

# ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19



## جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی



پیش کردہ: شیخ خرم شہزاد (آنریری جنرل سکرٹری)

اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِيْنَ



# اب بینکاری کیجئے بہترین بینک کے ساتھ

## پاکستان کا سب سے معتبر بینکنگ ایوارڈ

پاکستان کے بہترین بینک کا اعزاز ملنے پر ہم اللہ ﷻ کے بے حد مشکور ہیں اور اپنے معزز صارفین، ریگولیٹرز، شیئرز، ہولڈرز اور اپنی پوری ٹیم کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں۔ انشاء اللہ، کامیابی کا یہ سفر اسی رفتار سے جاری رکھتے ہوئے ہم اپنی خدمات کے معیار کو نئی بلندیوں تک لے کر جائیں گے۔

میزان بینک کا قیام اسلامی بینکاری کو بینکاری کا پہلا انتخاب بنانے کے عزم کے ساتھ عمل میں آیا تھا، اور آج ہم اپنے اس عزم کا اعادہ کرتے ہوئے عہد کرتے ہیں کہ میزان بینک کو بینکاری کا اوّلین انتخاب بنائیں گے۔ انشاء اللہ



**میزان بینک**  
پریمیئر اسلامی بینک



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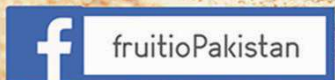
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اپنی زکوٰۃ کی ادائیگی کے وقت اپنے عزیز واقارب کا خیال رکھیں۔  
فرض کی ادائیگی صدہ رحمی کے اجر کے ساتھ

کسی ایک خاندان کو کھانا کھلائیے

ایک خاندان کا ماہانہ راشن -/4000 روپے

-/48,000 روپے سالانہ



راشن کی فراہمی کے بعد ادارہ جمعیت کی جانب سے آپ اس کی تفصیلی رپورٹ حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی

9 فاران سوسائٹی، حیدر علی روڈ، کراچی۔ Ph: 021-34135826-29, 0333-2898500

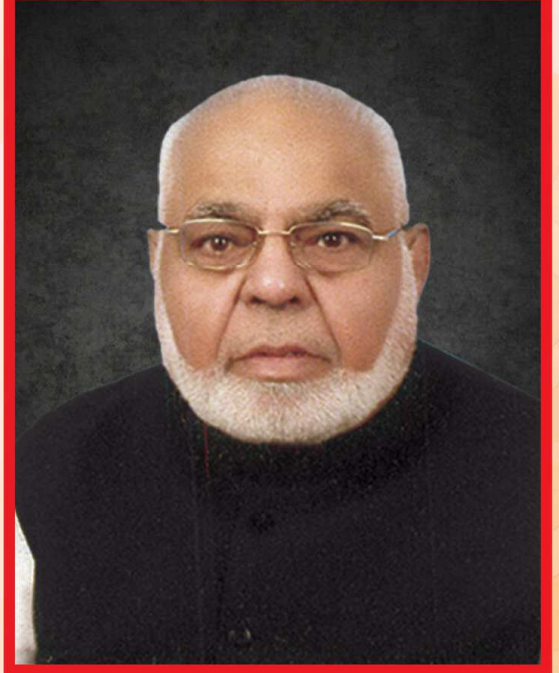


JPSD

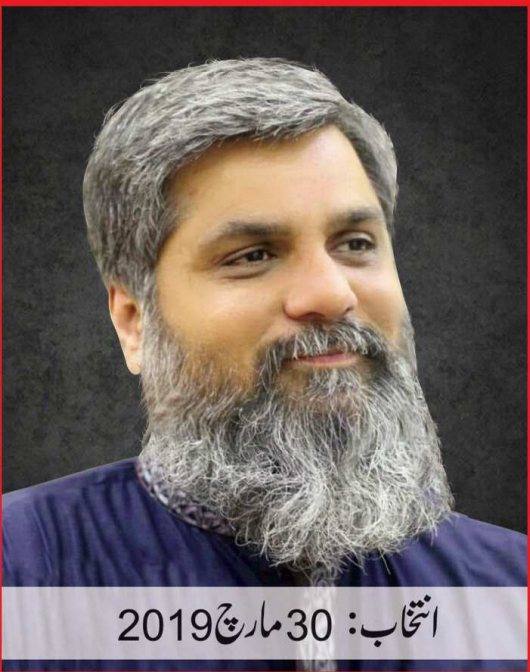




شیخ محمد سلیم فاروقی  
(سینئر نائب صدر)

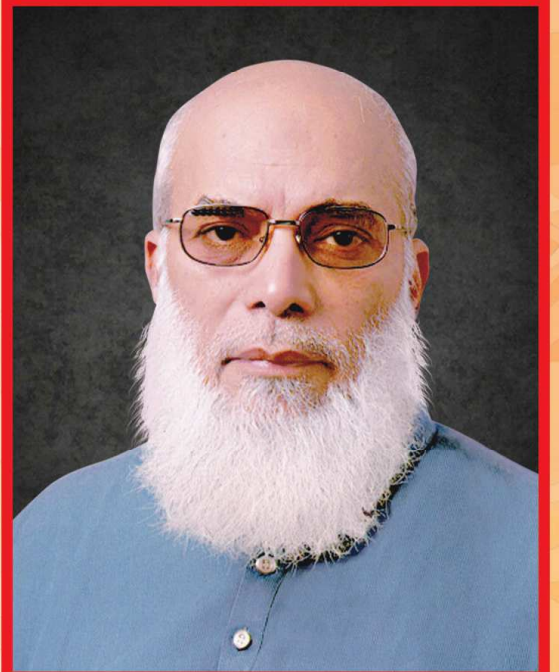


شیخ محمد سعید پریس والے  
(صدر جمعیت)



انتخاب: 30 مارچ 2019

شیخ خرم شہزاد  
(آزیری جنرل سکرٹری)



شیخ محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے  
(نائب صدر)





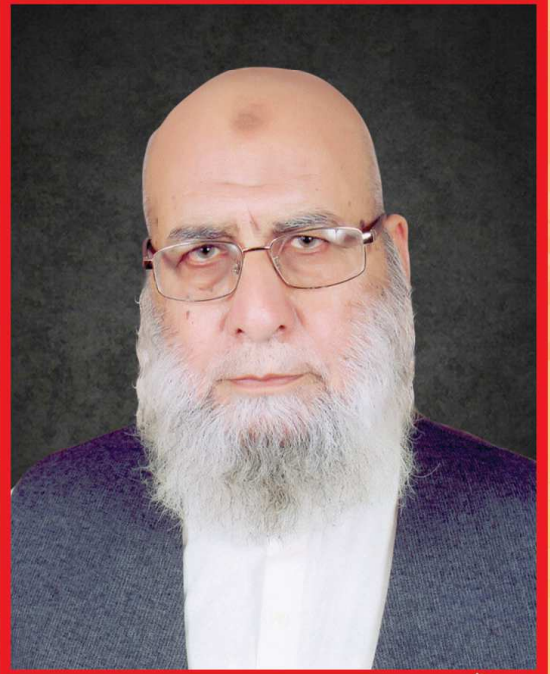
شیخ مستفیض الدین نواب  
(جوائنٹ سکرٹری)



شیخ اقبال یوسف پیتل والے  
(سینئر جوائنٹ سکرٹری)



شیخ عمران احمد عنزیزی  
(نائب خازن)



شیخ ابرار احمد کلکتہ والے  
(خازن)





شیخ خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے  
(ناظم شعبہ اشتہارات فائننس، ماہنامہ سوداگر)



شیخ طارق الیاس ڈالرانک والے  
(ناظم PCP سب کمیٹی)

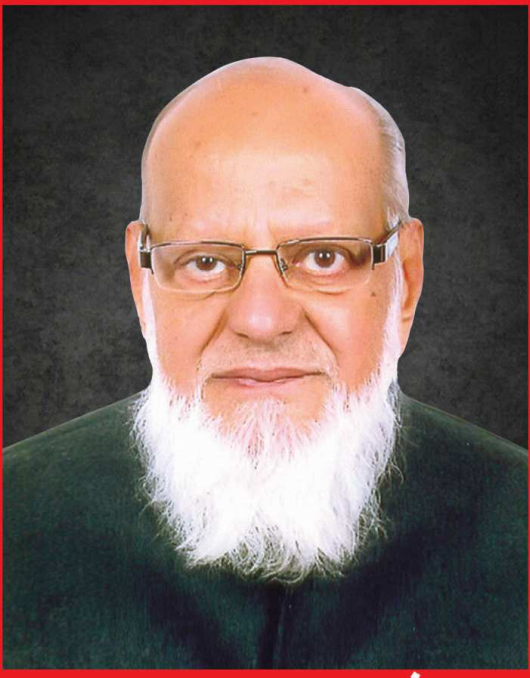


شیخ ذیشان منظور لائین والے  
(ناظم فراہمی اسپلاٹمنٹ سب کمیٹی)



شیخ عامر یوسف مینجر کلکتہ والے  
(چیئرمین لاء اینڈ آرڈر سب کمیٹی)





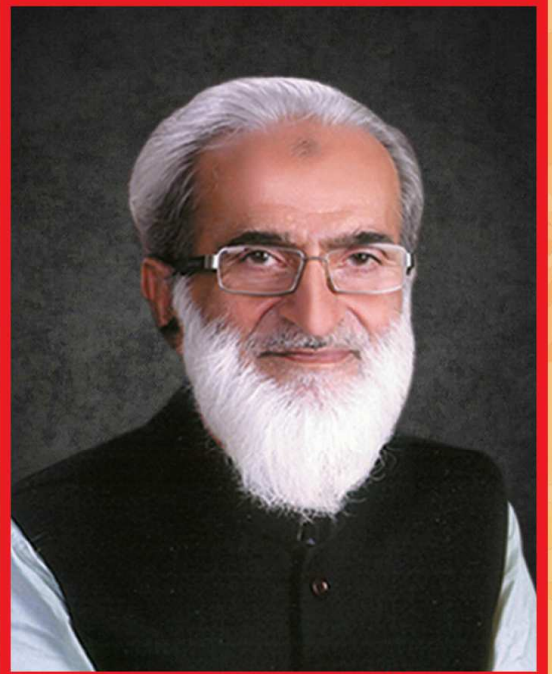
شیخ اقبال احمد نمونہ والے  
(ڈائریکٹر بنی ایچ وائی مینجمنٹ بورڈ)



شیخ احمد فیصل نمبر دار سرگئی  
(نائب ناظم فراہمی اسپلاٹمنٹ سب کمیٹی)

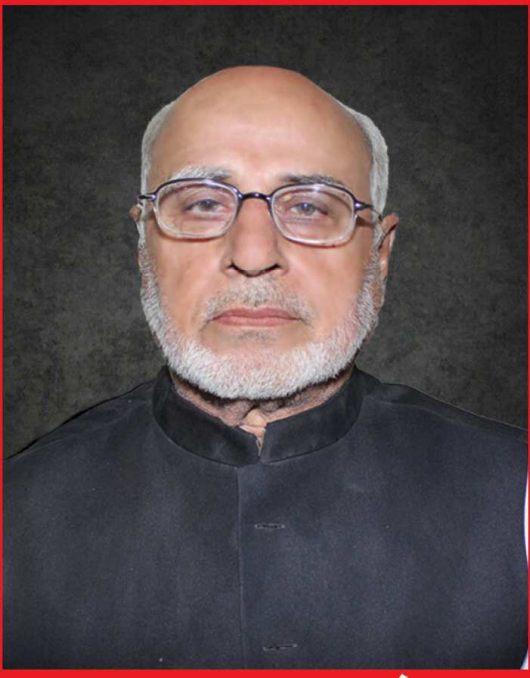


شیخ محمد یوسف کتاب فروش  
(نائب ناظم مساجد و مدارس سب کمیٹی)

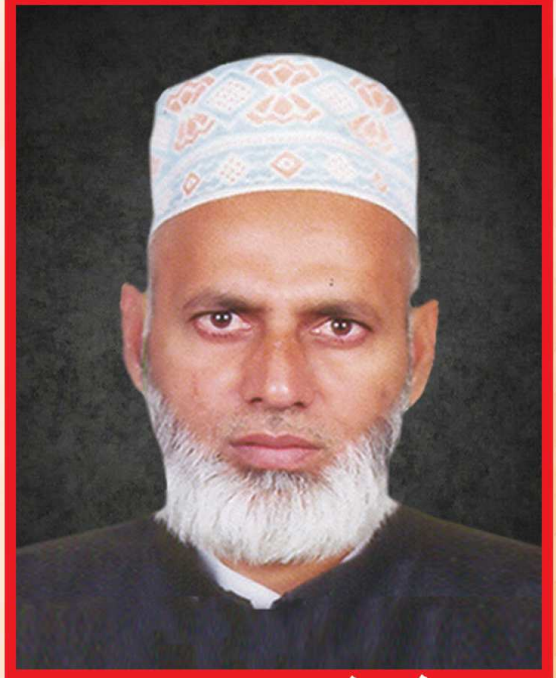


شیخ نواب مہراہی  
(چیئر مین جمعیت ایجوکیشنل بورڈ)





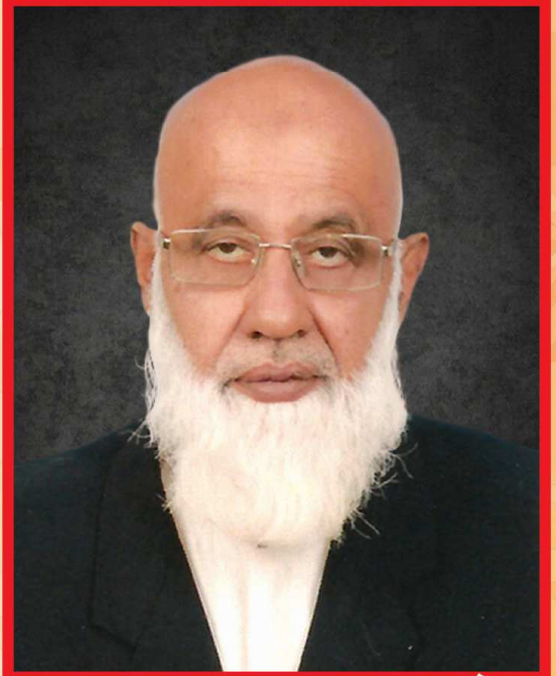
شیخ ظفر ذکی دوائی والے  
(سکرٹری، جمعیت ہیلتھ کونسل / ناظم مالیات / قرض معیاری سب کمیٹی)



شیخ محمد شمیم بנדل والے  
(نائب ناظم قبرستان سب کمیٹی)



شیخ حافظ فضل ربی  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)



شیخ محمد الیاس نینی تال والے  
(چیئر مین، جمعیت ہیلتھ کونسل / ناظم سوداگر سب کمیٹی)





شیخ شاقب اقبال بھٹی والے  
(ناظم کیرئیر کاؤنسلنگ سب کمیٹی)



شیخ شکیل احمد وانا  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)

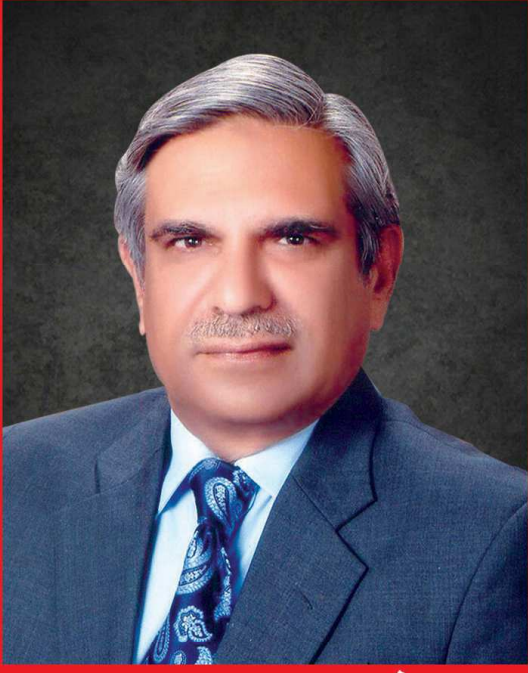


شیخ طارق جمیل بھولا والے  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)

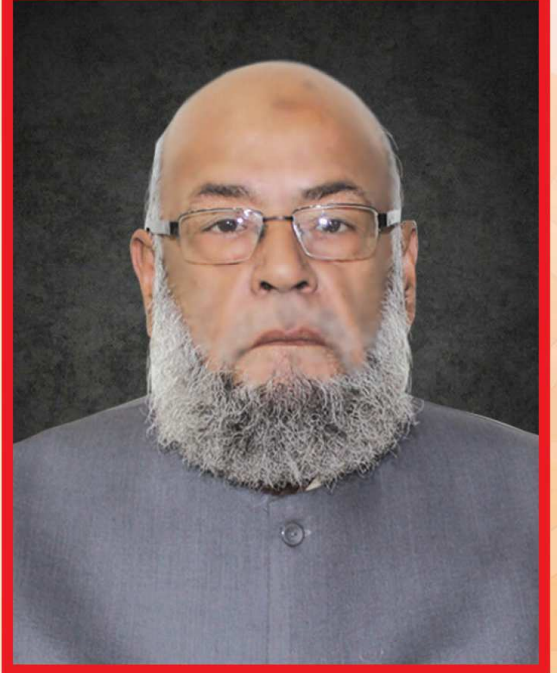


شیخ سلیم احمد بٹلہ  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)





شیخ محمد عرفان اصلی پوری  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)



ایس ایم اسحاق چاندنی  
(ایڈمنسٹریٹو ایگزیکٹو ممبر اور ایڈمنسٹریٹو ہسپتال)

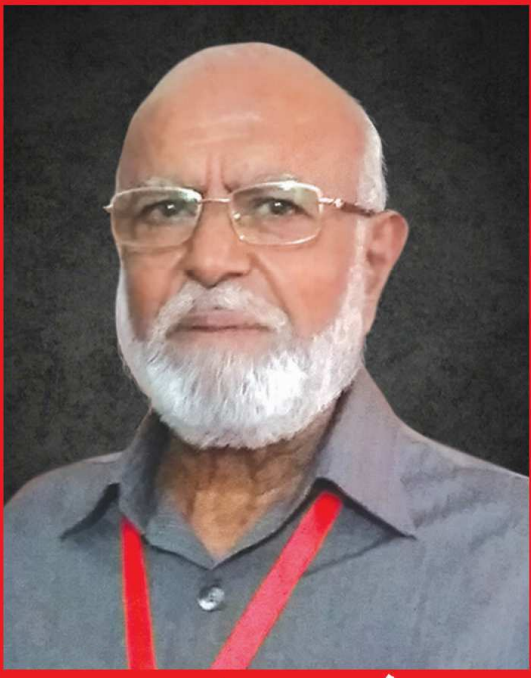


شیخ احمد رازی کیمیکل والے  
(ڈائریکٹر BHY مینجمنٹ بورڈ / چیئر مین مل الی کوشی والا کمیونٹی سینٹر)



شیخ مجیب الرحمن شمسی  
(ناظم سروس اینڈ اینڈ کیونٹی ویلفیئر پروجیکٹ / شانہائے جمعیت سب کیٹی)

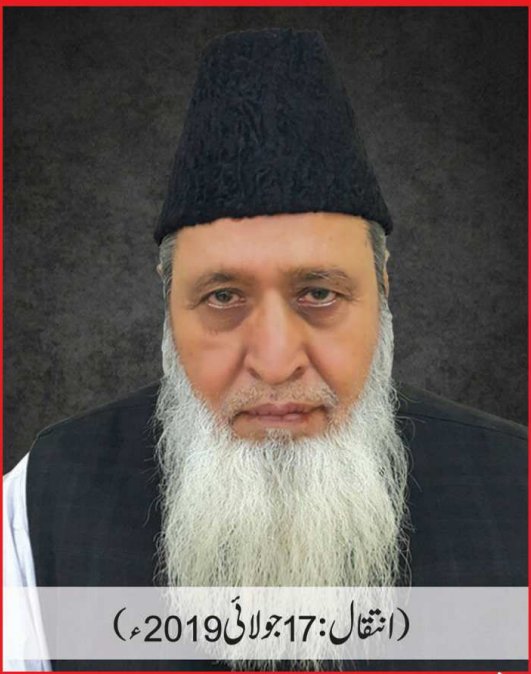




شیخ پیر و فیسر محمد نقی چاندنی  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)

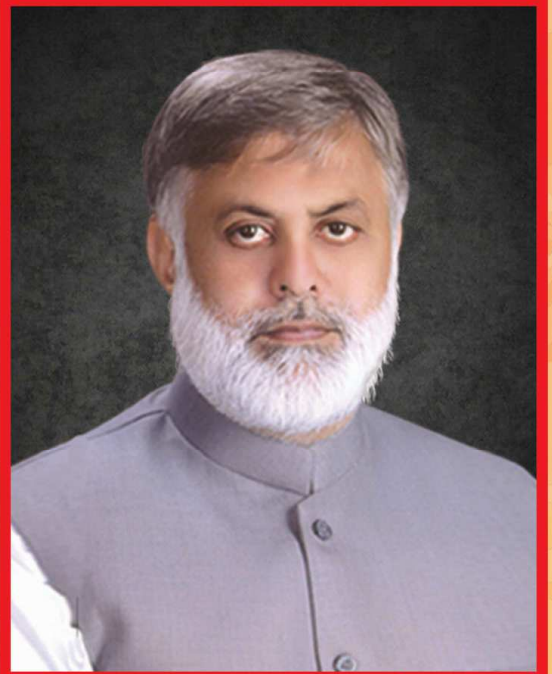


شیخ محمد عرفان احمد سروانہ  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)



