.00</u>	<u>41,642.00</u>
17.3 Repair & Maintenance		
Electricity Maintenance	8,740.00	2,450.00
Repair of Office Equipments	800.00	21,931.00
Repair of Computer & Accessories	50,259.00	-
Repair of Furniture	650.00	29,301.00
	<u>60,449.00</u>	<u>53,682.00</u>
17.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationery	214,035.00	179,208.00
Photocopy Expenses	50.00	13,213.00
	<u>214,085.00</u>	<u>192,421.00</u>
17.5 Publicity & Advertisement		
Publicity & Advertisement	9,917.00	14,230.00
Website Expenses	25,440.00	-
	<u>35,357.00</u>	<u>14,230.00</u>

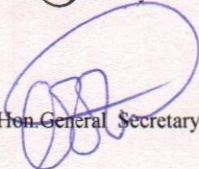
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

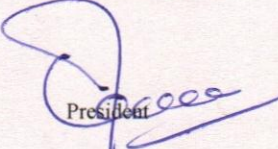

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - ISMAIL ALLAHWALA SECONDARY SCHOOL, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **school** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **school** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **school** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **school** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **school** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **school** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the **school** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **school** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh & Co

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

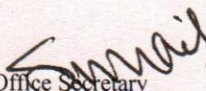
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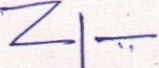
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ISMAIL ALLAHWALA SECONDARY SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

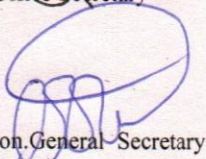
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Boys Fund	3	278,286.45	278,286.45
Accumulated Deficit	4	(4,999,030.96)	(9,399,418.81)
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	5,518,870.29	9,111,651.29
Deposits	6	184,636.00	643,602.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Payables	7	575,675.00	81,503.00
		6,279,181.29	9,836,756.29
		<u>1,558,436.78</u>	<u>715,623.93</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	8	1,139,359.25	306,458.00
Cash & Bank Balances	9	419,077.53	409,165.93
		1,558,436.78	715,623.93
		<u>1,558,436.78</u>	<u>715,623.93</u>

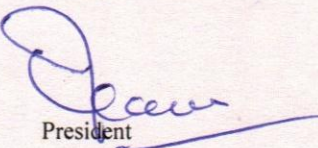

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

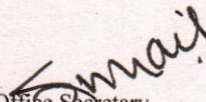

Hon. General Secretary

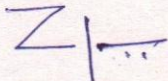

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ISMAIL ALLAHWALA SECONDARY SCHOOL
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

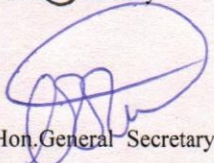
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Fee Income		13,324,451.00	9,049,425.00
Miscellaneous Income		146,739.00	4,630.00
		13,471,190.00	9,054,055.00
EXPENDITURES			
School Operating Expenditures	10	8,183,604.15	7,929,595.84
Contribution to Central Office		60,000.00	-
Share in Management Expenses of J.E.Board		827,198.00	699,996.00
		9,070,802.15	8,629,591.84
Net Surplus		4,400,387.85	424,463.16
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		4,400,387.85	424,463.16

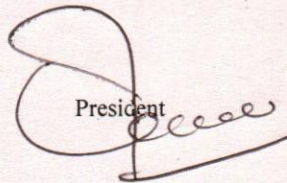

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

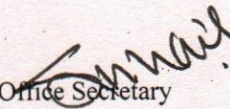

Hon. General Secretary

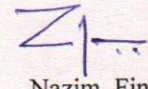

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ISMAIL ALLAHWALA SECONDARY SCHOOL
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

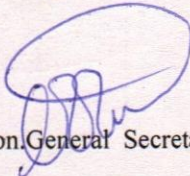
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	4,400,387.85	424,463.16
	4,400,387.85	424,463.16
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	4,400,387.85	424,463.16
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	(832,901.25)	279,186.00
	(832,901.25)	279,186.00
(Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	(3,592,781.00)	(834,838.00)
Deposits	(458,966.00)	42,724.00
Expenses Payable	494,172.00	(134,785.00)
	(3,557,575.00)	(926,899.00)
Cash From (use in) Operating Activities	9,911.60	(223,249.84)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,911.60	(223,249.84)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	409,165.93	632,415.77
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	419,077.53	409,165.93

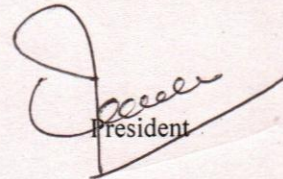

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

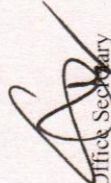

Hon. General Secretary

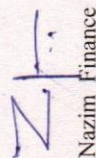

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
ISMAIL ALLAHWALA SECONDARY SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	BOYS FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	278,286.45	(9,823,831.97)	(9,545,595.50)
Surplus for the year	-	424,463.16	424,463.16
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>278,286.45</u>	<u>(9,399,418.81)</u>	<u>(9,121,132.34)</u>
Surplus for the year	-	4,400,387.85	4,400,387.85
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>278,286.45</u>	<u>(4,999,030.96)</u>	<u>(4,720,744.49)</u>

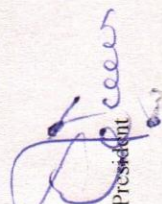

 Finance Manager


 Office Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

ISMAIL ALLAHWALA BOYS SECONDARY SCHOOL

Notes to the Accounts

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

The School is registered with Directorate of Secondary Education Karachi and recognized by the Board of Secondary Education Karachi. It was initially established in 1970, which was taken over by the Government in 1972. Later on denationalized in 1989.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**
Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 **Revenue Recognition**
Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation


Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

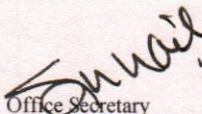
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Boys Fund	278,286.45	278,286.45
	<u>278,286.45</u>	<u>278,286.45</u>
4 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)		
Opening Balance	(9,399,418.81)	(9,823,881.97)
For the year	4,400,387.85	424,463.16
	<u>(4,999,030.96)</u>	<u>(9,399,418.81)</u>
5 Inter Institutional Payables		
Jamiyat Educational Board	5,518,870.29	9,111,651.29
	<u>5,518,870.29</u>	<u>9,111,651.29</u>
6 Deposits		
Staff Deposits	184,636.00	643,602.00
	<u>184,636.00</u>	<u>643,602.00</u>
7 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Accrued Expenses	575,675.00	81,503.00
	<u>575,675.00</u>	<u>81,503.00</u>
8 Advances, Deposits & Receivables		
Advance Income Tax	70,659.25	7,238.00
Fee Receivable	1,068,700.00	299,220.00
	<u>1,139,359.25</u>	<u>306,458.00</u>
9 Cash & Bank Balances		
Current Account Balance	419,077.53	406,584.93
Cash in Hand	-	2,581.00
	<u>419,077.53</u>	<u>409,165.93</u>

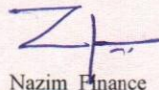
		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
10	School Operating Expenses		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	10.1 7,084,636.00	6,150,066.00
	Conveyance	10,175.00	21,423.00
	Electricity Charges	542,755.75	402,163.00
	Communication	10.2 55,466.00	41,006.00
	Repair & Maintenance	10.3 117,924.00	403,118.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	10.4 94,787.00	195,261.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	-	2,250.00
	Drinking Water	6,260.00	-
	Computer Software Expense	10,506.00	94,774.00
	Security Charges	212,850.00	356,400.00
	Lab Chemical & Consumables	-	6,901.00
	Function	19,742.00	199,310.00
	Training Activities	-	5,900.00
	Newspaper & Periodicals	-	1,663.00
	Entertainment	24,310.00	21,317.00
	Recognition Fee & Registration	250.00	21,000.00
	Bank Charges	1,672.40	3,843.84
	Petrol for Generator	150.00	900.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	2,120.00	2,300.00
		<u>8,183,604.15</u>	<u>7,929,595.84</u>
10.1	Salaries and Related Expenditure		
	Salaries & Allowances	6,953,010.00	5,950,058.00
	Contribution to SESSI	-	61,440.00
	Contribution to E.O.B.I.	57,034.00	65,520.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	74,592.00	73,048.00
		<u>7,084,636.00</u>	<u>6,150,066.00</u>
10.2	Communication		
	Telephone Charges	20,237.00	40,256.00
	Postage	455.00	450.00
	Internet Charges	34,524.00	-
	Mobile Expenses	250.00	300.00
		<u>55,466.00</u>	<u>41,006.00</u>
10.3	Repair & Maintenance		
	Electricity Maintenance	13,045.00	27,580.00
	Repair Of Building	2,660.00	238,883.00
	Repair of Office Equipments	11,890.00	3,000.00
	Repair of Computer & Accessories	27,574.00	89,169.00
	Repair of Furniture	44,250.00	37,000.00
	Cleaning	18,505.00	7,486.00
		<u>117,924.00</u>	<u>403,118.00</u>
10.4	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
	Printing & Stationery	57,973.00	141,943.00
	Photocopy Expenses	36,814.00	53,318.00
		<u>94,787.00</u>	<u>195,261.00</u>

19 DEC 2020

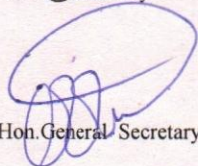
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

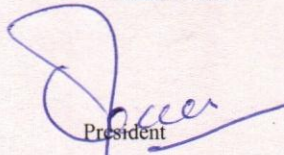

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **NAJAM DELHI PUNJABI GIRLS SCHOOL**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **school** as at June 30, 2019, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **school** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **school** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **school** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **school** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **school** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the **school** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **school** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z.A. Shaikh

Z.A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 11 9 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

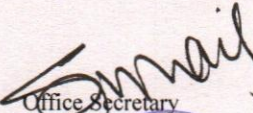
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

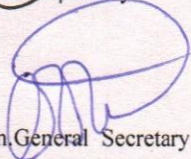
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
NAJAM DEHLI PUNJABI GIRLS SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

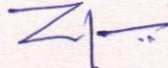
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Girls Fund		116,355.35	116,355.35
Accumulated Surplus	3	16,648,301.54	12,061,975.34
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Deposits	4	149,440.00	892,933.00
Inter Institutional Payables	5	133,300.00	-
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	908,322.00	174,913.00
		1,191,062.00	1,067,846.00
		<u>17,955,718.89</u>	<u>13,246,176.69</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Inter Institutional Receivables	7	14,576,246.50	11,704,925.50
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	8	1,227,994.30	432,668.30
Cash & Bank Balances	9	2,151,478.09	1,108,582.89
		17,955,718.89	13,246,176.69
		<u>17,955,718.89</u>	<u>13,246,176.69</u>

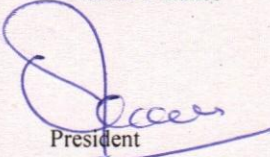

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary


Nazim Finance

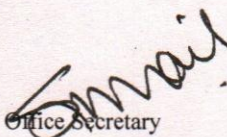

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
NAJAM DEHLI PUNJABI GIRLS SCHOOL
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

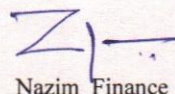
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Fee Income		17,269,678.00	16,326,500.00
Miscellaneous Income		19,470.00	-
		17,289,148.00	16,326,500.00
EXPENDITURES			
School Operating Expenditure	10	11,815,625.80	11,812,876.96
Contribution to Central Office		60,000.00	-
Share in Management Expenses of J.E.Board		827,196.00	1,399,998.00
		12,702,821.80	13,212,874.96
Net Surplus		4,586,326.20	3,113,625.04
Net Comprehensive Surplus		4,586,326.20	3,113,625.04



Finance Manager



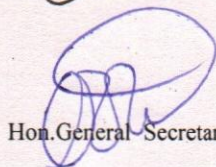
Office Secretary



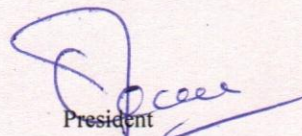
Nazim Finance



Hon. Treasurer



Hon. General Secretary

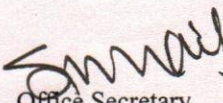


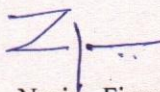
President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
NAJAM GIRLS SCHOOL
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

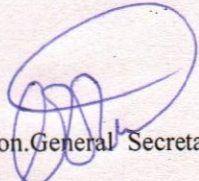
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	4,586,326.20	3,113,625.04
	4,586,326.20	3,113,625.04
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	4,586,326.20	3,113,625.04
Increase In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(2,871,321.00)	(2,654,326.00)
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	(795,326.00)	408,107.20
	(3,666,647.00)	(2,246,218.80)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Advance Fee & Deposits	(743,493.00)	12,351.00
Inter Institutional Payable	133,300.00	-
Expenses Payable	733,409.00	(178,979.00)
	123,216.00	(166,628.00)
Cash From Operating Activities	1,042,895.20	700,778.24
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,042,895.20	700,778.24
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	1,108,582.89	407,804.65
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>2,151,478.09</u>	<u>1,108,582.89</u>

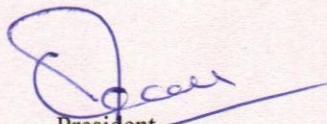

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

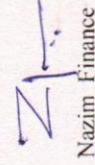

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
NAJAM DEHLI PUNJABI GIRLS SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

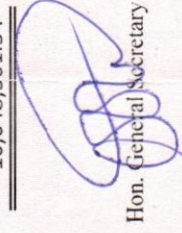
	GIRLS FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLU\$/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	116,355.35	8,948,350.30	9,064,705.65
Surplus for the year	-	3,113,625.04	3,113,625.04
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>116,355.35</u>	<u>12,061,975.34</u>	<u>12,178,330.69</u>
Surplus for the year	-	4,586,326.20	4,586,326.20
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>116,355.35</u>	<u>16,648,301.54</u>	<u>16,764,656.89</u>


Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

NAJAM DEHLI PUNJABI GIRLS SCHOOL

Notes to the Accounts

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

The School is registered with Directorate of Secondary Education Karachi. It was established in 1991, by the resolution of Managing Committee.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**
Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

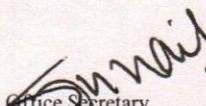
Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

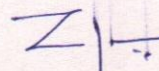
		2020	2019
		Rupees	Rupees
3	Accumulated Surplus		
	Opening Balance	12,061,975.34	8,948,350.30
	For the year	4,586,326.20	3,113,625.04
		16,648,301.54	12,061,975.34
4	Advance Fee&Deposits		
	Security Deposits	149,440.00	892,933.00
		149,440.00	892,933.00
5	Inter Institutional Payables		
	Muhammad Ismail Allah Wala Women College	133,300.00	-
		133,300.00	-
6	Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
	Accrued Expenses	908,322.00	174,913.00
		908,322.00	174,913.00
7	Inter Institutional Receivables		
	Jamiyat Educational Board	14,576,246.50	11,704,925.50
		14,576,246.50	11,704,925.50
8	Advances, Deposits & Receivables		
	Advances	240.00	14,230.00
	Advance Tax	32,754.30	24,738.30
	Fee Receivable	1,195,000.00	393,700.00
		1,227,994.30	432,668.30
9	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Current Account Balance	2,151,478.09	1,098,298.89
	Cash in Hand	-	10,284.00
		2,151,478.09	1,108,582.89
10	School Operating Expenses		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	10,814,261.00	9,826,249.00
	Conveyance	22,373.00	39,772.00
	Electricity Charges	88,561.00	136,997.00
	Communication	124,890.00	153,671.00
	Repair & Maintenance	117,186.00	781,059.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	167,788.00	284,647.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	-	2,291.00
	Drinking Water	40,445.00	58,050.00
	Computer Software & maintenance	35,471.00	-
	Security Charges	316,800.00	356,400.00
	Lab Chemicals & Consumeables	-	6,901.00
	Function	43,146.00	45,384.00
	Water & Sewerage	-	4,145.00
	Sports & Recreation	65.00	-
	Uniform Expenses	-	42,885.00
	Newspaper & Periodicals	-	2,165.00
	Training & Other Activities	3,630.00	2,400.00
	Entertainment	32,499.00	35,051.00
	Recognition & Registration Fee	-	25,000.00
	Bank Charges	4,700.80	4,146.96
	Petrol for Generator	600.00	600.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	3,210.00	5,063.00
		11,815,625.80	11,812,876.96

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
10.1 Salaries and Related Expenditure		
Salaries & Allowances	10,651,323.00	9,680,255.00
Staff Medical Treatment	162,938.00	145,994.00
	<u>10,814,261.00</u>	<u>9,826,249.00</u>
10.2 Communication		
Telephone Charges	24,644.00	42,486.00
Internet Charges	99,966.00	110,685.00
Postage & Stamps	280.00	-
Mobile Expenses	-	500.00
	<u>124,890.00</u>	<u>153,671.00</u>
10.3 Repair & Maintenance		
Electricity Maintenance	19,177.00	88,304.00
Repair of Building	11,280.00	118,760.00
Repair of Office Equipments	10,665.00	47,038.00
Repair of Computer & Accessories	19,715.00	289,390.00
Repair of Furniture	14,020.00	217,118.00
Cleaning	42,329.00	20,449.00
	<u>117,186.00</u>	<u>781,059.00</u>
10.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationery	99,040.00	124,563.00
Photocopy Expenses	68,748.00	160,084.00
	<u>167,788.00</u>	<u>284,647.00</u>

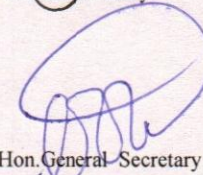
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

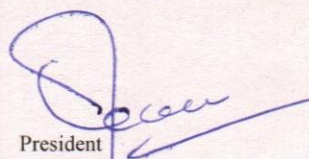

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **MUHAMMAD ARIF GLASSWARE WALA MEMORIAL BOYS SCHOOL**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **school** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **school** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **school** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **school** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **school** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **school** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

21/2

the **school** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **school** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z.A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

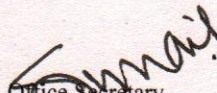
Audit engagement partner

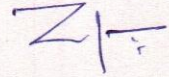
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MUHAMMAD ARIF GLASSWARE WALA BOYS SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

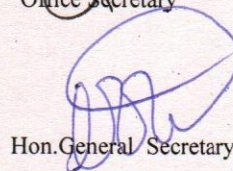
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Accumulated Deficit	3	(10,133,994.24)	(13,356,753.44)
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Inter Institutional Payables	4	11,019,695.30	13,265,491.30
Deposits	5	207,443.00	512,578.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	474,210.00	146,858.00
		11,701,348.30	13,924,927.30
		<u>1,567,354.06</u>	<u>568,173.86</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	7	1,146,546.40	364,345.70
Cash & Bank Balances	8	420,807.66	203,828.16
		1,567,354.06	568,173.86
		<u>1,567,354.06</u>	<u>568,173.86</u>

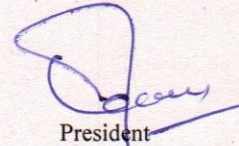

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

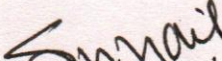

Hon. General Secretary

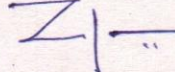

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MUHAMMAD ARIF GLASSWARE WALA BOYS SCHOOL
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