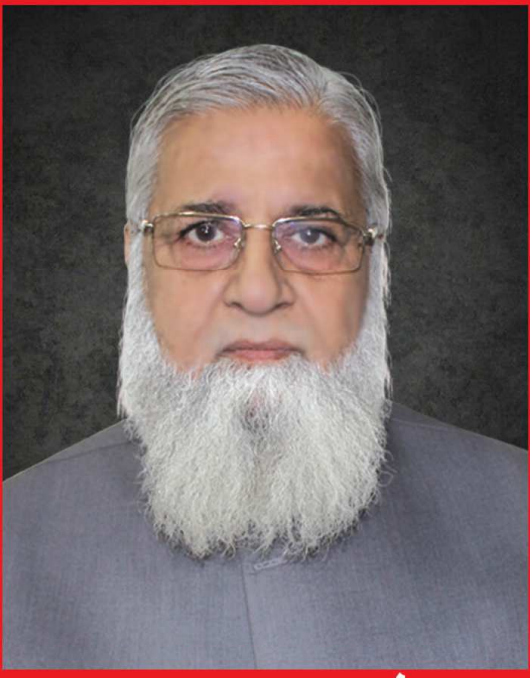
(انتقال: 17 جولائی 2019ء)

شیخ خلیفہ انوار احمد ٹینٹ والے (مرحوم)  
(ناظم مساجد و مدارس سب کیٹی)

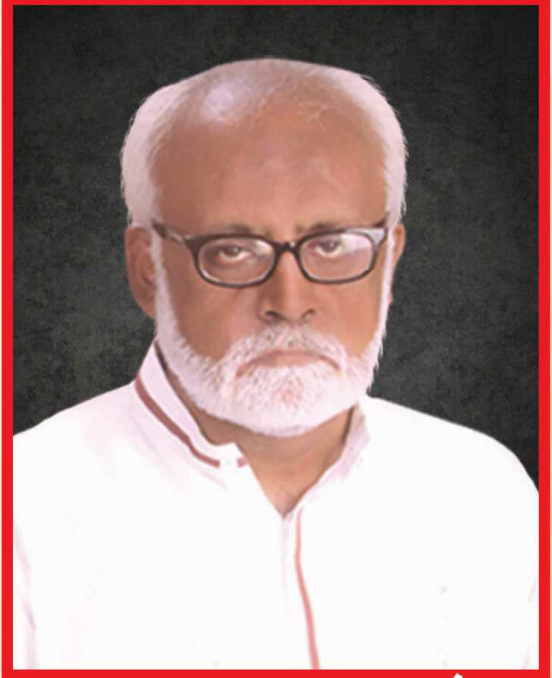


شیخ عبدالناصر سلام  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)





شیخ نثار احمد پیرچیم والے  
(ناظم دستور العمل تراجم سب کمیٹی)



شیخ طاہر سلطان پیریوم والے  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)



شیخ نسیم احمد وانا  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)



شیخ سلمان جمیل چاولہ  
(ناظم فروغ رکنیت و اسکرٹنی برائے ممبر شپ سب کمیٹی)





شیخ خالد یوسف اوپنچی مسجد والے  
(ڈائریکٹر بنی ایچ وائی مینجمنٹ بورڈ)



شیخ ندیم الیاس کیمیکل والے  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ)



11 اکتوبر 2018ء تا 28 فروری 2019ء

شیخ محمد سعید شفیق  
(سابق آئیری جنرل سکریٹری)



شیخ رضوان السمعیل مینجر  
(ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر BHY ہاسپٹل مینجمنٹ بورڈ)





# A. B. Saeed Pvt. Ltd.

## بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

### سورة بنی اسرائیل

وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ  
إِحْسَانًا ۖ إِنَّمَا يُلِغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ كِلَيْهِمَا  
فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أُفٍّ وَلَا تَنْهَرُهُمَا ۗ وَقُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا  
وَإِخْفِضْ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ الذُّلِّ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ وَقُلْ  
رَبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا

**ترجمہ:** اور آپ کے رب نے حکم فرمادیا ہے کہ تم اللہ کے سوا کسی کی عبادت مت کرو اور والدین کے ساتھ حسن سلوک کیا کرو اگر تمہارے سامنے دونوں میں سے کوئی ایک یا دونوں بڑھاپے کو پہنچ جائیں تو انہیں ”اف“ بھی نہ کہنا اور انہیں جھڑکنا بھی نہیں اور ان دونوں کے ساتھ بڑے ادب سے بات کیا کرو۔ اور ان دونوں کے لیے نرم دلی سے عجز و انکساری کے بازو جھکائے رکھو اور (اللہ کے حضور) عرض کرتے رہو: اے میرے رب! ان دونوں پر رحم فرما جیسا کہ انہوں نے بچپن میں مجھے (رحمت و شفقت سے) پالا تھا۔

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حکومت پاکستان سے منظور شدہ  
پاکستان سینٹر فار فلنٹھراپنی نے  
جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی  
کو مکمل جانچ پڑتال کے بعد  
PCP سرٹیفکیٹ جاری کر دیا ہے

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

جمعیت کو دی گئی زکوٰۃ / عطیات / صدقات انکم ٹیکس سے مستثنیٰ ہے



**B.H.Y. Hospital**



A Project of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (R) Karachi.  
Managed By B.H.Y. Hospital Management Board



بی ایچ وائی ہاسپٹل (دہلی کالونی) کی بنیاد 23 جولائی  
1954ء کو رکھی گئی تھی، جو آج تناور درخت کی حیثیت  
اختیار کر گیا ہے۔ اہل برادری کو مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ  
بی ایچ وائی ہاسپٹل میجمنٹ بورڈ کو سندھ ہیلتھ کیشن سے  
رجسٹریشن سرٹیفکیٹ حاصل ہو گیا ہے۔

اہم اطلاع

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی

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اپنی زکوٰۃ کی ادائیگی کے وقت اپنے عزیز واقارب کا خیال رکھیں۔  
فرض کی ادائیگی صلہ رحمی کے اجر کے ساتھ

کسی ایک بچے کی تعلیم کا خرچ قبول کیجیے

فی بچہ ماہانہ فیس -/2400 روپے

-/24,000 روپے سالانہ

مجھ پرستہ سے زیادہ فیس کا بوجھ ہے



ادارہ جمعیت کی جانب سے آپ بچے کی کارکردگی کی تفصیلی رپورٹ بھی حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی

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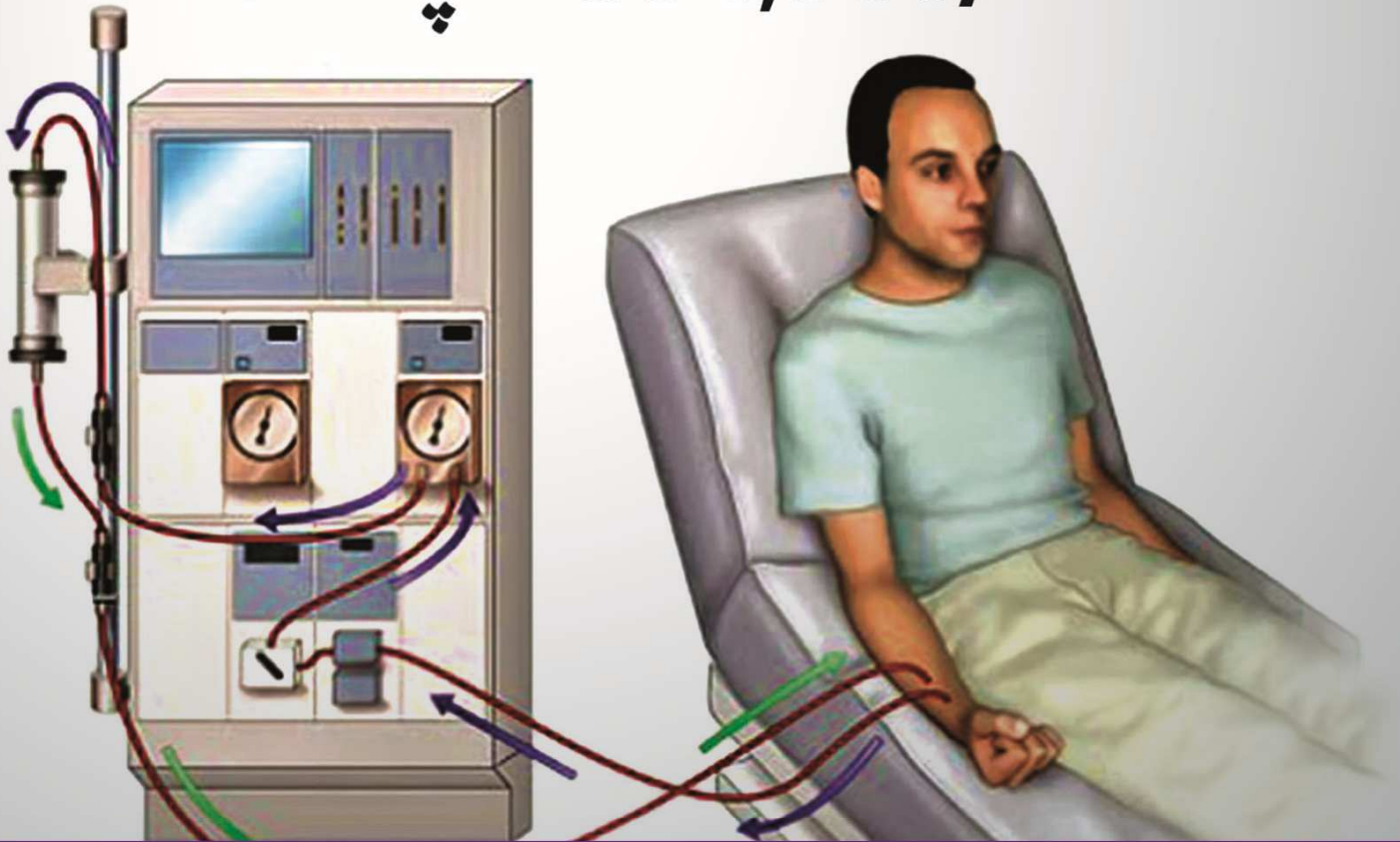


اپنی زکوٰۃ کی ادائیگی کے وقت اپنے عزیز واقارب کا خیال رکھیں۔  
فرض کی ادائیگی صلہ رحمی کے اجر کے ساتھ

ڈیالیسیس کے ایک مریض کے علاج کی ذمہ داری قبول کیجیے

فی ڈیالیسیس مع ادویات / لیب ٹیسٹ -/3500 روپے

ماہانہ خرچ -/42,000 روپے (12 ڈیالیسیس)  
-/504,000 روپے سالانہ



ادارہ جمعیت کی جانب سے آپ مریض کے علاج کی تفصیلی رپورٹ بھی حاصل کر سکتے ہیں۔

جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی

9 فاران سوسائٹی، حیدر علی روڈ، کراچی۔ 0333-2898500، 021-34135826-29



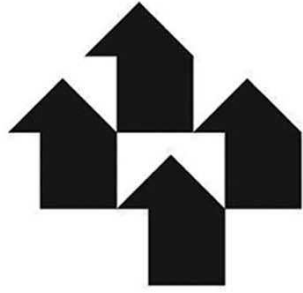
JPSD



# Audit Report 2018-2019



JPSD



ماہنامہ  
سوداگر  
کراچی

JPSD  
Health Council



JEB  
SCHOOLS & COLLEGES

## سالانہ کارکردگی (2018-19)

مرکزی مجلس عامہ کے 70 ویں جلسہ عام میں  
اعزازی جنرل سکریٹری جناب خرم شہزاد نے پیش کی



## ملاحظہ کیجئے

- ☆ آنریری جنرل سیکریٹری مخاطب ہیں
- ☆ جمعیت ہیلتھ کونسل
- ☆ بلقیس میموریل ہسپتال
- ☆ جمعیت صابرہ کلینک
- ☆ ایم وائی چاندی والا کلینک
- ☆ آسیہ مریم بلہ اسپتال
- ☆ فضل الہی فخر قوم میڈیکل بورڈ
- ☆ BHY ہسپتال مینجمنٹ بورڈ
- ☆ AKAR ہسپتال مینجمنٹ بورڈ
- ☆ جمعیت ایجوکیشنل بورڈ
- ☆ امداد سب کمیٹی
- ☆ تعلیمی اعانت، وظائف سب کمیٹی
- ☆ شریعہ کمپلائنس سب کمیٹی
- ☆ ہنگامی امداد سب کمیٹی
- ☆ عید قرباں سب کمیٹی
- ☆ ماہنامہ سوداگر سب کمیٹی
- ☆ سروس وین سب کمیٹی
- ☆ قبرستان سب کمیٹی
- ☆ فراہمی امپلائمنٹ سب کمیٹی
- ☆ مالیات سب کمیٹی
- ☆ ایڈمنسٹریشن سب کمیٹی
- ☆ قرض میعاد سب کمیٹی
- ☆ مساجد، مدرسہ، خدیجہ مارکیٹ سب کمیٹی
- ☆ فروغ رکنیت واسکروٹنی برائے ممبر شپ فارم سب کمیٹی
- ☆ دستور العمل تراہیم سب کمیٹی
- ☆ جمعیت پراپرٹی بورڈ
- ☆ لیگل افیئر سب کمیٹی
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤسنگ اینڈ ڈیولپمنٹ بورڈ
- ☆ پنجابی سوداگر مصالحتی بورڈ
- ☆ قانونی مشاورتی بورڈ
- ☆ بورڈ آف مینجمنٹ حاجی فیاض الدین احمد فنڈ
- ☆ گورنگ باڈی آف پینیل والا ٹرسٹ
- ☆ بورڈ آف گورنرز حاجی محمد یوسف صدیقی میموریل فنڈ
- ☆ بورڈ آف مینجمنٹ وقف حافظ محمد طاہر بورڈ (راولپنڈی)
- ☆ شاخ ہائے جمعیت سب کمیٹی

☆.....☆.....☆



# حقوق العباد عن عبادت ہے

نیکی اپنے گھر سے شروع کیجیے

جمعیت آپ کے عطیات، زکوٰۃ، خیرات، صدقات کے حصول کی صحیح حقدار ہے۔ 70 سال سے مسلسل برادری کی خدمت میں مصروف ”جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی“ کو آپ کے عطیات، زکوٰۃ، خیرات اور صدقات کی سخت ضرورت ہے، کیونکہ آپ سے حاصل ہونے والی امداد سے.....

☆ مستحق مریض، جمعیت کے اسپتال اور ڈسپنسریوں سے علاج کراتے ہیں۔

☆ گردوں کے ہزاروں مریضوں کو ہر سال بلا معاوضہ علاج معالجہ فراہم کیا جاتا ہے۔

☆ ماہانہ بنیادوں پر وظائف کے ذریعے سیکڑوں خاندانوں کو سہولت ملتی ہے۔

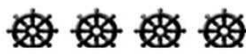
☆ سیکڑوں بے وسائل اور نادار طلباء و طالبات تعلیم حاصل کرتے ہیں۔

☆ سیکڑوں خاندانوں کو راشن فراہم کیا جاتا ہے۔

کیا آپ نہیں چاہتے کہ آپ کا پیسہ آپ کے ہی کمزور عزیز، دوست یا کسی ایسے کے کام آئے جو آپ سے اپنی پریشانی بیان بھی نہ کر سکتا ہو۔

آئیے

اپنے ہاتھ پاؤں سے اور اپنے مال سے جمعیت کا ساتھ دیجیے



جمعیت ہاؤس 9۔ فاران سوسائٹی، حیدر علی روڈ نزد گلستان انیس کلب کراچی۔ پوسٹ کوڈ 74800

021-34135826-9 , 0321-2898200 , 0333-2898500



# جنت میں گھر بنائیں

آپ سے پُر زور اپیل ہے کہ ہم اور آپ جس طرح اپنے گھر کے اخراجات کے لیے ہر ماہ رقم خرچ کرتے ہیں اور علیحدہ سے رقم مختص کر دیتے ہیں، اسی طرح اپنی آمدنی میں سے ایک مخصوص رقم جمعیت کے زیر انتظام مساجد کے اخراجات کے لیے بھی مخصوص فرمادیں۔ اس کی جزا یقیناً اللہ تعالیٰ عطا فرمائے گا اور بے شک اللہ بہترین جزا عطا کرنے والا ہے۔

یقین ہے کہ آپ ہماری اپیل پر مساجد و مدارس کے اخراجات کے لیے دستِ تعاون دراز کریں گے۔ براہ کرم آپ جو بھی مالی تعاون کرنے کے خواہش مند ہوں، دفتر جمعیت میں نوٹ کرادیں، دفتر سے ہر ماہ وصولیاتی کا اہتمام کر لیا جائے گا یا براہ راست اکاؤنٹ نمبر 1061-0081-000598-02-9 بینک الحیب لمٹیڈ دہلی کالونی برانچ میں جمع کرادیں۔ جزاک اللہ

سب کمیٹی کے زیر انتظام حسب ذیل مساجد و مدارس ہیں

- ☆ شمیم مسجد (دہلی کالونی)
- ☆ رشیدیہ مسجد (سیکٹر 31-A، عبد الخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن)
- ☆ انصیر مسجد (سیکٹر 31-G، عبد الخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن)
- ☆ بیت الحمد مسجد (مجید کالونی، لانڈھی)
- ☆ بیت الفرقان مسجد (پاک جمہوریہ کالونی)
- ☆ مدرسہ انوار القرآن (شمیم مسجد، دہلی کالونی)
- ☆ مدرسہ بنات (مجید کالونی، لانڈھی)
- ☆ مسجد رحمان (متصل شفیق پورہ قبرستان)
- ☆ شمسی مسجد (سکھر)

شیخ خرم شہزاد  
(آنریری جنرل سکریٹری)

شیخ محمد یوسف کتاب فروش  
(قائم مقام ناظم مساجد و مدارس سب کمیٹی)



محترم صدر جمعیت، عہدیداران جمعیت، ارکان مجلس منظمہ، اراکین مجلس عامہ..... السلام علیکم

جمعیت کا ہر سال گزرے سال سے مختلف ہوتا ہے، کچھ نئے منصوبوں کا آغاز ہوتا ہے اور چند منصوبے پایہ تکمیل کو پہنچتے ہیں، اس طرح سے خدمات کا سلسلہ جاری رہتا ہے، 2018 میں جلسہ عام کا انعقاد ماہ جولائی میں خصوصی طور پر کر لیا گیا تھا چنانچہ زیر نظر رپورٹ پندرہ ماہ پر محیط ہے جب کہ سال گزشتہ عہدیداران کے انتخاب کے بعد ناگزیر وجوہات کی بنا پر جناب محمد سعید شفیق نے جنرل سکریٹری کے عہدے سے استعفایا دیا جس کے بعد مجلس منظمہ نے راقم الحروف کو جنرل سکریٹری کے عہدے پر منتخب کیا۔ جس پر میں اراکین کا بے حد مشکور ہوں۔ ادارہ جمعیت ایک سماجی، فلاحی اور رفاہی ادارہ اور ہمارے بزرگوں کی میراث ہے، ساتھ ساتھ جمہوری روایات بھی بہت مضبوط ہیں اور جمہوری عمل ایک مستقل روایت ہے، ہمارا اولین مقصد صرف اور صرف مخلوق خدا کی خدمت اور انسانوں کی بھلائی ہے، دوران سال کیے گئے کام اور تقاریب کا ایک اجمالی جائزہ پیش ہے

## گورنر سندھ جناب عمران اسماعیل کے اعزاز میں استقبالیہ:

25 ستمبر کو گلستان انیس کلب میں نو منتخب گورنر سندھ جناب عمران اسماعیل کلکتہ والوں کے اعزاز میں ایک استقبالیہ دیا گیا، تقریب میں اراکین مجلس منظمہ، معززین برادری، گورنر صاحب کے اہل خانہ، ممبر صوبائی اسمبلی جناب بلال غفار و دیگر مہمانوں نے بڑی تعداد میں شرکت کی۔ جنرل سکریٹری نے جمعیت کی کارکردگی پر تفصیل سے روشنی ڈالی اور اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے مسائل کو اجاگر کیا اور قبرستان شفیق پورہ و باغ نواب الدین کی سڑک کی تعمیر کی درخواست کی۔ صدر جمعیت نے اظہار خیال کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ ہماری برادری کا فرد گورنر سندھ کے منصب پر فائز ہوا ہے، جو پوری برادری کے لیے خوشی کی بات ہے، گورنر سندھ جناب عمران اسماعیل کلکتہ والوں نے اپنی مختصر تقریر میں کہا کہ ہم سندھ میں ایک پروگرام لے کر آئے ہیں، کراچی والوں نے ہمیں سرخرو کیا ہے، ہم بھی اس شہر کو نظر انداز نہیں کریں گے، میں آج اپنے والد کو بہت مس کرتا ہوں، یہاں میرے تایا سعید اسماعیل موجود ہیں جو پورے خاندان کی سرپرستی کر رہے ہیں۔ میں اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے مسائل کے حل کے لیے میسر کراچی سے بات کروں گا۔ سابق صدر جمعیت جناب محمد سعید پریس والوں نے گورنر صاحب کو نشان جمعیت اور جناب طارق رفیع کپڑے والوں نے پھولوں کا گل دستہ پیش کیا، تقریب کو براہ راست جمعیت کے آفیشل فیس بک پیج پر لائیو نشر کیا گیا۔

## مجلس منظمہ کی 13 خالی نشستوں پر بلا مقابلہ انتخاب:

2018 میں خالی نشستوں پر انتخابات کے لیے 17 اکتوبر 2018 کی تاریخ مقرر تھی، شیڈول کے مطابق تیس افراد نے کاغذات



نامزدگی جمع کرائے تھے، ان امیدواروں میں سے سترہ امیدواروں نے تحریری طور پر اپنی نامزدگیاں واپس لے لیں اس طرح تیرہ خالی نشستوں کے لیے تیرہ امیدوار بلا مقابلہ منتخب ہو گئے۔

## ناظم انتخابات جناب اے کیو خلیل ایڈووکیٹ کا شکریہ:

میں جناب اے کیو خلیل ایڈووکیٹ اور انتخابی کمیٹی کا بے حد مشکور ہوں جنہوں نے ادارہ جمعیت کی درخواست پر الیکشن (۲۰۱۸) کے انعقاد کی ذمہ داری قبول کی اور اس ذمہ داری کو بحسن و خوبی نبھایا، مجلس منظمہ نے اس سال بھی جناب اے کیو خلیل ایڈووکیٹ کو ناظم الیکشن منتخب کیا ہے، آپ سے قبل جناب محمد یونس بھولاولوں اور جناب اقبال راجہ صاحب سے رابطہ کر کے الیکشن کی ذمہ داری قبول کرنے کی درخواست کی گئی تھی، تاہم آپ دونوں حضرات نے معذرت کر لی، میں جناب اے کیو خلیل صاحب کا انتہائی مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے برادری کے وسیع تر مفاد میں اپنی بے پناہ مصروفیات میں سے وقت نکالتے ہوئے اس اہم ترین ذمہ داری کو قبول کر لیا ہے، میں آپ کا ادارہ جمعیت اور پوری برادری کی جانب سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

## ایک نئی روایت..... تقریب اعتراف خدمات بہ اعزاز جناب محمد سلیم فاروقی:

مجلس منظمہ کے اجلاس میں یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا کہ جناب محمد سلیم فاروقی صاحب کی جنرل سکرٹری شپ کے تین ادوار مکمل ہو رہے ہیں، آپ کی سکرٹری شپ کے دوران ادارہ جمعیت میں شاندار کامیابیاں سمیٹی گئی ہیں، اس لیے آپ کی طویل خدمات کو خراج تحسین پیش کرنے کے لیے آپ کے اعزاز میں باقاعدہ ایک تقریب کا اہتمام کیا جائے، چنانچہ ”تقریب اعتراف خدمت“ کے عنوان سے گلستان JPSD میں 10 اکتوبر 2018 کی شب تقریب کا انعقاد ہوا۔ اس تقریب میں اراکین جمعیت نے آپ کے کارہائے نمایاں کا تذکرہ کرتے ہوئے اعتراف خدمات کی شیلڈ پیش کی۔

## جمعیت کے وفد کی جناب خرم شہزاد (قائم مقام صدر کراچی چیئرمین آف کامرس اینڈ انڈسٹریز) سے ملاقات:

(۲۰۱۸) کراچی چیئرمین آف کامرس اینڈ انڈسٹریز کے منتخب سینئر نائب صدر جناب خرم شہزاد نے KCCI کے قائم مقام صدر کی حیثیت میں ذمہ داریاں سرانجام دیں، اس موقع پر جمعیت کے اراکین مجلس منظمہ و مجلس عامہ پر مشتمل ایک وفد نے صدر جمعیت جناب محمد سعید پریس والوں کی سربراہی میں جناب خرم شہزاد سے ملاقات کی۔ وفد نے جناب خرم شہزاد کو KCCI کے الیکشن میں کامیابی پر اور سینئر نائب صدر منتخب ہونے پر مبارکباد دی اور آپ نے وفد کی آمد پر شکریہ ادا کیا۔



## دہلی کالونی میں صاف پانی کی شدید قلت:

دہلی کالونی میں مقیم افرادِ برادری کے ایک وفد نے جناب محمد شمیم بٹل والوں کی ہمراہی میں دفتر جمعیت میں عہدیداران جمعیت سے ملاقات کی اور دہلی کالونی میں پانی کی قلت کے حوالے سے مشکلات کی بابت تذکرہ کرتے ہوئے واٹر کمیشن کی کارروائی، کلفٹن کنٹونمنٹ بورڈ کے کردار اور پانی کی قلت کی وجوہات سے آگاہ کیا نیز اس حوالے سے جمعیت کے پلیٹ فارم سے آواز اٹھانے اور کوششیں کرنے کی درخواست کی۔ دہلی کالونی میں برادری کی ایک بڑی تعداد آباد ہے اور جمعیت کا ہاسپٹل، اسکول، کالج، مسجد، مدرسہ اور کمیونٹی سینٹر دہلی کالونی ہی میں واقع ہیں، اس وجہ سے پانی کی کمی سے متاثر ہونے والوں میں جمعیت کا ادارہ بھی بالواسطہ شامل ہے۔ عہدیداران جمعیت نے وفد کو یقین دلایا کہ ادارہ جمعیت ان کے ساتھ ہے اور جہاں جہاں سے شنوائی ہو سکتی ہوگی، ہم ان کے ساتھ جانے کے لیے تیار ہیں۔

## صوبائی وزیر بلدیات جناب سعید غنی سے ملاقات:

صوبائی وزیر سے اراکین مجلس منظمہ دہلی کالونی کے رہائشی حضرات اور عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے رہائشی حضرات نے ملاقات کی اور دہلی کالونی میں پانی کی قلت اور عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے مسائل بیان کیے، صوبائی وزیر نے تعاون کا یقین دلایا۔

## ممبر قومی اسمبلی جناب فہیم خان اور ممبر صوبائی اسمبلی جناب راجا ظہر خان کا دورہ دفتر جمعیت:

کورنگی سے قومی اسمبلی کے ممبر جناب فہیم خان اور صوبائی اسمبلی کے ممبر جناب راجا ظہر خان کو دفتر جمعیت مدعو کیا گیا۔ دفتر جمعیت میں اراکین مجلس منظمہ نے استقبال کیا۔ دراصل عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن جس قومی و صوبائی اسمبلی کے حلقے میں واقع ہے، اس حلقہ سے جناب فہیم خان اور راجا ظہر خان منتخب ہوئے ہیں، مہمانان گرامی کو اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے مسائل سے آگاہ کیا گیا جس میں بالخصوص صاف پانی، سیوریج، صفائی، سڑکیں اور سیوریج کا نظام نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ہونے والی گندگی اور گندگی کی وجہ سے بیماریوں کے پھیلاؤ سے متعلق بریفنگ دی گئی، ٹاؤن کے چند مسائل سے تو معزز ممبرز اسمبلی آگاہ تھے، البتہ اس بات سے انہیں بھی حیرت ہوئی کہ جب آپ کو یہ بتایا گیا کہ سیوریج کا سٹم Sump کی کارکردگی پر منحصر ہے اور کئی سال سے Sump جمعیت کے وسائل سے آپریٹ ہو رہا ہے، حالانکہ کئی سوسائٹیز (مخدوم بلاول، دارالسلام وغیرہ) اس سے فیضیاب ہو رہے ہیں لیکن ان کا مالی تعاون صفر ہے، آپ سے اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے مسائل کے حل کے سلسلے میں آواز اٹھانے کی درخواست کی گئی، معزز اراکین صوبائی و قومی اسمبلی نے ادارہ جمعیت کی کارکردگی کی ستائش کرتے

ہوئے تعاون کی یقین دہانی کراتے ہوئے کہا کہ اگر مستقبل میں اراکین اسمبلی کی سفارشات پراسکیموں کے لیے فنڈز کا اجرا ہوا تو وہ یقیناً اپنی اسکیموں میں اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے لیے بھی سفارشات کریں گے۔

## تقریب کارکردگی و اہداف ۲۰۱۹:

۲۳ اپریل (۲۰۱۹) کی شب دس بجے گلستان انیس کلب میں ایک تقریب ”جمعیت کی کارکردگی ۲۰۱۸ اور اہداف ۲۰۱۹“ کے عنوان سے منعقد کی گئی۔ تقریب میں جمعیت کی ایک سال کی کارکردگی پر روشنی ڈالی گئی اور اہل برادری سے تعاون کی اپیل کی گئی۔

## شاخ سکھر مجلس منظمہ کی تحلیل:

جمعیت نے اپنے قیام کے بعد پاکستان کے چار شہروں میں چار شاخیں قائم کیں۔ ڈھاکہ، لاہور، راولپنڈی اور سکھر۔ شاخ ڈھاکہ مشرقی پاکستان کی علیحدگی اور بنگلہ دیش کے قیام کے بعد ختم ہو گئی، جب کہ تین شاخیں بدستور خدمات انجام دیتی رہیں، عرصہ دراز سے شاخ سکھر کے معاملات پر مرکز میں گہری تشویش موجود تھی کیوں کہ شاخ کے اکاؤنٹس طویل عرصہ سے آڈٹ نہیں ہو رہے تھے، مرکز نے شاخ کے مسائل کے حل کے لیے اپنا ہر ممکن تعاون پیش کیا، آڈٹ فرم کو ہائر کیا گیا، اراکین نے وزٹ کیے، شاخ کے عہدیداروں کو تواتر سے مرکز میں مدعو کیا گیا، اور یہ باور کرایا گیا کہ موجودہ حالات میں معاملات کو اس طرح نہیں چھوڑا جاسکتا، اصلاح احوال کے لیے تدابیر اختیار کی جائیں، تاکہ مرکز کو ناخوش گوار فیصلے نہ کرنے پڑیں، مگر اصلاح احوال کی صورت نظر نہ آنے پر مجلس منظمہ نے اتفاق رائے سے طویل غور و خوض، سوچ پچا اور کڑے دل سے بے شمار وجوہات کی بنا پر دستور العمل کے مطابق یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ شاخ سکھر کو کچھ مدت کے لیے غیر فعال کر دیا جائے اور مجلس منظمہ کو ختم کر دیا جائے، حقیقت تو یہ ہے کہ یہ ایک مشکل فیصلہ تھا، جو بادل نخواستہ کیا گیا لیکن بعض اوقات اصلاح اور بہتری کے لیے مشکل فیصلے لینے پڑتے ہیں، چنانچہ مرکزی جمعیت کے ایک وفد نے ماہ جولائی میں شاخ کا دورہ کیا اور شاخ کے مجلس منظمہ کے ممبران کو اس حوالے سے اعتماد میں لیتے ہوئے مجلس منظمہ کو ختم کرنے کا اعلان کیا، سومرکز نے شاخ کا کنٹرول سنبھال لیا ہے، تمام سرسزمز معطل کر دی گئی ہیں، روزمرہ کے امور کی انجام دہی کے لیے ایک ایڈہاک کمیٹی تشکیل دیدی گئی ہے۔

جناب ڈاکٹر عامر فاروقی (DIG ایسٹ سندھ پولیس)، جناب ظفر میہسر (SSP ایسٹ)، کی دفتر جمعیت آمد: مجلس منظمہ ایک کمیٹی ”لایینڈ آرڈر“ تشکیل دی ہے، کمیٹی کی تشکیل کا مقصد ان علاقوں میں جہاں پر برادری کی خاصی تعداد آباد ہے وہاں پر آباد افراد برادری کو سہولت مہیا کرنا ہے، سب کمیٹی نے رمضان المبارک میں اہل برادری کو درپیش مختلف مسائل اور لایینڈ آرڈر کنٹرول کے حوالے سے دفتر جمعیت میں ایک مشاورتی اجلاس کا انعقاد کیا جس میں ڈی آئی جی ایسٹ ڈاکٹر عامر فاروقی، ایس ایس پی



ایسٹ اظفر میہسر، ڈی ایس پی گلشن اقبال اور ایس ایچ او بہادر آباد شاہ محمود دیگر اعلیٰ پولیس افسران کو خصوصی طور پر مدعو کیا گیا، میٹنگ میں اراکین مجلس منتظمہ عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے ایک وفد، معزز افراد برادری اور جناب شمیم اے عارف فرپو (سابق صدر کراچی چیئرمین آف کامرس اینڈ انڈسٹریز) نے بھی شرکت کی۔ آغاز میں جمعیت کی خدماتی سرگرمیوں پر مبنی ڈاکیومنٹری فلم دکھائی گئی، دستاویزی فلم کے اختتام پر سینئر نائب صدر جناب محمد سلیم فاروقی نے کہا کہ دستاویزی فلم سے جمعیت کا تعارف ہو گیا ہے اور آج آپ کو یہاں پر مدعو کرنے کا سبب اہل علاقہ کو درپیش مسائل کا احاطہ کرتے ہوئے رمضان المبارک میں طارق روڈ، شہید ملت روڈ، مین بہادر آباد میں واقع شاپنگ ایریاز، مساجد میں دوران تراویح، سیکورٹی کا انتظام کرنے، ٹریفک کی روانی کو بحال رکھنے، ناجائز تجاوزات کے خاتمے کا تذکرہ کرتے ہوئے تجویز پیش کی کہ دفتر جمعیت کے پاس ایک ایمر جنینی کیمپ لگایا جائے، اس میں ادارہ جمعیت ہر ممکن تعاون کے لیے تیار ہے۔ آپ نے کہا کہ کچھ عرصہ قبل سال قبل عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن میں ایک پولیس چوکی بنائی گئی تھی اور سیکورٹی کا ایک پلان بھی بنایا گیا تھا لیکن تا حال یہ منصوبہ نامکمل ہے اس میں نفری فراہم کر دی جائے اور اسے فعال چوکی بنا دیا جائے کیونکہ تھانہ اللہ والا ٹاؤن سے بہت دور ہے آپ اس کا وزٹ کر لیں اور اس کا افتتاح کر دیں۔ اس کے علاوہ آپ نے ایک اہم مسئلے کی نشاندہی کی کہ کچھ عرصہ سے اس علاقے میں ایک مافیا کام کر رہا ہے جو نوعمر بچیوں بچوں کو گھروں میں جاب کے لیے چھوڑ جاتے ہیں اور معقول رقم لے لیتے ہیں چند دنوں کے بعد وہ بچے بھی غائب ہو جاتے ہیں اور بلیک میل کرتے ہیں کہ ہمارے بچوں کو ہمارے حوالے کیا جائے، پھر تھانے پہنچ جاتے ہیں، تھانے سے فون کیے جاتے ہیں، جس سے سراسیمگی پھیلتی ہے، یہ بڑی پر اہم ہے، اس کا سدباب کیا جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ بعض کیسز میں ملازمین فراڈ میں ملوث ہوتے ہیں، ان کی رجسٹریشن کی جائے۔ ڈاکٹر عامر فاروقی (DIG East) نے جمعیت کے فلاحی کاموں کو سراہا اور گزشتہ سالوں میں پولیس کی قربانیوں کا تذکرہ کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ پولیس نے امن و امان بحال کرنے میں بے شمار جانوں کی قربانیاں دی ہیں اور آپ نے جو تجاویز پیش کی ہیں اس سے مکمل طور پر متفق ہوں۔ پولیس ڈپارٹمنٹ کی کوشش ہے کہ عوام اور پولیس کے درمیان جو فاصلہ ہے وہ کم ہو جائے اور اس میں ہمیں آپ کے تعاون کی ضرورت ہے۔ SSP ایسٹ جناب اظفر میہسر نے کہا کہ اگرچہ وہ جمعیت سے واقف تھے لیکن مجھے یہ علم نہ تھا کہ آپ کا ادارہ ۱۹۴۸ سے قائم ہے اور یہ بہت بڑی بات ہے، ایس ایس پی صاحب نے پولیس ڈپارٹمنٹ کی کارکردگی کے متعلق مختصر بریفنگ دی۔ آپ نے ضلع ایسٹ میں لگائے گئے کیمروں کی بابت بھی بتایا کہ اس وقت ہزاروں کی تعداد میں کیمرے نصب کر دیے گئے ہیں جو مجرموں کی نشاندہی اور گرفتاری میں بے حد فائدہ مند ہیں، اور ہم عوام کے ساتھ ہیں۔ آخر میں جنرل سکریٹری جناب خرم شہزاد نے معزز مہمانوں کا شکریہ ادا کیا، صدر جمعیت جناب محمد سعید پرپس والوں نے ڈی آئی جی ایسٹ عامر فاروقی کو شیلڈ اور جنرل سکریٹری جناب خرم شہزاد نے ایس ایس پی ایسٹ اظفر میہسر اور جناب شمیم اے عارف فرپو کو گلستہ پیش کیا۔

## پولیس کمپ کا قیام:

ڈی آئی جی ایسٹ جناب ڈاکٹر عامر فاروقی نے عوام الناس کی رہنمائی کے لیے دفتر جمعیت کے باہر رمضان المبارک میں ایک کمپ لگانے کی عندیہ دیا تھا چنانچہ رمضان المبارک میں دفتر جمعیت کے باہر ایک مددگار کمپ قائم کیا گیا۔

## تحصیل و تقسیم زکوٰۃ:

جمعیت کا اہم ترین شعبہ ہے اللہ تعالیٰ کا شکر ہے کہ سال گزشتہ سے زائد تحصیل ہوئی اس کے ساتھ ہی میں مشکور ہوں اراکین مجلس عامہ و منتظمہ کا جنہوں نے ڈونرز سے رقم وصول کی اور دفتر تک پہنچائی عطیات دینے والے خواتین و حضرات کا بھی بے حد مشکور ہوں جو دراصل ادارہ پر اعتماد کا اظہار ہے۔ شرعی اعتبار سے موصولہ زکوٰۃ کو مستحقین تک زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک سال کی مدت میں پہنچانا لازمی ہے لہذا ادارہ جمعیت میں جن ڈونرز نے اپنی رقم جمع کرائی تھی اطلاقاً تحریر ہے کہ موصولہ زکوٰۃ کی رقم ایک سال کی مدت کے اندر مستحقین زکوٰۃ تک پہنچادی گئی ہے۔ اس سال بھی تمام وظائف یافتگان کو رمضان المبارک میں دگنا وظیفہ دیا گیا، راشن کی اشیا اور مقدار میں بھی نمایاں اضافہ کیا گیا جس کے لیے ادارہ کو برادری کے اہل ثروت کا بیش بہا تعاون حاصل رہا، تحصیل زکوٰۃ کی مہم کی نگرانی صدر جمعیت اور جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والوں نے کی جب کہ متعدد ممبرز کا تعاون حاصل رہا، میں جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والوں، جناب ندیم الیاس کیمکل والوں اور ان سطور کے ذریعے تمام افراد کا بے حد شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ جزاک اللہ

## تحصیل و تقسیم زکوٰۃ شرعی اصولوں کے مطابق:

ادارہ جمعیت کو زکوٰۃ کی تحصیل و تقسیم میں مفتیان کرام کی مسلسل مشاورت و رہنمائی حاصل ہے باقاعدہ ایک شریعہ بورڈ قائم ہے جس کے چیئرمین جناب مفتی محمد طلحہ عبدالمالک ہیں جناب مفتی عبدالمنان اور جناب مفتی ابراہیم عیسیٰ (مفتیان اکرام) نے جو زکوٰۃ کی تحصیل و تقسیم میں تخصّص رکھتے ہیں ہمارے سسٹم کے جائزے اور اصلاحات کے بعد باقاعدہ تصدیق نامہ جاری کر دیا ہے۔

## شعبہ تعلیم

دوران سال ایجوکیشنل بورڈ کے زیر انتظام دونوں گریڈز کا لجز کا ایک سال مکمل ہوا، اور اسکولوں کے میٹرک کے رزلٹ بھی بہتر آئے ہیں یہ مشاہدہ ہے کہ ہمارے اسکولوں میں داخلے کے خواہش مندوں میں اضافے کا رجحان ہے، تعلیمی میدان میں نمایاں کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کرنے والے طلباء و طالبات کی حوصلہ افزائی کا سلسلہ بھی جاری ہے دوران سال طلباء و طالبات کو مستقبل کی پلاننگ کے لیے برادری



کی ایک فیملی کے مالی تعاون سے ایک کیئریر کاؤسلنگ سب کمیٹی بھی تشکیل دی گئی ہے۔

## تحصیل چرم ہائے قربانی مہم:

الحمد للہ! سال گزشتہ سے زائد (13%) کھالیں جمع ہوئیں، اس سال بھی خریداروں کی دلچسپی کم نظر آئی، اور نرخ میں بھی گراوٹ رہی، جس کی وجہ سے تعداد میں اضافہ کے باوجود مجموعی یافت میں کمی ہوئی ہے، میں خراج تحسین پیش کرتا ہوں تمام کارکنان، ذیلی سینٹرز کے ناظمین، نائب ناظمین اور اراکین مجلس منظمہ کو جنہوں نے عید کی مصروفیات میں سے وقت نکالا اور کھالوں کی تحصیل میں حصہ لیا، وقت دیا، احباب سے رابطے کیے، اپنی گاڑیوں میں کھالیں سینٹرز پر پہنچائیں یا کال کر کے کارکنان کو طلب کیا، میں بے حد شکر گزار ہوں ان تمام افراد کا، جنہوں نے ہماری اپیل پر نقد عطیات یا سامان دیا، جس کی وجہ سے اخراجات میں سہولت ہوئی، سب سے آخر میں افراد برادری کا بے حد شکر یہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ ادارہ جمعیت پر اعتماد کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے قربانی کی کھالیں جمعیت کو دیں۔ جزاک اللہ