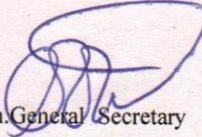
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Fee Income		10,798,711.00	8,627,110.00
Miscellaneous Income		300.00	-
		10,799,011.00	8,627,110.00
EXPENDITURES			
School Operating Expenses	9	6,689,055.80	7,481,899.25
Contribution From Central Office		60,000.00	-
Share in Management Expenses of J.E.Board		827,196.00	699,996.00
		7,576,251.80	8,181,895.25
Net Surplus		3,222,759.20	445,214.75
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		3,222,759.20	445,214.75

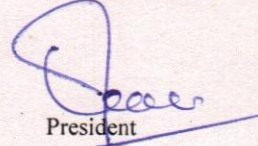

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

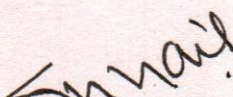

Hon. General Secretary

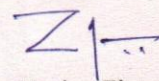

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MUHAMMAD ARIF GLASSWARE WALA BOYS SCHOOL
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

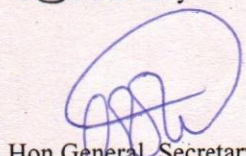
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	3,222,759.20	445,214.75
	3,222,759.20	445,214.75
Surplus used in changing in Working Capital	3,222,759.20	445,214.75
(Increase) In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	(782,200.70)	(43,120.05)
	(782,200.70)	(43,120.05)
(Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	(2,245,796.00)	(400,123.00)
Deposits	(305,135.00)	16,161.00
Expenses Payable	327,352.00	(25,622.00)
	(2,223,579.00)	(409,584.00)
Cash From (Used In) Change In Operating Activities	216,979.50	(7,489.30)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	216,979.50	(7,489.30)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	203,828.16	211,317.46
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	420,807.66	203,828.16

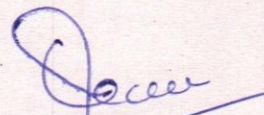

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

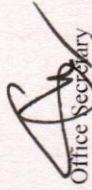

Hon. General Secretary

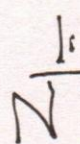

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
MUHAMMAD ARIF GLASSWARE WALA BOYS SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	(13,801,968.19)	(13,801,968.19)
Surpuls for the year	445,214.75	445,214.75
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>(13,356,753.44)</u>	<u>(13,356,753.44)</u>
Surpuls for the year	3,222,759.20	3,222,759.20
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>(10,133,994.24)</u>	<u>(10,133,994.24)</u>

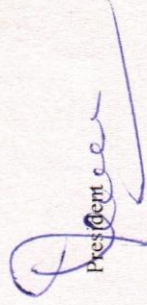

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

MUHAMMAD ARIF GLASSWAR WALA SCHOOL

Notes to the Accounts

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

The School is registered with Directorate of Secondary Education Karachi. It was established in 1997, by the resolution of Managing Committee.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities
Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**
Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 **Revenue Recognition**
Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

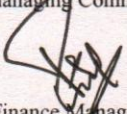
Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3	Accumulated Deficit		
	Opening Balance	(13,356,753.44)	(13,801,968.19)
	For the year	3,222,759.20	445,214.75
		<u>(10,133,994.24)</u>	<u>(13,356,753.44)</u>
4	Inter Institutional Payables		
	Jamiyat Educational Board	11,019,695.30	13,265,491.30
		<u>11,019,695.30</u>	<u>13,265,491.30</u>
5	Deposits		
	Security Deposits	207,443.00	512,578.00
		<u>207,443.00</u>	<u>512,578.00</u>
6	Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
	Accrued Expenses	474,210.00	146,858.00
		<u>474,210.00</u>	<u>146,858.00</u>
7	Advances, Deposits & Receivables		
	Advances	-	10,000.00
	Advance Tax	120,146.40	103,345.70
	Fee Receivable	1,026,400.00	251,000.00
		<u>1,146,546.40</u>	<u>364,345.70</u>
8	Cash & Bank Balances		
	Current Account Balance	420,807.66	193,828.16
	Cash in Hand	-	10,000.00
		<u>420,807.66</u>	<u>203,828.16</u>
9	School Operating Expenses		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	5,689,382.00	5,557,131.00
	Conveyance	17,193.00	48,815.00
	Electricity Charges	125,621.30	359,968.95
	Communication	98,334.00	163,575.00
	Repair & Maintenance	237,699.00	302,611.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	101,499.00	213,831.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	813.00	8,550.00
	Drinking Water	3,000.00	-
	Computer Software Expense	17,511.00	18,000.00
	Security Charges	277,200.00	475,200.00
	Lab Chemicals & Consumeables	-	54,966.00
	Function	31,456.00	41,269.00
	Training & Other Activities	5,850.00	-
	Uniforms	3,000.00	3,000.00
	Sports & Recreation	-	13,600.00
	Entertainment	21,546.00	4,654.00
	Recognition Fee	250.00	72,000.00
	Bank Charges	3,360.50	2,708.30
	Petrol for Generator	51,433.00	140,000.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	3,908.00	2,020.00
		<u>6,689,055.80</u>	<u>7,481,899.25</u>

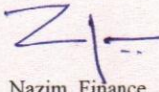
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
9.1 Salaries and Related Expenditure		
Salaries & Allowances	5,513,543.00	5,373,582.00
Staff Medical Treatment	21,399.00	15,849.00
Contribution to EOBI	154,440.00	167,700.00
	5,689,382.00	5,557,131.00
9.2 Communication		
Telephone Charges	32,090.00	34,769.00
Internet Charges	66,044.00	128,806.00
Postage & Stamps	200.00	-
	98,334.00	163,575.00
9.3 Repair & Maintenance		
Electricity Maintenance	10,145.00	13,816.00
Repair Of Building	59,908.00	-
Repair of Office Equipments	141,439.00	36,118.00
Repair of Computer & Accessories	4,288.00	164,258.00
Repair of Furniture	180.00	80,599.00
Cleaning	21,739.00	7,820.00
	237,699.00	302,611.00
9.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationery	55,212.00	134,243.00
Photocopy Expenses	46,287.00	79,588.00
	101,499.00	213,831.00


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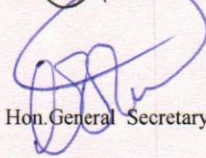
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)


Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI - **ISMAIL NANITAL WALA GIRLS SCHOOL**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **school** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **school** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **school** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **school** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **school** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **school** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the **school** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **school** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

Place: Karachi

Audit engagement partner

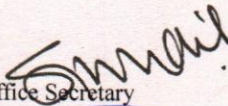
Imran Ahmed Zaki

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MUHAMMAD ISMAIL NANITAL WALA GIRLS SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

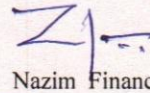
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Accumulated Surplus	3	8,650,827.97	4,832,966.97
Current Liabilities			
Deposits	4	130,750.00	428,168.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	489,858.00	13,952.00
		620,608.00	442,120.00
		9,271,435.97	5,275,086.97
<u>ASSET</u>			
Current Assets			
Inter Institutional Receivables	6	7,132,172.36	3,620,889.36
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	7	1,037,100.00	195,200.00
Cash & Bank Balances	8	1,102,163.61	1,458,997.61
		9,271,435.97	5,275,086.97
		9,271,435.97	5,275,086.97



Finance Manager



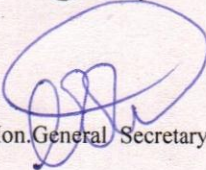
Office Secretary



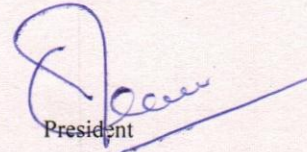
Nazim Finance



Hon. Treasurer



Hon. General Secretary

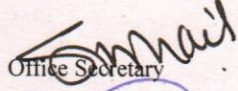


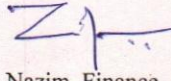
President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MUHAMMAD ISMAIL NANITAL WALA GIRLS SCHOOL
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

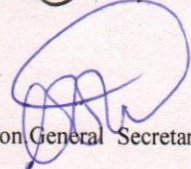
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Fee Income		11,155,231.00	9,381,290.00
Miscellaneous Income		1,500.00	-
		11,156,731.00	9,381,290.00
EXPENDITURES			
School Operating Expenses	9	6,451,675.00	6,093,763.30
Contribution From Central Office		60,000.00	-
Share in Management Expenses of J.E.Board		827,195.00	699,998.03
		7,338,870.00	6,793,761.33
Net Surplus from Operating Activites		3,817,861.00	2,587,528.67
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus/ (Deficit)		<u>3,817,861.00</u>	<u>2,587,528.67</u>

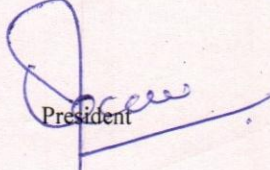

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance

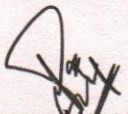

Hon. Treasurer

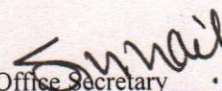

Hon. General Secretary

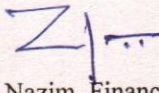

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MUHAMMAD ISMAIL NANITAL WALA GIRLS SCHOOL
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

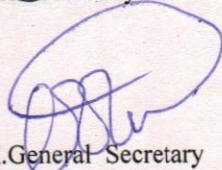
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	3,817,861.00	2,587,528.67
	3,817,861.00	2,587,528.67
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	3,817,861.00	2,587,528.67
Increase In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(3,511,283.00)	(1,380,011.97)
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	(841,900.00)	99,865.00
	(4,353,183.00)	(1,280,146.97)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Deposits	(297,418.00)	1,018.00
Expenses Payable	475,906.00	(123,448.00)
	178,488.00	(122,430.00)
Cash From Used in Operating Activities	(356,834.00)	1,184,951.70
Net Increase(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(356,834.00)	1,184,951.70
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	1,458,997.61	274,045.91
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	1,102,163.61	1,458,997.61


Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

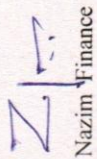

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
MUHAMMAD ISMAIL NANTAL WALA GIRLS SCHOOL
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

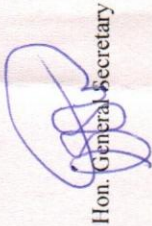
	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	2,245,438.30	2,245,438.30
Surplus for the year	2,587,528.67	2,587,528.67
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>4,832,966.97</u>	<u>4,832,966.97</u>
Surplus for the year	3,817,861.00	3,817,861.00
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>8,650,827.97</u>	<u>8,650,827.97</u>

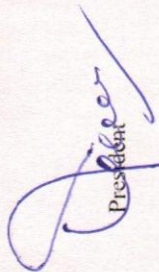

 Finance Manager


 Office Secretary


 Nazim Finance


 Hon. Treasurer


 Hon. General Secretary


 President

MUHAMMAD ISMAIL NANITAL WALA GIRLS SCHOOL

Notes to the Accounts

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

The School is registered with Directorate of Secondary Education Karachi. It was established in 2000, by the resolution of Managing Committee.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:


- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

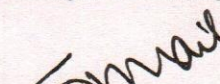
Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

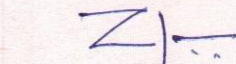
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Accumulated Surplus		
Opening Balance	4,832,966.97	2,245,438.30
For the year	3,817,861.00	2,587,528.67
	<u>8,650,827.97</u>	<u>4,832,966.97</u>
4 Deposits		
Security Deposits	130,750.00	428,168.00
	<u>130,750.00</u>	<u>428,168.00</u>
5 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Accrued Expenses	489,858.00	13,952.00
	<u>489,858.00</u>	<u>13,952.00</u>
6 Inter Institutional Receivables		
Jamiyat Educational Board	7,132,172.36	3,620,889.36
	<u>7,132,172.36</u>	<u>3,620,889.36</u>
7 Advances, Deposits & Receivables		
Advance Income Tax	1,000.00	1,000.00
Deposits	12,000.00	12,000.00
Fee Receivable	1,024,100.00	182,200.00
	<u>1,037,100.00</u>	<u>195,200.00</u>
8 Cash & Bank Balances		
Current Bank Accounts	1,102,163.61	1,448,997.61
Cash in Hand	-	10,000.00
	<u>1,102,163.61</u>	<u>1,458,997.61</u>

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
9	School Operating Expenses		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	5,628,547.00	5,009,317.00
	Conveyance	10,630.00	34,736.00
	Electricity Charges	140,852.00	-
	Communication	43,863.00	7,430.00
	Repair & Maintenance	109,258.00	237,081.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	102,756.00	138,419.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	813.00	-
	Drinking Water	10,000.00	7,600.00
	Petrol for Generator	51,432.00	170.00
	Computer Software Expense	16,011.00	97,385.00
	Security Charges	277,200.00	475,200.00
	Function	32,095.00	28,135.00
	Uniforms	500.00	4,500.00
	Training & Other Activities	6,603.00	-
	Sports & Recreation	-	13,600.00
	Entertainment	19,104.00	1,957.00
	Recognition Fee	250.00	22,000.00
	Annual Subscription	-	13,000.00
	Bank Charges	1,496.00	908.30
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	265.00	2,325.00
		6,451,675.00	6,093,763.30
9.1	Salaries and Related Expenditure		
	Salaries & Allowances	5,596,397.00	5,007,219.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	32,150.00	2,098.00
		5,628,547.00	5,009,317.00
9.2	Communication		
	Telephone Charges	-	1,000.00
	Internet	34,523.00	-
	Postage	340.00	-
	Mobile Expenses	9,000.00	6,430.00
		43,863.00	7,430.00
9.3	Repair & Maintenance		
	Electricity Maintenance	1,120.00	9,011.00
	Repair of Building	58,277.00	50,000.00
	Repair of Office Equipments	17,330.00	110,151.00
	Repair of Furniture	-	65,445.00
	Repair of Computer	11,755.00	-
	Cleaning	20,776.00	2,474.00
		109,258.00	237,081.00
9.4	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
	Printing & Stationery	57,047.00	103,235.00
	Photocopy Expenses	45,709.00	35,184.00
		102,756.00	138,419.00


These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

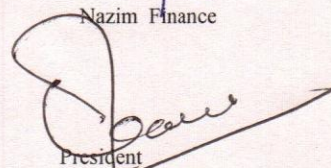

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI –HAJRA BIBI GIRLS CAMPUS, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **campus** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **campus** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the campus ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the campus or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the campus Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the campus internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

ZAS

the campus ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the campus to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date:

19 DEC 2020

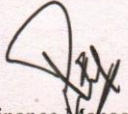
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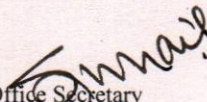
Audit engagement partner

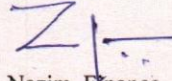
Imran Ahmed Zaki


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
HAJRA BIBI GIRLS CAMPUS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

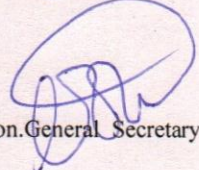
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Accumulated Surplus	3	1,294,361.30	426,777.06
Current Liabilities			
Deposits	4	10,360.00	287,000.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	251,414.00	6,715.00
		261,774.00	293,715.00
		1,556,135.30	720,492.06
<u>ASSET</u>			
Current Assets			
Inter Institutional Receivables	6	452,524.00	540,973.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	7	379,057.36	95,686.00
Cash & Bank Balances	8	724,553.94	83,833.06
		1,556,135.30	720,492.06
		1,556,135.30	720,492.06

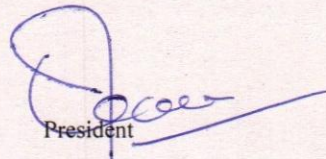

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

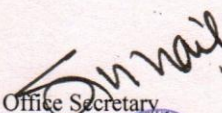

Hon. General Secretary

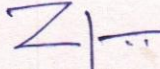

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
HAJRA BIBI GIRLS CAMPUS
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020


	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Fee Income		5,676,121.00	4,729,690.00
Miscellaneous Income		5,676,121.00	4,729,690.00
EXPENDITURES			
School Operating Expenses	9	3,964,053.00	3,849,688.00
Contribution to Central Office		60,000.00	-
Share in Management Expenses of J.E.Board		827,193.00	699,998.00
		4,851,246.00	4,549,686.00
Net Surplus from Operating Activites		824,875.00	180,004.00
Other Income			
Income from Financial Activities		42,709.24	19,578.22
		42,709.24	19,578.22
Net Surplus		867,584.24	199,582.22
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		867,584.24	199,582.22

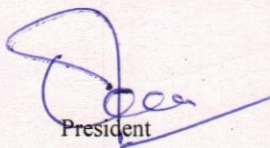

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

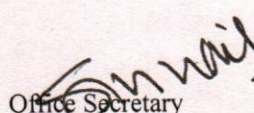

Hon. General Secretary

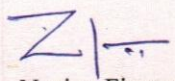

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
HAJRA BIBI GIRLS CAMPUS
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

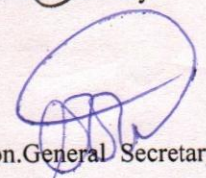
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	867,584.24	199,582.22
	867,584.24	199,582.22
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	867,584.24	199,582.22
Increase In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	88,449.00	(225,849.00)
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	(283,371.36)	138,889.00
	(194,922.36)	(86,960.00)
(Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Deposits	(276,640.00)	51,502.00
Expenses Payable	244,699.00	(90,980.00)
	(31,941.00)	(39,478.00)
Cash From Operating Activities	640,720.88	73,144.22
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	640,720.88	73,144.22
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	83,833.06	10,688.84
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	724,553.94	83,833.06

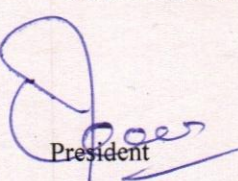

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

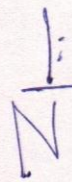

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
HAJRA BIBI GIRLS CAMPUS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

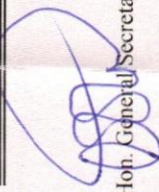
	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	227,194.84	227,194.84
Surplus for the year	199,582.22	199,582.22
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>426,777.06</u>	<u>426,777.06</u>
Surplus for the year	867,584.24	867,584.24
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>1,294,361.30</u>	<u>1,294,361.30</u>

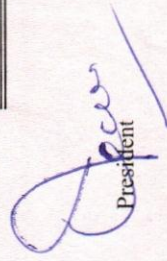

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

HAJRA BIBI GIRLS CAMPUS
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

The School has been started from December 2017.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**
Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