## قبرستان:

قبرستانوں کے امور حسب معمول جاری رہے، البتہ یہ مشاہدہ رہا ہے کہ آبادی میں اضافہ کی وجہ سے تدفین کی رفتار میں اضافہ ہو گیا ہے، فی الحال باغ مرحومین میں تدفین کا سلسلہ جاری ہے، موجودہ گنجائش اور تدفین کی موجودہ رفتار سے اندازہ ہے کہ زیادہ سے زیادہ ایک سال میں تدفین کی جگہ ختم ہو جائیگی۔ گورنر سندھ جناب عمران اسماعیل کلکتہ والے، گورنر کا حلف لینے کے فوری بعد اگلے ہی روز اپنے والد مرحوم عبداللہ اسماعیل کی قبر پر فاتحہ خوانی کے لیے گئے۔ قبرستان سب کمیٹی کے ناظم جناب عمران احمد عزیزی اس موقع پر موجود تھے گورنر صاحب اور ان کے اہل خانہ عموماً قبرستان فاتحہ خوانی کے لیے آتے رہتے ہیں، گورنر صاحب نے قبرستان کی سروس اور صفائی ستھرائی کے معیار کی تعریف کی۔ اس کے علاوہ روایتی طور پر بروز عید الفطر، خصوصی انتظامات کیے گئے، ناظم جناب عمران احمد عزیزی نے بذات خود نگرانی کی اور عید الفطر کے پہلے روز نماز عید کی ادا کیگی کے فوراً بعد قبرستان میں جا کر تمام امور کا جائزہ لیا اور نماز ظہر تک وہیں موجود رہے اور ساتھ ساتھ انتظامی امور کے لیے قبرستان فنڈ بھی جمع کیا۔ اہل خیر کے مالی تعاون سے منرل واٹر کی ٹھنڈی بوتلیں فراہم کی گئیں، BHY ہسپتال کے تعاون سے میڈیکل کمپ بھی لگایا گیا۔ کلٹس کی فروخت کے ذریعے فنڈ جمع کیا، ماہ اگست (2019) میں ہونے والی شدید بارشوں سے قبرستان شدید متاثر ہوئے، راستوں میں کچھڑ ہو گئی اور کئی قبور ڈھے گئیں، بالخصوص ان قبور کو زیادہ نقصان پہنچا جن کی تدفین حال ہی میں ہوئی ہے، بلکہ ایک میت کو بھی باغ مرحومین میں اس وجہ سے نہ دفنایا جاسکا کہ ہر طرف پانی پانی تھا، پھر کارکنوں نے ایک اونچی جگہ پر شفیق پورہ میں تدفین کی۔ ۱۲ اگست معید الاضحیٰ کے روز جناب عمران احمد عزیزی (ناظم قبرستان سب کمیٹی) قبرستان پہنچے اور اپنی نگرانی میں بھرائی کا

سلسلہ شروع کرایا، قبرستان اسٹاف کا تذکرہ بھی ضروری ہے کہ انہوں نے انتہائی جاں فشانی سے قبروں کو مٹی سے بھرنے کا کام کیا، میری اہل برادری سے اپیل ہے کہ وہ قبرستانوں میں اپنے پیاروں کی قبروں پر جائیں اور اگر انہیں کوئی شکایت ہو تو براہ کرم دفتر جمعیت میں ضرور مطلع کریں تاکہ شکایت رفع کی جاسکے۔

## میت گاڑیاں:

بلا امتیاز سروس فراہم کی جا رہی ہے، دفتر جمعیت سے میت گاڑیوں کی بکنگ چوبیس گھنٹے کی جاسکتی ہے، عام تعطیلات، عیدین پر بھی یہ سروس افراد برادری کے لیے ہمہ وقت دستیاب ہے، بعد نماز عید الفطر شعبہ سروس وین نے افراد برادری کی سہولت کے لیے خصوصی طور پر مختلف علاقوں (دہلی کالونی، عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن، شمشی سوسائٹی، دہلی مرکنائل سوسائٹی) سے بسیں چلائیں، اور معقول تعداد کو قبرستان تک آمد و رفت کی سہولت مہیا کی۔ اس کے علاوہ ہر ماہ کی آخری اتوار کو بعد نماز فجر افراد برادری کو قبرستان شفیق پورہ بلا معاوضہ لے جانے کا بندوبست کیا گیا ہے۔

## خصوصی جلسہ عام:

مورخہ 20 جولائی 2019 کو مجلس عامہ کا ایک خصوصی جلسہ طلب کیا گیا، اس اجلاس عام میں سال (2017-18) کے آڈٹ اکاؤنٹس کی منظوری اور سال (2018-19) کے آڈٹ کے لیے میسرز ذکی شیخ اینڈ کو، کا بحیثیت آڈیٹر تقرر کیا گیا۔ میں جلسہ عام میں شرکت کرنے والے اراکین کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

## ترجمان برادری:

ماہنامہ سوداگر برادری کا ترجمان ہے، جریدہ کے پہلے شمارہ میں اجرا کے مقاصد ادارہ میں ”آغاز کار“ کے عنوان سے ان الفاظ میں کیا گیا تھا۔

”ضرورت تھی کہ ایک ایسا ماہنامہ منظر عام پر آئے جو ایک طرف تو علم و ادب کے اعلیٰ معیار اور مستند اقدار کا حامل ہو اور دوسری طرف تجارت و صنعت کی نمائندگی کرے، سوداگر کی اشاعت اسی نقطہ نظر کے ماتحت کی گئی ہے۔“

یہ تحریر کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس ہو رہی ہے کہ سوداگر میں علم و ادب اور سوداگری کا حسین امتزاج برقرار ہے۔ خصوصاً دو سال میں جریدہ کے معیار میں نمایاں بہتری ہوئی ہے۔



## بیگم حاجی یوسف ہاسپٹل:

شعبہ صحت کا سب سے اہم یونٹ ہے دوران سال ہاسپٹل میں ترقیاتی امور 'Renovation' شعبوں کی توسیع، جدید مشینری کی تنصیب اور ساتھ ساتھ مریضوں کو زیادہ سے زیادہ سہولیات بہم پہنچانے کے لیے بھی کئی منصوبے جاری رہے نئے شعبوں کا آغاز کیا گیا، ڈونرز کا بھی بیش بہا تعاون ملا، یہی وجہ ہے کہ مریضوں کے اعتماد اور جدید مشینری کے اضافے کی وجہ سے مریضوں کی تعداد میں اضافے کا رجحان دیکھنے میں آرہا ہے۔ ہمارا ویژن ہے کہ ہاسپٹل کو ایک اعلیٰ معیار کے ہاسپٹل کی شکل دی جائے جس میں بیش تر امراض کے علاج کی تمام تر سہولیات مہیا ہوں اور ماڈرن Latest آلات ہوں۔

☆..... شعبہ چشم کو جدید مشینری سے مزین کرتے ہوئے قمر نقی آئی ڈی پارٹمنٹ قائم کر دیا گیا ہے اس کا افتتاح ایک پُر وقار تقریب میں محترم جناب سلطان احمد کلکتہ والوں کے دست مبارک سے ۲۸ اکتوبر (۲۰۱۸) بروز اتوار کو کیا گیا، اس موقع پر اراکین مجلس منظمہ کے علاوہ جناب عبداللہ فیروز، جناب محمد احمد دوائی والے اور دیگر افراد برادری بھی موجود تھے۔ قمر نقی آئی ڈی پارٹمنٹ ہاسپٹل میں ایک اہم اضافہ ہے اس شعبے میں جدید آلات اور مشینری فراہم کی جارہی ہے جس سے آنکھوں کے جملہ امراض کی تشخیص اور آپریشن ہاسپٹل میں ہونا ممکن ہو گئے ہیں، ان مقاصد کے حصول میں ادارہ جمعیت کو ڈونرز کے تعاون کی اشد ضرورت ہے، میری ان سطور کے ذریعے اہل برادری سے اپیل ہے کہ وہ اپنے دست تعاون کو آگے بڑھائیں اور مالی تعاون کریں۔

☆..... لکھنؤ والا فیملی نے گراں قدر تعاون کرتے ہوئے بی ایچ وائی ہاسپٹل میں ایک گاڑی برائے ایسولنس کا عطیہ دیا۔ جس پر ہم ڈونر کے بے حد شکر گزار ہیں۔

☆..... ۱۱۵ اکتوبر (۲۰۱۸) کو دوپہر ایک تا آٹھ بجے انڈس ہاسپٹل کے آوٹ ڈور TB فیلڈ ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے تعاون سے TB اسکریمنگ فری کیمپ کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔

☆..... ۲۱ جولائی (۲۰۱۹) اور ۲۸ اکتوبر (۲۰۱۸) کو صبح دس بجے تا شام پانچ بجے تک فری کنسلٹنٹ میڈیکل کیمپ لگائے گئے کیمپ میں چالیس اسپیشلسٹ ڈاکٹرز نے بلا معاوضہ چیک اپ کیا، لیب ٹیسٹ، ایکس رے اور ادویات تجویز کیں، جب کہ مختلف ادویات ساز کمپنیوں نے بلا قیمت ادویات فراہم کیں۔ اس کے علاوہ الٹرا سائونڈ، ایکس رے، لیب ٹیسٹ وغیرہ میں بھی خصوصی ڈسکاؤنٹ دیا گیا۔

☆..... اس کے علاوہ بھی ہاسپٹل میں متعدد ترقیاتی امور جاری ہیں دوران سال سولر پینل، صاف پینے کے پانی کا پلانٹ، ڈیکس رومز، اوپی ڈی کی ازسرنو تعمیر، دو جدید ترین آپریشن تھیٹر کی تعمیر، نومولود بچوں کی انتہائی نگہداشت کے شعبے میں مزید مشینری اور آلات کی فراہمی

کے امور انجام دیے گئے اور دیے جا رہے ہیں۔

## بلقیس میموریل ہسپتال کی ترمیم و آرائش:

طویل عرصہ سے یہ تجویز زیر غور رہی ہے کہ اللہ والا ٹاؤن میں واقع بلقیس میموریل ہسپتال کو ایک معیاری اور جدید گائنی ہسپتال کی شکل دیدی جائے، چنانچہ ہسپتال کو Renovate کرنے کے منصوبے کا آغاز ہو چکا ہے، اور اس کی ذمہ داری بی ایچ وائی ہسپتال مینجمنٹ بورڈ کو دی گئی ہے، فی الوقت ہسپتال کی سروسز معطل کر دی گئی ہیں، اور ارادہ ہے کہ جلد از جلد ہسپتال کو ترمیم و آرائش کے بعد آغاز کر دیا جائے۔

## عبدالخالق عبدالرزاق ہسپتال:

تین سال قبل لیاقت آباد میں واقع AKAR ہسپتال، میسرز سہل کے اشتراک سے چلانے کا مفاہمتی معاہدہ کیا گیا تھا، مجلس منظمہ نے مفاہمتی معاہدہ (MOU) میں چند ترمیم منظور کی ہیں، منظور شدہ ترمیمی معاہدہ پر دستخط کرنے کے سلسلے میں اراکین مجلس منظمہ نے AKAR ہسپتال کا وزٹ کیا، ہسپتال کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیا اور معاہدہ پر دستخط کیے گئے۔

☆ AKAR ہسپتال میں ۲۲ دسمبر ایک فری میڈیکل کیمپ کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ کیمپ میں BMD، کولیسٹرول، ٹائیفائیڈ، HB، شوگر، BMI، بلغم اور چیسٹ ایکس رے مفت کیے گئے، ڈاکٹرز نے ادویات تجویز کیں اور بلا قیمت ادویات فراہم کی گئیں۔

## آسیہ مریم ہٹلہ کلینک (ملیر):

چند ماہ قبل ہیلتھ کونسل کی سفارش پر مجلس منظمہ نے آسیہ مریم ہٹلہ کلینک (ملیر) کی سروسز معطل کر دی تھیں، ادارہ جمعیت اور معطلی کے مابین ایک مفاہمتی یادداشت معاہدہ ہونے کے بعد یکم جولائی ۲۰۱۹ سے دوبارہ کلینک کا آغاز کر دیا گیا ہے، کلینک کے اوقات کار صبح دس تا دوپہر دو تک (علاوہ اتوار) ہیں اور مریضوں کا علاج زکوٰۃ فنڈ سے کیا جا رہا ہے۔

## ترامیم دستور سب کمیٹی:

دستور العمل میں اہم اور ضروری ترامیم و اضافے کے لیے ایک ترامیم دستور سب کمیٹی تشکیل دی گئی ہے، جو افراد برادری کے مشاورت سے ترامیم کو مرتب کر رہی ہے۔



## عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن:

ادارہ جمعیت کی جانب سے عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے بنیادی مسائل کے حل کے لیے دوران سال بھی کاوشیں جاری رہیں۔ اہل محلہ کی سہولت کی خاطر سیکٹر B31 میں برساتی نالے کی تعمیر کی گئی ہے۔ واضح رہے کہ برساتی نالے کی تعمیرات کے تمام اخراجات جمعیت نے اپنے وسائل سے فراہم کیے ہیں اور نالے کی ڈیزائننگ، سروے، پیمائش، زمین کی گریوٹی اور فزیتیلٹی رپورٹ کی تیاری میں KMC کے انجینئرز، عملے کی ٹیکنیکل مشاورت حاصل رہی ہے۔ پہلے اہل محلہ کی جانب سے یہ شکایات تھیں کہ کھلانا لہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اس میں بچوں، خواتین اور ضعیفوں کے ساتھ حادثات پیش آتے رہتے ہیں اس کے علاوہ اس میں کچرا بھی ڈالا جا رہا تھا اور نالے پر مختلف جگہوں پر کیبن بھی ڈال لیے گئے تھے، یہ مکمل طور پر کورڈ نالہ ہے اور نالے کی تعمیر کے بعد ٹاؤن میں سیوریج کے پانی کی وجہ سے ہونے والی بیماریوں پر قابو پانے میں مدد ملی ہے۔

## شعبہ مالیات

شعبہ مالیات کی کارکردگی اس سال اس طرح نمایاں رہی کہ بروقت آڈٹ مکمل ہوا، جس میں شعبہ اکاؤنٹس نے بھرپور کردار ادا کیا، اس کے علاوہ بجٹ کی تیاری میں بڑی عرق ریزی سے کام لیا گیا اور ہر شعبے کا بجٹ اُس شعبے کی آمدنی کے مطابق رکھا گیا۔

## پاکستان سینٹر فار فلنٹھراپی

PCP ایک ایسا ادارہ ہے جس کا سرٹیفکٹ حاصل کرنا لازمی ہے ادارہ جمعیت کو تین سال کا سرٹیفکٹ ملا ہوا ہے اور جناب طارق الیاس ڈرائنگ والوں کی سربراہی میں ایک کمیٹی آئندہ کے سرٹیفکٹ حصول کے لیے فعال ہے۔

## آمدنی میں اضافے کی کوشش:

الحمد للہ! وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ جمعیت نے ایک بڑے ادارے کی شکل اختیار کر لی ہے، سینکڑوں پیشہ ور، ہنرمند اور غیر پیشہ ور افراد ہمہ وقت خدمات انجام دے رہے ہیں، تحصیل چرم ہائے عید قربان، تحصیل زکوٰۃ اور الیکشن کے اخراجات بھی ہیں، ترجیحات کے تعین میں ادارہ کی آمدنی میں اضافہ سرفہرست تھا، اور مجھے یہ تحریر کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس ہو رہی ہے کہ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب نے ادارہ کی آمدنی میں اضافہ کی امکان حد تک کوشش کی ہے اور پراپرٹیز کے ایسے مسائل حل کیے ہیں جو سالہا سال سے زیر التوا تھے۔

## انا للہ وانا الیہ راجعون:

دوران سال بے شمار افراد برادری ہم سے ہمیشہ ہمیشہ کے بچھڑ گئے۔ ہم تمام افراد کی مغفرت کے لیے دعا گو ہیں۔

مجلس منتظمہ کے سابق رکن ذکی احمد جملانہ علالت کے بعد خالق حقیقی سے جا ملے۔ مرحوم قرض میعاد سب کمیٹی کے ناظم اور کئی کمیٹیوں کے ممبر رہے، آپ نے جمعیت کے پلیٹ فارم سے گرانقدر خدمات انجام دیں، مرحوم ایک خاموش طبع اور سنجیدہ شخصیت کے مالک تھے، آپ کے سپرد جو ذمہ داری کی جاتی، بخوبی انجام دیتے۔ سابق مدیر سوداگری یونس ریاض بٹلہ وفات پا گئے، بڑی خوبیوں کے مالک تھے، برادری کے ایسے افراد کے نام انگلیوں پر گنے جاسکتے ہیں جنہوں نے صحافت کو اپنا اوڑھنا بچھونا بنایا ہو، مرحوم یونس ریاض بٹلہ ان سب میں بے حد نمایاں رہے، چند سال قبل آپ سے ادارہ جمعیت کی جانب سے ماہ نامہ سوداگری کی اعزازی ادارت کے لیے رابطہ کیا گیا تو آپ نے باوجود اپنے اخبار ”بیوپار“ کی ذمہ داریوں کے، ہماری درخواست کو قبول کرتے ہوئے کئی سال اعزازی مدیر کے فرائض انجام دیے، دوران ادارت آپ نے نئے لکھاریوں کی حوصلہ افزائی کی، اور رسالے کو بہتر سے بہتر کی طرف گامزن کرنے میں اپنے تجربے کو بروئے کار لائے۔ مجلس منتظمہ کے سابق رکن، سوداگری کے ممبر مجلس مشاورت، سابق مدیر، سابق ناظم، سابق ناظم شعبہ اشتہارات شمیم احمد ریپکوم رضائے الہی سے انتقال کر گئے۔ آپ کے انتقال سے برادری ایک بزرگ، قلم کار، مصلح قوم، صاحب خیر اور دانشور شخصیت سے محروم ہو گئی، مرحوم اپنی ذات میں انجمن، تاریخ اور تہذیب تھے۔ آپ کی وفات سے ایک عظیم دور پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچا، جس کے وہ خود معمار تھے اور خود ہی بانی۔ آپ کے صاحبزادے صابر شمیم ریپکوم (مرحوم) طویل عرصہ سے ادارہ جمعیت اور بالخصوص ماہنامہ سوداگری سے وابستہ تھے، اور کئی برس سے ناظم شعبہ اشتہارات کی ذمہ داریاں بحسن و خوبی ادا کر رہے تھے۔ دوران سال رضائے الہی سے وفات پا گئے۔ الحاج محمد عمر کپڑے والے، برادری کے بزرگ، مجلس منتظمہ کے سابق رکن، وفات پا گئے، مرحوم کافی عرصہ سے صاحب فراش تھے، مجلس منتظمہ کے رکن اور کئی سب کمیٹیوں کے ممبر کی حیثیت میں گراں قدر خدمات انجام دیں، خصوصی طور پر برادری والوں کے شجرہ نسب کے علم پر بڑا عبور رکھتے تھے اور یہ کہا جائے کہ برادری کی شناخت اور پہچان تھے تو غلط نہ ہوگا۔ عرصہ دراز تک ممبر زشب سب کمیٹی کا لازمی حصہ ہوا کرتے تھے، اور ہزاروں افراد کو جانتے تھے، مرحوم محمد الیاس دوائی والوں کا تعلق برادری کے انتہائی معزز خاندان سے تھا، تحریک پاکستان میں آپ کے خاندان نے نمایاں حصہ لیا، مرحوم مجلس منتظمہ کے ممبر اور عبدالحق عبدالرزاق ہاسپٹل کے اعزازی ایڈمنسٹریٹر رہے اور نمایاں خدمات انجام دیں۔ برادری کے مخلص اور محبت کرنے والے، محمد اقبال بھولا والے، وفات پا گئے، مرحوم 1954 میں جمعیت سے وابستہ ہوئے اور اپنی زندگی کے ہر لمحے میں برادری اور برادری کے نمائندہ ادارہ جمعیت کے ساتھ رہے، بے شمار خصوصیات کے مالک تھے



# تقریب اعترافِ خدمات بہ اعزاز جناب محمد سلیم فاروقی (تصویری جھلکیاں)









# عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن سیکٹر 31B میں برساتی نالے کی تعمیر کا آغاز





# میسز کراچی جناب سید وسیم اختر نے عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن کا وزٹ کیا اور ترقیاتی امور کا جائزہ لیا۔





# تعزیتی اجلاس، بیادِ خلیفہ انوار احمد ٹینٹ والے (مرحوم)









# تقریب پذیرائی بہ اعزاز جناب عمران اسماعیل (نومنتخب گورنر سندھ)









# 68 واں سالانہ جلسہ عامہ (خصوصی) مرکزی مجلس عامہ جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی





# 69 واں جلسہ عام (خصوصی) مرکزی مجلس امر





# تقریب کارگزاری اور اہداف

زیوارت میں ریل ریل سی ایڈی صدری لے اجر کے ساتھ

24 اپریل 2019

## کارگزاری اور اہداف ۲۰۱۸ء - ۲۰۱۹ء





جمعیت کے وفد کی جناب خرم شہزاد (قائم مقام صدر کراچی چیمبر آف کامرس اینڈ انڈسٹریز) سے ملاقات  
وفد نے جناب خرم شہزاد کو KCICI کے الیکشن میں کامیابی پر اور سینئر نائب صدر منتخب ہونے پر مبارکباد دی۔





جمعیت کے ہر جلسہ عام میں لازمی شرکت کرتے، تجاویز دیتے، مجلس منتظمہ کے ممبر بھی رہے، خاص طور پر برادری کے خاندانوں میں مصالحت کرانے میں پیش پیش رہتے۔