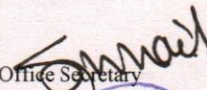
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)		
Opening Balance	426,777.06	227,194.84
For the year	867,584.24	199,582.22
	<u>1,294,361.30</u>	<u>426,777.06</u>
4 Deposits		
Security Deposits	10,360.00	287,000.00
	<u>10,360.00</u>	<u>287,000.00</u>
5 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Accured Expenses	251,414.00	6,715.00
	<u>251,414.00</u>	<u>6,715.00</u>
6 Inter Institutional Receivables		
Jamiyat Educational Board	452,524.00	540,973.00
	<u>452,524.00</u>	<u>540,973.00</u>
7 Advances, Deposits & Receivables		
Advance Income Tax	2,747.00	2,526.00
Profit Receivable	410.36	-
Fee Receivable	375,900.00	93,160.00
	<u>379,057.36</u>	<u>95,686.00</u>
8 Cash & Bank Balances		
Current Bank Accounts	724,553.94	73,833.06
Cash in Hand	-	10,000.00
	<u>724,553.94</u>	<u>83,833.06</u>
9 School Operating Expenses		
Salaries and Related Expenditure	9.1 3,344,120.00	3,340,926.00
Conveyance	18,186.00	21,851.00
Communication	9.2 50,242.00	25,804.00
Repair & Maintenance	9.3 92,948.00	162,240.00
Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	9.4 82,028.00	96,408.00
Publicity & Advertisement	812.00	-
Drinking Water	2,630.00	-
Petrol for Generator	119,932.00	140,000.00
Computer Software Expense	10,505.00	-
Security Charges	198,000.00	-
Function	30,288.00	20,973.00
Uniforms	-	30,800.00
Training & Other Activities	1,108.00	3,270.00
Entertainment	10,099.00	5,156.00
Bank Charges	-	2,260.00
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	3,155.00	-
	<u>3,964,053.00</u>	<u>3,849,688.00</u>

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
9.1 Salaries and Related Expenditure		
Salaries & Allowances	3,344,120.00	3,340,926.00
	<u>3,344,120.00</u>	<u>3,340,926.00</u>
9.2 Communication		
Telephone Charges	15,019.00	25,804.00
Internet	34,523.00	-
Sims/Mobile Cards	700.00	-
	<u>50,242.00</u>	<u>25,804.00</u>
9.3 Repair & Maintenance		
Electricity Maintenance	6,330.00	-
Repair of Building	5,980.00	4,575.00
Repair of Office Equipments	32,073.00	3,675.00
Computers Maintenance & Accessories	28,237.00	146,350.00
Cleaning	20,328.00	7,640.00
	<u>92,948.00</u>	<u>162,240.00</u>
9.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationery	51,617.00	91,029.00
Photocopy Expenses	30,411.00	5,379.00
	<u>82,028.00</u>	<u>96,408.00</u>

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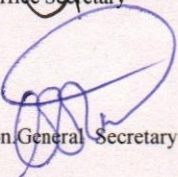
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

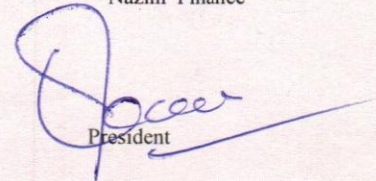

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI –**MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ALLAH WALA WOMEN COLLEGE**, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of college as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the college in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

ZAS

In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **college** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **college** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **college** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **college** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

7/25

the **college** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **college** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

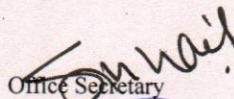
Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

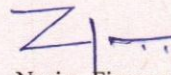
Date: 1st DEC 2020
Place: Karachi
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ALLAH WALA WOMEN COLLEGE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

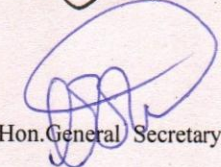
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Accumulated Deficit	3	(3,393,408.85)	(2,557,980.46)
Current Liabilities			
Inter Institutional Payables	4	5,537,866.00	2,388,485.00
Deposits	5	14,666.00	221,832.00
Expenses Payable	6	307,033.00	5,505.00
		5,859,565.00	2,615,822.00
		<u>2,466,156.15</u>	<u>57,841.54</u>
<u>ASSET</u>			
Current Assets			
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	7	284,352.06	1,329.55
Inter Institutional Receivables	8	133,300.00	-
Investment	9	2,000,000.00	-
Cash & Bank Balances	10	48,504.09	56,511.99
		2,466,156.15	57,841.54
		<u>2,466,156.15</u>	<u>57,841.54</u>

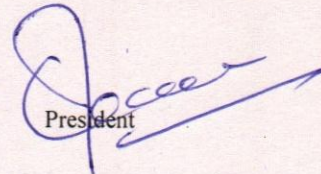

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

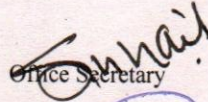

Hon. General Secretary

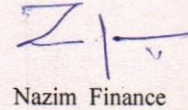

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ALLAH WALA WOMEN COLLEGE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

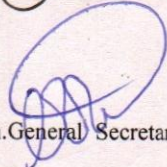
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Fee Income		3,435,991.00	1,191,123.00
		3,435,991.00	1,191,123.00
EXPENDITURES			
Operating Expenses	11	4,368,495.25	3,702,575.06
		4,368,495.25	3,702,575.06
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		(932,504.25)	(2,511,452.06)
Other Income			
Income from Financial Activities		97,075.86	10,861.21
		97,075.86	10,861.21
Net Deficit		(835,428.39)	(2,500,590.85)
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(835,428.39)	(2,500,590.85)

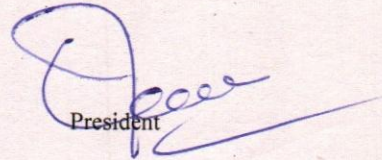

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

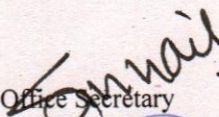

Hon. General Secretary

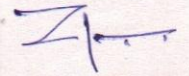

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ALLAH WALA WOMEN COLLEGE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

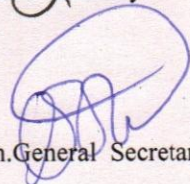
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Deficit	(835,428.39)	(2,500,590.85)
	(835,428.39)	(2,500,590.85)
Deficit before changing in Working Capital	(835,428.39)	(2,500,590.85)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	(283,022.51)	4,960.09
Inter Institutional Receivables	(133,300.00)	-
	(416,322.51)	4,960.09
Increase in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	3,149,381.00	1,807,540.00
Deposits	(207,166.00)	131,331.00
Expenses Payable	301,528.00	5,505.00
	3,243,743.00	1,944,376.00
Cash From Used in Operating Activities	1,991,992.10	(551,254.76)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Investment In MMC	(2,000,000.00)	-
Cash Used in Investing Activities	(2,000,000.00)	-
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(8,007.90)	(551,254.76)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	56,511.99	607,766.75
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	48,504.09	56,511.99

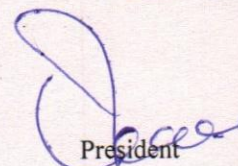

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

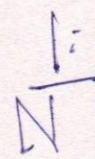

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ALLAH WALA WOMEN COLLEGE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	(57,389.61)	(57,389.61)
Deficit for the year	(2,500,590.85)	(2,500,590.85)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>(2,557,980.46)</u>	<u>(2,557,980.46)</u>
Deficit for the year	(835,428.39)	(835,428.39)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>(3,393,408.85)</u>	<u>(3,393,408.85)</u>

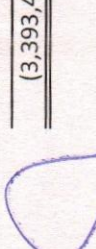

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ALLAH WALA WOMEN COLLEGE

Notes to the Accounts

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

The Women College has been started in December 2017.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:


- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

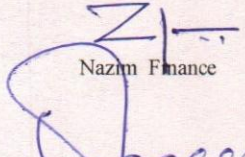
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Accumulated Deficit		
Opening Balance	(2,557,980.46)	(57,389.61)
For the year	(835,428.39)	(2,500,590.85)
	<u>(3,393,408.85)</u>	<u>(2,557,980.46)</u>
4 Inter Institutional Payables		
Jamiyat Educational Board	5,537,866.00	2,388,485.00
	<u>5,537,866.00</u>	<u>2,388,485.00</u>
5 Deposits		
Security Deposits	14,666.00	221,832.00
	<u>14,666.00</u>	<u>221,832.00</u>
6 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Expenses Payable	307,033.00	5,505.00
	<u>307,033.00</u>	<u>5,505.00</u>
7 Advances, Deposits & Receivables		
Fee Receivable	275,200.00	-
Profit Receivable	217.42	-
Advance Income Tax	8,934.64	1,329.55
	<u>284,352.06</u>	<u>1,329.55</u>
8 Inter Institutional Receivables		
Najam Dehli Punjabi Girls School	133,300.00	-
	<u>133,300.00</u>	<u>-</u>
9 Investments		
Term Deposit Receipt		
Addition	3,200,000.00	-
Less Maturity Of Fund	(1,200,000.00)	-
	<u>2,000,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
Investment Note: This Represents Investment In Term Deposit Receipts as 30 June, 2020. Date of maturity in 30 June ,2020		
10 Cash & Bank Balances		
Bank Accounts	48,504.09	51,117.99
Cash in Hand	-	5,394.00
	<u>48,504.09</u>	<u>56,511.99</u>

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
11	Operating Expenses		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	11.1 3,782,426.00	2,577,529.22
	Conveyance	10,159.00	25,368.00
	Communication	11.2 42,713.00	8,170.00
	Repair & Maintenance	11.3 36,719.00	592,335.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	11.4 61,776.00	25,014.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	15,797.00	650.00
	Petrol for Generator	-	15,000.00
	Computer Software Expense	10,504.00	-
	Security Charges	183,150.00	-
	Lab Chemicals & Consumables	78,920.00	157,385.00
	Function	8,265.00	7,728.00
	Newspaper & Periodicals	-	1,555.00
	Uniforms	-	13,000.00
	Training & Other Activities	-	3,000.00
	Entertainment	7,289.00	19,885.00
	Recognition and enrolment	128,390.00	251,950.00
	Bank Charges	367.25	-
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	2,020.00	4,005.84
		<u>4,368,495.25</u>	<u>3,702,575.06</u>
11.1	Salaries and Related Expenditure		
	Salaries & Allowances	3,782,276.00	2,536,549.22
	Staff Medical Treatment	150.00	40,980.00
		<u>3,782,426.00</u>	<u>2,577,529.22</u>
11.2	Communication		
	Telephone Charges	-	7,160.00
	Internet	34,523.00	-
	Mobile Expenses	6,445.00	-
	Postage & Stamps	1,745.00	1,010.00
		<u>42,713.00</u>	<u>8,170.00</u>
11.3	Repair & Maintenance		
	Electricity Maintenance	7,180.00	30,619.00
	Repair of Building	2,500.00	88,361.00
	Repair of Generator	-	26,983.00
	Computer Maintenance	5,025.00	151,578.00
	Repair of Furniture	3,500.00	267,243.00
	Cleaning	18,514.00	27,551.00
		<u>36,719.00</u>	<u>592,335.00</u>
11.4	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
	Printing & Stationery	49,304.00	23,890.00
	Photocopy Expenses	12,472.00	1,124.00
		<u>61,776.00</u>	<u>25,014.00</u>

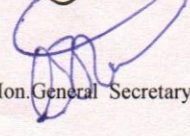
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)


Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI –**FEROZAH KHATOON WOMEN COLLEGE**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of college as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the college in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **college** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the **college** or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **college** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **college** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

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the college ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the college to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

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Date: 19 DEC 2020


Place: Karachi

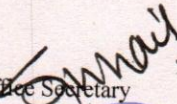
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki

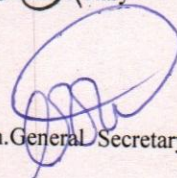
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
FEROZAH KHATOON WOMEN COLLEGE
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Accumulated Deficit	3	(618,749.99)	(311,354.90)
Current Liabilities			
Deposits	4	57,000.00	230,166.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	270,400.00	23,225.00
Inter Institutional Payables	6	2,574,321.00	108,741.00
		2,901,721.00	362,132.00
		<u>2,282,970.81</u>	<u>50,776.90</u>
ASSET			
Current Assets			
Advance, Deposits & Receivables	7	399,941.75	-
Investment	8	1,800,000.00	-
Cash & Bank Balances	9	83,029.06	50,776.90
		2,282,970.81	50,776.90
		<u>2,282,970.81</u>	<u>50,776.90</u>

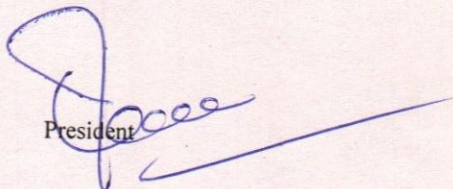

Finance Manager


Hon. Treasurer


Office Secretary


Hon. General Secretary

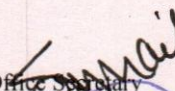

Nazim Finance

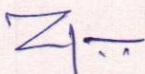

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
FEROZAH KHATOON WOMEN COLLEGE
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

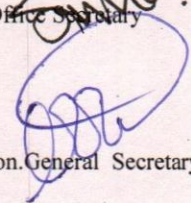
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Fee Income		3,533,851.00	2,944,025.00
		3,533,851.00	2,944,025.00
EXPENDITURES			
Operating Expenses	10	3,949,979.00	3,528,639.00
		3,949,979.00	3,528,639.00
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		(416,128.00)	(584,614.00)
Other Income			
Income from Financial Activities		108,732.91	11,877.28
		108,732.91	11,877.28
Net Deficit		(307,395.09)	(572,736.72)
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(307,395.09)	(572,736.72)

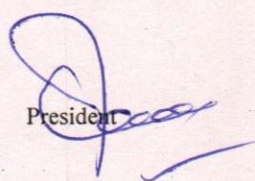

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
FEROZAH KHATOON WOMEN COLLEGE
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Deficit	(307,395.09)	(572,736.72)
	(307,395.09)	(572,736.72)
Deficit changing in Working Capital	(307,395.09)	(572,736.72)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(399,941.75)	522,628.00
	(399,941.75)	522,628.00
Increase in Current Liabilities		
Deposits	(173,166.00)	91,997.00
Inter Institutional Payables	2,465,580.00	108,741.00
Expenses Payable	247,175.00	(183,443.00)
	2,539,589.00	17,295.00
Cash Flow From (Used In) Operating Activities	1,832,252.16	(32,813.72)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Investment In MMC	(1,800,000.00)	-
Cash used in Investing Activities	(1,800,000.00)	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	32,252.16	(32,813.72)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	50,776.90	83,590.82
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>83,029.06</u>	<u>50,776.90</u>

Finance Manager

Office Secretary

Nazim Finance

Hon. Treasurer

Hon. General Secretary

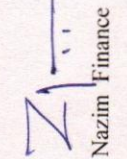
President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
FEROZAH KHATOON WOMEN COLLEGE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	261,381.82	261,381.82
Deficit for the year	(572,736.72)	(572,736.72)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>(311,354.90)</u>	<u>(311,354.90)</u>
Deficit for the year	(307,395.09)	(307,395.09)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>(618,749.99)</u>	<u>(618,749.99)</u>

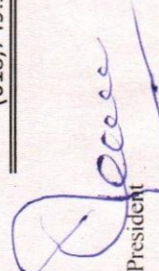

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

FEROZAH KHATOON WOMEN COLLEGE

Notes to the Accounts

For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

The Women College has been started in December 2017.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

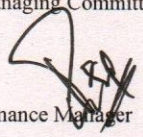
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

- 2.4 **Provisions**
Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.
- 2.5 **Cash and Cash Equivalents**
Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.
- 2.6 **Revenue Recognition**
Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:
- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
 - ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
 - iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
 - iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
 - v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation
- Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

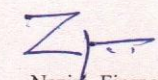
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
3 Accumulated Deficit		
Opening Balance	(311,354.90)	261,381.82
For the year	(307,395.09)	(572,736.72)
	<u>(618,749.99)</u>	<u>(311,354.90)</u>
4 Deposits		
Security Deposits	57,000.00	230,166.00
	<u>57,000.00</u>	<u>230,166.00</u>
5 Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		
Accrued Expenses	270,400.00	23,225.00
	<u>270,400.00</u>	<u>23,225.00</u>
6 Inter Institutional Payables		
Jamiyat Educational Board	2,574,321.00	108,741.00
	<u>2,574,321.00</u>	<u>108,741.00</u>
7 Advance, Deposits & Receivables		
Fees Receivable	390,900.00	-
Profit Receivable	220.27	-
Advance Tax	8,821.48	-
	<u>399,941.75</u>	<u>-</u>
8 Investments		
Term Deposit Receipt		
Addition	3,000,000.00	-
Less Maturity Of Fund	(1,200,000.00)	-
	<u>1,800,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
Investment Note: This Represents Investment In Term Deposit Receipts as 30 June, 2020. Date of maturity in 30th June,2020		
9 Cash & Bank Balances		
Current Bank Accounts	83,029.06	45,271.90
Cash in Hand	-	5,505.00
	<u>83,029.06</u>	<u>50,776.90</u>

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
10	Operating Expenses		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	10.1 3,431,911.00	2,711,836.00
	Conveyance	7,791.00	19,497.00
	Communication	10.2 39,900.00	4,045.00
	Repair & Maintenance	10.3 56,723.00	190,466.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	10.4 74,071.00	40,294.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	15,359.00	6,700.00
	Drinking Water	6,390.00	-
	Petrol for Generator	-	2,875.00
	Computer Software Expense	16,009.00	-
	Security Charges	198,000.00	-
	Lab Chemicals & Consumables	16,550.00	182,455.00
	Function	6,895.00	-
	Uniforms	-	3,400.00
	Training & Other Activities	2,800.00	4,300.00
	Entertainment	11,130.00	16,882.00
	Recognition, Enrollment and Affiliation	65,830.00	337,700.00
	Bank Charges	-	1,469.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	620.00	6,720.00
		<u>3,949,979.00</u>	<u>3,528,639.00</u>
10.1	Salaries and Related Expenditure		
	Salaries & Allowances	<u>3,431,911.00</u>	<u>2,711,836.00</u>
		<u>3,431,911.00</u>	<u>2,711,836.00</u>
10.2	Communication		
	Telephone Charges	-	4,045.00
	Internet	34,523.00	-
	Postage & Stamps	280.00	-
	Mobile Expenses	5,097.00	-
		<u>39,900.00</u>	<u>4,045.00</u>
10.3	Repair & Maintenance		
	Electricity Maintenance	13,495.00	21,685.00
	Repair of Building	4,800.00	37,866.00
	Repair of Office Equipments	4,150.00	-
	Computer Maintenance	15,414.00	120,225.00
	Cleaning	18,864.00	10,690.00
		<u>56,723.00</u>	<u>190,466.00</u>
10.4	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
	Printing & Stationery	50,727.00	19,084.00
	Photocopy Expenses	23,344.00	21,210.00
		<u>74,071.00</u>	<u>40,294.00</u>

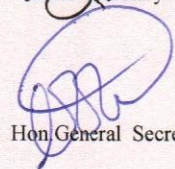
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 19 DEC 2020 in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)