برادری کے بزرگ اور مجلس منتظمہ کے انتہائی فعال رکن خلیفہ انوار احمد ٹینٹ والے ۷۱ جولائی کی صبح وفات پا گئے۔ مرحوم کو چھوٹی بڑی جو بھی ذمہ داری جاتی، بخوشی قبول کرتے اور دل و جان سے اس میں جُت جاتے، تقریباً ہر قابل ذکر کمیٹی کے ممبر رہے اور گراں قدر خدمات انجام دیتے رہے، انتہائی دینی مزاج کے حامل شخص تھے، مساجد کی خدمت سے خاص شغف رہا، ساہا سال مساجد کی خدمت کی، اس سال بھی آپ مساجد سب کمیٹی کے ناظم تھے، خود کو ہمیشہ ناظم کے بجائے خادم تحریر کرتے اور سمجھتے، مرحوم میں بے شمار خوبیاں تھیں، جو چند سطور میں بیان نہیں کی جاسکتیں۔ مرحوم کی خدمات کو خراج تحسین پیش کرنے کے لیے ایک تعزیتی اجلاس مورخہ 30 اگست 2019 بہ روز اتوار کو گلستان JPSD (حاجی فضل الہی کشتی والا کمیونٹی سینٹر دہلی کالونی) گل دستہ میں منعقد ہوا۔ اس اجلاس میں مرحوم کے صاحب زادوں، دوست احباب، مجلس منتظمہ کے اراکین، اسٹاف جمعیت وغیرہ شریک ہوئے اور مرحوم کی شاندار خدمات کا تذکرہ کیا گیا۔

شکریہ:

میں صدر جمعیت جناب محمد سعید پریس والوں، سینئر نائب صدر اور چیئر مین ہاوسنگ بورڈ جناب محمد سلیم فاروقی، خازن و ناظم عید قرباں سب کمیٹی جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والوں، نائب صدر و ناظم امداد سب کمیٹی جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والوں، جوائنٹ سکریٹری و سکریٹری ایجوکیشنل بورڈ جناب اقبال یوسف پیتل والوں، نائب خازن، جوائنٹ سکریٹری ایجوکیشنل بورڈ، ناظم قبرستان سب کمیٹی جناب عمران احمد عزیز، جوائنٹ سکریٹری، ایم وائی چاندی والا کلینک کے ایڈمنسٹریٹر و چیئر مین پراپرٹی بورڈ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب، BHY اسپتال مینجمنٹ بورڈ کے آنریری ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر جناب رضوان اسماعیل، سابق آنریری جنرل سکریٹری جناب محمد سعید شفیق اور سابق صدر جمعیت و سابق رکن مجلس منتظمہ جناب خلیل احمد نینی تال والوں کے تعاون پر دل کی گہرائیوں سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

ایجوکیشنل بورڈ کے چیئر مین جناب نواب مہر الہی، چیئر مین ہیلتھ کونسل، سوداگر کے ناظم جناب محمد الیاس نینی تال والوں، مدیر مسئول جناب احمد ضمیر دفتری کا بھی بے حد مشکور اور ممنون ہوں، سروس وین سب کمیٹی اور شاخہائے جمعیت سب کمیٹی کے ناظم جناب مجیب الرحمان شمسی، ناظم قرض میعاد سب کمیٹی، مالیات سب کمیٹی، و سکریٹری ہیلتھ کونسل جناب ظفر ذکی دوائی والوں، قائم مقام ناظم مساجد و مدارس سب کمیٹی جناب محمد یوسف کتاب فروش، ناظم فروغ رکنیت و اسکرٹنی ممبر شپ سب کمیٹی و ناظم محمد عارف گلاس و بیڑ والا اسکول جناب سلمان جمیل چاولہ، ناظم دستور العمل سب کمیٹی کے ناظم جناب نثار احمد پرچم والے، لائینڈ آرڈر سب کمیٹی کے چیئر مین جناب محمد عامر یوسف مینجر، بی ایچ وائی مینجمنٹ بورڈ کے ڈائریکٹر جناب اقبال احمد نمونہ والے، جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والوں، جناب احمر رضی



کیمیکل والوں، لائف ڈائریکٹر جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والوں اور بلقیس میموریل ہاسپٹل کے ایڈمنسٹریٹر جناب ایس ایم اسحاق چاندنہ، فراہمی ایمپلائمنٹ سب کمیٹی کے ناظم جناب ذیشان منظور لائٹین والوں کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

اس کے علاوہ جناب طارق الیاس ڈائریکٹر والے (ناظم PCP سب کمیٹی)، جناب محمد عرفان اصلی پری، جناب عرفان احمد سروانہ، جناب نسیم احمد وانا، جناب پروفیسر محمد تقی چاندنہ، جناب طاہر سلطان پرفیوم والے، جناب ندیم الیاس کیمیکل والے، جناب عبدالناصر سلام، جناب احمد فیصل نمبردار، جناب محمد شمیم بٹل والے، جناب ثاقب اقبال بمئی والے، جناب حافظ فضل ربی، جناب شکیل وانا، جناب سلیم احمد بٹلہ، جناب طارق جمیل بھولا والے، وقف حافظ محمد طاہر بورڈ کے اعزازی ایڈمنسٹریٹر جناب ایس ایم ہارون صاحب، جناب عرفان احمد سروانہ اور شریعہ بورڈ کے چیئرمین جناب مفتی طلحہ عبدالملک کا بھی ادارہ جمعیت کی جانب سے دلی شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں اور دعا گو ہوں کہ اللہ آپ کے مال و برکت میں برکت عطا فرمائے (آمین)

آخر میں ادارہ کے تمام ذمہ داران، جملہ اسٹاف آفس سکریٹری سہیل احمد، محمود الرحمن، ارم خان (ایڈمنسٹریٹر اسکولز/ کالجز) محمد قاسم سورتی، عبدالعظیم، محمد رمیز اور مدیحہ حسن (ایڈمنسٹریٹر BHY ہاسپٹل) کا تہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ جو کام دوران سال ہوئے ہیں وہ سب ٹیم ورک کا نتیجہ تھے، اس میں عہدیداران سے لے کر آفس کارکن تک شامل رہے، سب نے پوری تہذیب اور جاں فشانی سے ذمہ داریوں کو انجام دیا، دعا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ ہم سب کو خیر، فلاح، نیکی اور بھلائی کے کام کرنے کی توفیق عطا فرمائے، جو کام ہو رہے ہیں ان میں برکت عطا فرمائے۔ (آمین)

شیخ خرم شہزاد..... (آنریری جنرل سکریٹری)

## شکریہ

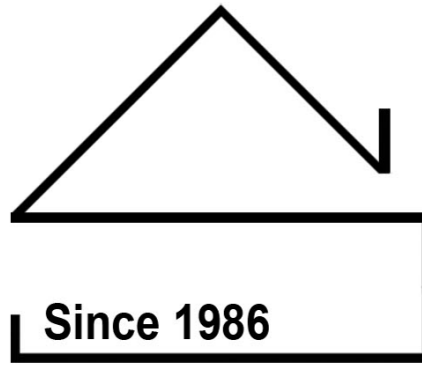
مجھے 30 مارچ 2019ء کو جنرل سکریٹری منتخب کیا گیا۔ میں برملا یہ اعتراف کرتا ہوں کہ ان گزرے ہوئے 6 ماہ میں مجھے سینٹرل آفس کے تمام اسٹاف کا بے انتہا اور پر خلوص تعاون حاصل رہا ہے اور یہی تعاون ہے جس کی وجہ سے طویل عرصہ بعد دستور العمل کے مطابق ماہ اکتوبر میں الیکشن کا انعقاد ممکن ہو سکا اور ماہ ستمبر میں آڈٹ مکمل ہوا ہے، جس میں شعبہ اکاؤنٹس نے بھرپور کردار ادا کیا۔ میں جمعیت کے آڈیٹر جناب عمران ذکی شیخ (زیڈ اے شیخ اینڈ کمپنی) چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹ کا دلی طور پر ممنون ہوں جنہوں نے سب کمیٹی، ذیلی اداروں، ہسپتالوں اور اسکولوں کا آڈٹ بروقت مکمل کیا۔

نیز عید قربان کے موقع پر کھالیں جمع کرنا ہو، رمضان میں تحصیل زکوٰۃ کی مہم ہو، الیکشن یا دیگر تقاریب کا انعقاد ہو۔ میں یہ محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ سینٹرل آفس کے اسٹاف نے شب و روز محنت کی اور پورے اخلاص کے ساتھ دیے گئے ٹاسک کو پورا کیا جس پر میں تمام آفس اسٹاف کا مشکور ہوں۔ بہت شکریہ

شیخ خرم شہزاد..... (آنریری جنرل سکریٹری)



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# برادری والوں کے لیے نادر موقع

اپنے تمام پراپرٹی کے قانونی دستاویزات..... تمام سوسائٹیز

بہادر یار جنگ، روہیلکھنڈ، دارالامان، دہلی کوآپریٹو،  
دہلی مسلم مرکنٹائل، اور سیز، بنگلور نسیم، بہار مسلم، سی پی برار وغیرہ

کے..... ٹرانسفر، موٹیشن، فارم A سب لائسنس 2، 99 سالہ لیز، کمپلیشن پلان،  
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کے علاوہ

سیل ڈیڈ، گفٹ ڈیڈ، ریلیز ڈیڈ، پارٹنرشپ ڈیڈ، سیلرا ایگرمنٹ، ریٹنٹ ایگرمنٹ، کے بی سی اے،  
کے ڈی اے کے تمام کام، کمرشل آئزیشن، ڈمولیشن، بلڈنگ پلان وغیرہ کے لیے

## ایک ہی جگہ سے رجوع کریں

نوٹ: تمام کام مکمل رازداری کے ساتھ مناسب چارجز میں کیے جاتے ہیں۔

## شیخ عبدالملک لاء ایسوسی ایٹس

شیخ عبدالملک ایڈووکیٹ (ہائی کورٹ)

101-102، آئی کونک ٹریڈ سینٹر، پلاٹ نمبر 66، بلاک نمبر 3، بہار مسلم کوآپریٹو ہاؤسنگ سوسائٹی،

جمال الدین افغانی روڈ، بہادر آباد، کراچی۔

فون نمبر: 34948094-34141476..... موبائل: 0300-2316130

## جمعیت ہیلتھ کونسل

پاکستان میں عوام کو جن سنگین مسائل کا سامنا ہے اس میں ایک سرکاری سطح پر صحت کی سہولتوں کی عدم دستیابی بھی ہے۔ جمعیت نے اس میدان میں اپنی ابتدا ہی سے خدمت کا سفر شروع کر دیا تھا، اور پچاس کی دہائی میں آج کے لیاقت آباد اور اُس وقت کے لالوہیت میں، ایک شفا خانہ قائم کیا گیا جو آج بھی قائم ہے اور اہل علاقہ کی بھرپور خدمت انجام دے رہا ہے۔ جمعیت کے خدماتی شعبہ جات میں ایک بڑا اور اہم شعبہ جمعیت ہیلتھ کونسل ہے، جمعیت کی طبی خدمات کا آغاز 1951 میں لیاقت آباد میں ایک شفا خانہ کے آغاز کے ساتھ ہو گیا تھا، بعد میں اہل خیر کے تعاون سے کراچی کے مختلف علاقوں میں ڈسپنسریز اور ہاسپٹلز قائم کیے گئے، مجلس منظمہ نے وسائل کو اجتماعی طور پر استعمال اور مربوط کرنے کے لیے باقاعدہ شعبہ صحت قائم کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا، 27 جون 1988 کو جمعیت ہیلتھ کونسل کا قیام عمل میں آیا اور زیر انتظام تمام طبی اداروں کو کونسل کے ماتحت کر دیا گیا۔ بعد میں بی ایچ وائی اسپتال کا علیحدہ مینجمنٹ بورڈ تشکیل دیا گیا۔ ہیلتھ کونسل کی بنیادی ذمہ داریوں میں اسپتالوں کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لینا اور بہتر کرنا، اسٹاف سے متعلق امور کے فیصلے کرنا، بہترین میڈیکل اور پیرا میڈیکل اسٹاف کی تقرری کرنا، نئے شعبہ جات کے قیام کی منصوبہ بندی کرنا، جاری شعبوں میں سہولیات اور جدید مشینری کی فراہمی کو ممکن بنانا وغیرہ شامل ہے۔ اس وقت درج تحریر طبی ادارے کونسل کی نگرانی میں ہیں۔

- ۱۔ بلقیس میموریل اسپتال (عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن)
- ۲۔ آسیہ مریم بٹلہ کلینک (ملیر)
- ۳۔ جمعیت صابرہ کلینک و ذیابیطس سینٹر (برنس روڈ)
- ۴۔ چاندی والا کلینک (کراچی ایڈمنسٹریشن سوسائٹی)

## بلقیس میموریل اسپتال:

عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن (سیکٹر 31G) میں واقع بلقیس میموریل ہاسپٹل خدمات انجام دیتا رہا، تاہم ماہ جون میں جمعیت ہیلتھ کونسل نے ہاسپٹل کو اپ گریڈ کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا اور اس کی ذمہ داری بی ایچ وائی ہاسپٹل مینجمنٹ بورڈ کے سپرد کی گئی، بورڈ نے ہاسپٹل کو Renovate کرنے اور جدید میڈیکل Equipments سے آراستہ کرنے کے لیے فی الوقت کچھ مدت کے لیے سروسز کو معطل کر دیا ہے، urgrade کرنے کی پلاننگ کر لی گئی ہے، مجھے یہ کہتے ہوئے خوشی ہو رہی ہے کہ ایک ڈونر کا مالی تعاون بھی حاصل ہو گیا ہے، ابتدائی کارروائی کر لی گئی ہے اور تعمیراتی سرگرمیوں کا آغاز ہو چکا ہے۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ بہت جلد ایک معیاری گائنی ہاسپٹل جدید سہولیات کے ساتھ سروسز کا آغاز ہو جائیگا۔ فی الحال ہاسپٹل کی جملہ تمام شعبہ جات کی سروسز ترقیاتی کاموں کی وجہ سے معطل ہیں۔



## جمعیت صابرہ کلینک و ذیابیطس سینٹر:

یہ کلینک برنس روڈ کے علاقہ میں واقع ہے، کلینک میں نادار مریضوں کی چھریٹی کے لئے جمعیت کی جانب سے زکوٰۃ فنڈ موجود ہے، اس فنڈ سے ایسے مریضوں کا علاج کیا جا رہا ہے جو اپنے علاج کی فیس نہیں دے سکتے۔ کلینک کے اعزازی ایڈمنسٹریٹو جناب نواب مہراہی ہیں جب کہ آپ کی معاونت جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے کر رہے ہیں، دوران سال مریضوں کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہوا ہے، کلینک روزانہ 10 گھنٹے دوشنبوں میں چلایا جا رہا ہے، اور کلینک میں اسکن اسپیشلسٹ، امراض دل، نیرو لوجسٹ اور شعبہ گائنی کنسلٹنٹ ڈاکٹرز ہیں، ایکسرے، الٹراساؤنڈ اور لیب کلیکشن پوائنٹ بھی موجود ہے۔

## ایم وائی چاندی والا کلینک:

کراچی ایڈمنسٹریشن سوسائٹی میں واقع یہ کلینک اہل علاقہ کو بھرپور میڈیکل سہولیات فراہم کر رہا ہے۔ ۱۳ جولائی ۲۰۰۹ کو جمعیت ہیلتھ کونسل نے باقاعدہ چاندی والا کلینک کو اپنی نگرانی میں لیا۔ کلینک کے اوقات کار بارہ گھنٹہ ہیں، روزانہ سیکڑوں کی تعداد میں مریض علاج کے لیے آتے ہیں، کلینک میں پانچ ڈاکٹرز مختلف اوقات کار میں سروس فراہم کر رہے ہیں، کلینک میں صرف بیرونی امراض کا شعبہ قائم ہے۔ پالیسی کے مطابق کسی بھی مریض کو محض اس لیے واپس نہیں کیا جاتا کہ وہ ڈاکٹر کی فیس ادا نہیں کر سکتا، اس سال بھی سیکڑوں مریضوں کا علاج زکوٰۃ فنڈ سے کیا گیا اور ادویات بھی فراہم کی گئیں۔ کلینک کے ایڈمنسٹریٹو جناب مستفیض الدین نواب ہیں۔

## آسیہ مریم بٹلہ کلینک:

دوران سال، کلینک کو بہتر طریقے سے چلانے اور سروس مزید بہتر بنانے کے لیے، کلینک کی سروسز تقریباً تین ماہ معطل رہیں، اس دوران پلاننگ کی گئی اور ازسرنو کلینک کا آغاز مورخہ یکم جولائی 2019 سے کر دیا گیا، اب مذکورہ کلینک مکمل طور پر فری چیریٹی کلینک ہے، جس میں ادارہ جمعیت کو ایک اہل خیر کا مالی تعاون اور ایک فارماسوٹیکل کمپنی کا ادویات کی شکل میں تعاون حاصل ہے۔ یومیہ اوسطاً 40 مریض کلینک میں علاج معالجہ کی غرض سے رابطہ کرتے ہیں، ہر مریض کو تشخیص کے ساتھ ادویات بھی فراہم کی جاتی ہیں۔ اوقات کار فی الحال صبح دس تا دوپہر دو بجے تک ہیں جب کہ دیگر امراض کے کنسلٹنٹ، اور شعبہ امراض چشم قائم کرنے کی پلاننگ کی جا رہی ہے۔

## :CODEX LAB COLLECTION POINT

بلیقیس میموریل اسپتال اور جمعیت صابره کلینک میں بی ایچ وائی اسپتال کے تعاون سے لیب کلیکشن پوائنٹ بنائے ہوئے ہیں، پالیسی کے مطابق جو مریض لیب ٹیسٹ کی فیس دینے کی استطاعت نہیں رکھتے، اُن کو موجود سہولیات زکوٰۃ فنڈ سے مہیا کی جاتی ہیں اور صرف اس وجہ سے واپس نہیں کر دیا جاتا کہ وہ ادائیگی نہیں کر سکتا، اس سال سیکڑوں مریضوں کے لیب ٹیسٹ زکوٰۃ فنڈ سے کرائے گئے۔

### حاجی فضل الہی فخر قوم میڈیکل بورڈ:

جلسہ منظمہ کے اجلاس منعقدہ ۳۰ دسمبر ۲۰۰۲ء ایک قرارداد کے ذریعہ بورڈ کا قیام عمل میں لایا گیا، مذکورہ بورڈ کے تحت فضل الہی امراض قلب اینڈ جنرل ہسپتال، عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن میں قائم ہے، بورڈ کے چئرمین جناب حاجی محمد ایوب صاحب اسپتال کے امور کی نگرانی کرتے ہیں۔ ہسپتال مستقل ترقی کی راہ پر گامزن ہے، ہر ماہ اسپتال کی کارکردگی ماہ نامہ سوداگر میں شائع کی جاتی ہے۔ اسپتال میں امراض قلب (O.P.D)، ڈینٹل اور دیگر شعبے موجود ہیں، جس میں ماہر ڈاکٹر خدمات انجام دے رہے ہیں، یہ اسپتال اپنے اغراض و مقاصد کے مطابق اہل علاقہ اور ملحقہ علاقوں سے جملہ مریضوں کو مناسب طبی سہولیات مہیا کر رہا ہے۔

### اراکین ہیلتھ کونسل:

- ۱۔ جناب محمد الیاس نبینی تال والے (چیرمین)
- ۲۔ جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے (کوچیرمین)
- ۳۔ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے (وائس چیرمین)
- ۴۔ جناب ظفر ذکی دوائی والے (سیکرٹری)
- ۵۔ جناب محمد عامر یوسف مینجر (جوائنٹ سیکرٹری)
- ۶۔ جناب ندیم الیاس کیمیکل والے (کوآرڈینیٹر)
- ۷۔ جناب ایس ایم اسحاق چاندنہ (ایڈمنسٹریٹو بلیقیس میموریل اسپتال)
- ۸۔ جناب ہمایوں انوار ملتانی (ڈپٹی ایڈمنسٹریٹو بلیقیس میموریل اسپتال)
- ۹۔ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب (ایڈمنسٹریٹو وائی چاندی والا کلینک)
- ۱۰۔ جناب محمد یوسف الحق بجلی والے (ڈپٹی ایڈمنسٹریٹو وائی چاندی والا کلینک)
- ۱۱۔ جناب نواب مہرا الہی (ایڈمنسٹریٹو جمعیت صابره کلینک)
- ۱۲۔ جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے (ڈپٹی ایڈمنسٹریٹو جمعیت صابره کلینک)
- ۱۳۔ جناب سلمان جمیل چاولہ
- ۱۴۔ جناب کامران متین بٹلہ
- ۱۵۔ ثاقب اقبال بمبئی والے
- ۱۶۔ شیخ احمد فیصل نمبردار
- ۱۷۔ جناب محمد ہارون نمبر مینجر
- ۱۸۔ جناب رضوان اسماعیل مینجر
- ۱۹۔ جناب جنید عاقلین (کوآرڈینیٹر)

☆.....☆.....☆



## بیگم حاجی یوسف ہاسپٹل مینجمنٹ بورڈ

پالیسیوں کے تسلسل کے سبب BHY میں ترقی اور نئے شعبوں کے قیام جاری رہا، بفضل تعالیٰ ہر شعبے میں متعین اہداف حاصل ہوئے ہیں، دوران سال کی کارکردگی کا ایک طائرانہ جائزہ پیش خدمت ہے۔

### RO پلانٹ:

کسی نے بالکل درست کہا ہے کہ پانی زندگی ہے، ہاسپٹل میں ایک بہت بڑا مسئلہ صاف پانی کی قلت کا تھا جس کی وجہ سے خطیر رقم واٹر ٹینکوں پر خرچ ہو رہی تھی۔ دوران سال RO پلانٹ کی تنصیب مکمل ہوئی اور اب وافر مقدار میں پانی دستیاب ہے، بورنگ کے پانی کو RO کے ذریعے قابل استعمال بنایا جا رہا ہے۔

### جنرل وارڈ:

ہاسپٹل میں داخل ہونے والا ہر مریض ہمارے لیے VIP مریض ہے، اس سوچ کے پیش نظر جنرل وارڈز کو سینٹریل انٹرنڈیشنل کر دیا گیا ہے۔

### نئے داخلی و خارجی دروازے کی تعمیر:

دہلی کالونی ایک انتہائی گنجان آبادی ہے اور خاص طور پر ہاسپٹل کے مین گیٹ کے سامنے ہمہ وقت ٹریفک جام رہتا ہے، مریضوں کو تو مشکل ہو رہی تھی، سب سے زیادہ ایمرجنسی میں آنے والے مریض اور خاص طور پر معذور یا بزرگ افراد شدید اذیت میں مبتلا تھے، اس مسئلے سے اس طرح نمٹا گیا ہے کہ زیرولائن میں ایک داخلی دروازہ کھول دیا گیا ہے، جہاں سے بزرگ یا معذور مریض باآسانی ہاسپٹل میں داخل ہو سکتے ہیں اور اس سے ہاسپٹل کے اندر پارکنگ کا مسئلہ بھی ختم ہو گیا ہے۔

### نئی OPD کی تعمیر (سیفٹی بلاک):

کشادہ اور مریضوں کے لیے باسہولت نئی کنسلٹنٹ اوپنی ڈی تعمیر کر دی گئی ہے، اس کی تعمیر میں ہمیں برادری کے اہل ثروت کا تعاون حاصل رہا ہے جس پر ہم ان کے مشکور ہیں۔ نئی اوپنی ڈی کے مختلف شعبہ جات کو ڈونر فیملی / برادری کے مرحوم اکابرین کی خدمات کو خراج تحسین پیش کرنے کے لیے ان کے نام سے موسوم کیا گیا ہے۔

الحمد للہ ہماری برادری میں اہل خیر کی کمی نہیں ہے اور اہل برادری کی جانب سے اس کا اظہار وقتاً فوقتاً نقد عطیات کی شکل میں ہوتا رہتا ہے۔ گزشتہ دنوں لکھنؤ والا فیملی نے گراں قدر تعاون کرتے ہوئے بی ایچ وائی ہسپتال میں ایک گاڑی برائے ایمبولنس کا عطیہ دیا۔ امید ہے کہ برادری کے دیگر اہل ثروت حضرات بھی اپنا دست تعاون بڑھائیں گے۔ دعا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ لکھنؤ والا فیملی کا یہ صدقہ جاری قبول و منظور فرمائے۔ آمین





# BHY ہسپتال میں قمرنی آئی ڈی پارٹمنٹ کی افتتاحی تقریب / کنسلٹنٹ کیمپ کا انعقاد





بی ایچ وائی میجمنٹ بورڈ کے زیر اہتمام کنسلٹنٹ فری میڈیکل کیمپ کا انعقاد 15 جولائی 2018ء  
بروز اتوار صبح 10 بجے تا شام 5 بجے تک بی ایچ وائی ہاسپٹل دہلی کالونی میں منعقد کیا گیا۔  
کیمپ میں چالیس 40 کنسلٹنٹ ڈاکٹرز کی ٹیم نے تقریباً 700 سے زائد مریضوں کا فری معائنہ کیا۔

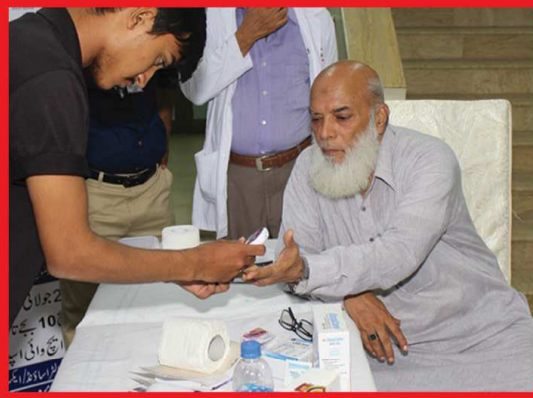








# BHY اسپتال میں مجنٹ بورڈ کے زیر اہتمام تیسرے فری (کنسلٹنٹ) کیمپ کا انعقاد





# بیگم حاجی یوسف ہاسپٹل میں TB اسکریننگ اور میڈیکل فری کیمپ کا انعقاد







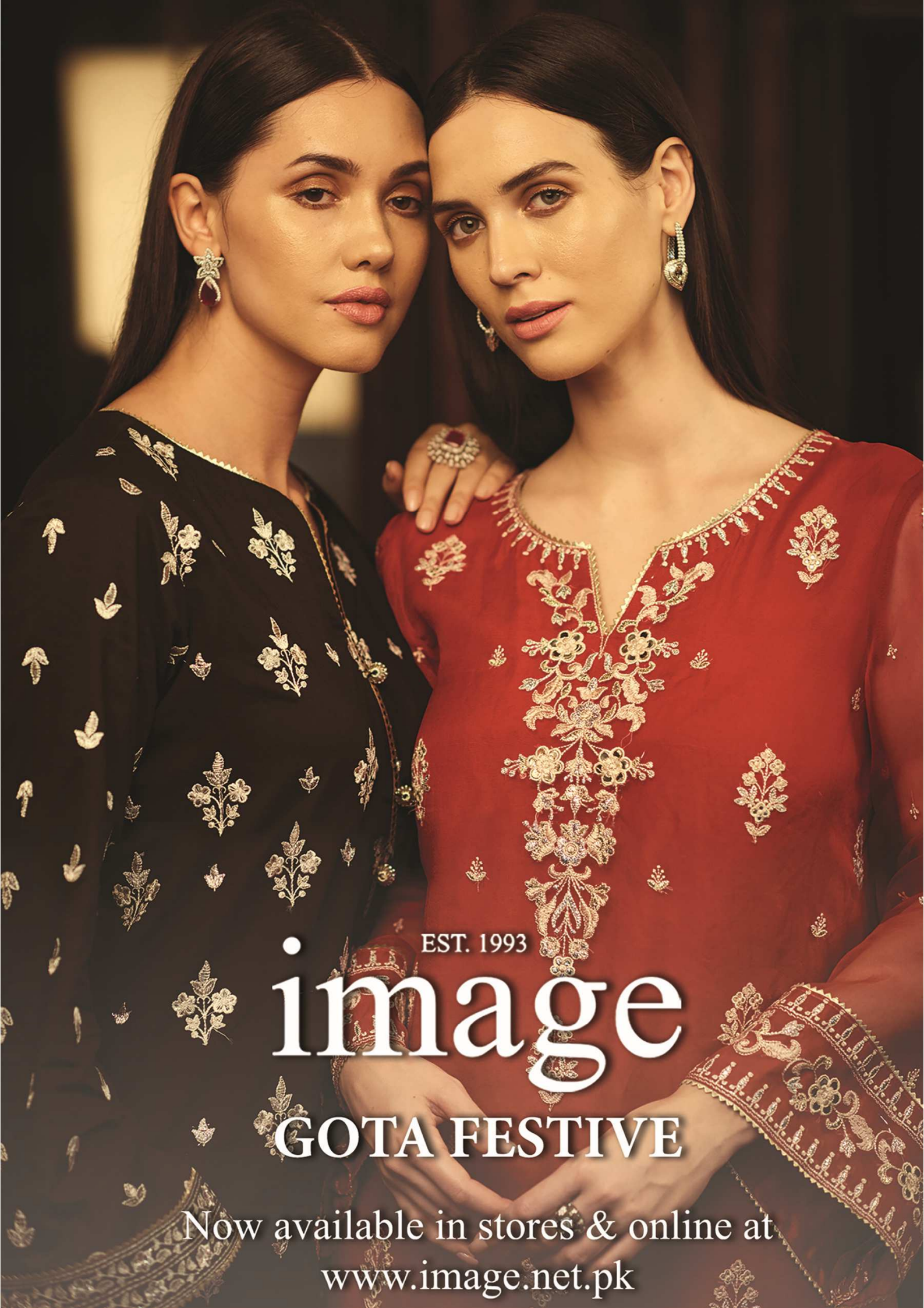
# *Khalid Usman*

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## ڈیالیسی سینٹر میں سولر سٹم کی تنصیب:

پاکستان میں توانائی کی قلت کے سبب لوڈ شیڈنگ عام ہے جب کہ بجلی کی قیمتیں بھی آسمان کو چھو رہی ہیں، چنانچہ ایک اہل خیر کے مالی تعاون سے ابراہیم دو والا ڈیالیسی سینٹر کو جزوی طور پر سولر سٹم پر منتقل کر دیا گیا ہے۔

## :NICU

بچوں کے انتہائی نگہداشت کے شعبے میں جدید ترین آلات و مشینری تنصیب کی جا رہی ہے اور تجربہ کار اسٹاف کا تقرر کیا گیا ہے۔

## :Peads

نومولود بچوں اور کم عمر بچوں کی ویکسینیشن کے لیے گراؤنڈ فلور پر ایک وسیع کمرہ فراہم کر دیا گیا ہے۔

## OPD فرسٹ فلور کی از سر نو تعمیر:

بیرونی مریضوں کے فرسٹ فلور کی از سر نو تعمیرات کا آغاز کر دیا گیا ہے، کمرے بنائے جا رہے ہیں جس میں کراچی کے تجربہ کار کنسلٹنٹ ڈاکٹرز کا تقرر کیا جائیگا۔

## :Delux Rooms

اسپیشل ونگ کے فورٹھ فلور پر ایگزیکٹو کمروں کا آغاز کر دیا گیا ہے، ان کمروں میں ہر قسم کی سہولت ارزاں نرخوں پر دستیاب ہے۔

## ورلڈ ہیلتھ ڈے:

مورخہ ۷ اپریل کو ہسپتال میں عالمی صحت کے دن کی مناسبت سے آگاہی پروگرام ترتیب دیا گیا، جس میں عوام الناس کو اپنی صحت کو قائم رکھنے کے متعلق بنیادی قوانین سے آگہی دی گئی، اعداد و شمار کے مطابق پاکستان میں ذیابیطس اور امراض قلب کے مریضوں کی تعداد میں تیزی سے اضافہ ہو رہا ہے اور پاکستان کا شمار ان چند ممالک میں ہوتا ہے جہاں ہر تیسرا فرد ذیابیطس اور ہر تیسواں فرد امراض قلب کا شکار ہے، جب کہ کم عمری میں اموات میں اضافہ کی اہم وجوہات میں ہارٹ اٹیک اور کینسر جیسے موذی مرض کا شمار سرفہرست ہے، BHY میں منعقدہ پروگرام میں ڈاکٹرز نے صحت مند زندگی گزارنے کی چند تدابیر اور مشورے دیے۔

☆ صاف پانی پینا

☆ متوازن و معیاری غذا، خصوصاً سبزیوں کا استعمال

☆ روزانہ ورزش



☆ پان، گلکھ، تمباکو، ہر قسم کی نشہ آور اشیاء سے پرہیز ☆ جسمانی اور ذہنی تناؤ پر قابو  
☆ سال میں ایک بار کم از کم طبی معائنہ ☆ حفاظتی ٹیکوں کا استعمال ☆ گردوغبار سے بچاؤ کے لیے ماسک کا استعمال

## ورلڈ نرسنگ ڈئے / نرسنگ ورک شاپ:

دنیا میں ہر سال 12 مئی کو ورلڈ نرسنگ ڈئے منایا جاتا ہے، جس کا مقصد نرسنگ جیسے اہم اور مقدس پیشے کی اہمیت کو اجاگر کرنا اور یہ شعور بیدار کرنا ہے کہ صحت ہر شخص کا بنیادی حق ہے، اکنامک سروے کے مطابق پاکستان میں دو ہزار نفوس پر ایک نرس ہے اور ایک ہزار پر تین نرسوں کا ہدف حاصل نہیں کیا جاسکا، پاکستان میں رجسٹرڈ نرسوں کی تعداد ایک لاکھ تین ہزار سات سو ستتر ہے جب کہ اس سال چار ہزار نرسوں کے تقرر کا ہدف مقرر کیا گیا تھا لیکن صرف 3200 نرسوں کا تقرر ہی ہو سکا ہے، آپ اتفاق کریں گے کہ صحت کا شعبہ بدترین حالات میں ہے، حکمران طبقہ اپنا اور اپنے عزیزوں کا علاج سرکاری ہسپتال میں کرانے کے بجائے بیرون ملک کرانے کو ترجیح دیتا ہے اور عام فرد کا کوئی پرسان حال نہیں ہے، ایسے میں جمعیت کے زیر انتظام ہاسپٹلز اور کلینکس عوام الناس کی بھرپور خدمات میں مصروف عمل ہیں، جہاں ہر مریض VIP مریض ہے، BHY ہسپتال میں ورلڈ نرسنگ ڈئے کے موقع پر ایک ورک شاپ کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔

## تیسرا فری کنسلٹنٹ میڈیکل کیمپ:

فری کنسلٹنٹ کیمپ لگانے کے بنیادی مقاصد میں مریضوں کو میڈیکل کی سہولیات بلا معاوضہ فراہم کرنے، ہسپتال کی موجودہ سہولیات سے مریضوں کو مطمئن کرنا، کنسلٹنٹ حضرات سے مریضوں کی ہم آہنگی اور ہسپتال میں موجود شعبہ جات سے مریضوں کو آگاہ کرنا ہے۔ 21 جولائی 2019ء بروز اتوار کو ”تیسرے فری کنسلٹنٹ میڈیکل کیمپ“ کا انعقاد کیا گیا جس سے 601 افراد فیض یاب ہوئے، 40 ڈاکٹرز نے صبح 10 سے 3 بجے تک مریضوں کا بلا معاوضہ معائنہ کیا، مزید یہ کہ مختلف ادویات ساز کمپنیوں کی جانب سے اسٹالز لگائے گئے جس میں مریضوں کو فری ادویات بھی فراہم کی گئیں۔ ڈاکٹرز کے معائنہ کے ساتھ لیبارٹری ٹیسٹ، ایکسرے اور الٹراساؤنڈ میں 30% رعایت دی گئی، 262 مریضوں نے رعایتی سہولت سے استفادہ کیا، جب کہ کئی افراد نے ”فری TB اسکرینگ ٹیسٹ“ کی سہولت بھی موجود تھی۔ میں تمام کنسلٹنٹ ڈاکٹرز، سیکشن آفیسر، ایڈمنسٹریشن اسٹاف، پیرامیڈیکل اسٹاف اور ڈاکٹرز کا ممنون و مشکور ہوں جنہوں نے کیمپ کے انعقاد میں اور کامیابی میں کاوشیں کیں۔

## وینٹی لیٹر:

ہسپتال میں Vent سسٹم کا آغاز کر دیا گیا ہے، ایسے مریض جن کو فوری Vent پر منتقل کیا جانا ہوتا ہے ان کو فوری ہسپتال میں موجود Vent سسٹم کی ٹیم کے سپرد کر دیا جاتا ہے۔



## 24 گھنٹے ایمر جنسی:

24 گھنٹے شعبہ ایمر جنسی میں میل اور فی میل ڈاکٹر موجود رہتے ہیں، یومیہ 300 سے زائد ایمر جنسی کیس رجسٹر ہوتے ہیں۔

### شعبہ جات:

☆ ذیابیطیس ☆ گائنا کالوجسٹ ☆ نیوروسرجن ☆ پلاسٹک سرجن ☆ اسکن ☆ چائلڈ ☆ امراض دندان ☆ ENT ☆ چیپسٹ  
☆ جنرل سرجن ☆ نیوروفزیشن ☆ نیفرولوجسٹ ☆ نفسیات ☆ جنرل فزیشن ☆ چشم ☆ آرٹھوپڈک ☆ یورولوجسٹ  
مختلف شعبہ جات سے منسلک 65 کنسلٹنٹ ڈاکٹر صبح سے رات گئے تک روزانہ موجود رہتے ہیں۔

### :CODEX

فی زمانہ مرض کی تشخیص کا انحصار مریض کی لیبارٹری رپورٹ پر ہے، اس لیے درست رپورٹس از حد ضروری ہے، یہی وجہ ہے کہ دوران سال خصوصی توجہ دی گئی اور پتھالوجسٹ کی مشاورت سے جدید ترین آلات کی تنصیب کا فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے، کوٹیشن ز اور بجٹ کی منظوری ہوگئی ہے، لیبارٹری (24 گھنٹے) میں مناسب نرخ پر مختلف ٹیسٹ کی سہولت دستیاب ہے۔

### ابراہیم دو والا ڈیالیس سینٹر:

1994 میں برادری کی ایک مخیر فیملی کے تعاون سے ڈیالیس سینٹر کا قیام عمل میں آیا تھا، یہ ہاسپٹل کا انتہائی اہم شعبہ ہے، ڈیالیس سینٹر کی کارکردگی، کراچی کے بہترین اسپتالوں کے معیار کے عین مطابق ہے، مستحق مریضوں کا علاج بلا معاوضہ 100% چیئرٹی (زکوٰۃ) سے کیا جا رہا ہے، جس کے لیے ہمیں اہل خیر کا تعاون حاصل ہے، ڈیالیس سینٹر میں گیارہ مشینیں ہیں، دو مشینیں ہپاٹائٹس مریضوں کے لیے Reserve ہیں، ڈیالیس سینٹر تین شفٹوں میں خدمات انجام دے رہا ہے۔

### ایک مریض کی صحت یابی میں اپنا حصہ ڈالیں:

ڈیالیس سینٹر میں رجسٹرڈ مریضوں کی تعداد 70 ہے، میری اہل خیر سے اپیل ہے کہ وہ کم از کم ایک مریض کے علاج کے اخراجات قبول کریں اور اپنی زکوٰۃ کسی ایک مریض کے علاج کے لیے مختص کر دیں، علاج اپنی نگرانی میں کرائیں۔ کوئی بھی ڈونر رجسٹر کرانے کے بعد مریض سے مکمل رابطہ کر سکتا ہے، مریض پر آنے والے اخراجات کی بلنگ ڈونر کو کردی جائیگی۔

## ویلفیئر ونگ:

ایسے مریض جو اپنے علاج کی سکت نہیں رکھتے، ان کا علاج زکوٰۃ فنڈ سے کیا جا رہا ہے، اور اس کے لیے ہاسپٹل میں باقاعدہ ویلفیئر چیئرٹی ونگ قائم ہے، چیئرٹی ونگ میں انتظامیہ مریض یا اس کے رشتہ دار سے شریعہ بورڈ کی رہنمائی میں مرتب کردہ جائزہ فارم پُر کروانے اور مستحق زکوٰۃ ہونے کی تصدیق کے بعد دستیاب وسائل اور فنڈ کے تحت مریض کا علاج و معالجہ کر دیا جاتا ہے، کسی مریض کو صرف اس وجہ سے واپس نہیں کیا جاتا کہ اس کے پاس علاج کے لئے فیس نہیں ہے اور نہ ہی ایسے مریضوں کے علاج معالجے میں کوئی کمی ہوتی ہے۔ نیز اس بات کی بھی احتیاط کی جاتی ہے کہ بعد زکوٰۃ علاج کرانے والے مریضوں کی اطلاع دیگر اسٹاف کو نہ ہو سکے۔

## مستقبل کے منصوبے:

☆..... بیماریوں سے آگہی اور بچاؤ کے موضوع پر ایک میڈیکل سیمینار منعقد ہو چکا ہے، جب کہ دیگر موضوعات پر سیمینار منعقد کرنے کی پلاننگ کی گئی ہے۔

☆..... دو آپریشن تھیٹر موجود ہیں، مزید ایک آرٹھو پیڈک آپریشن تھیٹر بنانے کا منصوبہ ہے تاکہ آرٹھو (ہڈیوں و جوڑوں) کے مخصوص اور پیچیدہ آپریشن اس تھیٹر میں کیے جاسکیں، بجٹ کی منظوری ہوگئی ہے، امید ہے کہ جلد ہی آپریشن تھیٹر قائم کر دیا جائیگا۔

☆..... CODEX کو Upgrade کرنے کی پلاننگ کر لی گئی ہے، بجٹ منظور ہو چکا ہے اور امید ہے کہ جلد ہی نئی و LATEST مشینری خرید لی جائیگی۔

میں آخر میں مینجمنٹ بورڈ اور بالخصوص ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر جناب رضوان اسماعیل کی کاوشوں کی قبولیت اور ان کی درازی عمر کے لیے دعا گو ہوں۔ بورڈ ڈائریکٹر خصوصاً خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والوں، محمود اختر پلاسٹک والوں، اقبال احمد نمونہ والوں، احمر رضی کیمکل والوں، خازن جمعیت ابرار احمد کلکتہ والوں اور چتر مین بورڈ محمد سعید پریس والے، محمد یوسف کتاب فروش اور لائف ڈائریکٹر BHY بورڈ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والوں کا بے حد شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہوں، آپ نے مصروفیات کے باوجود ہاسپٹل کی تزئین و آرائش میں شب و روز محنت کی اور ایک ویژن کے ساتھ امور انجام دیئے، آپ حضرات نے ہمہ وقت میرا ساتھ دیا اور ہاسپٹل کی ترقی میں نمایاں کردار ادا کیا ہے۔ سوشل ویلفیئر ونگ میں جناب انوار اعظم صاحب نے وقت دیا اور ایسے مریضوں کو جو زکوٰۃ کے مستحق تھے ان کی رہنمائی کی اور بلا معاوضہ میڈیکل کی سہولیات فراہم کیں۔ میں تمام حضرات کا بے حد مشکور ہوں۔ جملہ معطیان کا ممنون ہوں جن کے فراخ دلانہ تعاون کی بدولت ہاسپٹل میں رواں سال