Finance Manager

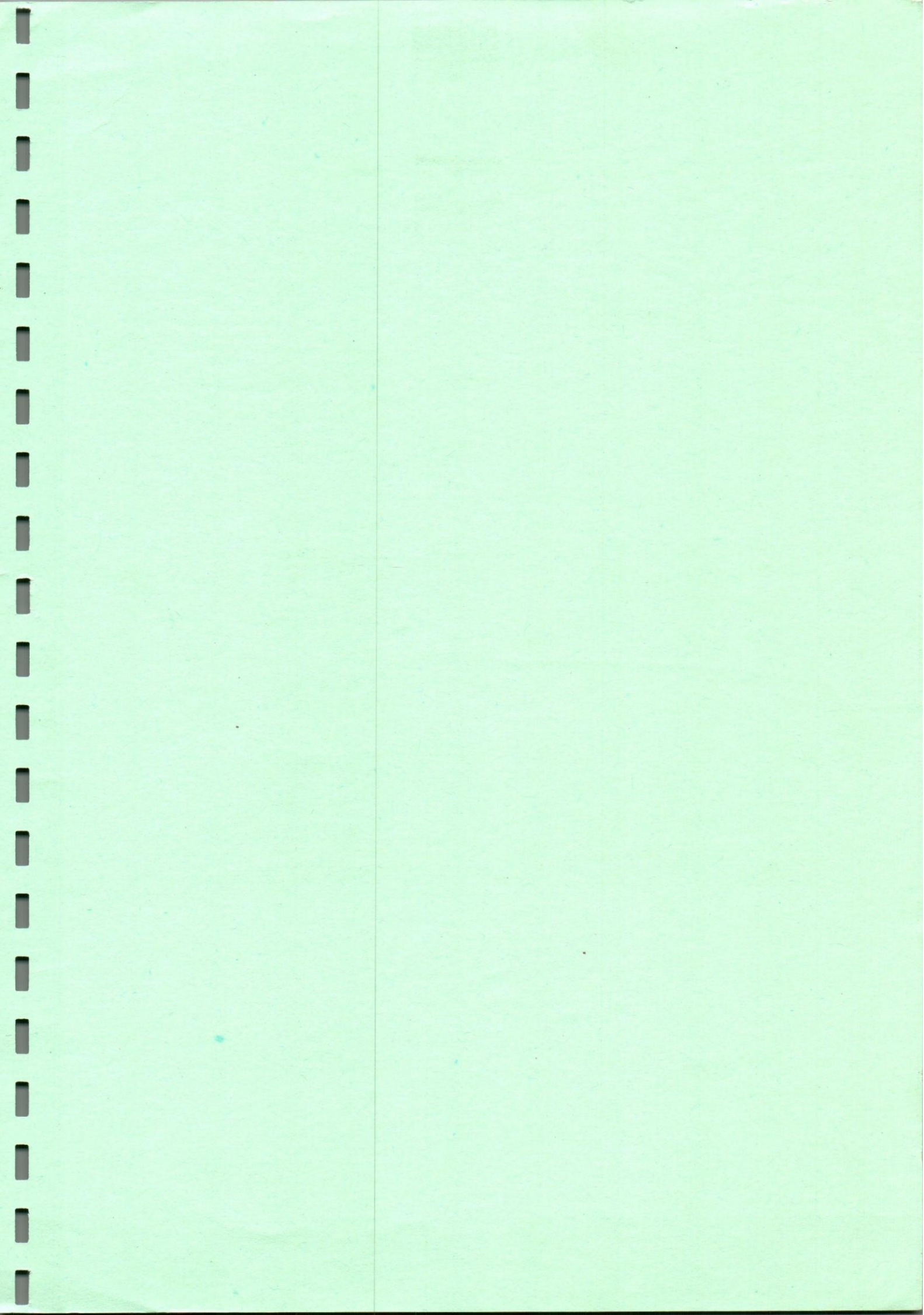

Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

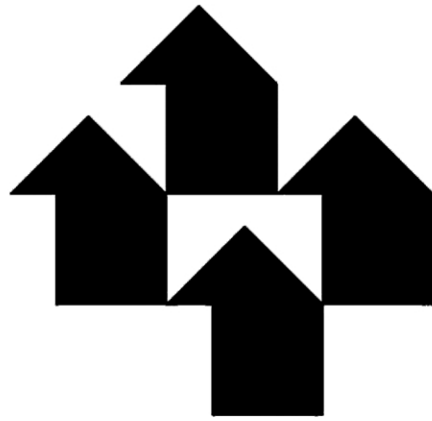

Hon. General Secretary


President





Statement of Audited Accounts of



Jamiyat Housing & Development

Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town Sec 31-A
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town Sec 31-B
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town Sec 31-G

AUDIT REPORT 2019-2020



Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Phones: 35673529- 35210577

Fax :92- 21- 35676591

260 PANORAMA CENTRE
FATIMA JINNAH ROAD,
KARACHI- 74400

AUDITORS' REPORT

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **ABDUL KHALIQ ALLAHWALA TOWN HOUSING PROJECT, a project of JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI** which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and income and expenditure account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **housing project** as at June 30, 2020, and its financial Performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable In Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the **housing project** in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the financial Statements

The Management Committee are responsible for the preparation are fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as a applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Management Committee determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management Committee are responsible for assessing the **housing project** ability to Continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the Going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charge with governance are responsible for overseeing the **housing project** Financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the Audit of the financial Statement

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material If, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **housing project** internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of account policies used and the reasonableness of account estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on

the **housing project** ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the **housing project** to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit finding, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Z. A. Shaikh w.

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO
Chartered Accountants

Date: 19 DEC 2020

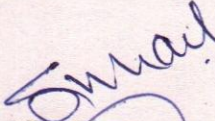
Place: Karachi

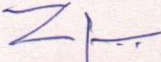
Audit engagement partner
Imran Ahmed Zaki


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ABDUL KHALIQ ALLAH WALA TOWN HOUSING PROJECT
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

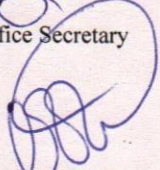
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<u>FUNDS & LIABILITIES</u>			
Funds	3	241,222,491.00	237,491,736.00
Accumulated Deficit	4	(6,958,049.98)	(578,299.97)
<u>Current Liabilities</u>			
Advances & Deposits	5	124,041,080.28	124,048,580.28
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	659,203.00	1,565,313.00
		124,700,283.28	125,613,893.28
		358,964,724.30	362,527,329.31
<u>ASSET</u>			
Land/Plots	7	36,745,977.00	36,745,977.00
Operating Assets	8	922,659.73	889,291.30
Work in Progress	9	195,331,205.87	192,129,405.87
Inter Institutional Loans	10	-	11,280,383.00
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Investment	11	70,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
Inter Institutional Receivables	12	46,005,385.07	46,104,832.07
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	13	509,099.44	477,120.05
Cash & Bank Balances	14	9,450,397.20	9,900,320.02
		55,964,881.71	56,482,272.14
		358,964,724.30	362,527,329.31



Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer

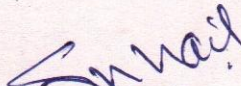

Hon. General Secretary

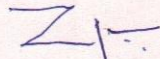

President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ABDUL KHALIQ ALLAH WALA TOWN HOUSING PROJECT
INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

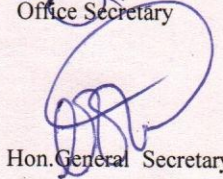
	Notes	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Transfer Fee	15	2,344,900.00 2,344,900.00	2,040,550.00 2,040,550.00
HOUSING & DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES			
Operating Expenses	16	4,585,944.76	3,999,705.90
Contribution to Central Office		600,000.00	180,000.00
		5,185,944.76	4,179,705.90
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		<u>(2,841,044.76)</u>	<u>(2,139,155.90)</u>
Other Income			
Income from Financial Activities		6,851,294.75	3,760,498.83
Net Surplus		<u>4,010,249.99</u>	<u>1,621,342.93</u>
Other Comprehensive Income			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		<u><u>4,010,249.99</u></u>	<u><u>1,621,342.93</u></u>

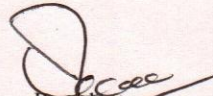

Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary

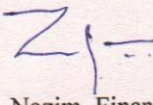

President


JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI
ABDUL KHALIQ ALLAHWALA TOWN HOUSING PROJECT
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020.

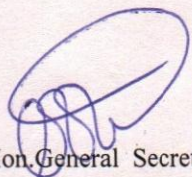
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Surplus	4,010,249.99	1,621,342.93
	4,010,249.99	1,621,342.93
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	105,681.58	103,329.90
MC Approval Vide Resol. No. 14 Dt: 29-06-2020	(10,390,000.00)	-
	(10,284,318.42)	103,329.90
Surplus/(Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	(6,274,068.43)	1,724,672.83
Increase / (Decrease) In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	99,447.00	164,203.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	(31,979.39)	(322,330.25)
	67,467.61	(158,127.25)
Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Advances & Deposits	(7,500.00)	1,662,500.00
Inter Institutional Payables	-	-
Expenses Payable	(906,110.00)	1,249,223.00
	(913,610.00)	2,911,723.00
Cash From (used in) Operating Activities	(7,120,210.82)	4,478,268.58
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Work In Process	(3,201,800.00)	-
Capital Expenditure	(139,050.00)	-
Investments	(5,000,000.00)	(35,000,000.00)
Inter Institutional Loans	11,280,383.00	-
Cash from / (used In) Investing Activities	2,939,533.00	(35,000,000.00)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Funds	3,730,755.00	32,850,658.00
Cash from Financing Activities	3,730,755.00	32,850,658.00
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(449,922.82)	2,328,926.58
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	9,900,320.02	7,571,393.44
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>9,450,397.20</u>	<u>9,900,320.02</u>

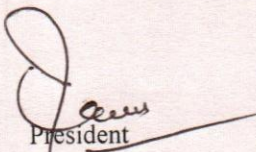

Finance Manager


Office Secretary



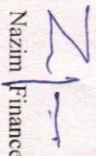

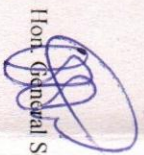
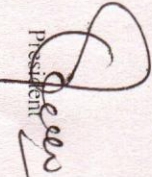

Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President

JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.
ABDUL KHALIQ ALLAH WALA TOWN HOUSING PROJECT
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
AS ON JUNE 30, 2020

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	204,641,078.00	(2,199,642.89)	202,441,435.11
Addition During The Year	32,850,658.00		32,850,658.00
Surplus for the year		1,621,342.93	1,621,342.93
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>237,491,736.00</u>	<u>(578,299.97)</u>	<u>236,913,436.03</u>
Addition During The Year	3,730,755.00		3,730,755.00
Surplus for the year		4,010,249.99	4,010,249.99
Write-off		(10,390,000.00)	(10,390,000.00)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2020	<u>241,222,491.00</u>	<u>(6,958,049.98)</u>	<u>234,264,441.02</u>
Finance Manager 	Office Secretary 	Nazim Finance 	Hon. Treasurer 
		Hon. General Secretary 	President 

Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town Housing Project
Notes to the Accounts
For The Year Ended June 30, 2020.

1. Legal Status and Operations:

The project was established by the resolution of the Managing Committee in 1986, to carry out, establishment and development of town.

2. Significant Accounting Policies:

2.1 Accounting Convention:

These accounts have been prepared on historical cost convention and going on concern basis.

2.2 Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SME) issued by IASB.

2.3 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade-date accounting or settlement date accounting.

Classification

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli held in short term investments are classified at fair value through profit or loss because they are frequently traded.

Reclassification

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in profit or loss.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade date – the date on which the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit and loss account. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the profit and loss account when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade debt.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following four categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the balance sheet at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the profit and loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

- the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired; or
- the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
- b) the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli also recognizes an associated liability which cannot be offset with the related asset. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli could be required to repay.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the consideration received for the part no longer recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency or a group of financial liabilities is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's key management personnel. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts and commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Contingent consideration recognized in a business combination

These are subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognized in profit or loss.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit and loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Jamiyat has legal or contractual obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

2.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

2.6 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer/party
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- v) Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

3	Funds	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
	Hasool-e-Arazi-o-Abadkari		
	Tamirat Fund Sec 31A & B	96,413,543.00	96,362,543.00
	Tamirat Fund Sec 31G	34,340,500.00	34,000,000.00
	Development Fund	110,325,913.00	106,986,658.00
	A.K.A.W.T. Masjid Fund	32,535.00	32,535.00
	Masjid Fund General	110,000.00	110,000.00
		<u>241,222,491.00</u>	<u>237,491,736.00</u>
3.1	Tamirat Fund Sec 31A & B		
	Opening Balance	96,362,543.00	96,362,543.00
	Addition During the year	51,000.00	-
		<u>96,413,543.00</u>	<u>96,362,543.00</u>
	Less: Payments	-	-
	Tamirat Fund Sec 31A & B	<u>96,413,543.00</u>	<u>96,362,543.00</u>
3.2	Tamirat Fund Sec 31G		
	Opening Balance	34,000,000.00	34,000,000.00
	Addition During the year	340,500.00	-
		<u>34,340,500.00</u>	<u>34,000,000.00</u>
	Less: Payments	-	-
	Tamirat Fund Sec 31G	<u>34,340,500.00</u>	<u>34,000,000.00</u>
3.3	Development Fund		
	Opening Balance	106,986,658.00	74,136,000.00
	Addition During the year	3,669,951.00	57,055,649.00
		<u>110,656,609.00</u>	<u>131,191,649.00</u>
	Less: Development Expenditures	(330,696.00)	(24,204,991.00)
	Development Fund	<u>110,325,913.00</u>	<u>106,986,658.00</u>

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
4	Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)	
	(578,299.97)	(2,199,642.89)
	4,010,249.99	1,621,342.93
	<u>3,431,950.02</u>	<u>(578,299.97)</u>
	(10,390,000.00)	-
	<u>(6,958,049.98)</u>	<u>(578,299.97)</u>
5	Advances & Deposits	
	90,380.28	87,880.28
	2,500.00	2,500.00
	130,000.00	140,000.00
	123,818,200.00	123,818,200.00
	<u>124,041,080.28</u>	<u>124,048,580.28</u>
5.1	Collection for Utilities Sec 31A & B	
	6,266,811.00	6,264,311.00
	2,500.00	2,500.00
	6,269,311.00	6,266,811.00
	6,178,930.72	6,178,930.72
	<u>90,380.28</u>	<u>87,880.28</u>
6	Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	
	130,313.00	30,000.00
	490,730.00	376,904.00
	38,160.00	1,158,409.00
	<u>659,203.00</u>	<u>1,565,313.00</u>
7	Land/Plots	
	18,820,002.00	18,820,002.00
	17,893,440.00	17,893,440.00
	32,535.00	32,535.00
	<u>36,745,977.00</u>	<u>36,745,977.00</u>

ABDUL KHALIQ ALLAHWALA TOWN
 Note No. 8
 OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST				DEPRECIATION					
	As on 01/07/2019	Addition/ Deletion	As on 30/06/2020	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2019	Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2020	W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2020	
Sump Pump	1,250,100.00	-	1,250,100.00	10%	423,727.47		82,637.25	506,364.72	743,735.28	
Spray Machine	80,000.00	139,050.00	219,050.00	10%	69,792.08		14,925.79	84,717.87	134,332.13	
Computer	148,997.00	-	148,997.00	30%	134,759.76		4,271.17	139,030.93	9,966.07	
Furniture & Fixture	42,660.00	-	42,660.00	10%	25,453.10		1,720.69	27,173.79	15,486.21	
Diesel Engine Pump	30,982.00	-	30,982.00	10%	21,259.52		972.25	22,231.77	8,750.23	
Motor Water Pump	23,979.00	-	23,979.00	10%	16,454.14		752.49	17,206.62	6,772.38	
Photostat Machine	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	10%	40,980.63		401.94	41,382.57	3,617.43	
TOTAL 2020	1,621,718.00	139,050.00	1,760,768.00		732,426.69	-	105,681.58	838,108.27	922,659.73	
TOTAL 2019	1,621,718.00	-	1,621,718.00		629,096.79	-	103,329.90	732,426.69	889,291.31	

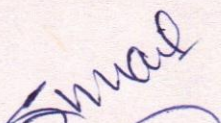
	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
9	Work in Progress	
	Cost of Land & Construction Sec 31A& B	90,128,104.32
	Cost of Construction Sec 31G	98,913,899.55
	Cost of Construction (St#4)	3,087,402.00
	195,331,205.87	192,129,405.87
9.1	Cost of Construction Sec 31G	
	Opening Balance	98,913,899.55
	Add: Addition	3,201,800.00
	102,115,699.55	98,913,899.55
10	Loans	
	Qabrustan Sub-Committee	506,383.00
	Jamiyat Educational Board	384,000.00
	Service Van Sub-Committee	6,580,000.00
	Community Welfare Project	3,810,000.00
	-	11,280,383.00
11	Investment	
	Term Deposit Receipt	
	Opening Balance	65,000,000.00
	Addition	123,000,000.00
		188,000,000.00
	Less Maturity Of Fund	(118,000,000.00)
	70,000,000.00	65,000,000.00
	Investment Note: This Represents Investment In Term Deposit Receipts as 30 June, 2020. Date of maturity in July 25,2020	
12	Inter Institutional Receivables	
	Central Office	46,005,385.07
	Masajid Sub-Committee	-
	46,005,385.07	46,010,370.07
13	Advances, Deposits & Receivables	
	Advances	5,234.00
	Profit from Bank	28,733.04
	Advance Tax	475,132.40
	509,099.44	477,120.05
14	Cash & Bank Balances	
	Meezan Bank	9,450,397.20
	Cash in hand	-
	9,450,397.20	9,876,300.02
15	Transfer Fee & Related	
	Transfer Fee	2,308,600.00
	Sale of Application Forms	16,300.00
	Duplicate Paper Fee	20,000.00
	2,344,900.00	2,015,550.00

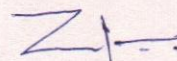
		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
16	Housing & Development Expenses		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	16.1 1,829,690.00	1,978,969.00
	Conveyance	32,910.00	10,230.00
	Electric Charges	-	2,925.00
	Repair & Maintenance	16.2 1,071,484.00	773,683.00
	Printing & Stationery	18,088.00	11,080.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	124,127.00	2,962.00
	Professional Charges	70,400.00	-
	Legal Fee	-	284,400.00
	Audit Fee	30,000.00	31,712.00
	Community Security Expenses	1,071,033.00	696,300.00
	Development Expenses	214,670.00	24,000.00
	Check Post Expenses	-	55,325.00
	Bank Charges	791.18	2,260.00
	Function	-	11,530.00
	Misc. & General Expenses	17,070.00	11,000.00
	Depreciation	105,681.58	103,329.90
		<u>4,585,944.76</u>	<u>3,999,705.90</u>
16.1	Salaries and Related Expenditure		
	Salaries & Allowances	1,781,198.00	1,965,138.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	48,492.00	13,831.00
		<u>1,829,690.00</u>	<u>1,978,969.00</u>
16.2	Repair & Maintenance		
	Main Hole Expenses/ Sewerage Line/Sump/ Winching	1,020,313.00	489,762.00
	Repair of Instruments & Equipments	8,000.00	81,000.00
	Computer Maintenance & Accessories	8,800.00	9,120.00
	Cleaning	-	8,600.00
	Spray Expenses	6,147.00	145,934.00
	Fuel For Generator	28,224.00	39,267.00
		<u>1,071,484.00</u>	<u>773,683.00</u>


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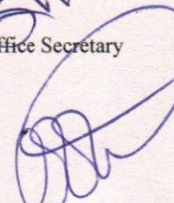
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)


Finance Manager


Office Secretary


Nazim Finance


Hon. Treasurer


Hon. General Secretary


President