بے شمار کام انجام پائے ہیں۔ دعا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ انفاق کو قبول فرمائے اور اپنی چندہ نعمتوں سے نوازے۔ (آمین)

میری اہل برادری خصوصاً دہلی کالونی، عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن، دہلی مرکٹائل سوسائٹی، کراچی ایڈمنسٹریشن سوسائٹی، پی آئی بی کالونی، برنس روڈ و دیگر علاقوں میں رہائش پزیر افراد برادری سے گزارش ہے کہ ہسپتال کا وزٹ کریں، علاج کی ضرورت ہو تو علاج کرائیں، مجھے امید ہے کہ آپ کو ایک بہترین ماحول میں قابل ڈاکٹرز کے زیر نگرانی علاج میسر آئے گا۔

## اراکین بورڈ:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| (۱) جناب محمد سعید پریس والے (چتر مین) | (۲) جناب محمد الیاس نبینی تال والے (چتر مین ہیلتھ کونسل) |
| (۳) جناب خرم شہزاد (سکرٹری بورڈ)       | (۴) جناب رضوان اسماعیل مینجر (آنریری ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر)  |
| (۵) جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے        | (۶) جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے                       |
| (۸) جناب اقبال احمد نمونہ والے         | (۷) جناب احمر رضی کیمیکل والے                            |
| (۹) جناب ظفر ریاض باڑی                 | (۱۰) جناب اعجاز العارفین دوائی والے                      |
| (۱۱) جناب تقی ابراہیم دوا والے         | (۱۲) جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے                      |

☆.....☆.....☆

## AKAR ہسپتال مینجمنٹ بورڈ

مجلس منظمہ کی منظوری سے 2016 میں AKAR ہسپتال کو SEARL کے اشتراک کار سے چلانے کا فیصلہ کیا گیا تھا، چنانچہ میسرز Searle کے ساتھ ایک MOU کے تحت اگست 2016 میں ہسپتال کی کنسٹرکشن اور Renovation شروع ہوئی اور Renovation کے بعد 14 فروری 2017 کو ہسپتال کا باقاعدہ آغاز کر دیا گیا۔ دوران سال مجلس منظمہ نے، مفاہمتی معاہدہ (MOU) میں چند ترامیم منظور کی ہیں، منظور شدہ ترمیمی معاہدہ پر دستخط کرنے کے سلسلے میں اراکین مجلس منظمہ نے AKAR ہسپتال کا وزٹ کیا، ہسپتال کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لیا اور معاہدہ پر دستخط کیے گئے۔

بنیادی طور پر یہ ہسپتال ایک جدید ویلفئر ہسپتال، اور جمعیت کے فلسفہ ”علاج سب کے لیے“ پر کار بند ہے، جس کے مالی وسائل searle فراہم کر رہا ہے اور ہر مریض کا علاج بلا استثنیٰ انسانیت کی بنیاد پر کیا جاتا ہے اور کسی بھی مریض کو اس وجہ سے واپس نہیں کیا جاتا کہ وہ ادائیگی کا متحمل نہیں ہے۔

☆.....☆.....☆

## جمعیت ایجوکیشنل بورڈ

بنیادی تعلیم، ملک و قوم کی ترقی کی کلید ہے، ادارہ جمعیت اپنے قیام سے ہی برادری میں تعلیم کے فروغ میں کوشاں رہا ہے اور ہماری یہ اولین ترجیح رہی ہے کہ برادری کے ہر بچے کو کم از کم میٹرک تک تعلیم کو یقینی بنایا جائے، ہمارے اسکولوں سے کسی بھی ایسے بچے کو محض اس بنیاد پر داخلے سے انکار نہیں کیا جاتا کہ اُس کے والدین فیس دینے کی سکت نہیں رکھتے، ایک ہزار سے زائد طلباء و طالبات کی فیسیں ادارہ جمعیت کے شعبہ تعلیمی اعانت سے دی جا رہی ہیں، ہمارے اسکولوں میں میرٹ کی بنیاد پر داخلے دیے جاتے ہیں اور معیار تعلیم کو برقرار رکھا جاتا ہے اور تجربہ کار اساتذہ کو اپائنٹ کیا جاتا ہے۔ بورڈ کے زیر نگرانی چھ اسکولز (دہلی کالونی اور عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن) اور دو گرلز کالج (دہلی کالونی، عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن) میں بلا امتیاز تعلیم دینے میں مصروف عمل ہیں، گزشتہ سال بورڈ نے اہم سنگ میل عبور کیے ہیں، بیک وقت دو گرلز کالجز میں تعلیمی سیشن کا آغاز کیا گیا، رجسٹریشن حاصل کی گئی اور ایک اسکول میں بھی کلاسز کی ابتدا ہوئی۔ کالجز کا قیام بلاشبہ اہل علاقہ کے لیے بہت اہم ہے اور ایسی بے شمار بچیاں جو کہ دور دراز کا سفر کرنے کی وجہ سے کالج کی تعلیم سے محروم رہ جاتی تھیں وہ اب اپنے گھروں کے پاس ہی کالج کی تعلیم حاصل کر رہی ہیں۔ سال رواں بورڈ کا چیئرمین جناب نواب مہر الہی اور سیکریٹری شپ کیلئے جناب اقبال یوسف پتیل والوں کو منتخب کیا گیا، بورڈ کی پالیسی کے مطابق طلباء و طالبات، طلباء و طالبات کی سیرت، شخصیت، اخلاق، مباحثوں، تقریری مقابلوں، سوشل ورک، حالات سے آگاہی، کھیل کود، تائی کوانڈو اور کاونسلنگ کے ذریعے لیڈرشپ کی خصوصیات ابھارنے پر بھرپور توجہ دی جاتی ہے، اسکولوں میں زیر تعلیم طلباء و طالبات کی تعداد 2513 ہے، بورڈ کی کارکردگی کا مختصر احوال درج تحریر ہے

### تقریب میرٹ اسکالرشپ:

اس سال (۲۰۱۹) کی تقریب کے انعقاد کی تیاریاں کی جا رہی ہیں اور اکتوبر کے آخری عشرے میں یہ تقریب منعقد ہوگی۔

### تقاریب یوم آزادی (۲۰۱۸):

حسب روایت ۱۴ اگست ۲۰۱۸ کو جشن آزادی کی تقاریب منعقد کی گئیں، صبح طلباء کے پروگرام کے مہمان خصوصی جناب شمیم اے عارف فرپو اور مہمان اعزازی جناب عظیم، کنٹرولر ایگزامینرز تھے، صبح آٹھ بجے صدر جمعیت، مہمان خصوصی، عہدیداران جمعیت اور اراکین مجلس منتظمہ نے پرچم کشائی کی۔ جس کے بعد بچوں نے ملی نغمے، ٹیبلو، کراٹے، خاکے اور تقاریر پیش کیں، بالخصوص مباحثے میں کی جانے والی تقاریر کا معیار بے حد اعلیٰ تھا اور مختصر ڈرامے پونے چودہ اگست پارٹ ٹونے بھی خوب داد سمیٹی، دوپہر کو طالبات کا سیشن تھا،



طالبات نے بھی زبردست تیاری کر رکھی تھی اور شاندار آٹمز پیش کیے، ٹیبلوز، ملی نغموں پر پرفارمنس، خاکے، مباحثہ وغیرہ شامل تھے۔ مذکورہ دونوں تقاریب میں شریک خواتین و حضرات کی خاطر تواضع (لنچ) کے لیے JPSD گلستان کمیونٹی سینٹر کے جناب شاداب احمد کا تعاون حاصل رہا اور جو سز جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والوں نے فراہم کیے۔

## تقاریب یوم آزادی (۲۰۱۹):

اس سال بارشوں کی وجہ سے 31 اگست کو جشن آزادی کی تقاریب کا انعقاد کیا گیا، تقاریب کا عنوان ”کشمیر اور آزادی“ تھا، صبح کے سیشن میں طلباء اور دوپہر میں طالبات کا پروگرام رکھا گیا، جس کے مہمان خصوصی جناب ایس ایم نسیم اللہ والے تھے جو اپنی مصروفیات کی وجہ سے تشریف نہیں لاسکے، جب کہ طالبات کے پروگرام کی مہمان خصوصی محترمہ مسز خرم شہزاد تھیں، طلباء و طالبات نے اپنی پرفارمنس سے حاضرین سے کئی بار داد و وصول کی اور مختصر وقت میں بہترین پروگرام پیش کیے گئے۔

## کیئریر کاؤنسلنگ:

اس دور میں اس موضوع کی اہمیت میں کئی گنا اضافہ ہو چکا ہے، خاص طور پر مڈل کلاس طبقے اور لوئر مڈل کلاس طبقے سے تعلق رکھنے والے بچے میٹرک پاس کرتے ہیں تو ان کی سمجھ میں نہیں آتا کہ وہ مستقبل کی کیا پلاننگ کریں، کیئریر کاؤنسلنگ دراصل رہنمائی ہے بچوں کی کہ وہ اپنا وقت برباد نہ کریں اور اپنی طبع اور مزاج کے مطابق ہی شعبے کا انتخاب کریں کیوں کہ گیا وقت واپس نہیں آتا۔ برادری کی ایک فیملی نے اس سلسلے میں ڈونیشن کی ایک رقم مختص بچوں کی کیئریر کاؤنسلنگ کے لیے جمع کرائی ہے، ایک کمیٹی جناب ثاقب اقبال بمبئی والوں کی کنوینشنر شپ میں تشکیل دیدی گئی ہے۔

کیمپس زدہلی کالونی سب کمیٹی:

۱۔ جناب احمر رضی کیمیکل والے (ناظم)	۲۔ جناب خلیفہ علی اقبال ٹینٹ والے (نائب ناظم)
اسلمعیل اللہ والا بوائز کیمپس:	سیکشن ..... 11 طلباء ..... 468
نجم دہلی گرلز کیمپس:	سیکشن ..... 13 طالبات ..... 521
نجم دہلی گرلز جونیئر کیمپس:	سیکشن ..... 08 طلباء و طالبات ..... 265
محمد اسمعیل اللہ والا اوومن کالج:	سیکشن ..... 02 طالبات ..... 62

## کیمپسز اللہ والا ٹاؤن سب کمیٹی:

- ۱۔ جناب سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ (ناظم)  
محمد عارف گلاس ویزر والا میموریل بوائز کیمپس:  
محمد اسماعیل نبی تال والا گرلز کیمپس:
- ۲۔ جناب محمد شمیم بٹل والے (نائب ناظم)  
سیکشن ..... 10 طلباء ..... 406  
سیکشن ..... 10 طالبات ..... 408

## فیروزہ خاتون وومن کالج و حاجرہ بی بی گرلز ہائی اسکول:

- ۱۔ جناب آصف ایوب (ناظم)  
فیروزہ خاتون وومن کالج:  
حاجرہ بی بی گرلز ہائی اسکول:
- سیکشن ..... 02 طالبات ..... 82  
سیکشن ..... 09 طلباء و طالبات ..... 301

## اعلیٰ تعلیمی و میرٹ اسکالرشپ سب کمیٹی:

- ۱۔ جناب عمران احمد عزیز (ناظم)  
۲۔ جناب ثاقب اقبال بھٹی والے (نائب ناظم)

## سالانہ اہداف کا تعین اور Achievement رپورٹنگ سب کمیٹی:

- ۱۔ جناب نواب مہر الہی (چیرمین)  
۲۔ جناب اقبال یوسف پتیل والے (سیکرٹری)  
۳۔ جناب احمر رضی کیمیکل والے (ناظم دہلی کالونی اسکولز)  
۴۔ جناب سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ (ناظم ٹاؤن اسکولز)  
۵۔ محترمہ ارم خان (ایڈمنسٹریٹر اسکولز و کالجز)  
۶۔ اسکول و کالج پرنسپلز (ممبرز)

## کیریئر کاؤنسلنگ سب کمیٹی:

- ۱۔ جناب ڈاکٹر نسیم احمد (ناظم)  
بنک بینک سب کمیٹی:  
۱۔ جناب ڈاکٹر نسیم احمد (ناظم)  
۲۔ جناب ثاقب اقبال بھٹی والے (نائب ناظم)



# جمعیت ایجوکیشنل بورڈ کے زیر اہتمام پاکستان کے 72 ویں یوم آزادی کی تقاریب کی تصویری جھلکیاں



















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# ٹیچرز ٹریننگ ورکشاپ 2019 کی تصویری جھلکیاں





# بازل صدیقی شہید تائی کوانڈو چیمپین شپ 2018ء





سال 2018-19 میں میٹرک امتحان میں پاس ہونے کی شرح 95.19% رہی

07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
64/93	103/129	102/119	97/132	78/114	121/150	88/101	77/87	66/74	94/103	92/94	99/104
69%	80%	86%	73%	68%	81%	87%	89%	89%	91%	98%	95%

سال 2018-19 میں میٹرک امتحان میں A-1 گریڈز میں پاس ہونے کی شرح 12.50% رہی۔

07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19
1/93	3/129	0/119	13/132	7/114	13/150	11/101	6/87	7/74	17/103	15/94	13/104
1%	3%	0%	10%	7%	9%	11%	7%	9%	16.50%	15.95%	12.50%

## ہم نصابی سرگرمیاں:

ہم نصابی سرگرمیاں طلباء و طالبات کی پُر اعتماد شخصیت کی تعمیر اور کردار سازی میں بہترین معاون ثابت ہوتی ہیں۔ تمام JEB کیمپسز میں باقاعدگی سے ہم نصابی سرگرمیوں کا انعقاد کیا جاتا ہے اور اس مقصد کی تکمیل کیلئے سال کے آغاز میں ہی ایک کیلنڈر مرتب کیا جاتا ہے جس کے تحت ہم نصابی سرگرمیاں منعقد کی جاتی ہیں۔

- ☆..... استقبالِ رمضان المبارک
- ☆..... عیدِ ملن
- ☆..... یومِ دفاعِ پاکستان
- ☆..... وون ڈش پارٹی (عیدِ الاضحیٰ)
- ☆..... ماؤں کیلئے تربیتی ورکشاپس
- ☆..... کونز کمپی ٹیشن
- ☆..... الیکشن (برائے ہیڈ گرل/ ہیڈ بوائے)
- ☆..... ہمیں نبی ﷺ سے پیار ہے
- ☆..... محفلِ نعت (طالبات)
- ☆..... Clay (پری پرائمری)
- ☆..... یومِ شجرکاری
- ☆..... سائنسی نمائش
- ☆..... کشمیر ڈے تقریری مقابلہ اور ٹیبلو
- ☆..... مجھے اپنی ماں سے پیار ہے
- ☆..... طلباء و طالبات کی تربیتی ورکشاپس
- ☆..... جشنِ آزادی

## اسپورٹس:

صحتمند جسم ہی صحتمند دماغ کا ضامن ہے لہذا تمام طلباء و طالبات کے کھیل کود اور ورزش پر خصوصی توجہ دی جاتی ہے۔ تائی کوانڈو کی



کلاسز بھی لی جاتی ہیں جس کیلئے باقاعدہ تائی کوانٹ و انسٹرکٹرز موجود ہیں۔

## اسمارٹ کلاسز:

سمعی اور بصری (Audio Visual) تدریسی معاونت کے اصول پر JEB کے تمام کمپیوٹرز میں اسمارٹ کلاسز کے ذریعے تدریس کامیابی سے جاری ہے۔ یہاں طلباء و طالبات کے لئے ملٹی میڈیا، پروجیکٹر اور انٹرایکٹیو بورڈ کی مدد سے سائنس اور دیگر مضامین پڑھائے جاتے ہیں۔ جس سے طلباء کی دلچسپی اور جستجو میں اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔

## ترہیتی ورکشاپس:

اساتذہ کی ترہیتی ورکشاپس ہر سال باقاعدگی سے منعقد کی جاتی ہیں۔ نیز بوقت ضرورت اساتذہ کیلئے مختصر ترہیتی نشستوں کا بھی اہتمام کرتے ہیں۔ والدین کی تربیت اور آگہی کیلئے بھی ترہیتی ورکشاپس کا انعقاد کیا جاتا ہے۔ جس میں بچوں کی صحت، نشوونما اور کردار سازی کیلئے والدین کو مفید معلومات فراہم کی جاتی ہیں۔

## میرٹ اسکالرشپ:

برادری کے ہونہار طلباء و طالبات کی حوصلہ افزائی و اسکالرشپس کا سلسلہ برقرار رکھا گیا، میرٹ اسکالرشپ کی تقریب میں برادری کے ہونہار طلباء و طالبات کو نقد انعامات اور تعریفی اسناد سے نوازا گیا۔ درج ذیل اسکالرشپ دی گئیں۔

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
8	20	30	32	35	86	79	122	142	134

## اراکین جمعیت ایجوکیشنل بورڈ:

- 1- جناب نواب مہر الہی (چیئرمین)
- 2- جناب عدیل ناصر الیاس پریس والے (کو چیئرمین)
- 3- جناب احمر رضی کیمیکل والے (وائس چیئرمین)
- 4- جناب اقبال یوسف پیتل والے (آنریری سیکریٹری)
- 5- جناب عمران احمد عزیز (جوائنٹ سیکریٹری)
- 6- جناب حافظ فضل ربی
- 7- جناب عرفان احمد سروانہ
- 8- جناب طارق الیاس ڈالرائک والے
- 9- جناب پروفیسر محمد تقی چاندنہ
- 10- جناب سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ
- 11- جناب محمد شمیم بٹل والے
- 12- جناب ثاقب اقبال بمبئی والے



- 13- جناب مجیب الرحمن شمسی  
14- جناب سلطان صلاح الدین بمبئی والے 15- جناب فواد ذکی دوائی والے  
16- جناب خلیفہ علی اقبال ٹینٹ والے  
17- جناب حمزہ شاکستی والے  
18- جناب انوار اعظم  
19- جناب انیس احمد اعجازی  
20- جناب ڈاکٹر نسیم احمد  
21- جناب عمران سعید بانگتی  
22- جناب عبدالملک شاہدرہ والے  
23- جناب محمد یوسف بجلی والے  
24- جناب نعمان الہی چاندنہ  
برہنائے استحقاق اراکین:

- 25- جناب سہیل شمیم عارف فرپو  
26- جناب سلمان خلیل نبی تال والے  
27- جناب محمد سعید شمشی محمود والے  
28- جناب صلاح الدین  
29- جناب نوید طاہر فخر قوم

دُعا ہے کہ مستقبل میں بھی ایجوکیشنل بورڈ مزید کامیابیاں حاصل کرے اور اپنے Vision اور Mission پر عمل جاری رکھے۔  
میں چیئر مین جناب نواب مہر الہی، کو چیئر مین جناب عدیل ناصر الیاس پریس والوں، وائس چیئر مین جناب احمر رضی کیمیکل والوں،  
آنریری سیکریٹری جناب اقبال یوسف پیتل والوں، جوائنٹ سکریریٹری جناب عمران احمد عزیز، اسکول ناظمین جناب احمر رضی کیمیکل  
والوں اور جناب سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ، نائب ناظمین جناب خلیفہ علی اقبال ٹینٹ والوں اور جناب محمد شمیم بنڈل والوں اور دیگر سب کمیٹیوں  
کے ناظمین اور معزز معطی حضرات کا بے حد شکر گزار ہوں جنہوں نے پورا سال جمعیت ایجوکیشنل بورڈ کے ساتھ بھرپور تعاون کیا۔

☆.....☆.....☆

## امداد سب کمیٹی

جمعیت کے قیام کے ساتھ ہی اس کمیٹی کی تشکیل کی گئی جس کا بنیادی مقصد اپنی برادری کے ضرورت مندوں اور اہل ثروت کے  
مابین رابطے کا اہم فریضہ انجام دینا ہے۔ اللہ کا شکر ہے کہ گزشتہ ۷۲ سال سے یہ فریضہ بخوبی انجام دیا جا رہا ہے۔ ہر سال امداد سب کمیٹی  
تشکیل دی جاتی ہے اور اس سال سب کمیٹی کا ناظم جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والوں کو منتخب کیا گیا، آپ نے اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو بخوبی نبھایا، یہ  
ایک فعال سب کمیٹی ہے، جس کا اجلاس ہر ماہ ہوتا ہے، میٹنگز میں نئے وظائف کے اجراء، شادی کی درخواستوں پر اعانت اور راشن جاری  
کرنے کی موصولہ درخواستوں پر رپورٹس اور سفارش کی روشنی میں فیصلے کیے جاتے ہیں۔  
☆ دوران سال سب کمیٹی کے آٹھ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔

☆ موسم سرما میں تمام وظیفہ یافتہ یا فتنگان اور دیگر ضرورت مندوں کو لحاف اور کمبل دیے گئے۔

☆ رمضان المبارک میں ہر وظیفہ یافتہ کو ڈگنا وظیفہ دیا گیا۔

☆ رمضان المبارک میں مختلف اصحاب خیر کے تعاون سے راشن کے ساتھ اضافی اشیاء (تیل، چنا، بیسن، کھجور، سویاں، املی، چاٹ مصالحہ، چینی، روح افزاء، مینگو جوس، اچار، کچپ، املی جنجر سوٹھ، جیلی) دی گئی۔

☆ مختلف مخیر حضرات سے موصولہ سامان (لیڈیز سوٹ، مردانہ سوٹ، قرآن پاک، برقع، بیڈ شیٹ، مردانہ چپل، ڈنر سیٹ، کمبل، پنکھا، استری، شالیں، کمبل) وغیرہ بھی شادی دختران میں نقد رقم کے ساتھ دیے گئے۔

☆ عید الفطر کے موقع پر راشن کے ساتھ بچوں کے لئے فراکیں، لیڈیز سوٹ، چپل اور مردانہ جوتے دیے گئے۔

☆ مختلف اصحاب خیر سے ہر ماہ دو سو راشن سیٹ موصول ہوتے ہیں۔

☆ راشن یا فتنگان کو ایک سال کے لئے بارہ کوپن پر مشتمل کتاب جاری کرنے کی پالیسی برقرار ہے۔

☆ پالیسی کے مطابق برادری کے نادار افراد کو ماہانہ وظائف اور راشن جاری کرنے کا سلسلہ برقرار رہا۔

## اراکین سب کمیٹی:

- |                                       |   |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| ۱۔ جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے (ناظم) | ۲۔ جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والے (نائب ناظم) | ۳۔ جناب نواب مہر الہی (نائب ناظم)   |
| ۴۔ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب             | ۵۔ جناب محمد سلیم فاروقی                  | ۶۔ جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے   |
| ۷۔ جناب ایس ایم اسحاق چاندنہ          | ۸۔ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے         | ۹۔ جناب سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ            |
| ۱۰۔ جناب محسن عثمان                   | ۱۱۔ جناب مجیب الرحمن شمسی                 | ۱۲۔ جناب انیس احمد اعجازی گھڑی والے |
| ۱۳۔ جناب ثار احمد پرچم والے           | ۱۴۔ جناب احمد فیصل نمبردار                | ۱۵۔ جناب محمد یوسف کتب فروش         |
| ۱۸۔ جناب محمد الیاس نینی تال والے     | ۱۷۔ جناب ظفر ذکی دوائی والے               | ۱۸۔ جناب عمران احمد عزیزی           |
| ۱۹۔ جناب محمد شمیم بٹل والے           | ۲۰۔ جناب احمر رضی کیمیکل والے             | ۲۱۔ جناب عمران احمد کتھوریہ         |
| ۲۲۔ جناب منصور احمد کپڑے والے         | ۲۳۔ جناب رضوان اسماعیل منیجر              | ۲۴۔ جناب اقبال راجہ                 |
| ۲۵۔ جناب محمد سخی کیمیکل والے         | ۲۶۔ جناب کامران متین بٹلہ                 | ۲۷۔ جناب محمد سعید چاؤلہ            |
|                                       |   | ۲۸۔ جناب جنید عاقلین                |

☆.....☆.....☆



## تعلیمی اعانت و وظائف سب کمیٹی

جمعیت کی تمام خدمات اہل برادری کے لیے ہمہ وقت حاضر ہیں اور جمعیت کی یہ پالیسی ہے کہ برادری کے کسی خاندان کا کوئی بچہ محض اس وجہ سے تعلیم سے محروم نہ رہ جائے کہ اس کے والدین یا سرپرست تعلیمی فیس کی ادائیگی نہیں کر سکتے۔ چنانچہ ایسے والدین جو اپنے بچوں کی تعلیمی ماہانہ فیس ادا کرنے سے قاصر ہیں، خواہ وہ جمعیت کے اسکولوں اور کالجوں میں زیر تعلیم ہوں یا کسی اور اسکول کالج میں زیر تعلیم ہوں، مستحق زکوٰۃ ہونے کی صورت میں ان کی تعلیمی ماہانہ فیس کی ادائیگی کی جاتی ہے۔ اس کے لیے جمعیت ہر سال ”تعلیمی اعانت وظائف سب کمیٹی“ تشکیل دیتی ہے۔ دوران سال بھی سب کمیٹی تشکیل دی گئی اور اس کا ناظم جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والوں کو منتخب کیا گیا، آپ نے طریقہ کار کے مطابق موصولہ درخواستوں پر تحقیقی رپورٹس کی روشنی میں جمعیت کے اسکولوں، کالجوں اور دیگر اسکولوں کالجوں میں ماہانہ فیس کی مدد میں ادائیگی کر کے طلباء و طالبات کی تعلیمی اعانت جاری کی، نیز دوران سال شریعہ بورڈ کے مفتی حضرات نے بھی ہمارے سسٹم کا جائزہ لیا ہے اور ان کی خدمات ہمیں حاصل ہیں، میں ناظم سب کمیٹی جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والوں کا بے حد مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے دوران سال اپنا قیمتی وقت دیا اور فرائض انجام دیے۔

### ممبران سب کمیٹی:

- 1- جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے (آنریری ناظم) 2- جناب عمران احمد عزیز (نائب خازن / جوائنٹ سیکریٹری JEB)
- 3- جناب نواب مہر الہی (چیئر مین JEB) 4- جناب احمر رضی کیمیکل والے (وائس چیئر مین JEB / آنریری ناظم DCC)
- 5- جناب اقبال یوسف پتیل والے (آنریری سیکریٹری JEB) 6- جناب سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ (آنریری ناظم AWTC)
- 7- جناب پروفیسر محمد تقی چاندنہ 8- جناب احمد فیصل نمبردار 9- جناب منصور احمد کپڑے والے

☆.....☆.....☆

## شریہ کمپلائنس سب کمیٹی

یہ بات بے حد اہمیت کی حامل ہے کہ تحصیل زکوٰۃ اور تقسیم زکوٰۃ میں ان اصولوں، قواعد اور ضابطوں کا خیال رکھا جائے، جو شریعت نے ہم پر لاگو کیے ہیں۔ مجھے یہ کہنے میں فخر ہو رہا ہے کہ الحمد للہ ہمارے ادارے میں مفتیان اکرام کی رہنمائی و سرپرستی میں ایک باقاعدہ شریعہ بورڈ قائم ہے اور زکوٰۃ کی تحصیل، تقسیم، ترسیل، استحقاق، طریق کار اور اس سے متعلق تمام جزئیات و تفصیلات میں مکمل رہنمائی

کافر ایضہ انجام دے رہا ہے۔ بورڈ کے مفتی کرام مختلف شعبہ جات میں تقسیم کے طریقہ کار جائزہ لے کر اپنی سفارشات دیتے ہیں جس کے مطابق اصلاحات کی جاتی ہیں، بورڈ نے آزادانہ طور پر جمعیت کے تقسیم و تحصیل زکوٰۃ سسٹم کا جائزہ لینے کے بعد سرٹیفکیٹ جاری کیا اور رپورٹ کا بھی اجرا کیا ہے۔ دوران سال بھی شریعہ بورڈ کے مفتی اکرام نے ہاسپٹل اور اسکولز کے وزٹ کیے ہیں۔ سب کمیٹی کے ناظم جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والے ہیں، میں ناظم صاحب کا انتہائی مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے امور بحسن و خوبی انجام دیے۔

☆.....☆.....☆

## ہنگامی امداد سب کمیٹی

امداد سب کمیٹی کا دائرہ کار شادی دختران، وظائف و راشن اور تعلیمی فیسوں کی ادائیگی تک محدود ہے، چنانچہ دیگر مددات میں افراد برادری کی اعانت و امداد کے لیے ہنگامی امداد کی سب کمیٹی کی تشکیل کی جاتی ہے، کمیٹی نے موصولہ درخواستوں پر غور و خوض کے بعد فیصلے کیے اور ضرورت مندوں کی اعانت کی گئی۔ سب کمیٹی کے اراکین حسب ذیل رہے۔

- ۱۔ جناب محمد سعید پریس والے (صدر جمعیت/ناظم)
- ۲۔ جناب خرم شہزاد (آنریری جنرل سکریٹری)
- ۳۔ جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والے (خازن)
- ۴۔ جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے (ناظم امداد سب کمیٹی)

☆.....☆.....☆

## عید قرباں سب کمیٹی

ہر سال عید قرباں کے موقع پر کھالیں جمع کرنے کے لیے عید قرباں سب کمیٹی تشکیل دی جاتی ہے، نیز چرم ہائے قربانی کی فروخت سے حاصل شدہ رقم، طلباء و طالبات کی تعلیمی اعانت کے لیے استعمال کی جاتی ہے۔ جناب ابرار احمد صاحب کلکتہ والوں کی سربراہی میں چرم ہائے قربانی کی تحصیل کی مہم کامیابی سے ہمکنار ہوئی۔

☆ 599 گائے 4087 عدد بکرائے، 99 دنبہ، 12 اونٹ، مجموعی طور پر 4797 کھالیں جمع ہوئیں۔

☆ گزشتہ کئی سالوں سے کھالوں کے نرخ میں کمی کارہجان ہے اس سال بھی کمی کارہجان رہا۔

☆ تعداد میں سال گزشتہ کی نسبت (تقریباً) 13% اضافہ ہوا۔

☆ برادری کی کمپنیوں نے ہماری درخواست پر اپنی مصنوعات یا نقد عطیہ مرحمت فرمایا۔



☆ اراکین مجلس منظمہ نے تحائف کی خریداری کے لیے نقد عطیات دیئے۔

☆ تحائف کی خریداری کے لئے جمعیت سے بجٹ نہیں لیا گیا۔

☆ کھالوں کے حصول کے لئے پلسٹی کی مہم چلائی گئی، مساجد کے باہر ہینڈ بلز تقسیم کیے گئے؛ بینرز لگائے گئے؛ sms اور ویسپیپ کے ذریعے اہل برادری سے مسلسل اپیل کی گئی۔

☆ کھالوں کی فروخت سے حاصل شدہ تمام رقم ایسے بچوں کی تعلیمی فیسوں کی ادائیگی کے لیے مختص کر دی گئی ہے جن کے والدین فیس نہیں دئے پاتے اور جمعیت سے یہ درخواست کرتے ہیں کہ ان کے بچوں کی فیس کا بندوبست کر دیا جائے۔

سب کمیٹی کا ناظم جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والوں کو منتخب کیا گیا تھا لیکن بوجہ صحت، معذرت کی وجہ سے جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والوں نے یہ ذمہ داری انجام دی۔ آپ، اعزازی خازن کے بھی انتہائی اہم فرائض انجام دے رہے ہیں اس مصروفیت کے باوجود آپ نے کمیٹی کے امور بخوبی انجام دیے اور وقت دیا، جب کہ بارشوں کے باعث بھی صورت حال خراب تھی راستے بند تھے ان تمام عوامل کے باوجود تحصیل چرم ہائے قربانی کی مہم بخیر و خوبی انجام دینے پر میں جناب ابرار صاحب اور ان کی ٹیم کو خراج تحسین پیش کرتا ہوں۔ یہ پلاننگ کی گئی کہ تحائف کی خریداری کے لیے اراکین سے عطیات جمع کیے جائیں، الحمد للہ اس سال کھالوں کی تعداد میں اضافہ ہوا۔ میں کھالیں دینے والے عطیات دینے والے تحائف دینے والے تمام افراد برادری، اراکین مجلس منظمہ، ذیلی سینٹرز کے ناظمین مجلس منظمہ کے اراکین کے علاوہ شیخ عمران سلطان کتھوریہ، اسامہ یحییٰ، حسان یحییٰ، انیس احمد اعجازی، سلیم نقی، اسٹاف جمعیت، سب کمیٹی کے اراکین اور خصوصی طور پر ناظم صاحب جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والوں کا تہہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ اللہ تعالیٰ ان سب کو جزائے خیر سے نوازے۔ میں ایک بار پھر واضح کر دوں کہ انتظامی اخراجات اور تحائف کی خریداری کے لیے غیر زکوٰتی رقم استعمال کی گئی ہے۔

☆.....☆.....☆

## ماہ نامہ سوداگر سب کمیٹی

ماہ نامہ سوداگر کا پہلا شمارہ جنوری ۱۹۵۱ میں شائع ہوا تھا اور بلا کسی تعطل کے مسلسل شائع ہو رہا ہے، الحمد للہ اپنی عمر کے ۶۹ ویں برس میں قدم رکھ چکا ہے۔ سوداگر جاری کرنے کی غرض و غایت ادارہ جمعیت کی سرگرمیوں اور خدمات کی نشر و اشاعت ہے اور جسے انجام بھی دیا جا رہا ہے، اس کے ساتھ برادری میں مطالعہ اور تحریر کے رجحان کا فروغ بھی ہے یہی وجہ ہے کہ جہاں سوداگر میں جمعیت کی سرگرمیوں کا احوال شائع کیا جاتا ہے، اس کے ساتھ ساتھ علم و ادب، تاریخ، طنز و مزاح، معیشت، برادری کے جوہر قابل افراد کے انٹرویوز بھی شامل کیے

جاتے ہیں، یہی وجہ ہے کہ سوداگر ایک مکمل جامع اور دقیق رسالہ ہے اور برادری کا صحیح ترجمان بھی۔ سب سے اہم بات یہ کہ جریدہ جنوری 1951ء سے مسلسل حسب ذیل خصوصیات کا حامل رہا ہے۔

☆..... سوداگر نے کاغذ اور قلم کی پاکیزگی کی حرمت کا خیال رکھا ہے۔

☆..... دور جدید کے گمراہ کن خیالات (فحاشی، عریانی، بے پردگی، لادینیت، خواتین کی آزادی) کے خلاف اظہار کیا ہے اور خوب کیا ہے۔

☆ سوداگر صرف جمعیت پنجابی سوداگرانِ دہلی کا ہی ترجمان نہیں بلکہ یہ برادری کے جذبات، رجحانات، خیالات و محسوسات کا بھی ترجمان اور برادری کی آواز ہے۔

☆..... ماہنامہ سوداگر نے ہمیشہ پاکیزہ فکر و نظر اور تعمیری مقاصد کو پیش نظر رکھا ہے۔

☆..... ماہنامہ سوداگر نے دینی و اخلاقی رجحانات کے احیاء کی سعی پیہم کی ہے۔

☆..... ماہنامہ سوداگر نے روزِ اوّل سے سماجی و معاشرتی خرابیوں اور برائیوں کو مٹانے کے لیے قلمی جہاد کیا ہے۔

☆..... ماہنامہ سوداگر 1954ء سے ہر سال معیاری، ضخیم خاص نمبر اپنے مستقل خریداروں کی خدمت میں سالانہ چندہ کے اندر ہی پیش کرتا ہے۔

☆..... دورانِ سال ”بیاد شمیم احمد ریہ پکام، محمد اقبال بھولا والا نمبر اور خلیفہ انوار احمد ٹینٹ والا نمبر“ شائع کیا گیا۔

سوداگر برادری کے ہر طبقہ خاص و عام، خواتین، بچوں، بزرگوں، تاجر و صنعت کار میں مقبول ہے، جناب محمد الیاس نینی تال والے ناظم سب کمیٹی ہیں، شعبہ اشتہارات کی نگرانی جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والوں کے سپرد ہے، آپ اپنے تجربے و تعلقات کو استعمال میں لاتے ہوئے اشتہارات کے حصول کی بھرپور کوشش کرتے ہیں اور واجبات وصولی کی مہم بھی چلاتے ہیں، جس کے خاطر خواہ نتائج برآمد ہوئے ہیں اور شعبہ سوداگر خود کفیل ہے۔ میں یہ بلا تردد کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ شعبہ سوداگر ترقی و کامرانی کی جانب رواں دواں ہے اور خصوصاً دو سال سے رسالے کا معیار بہتر سے بہتر ہو رہا ہے۔ اس سال مدیر جناب احمد ضمیر دفتری کو منتخب کیا گیا ہے، جب کہ ابتدائی چند ماہ میں جناب طارق جمیل بھولا والوں نے یہ ذمہ داری بخوبی نبھائی ہے، میں ان سطور کے ذریعے ناظم سب کمیٹی جناب محمد الیاس نینی تال والوں کا شکر یہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے کمیٹی کے امور کو بخوبی انجام دیا، ناظم شعبہ اشتہارات جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والوں کا مشکور ہوں اور جناب احمد ضمیر دفتری (مدیر مسئول) کا بھی بے حد ممنون ہوں۔



# ماہنامہ سوداگر کی اشاعت کے 69 سال مکمل (1951-2019)

## اداریہ پہلا شمارہ، جنوری 1951ء

سوداگر کا نام عرف عام میں نامانوس سہی لیکن خالص ادبی اعتبار سے اس کے معنی ”برآشفته“ اور خالص کاروباری نقطہ نگاہ سے اس کے معنی تاجر ہیں، ہماری کوشش ہوگی کہ ماہنامہ سوداگر میں سوداگری اور سوداگری کا یہی معیار و تناسب قائم رہے۔

## اقتباس سالانہ رپورٹ 1951ء

کسی جماعت کی ترقی کے لیے ایک اخبار اتنا ہی ضروری ہے جتنا کہ ایک آدمی کے منہ میں زبان۔ نہ صرف یہ کہ ہم اس کے ذریعہ سے جماعت کے کام لوگوں کے کانوں تک پہنچا سکتے ہیں۔ ان سے جماعتی کاموں میں تعاون کرنے کے لیے اپیل کر سکتے ہیں، بلکہ اس کو بچوں، خواتین اور ہمارے تاجر بھائیوں کے لیے معلم بھی بنایا جاسکتا ہے چنانچہ اس کی ضرورت کو محسوس کرتے ہوئے جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی نے ”ماہنامہ سوداگر“ کا اجراء کیا۔

## سوداگر کے متعلق راغب مراد آبادی کا اظہارِ خیال

قوم کا ترجمان ہے سوداگر  
گامزن ہے بہ جادہ اقبال  
دیدنی ہے ورق و ورق اس کا  
مقصد اس کا فلاح و خیر بھی ہے  
☆ عمر پینتیس سال ہے اس کی  
یہ جریدہ ہے ملک کا معروف  
حصہ نظم و نثر ہے دلکش  
قابلِ قدر، سب مدیر اس کے  
اس کا یہ وصف امتیازی ہے  
عصرِ حاضر میں بالیقین راغب

دولتِ بے کراں ہے سوداگر  
رہبر رہبروں ہے سوداگر  
علم کا ترجمان ہے سوداگر  
ہمدِ دوستوں ہے سوداگر  
یعنی اب تک جوان ہے سوداگر  
نازشِ ایں و آں ہے سوداگر  
رہکِ صد گلستاں ہے سوداگر  
سب کا ہی قدر داں ہے سوداگر  
نازِ دانشوراں ہے سوداگر  
علم و فن کا نشاں ہے سوداگر





## اراکین سب کمیٹی:

۱۔ جناب محمد الیاس نینی تال والے (ناظم)

۳۔ جناب احمد ضمیر دفتر (مدیر)

۲۔ جناب ظفر ذکی دوائی والے (نائب ناظم)

۴۔ جناب ساجد شمیم ریپکوم (ناظم شعبہ اشتہارات)

۵۔ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی (ناظم شعبہ اشتہارات، فائننس) ۶۔ جناب ثاقب اقبال بمبئی والے (ناظم ویب سائٹ)

۷۔ جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والے ۸۔ جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے ۹۔ جناب طارق جمیل بھولا والے

۱۰۔ جناب ثار احمد پرچم والے ۱۱۔ جناب پروفیسر محمد نقی چاندنہ ۱۲۔ جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے

۱۳۔ جناب ایس ایم اسحاق چاندنہ ۱۴۔ جناب اقبال یوسف پیتل والے ۱۵۔ جناب اقبال راجہ

۱۶۔ جناب عمران سعید بانگتھی ۱۷۔ جناب افتخار احمد ملتانی ۱۸۔ جناب اقبال احمد چاندنہ

۱۹۔ جناب سرفراز عالم جملانہ ۲۰۔ جناب محمد ہارون نیر مینینجر ۲۱۔ جناب عدیل سلیم جملانہ

۲۲۔ جناب حامد الرحمن ۲۳۔ جناب خلیفہ علی اقبال



## سروس وین سب کمیٹی

میتوں کو قبرستان لے جانے کی سروس کا آغاز جولائی ۱۹۵۲ میں ایک میت گاڑی سے کیا گیا تھا، اس وقت پانچ میت گاڑیاں موجود ہیں، جمعیت کا یہ شعبہ، انتہائی فعال اور اہم شعبوں میں سے ایک ہے، اس شعبے کی خدمات چوبیس گھنٹے، ساتوں دن، پورے سال، عید، بقر عید، اتوار کی ہفتہ وار تعطیل ہو یا عام تعطیلات میں دستیاب ہوتی ہیں۔ بنگلہ کا طریقہ کار بھی نہایت آسان ہے اور جمعیت کے استقبالیہ سے تجہیز و تکفین کے تمام ضروری اہم امور انجام دیے جاتے ہیں، جس میں میت گاڑی کی بنگلہ، قبرستان میں تدفین کا اجازت نامہ اور اہل برادری کو اطلاع بھی شامل ہے ہر ماہ ایک اتوار کو بعد نماز فجر، ایک میت گاڑی چلائی جا رہی ہے، جس کے ذریعے افراد برادری کو شفیق پورہ باغ مرحومین اور باغ نواب الدین قبرستان بلا معاوضہ آنے جانے کی سہولت فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔ بعد نماز عید الفطر روایتی طور پر اہل برادری کی خطیر تعداد قبرستان جاتی ہے، اس سال بھی افراد برادری کو قبرستان تک pick & drop کی سہولت بلا معاوضہ مختلف

علاقوں سے دی گئی، اس کے علاوہ جمعیت ایجوکیشنل بورڈ کے مختلف پروگرامز میں بھی یہ سروس فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔ میت گاڑیوں کے maintenance & repairing کے لیے ایک ورک شاپ بھی قائم ہے۔

## کمیونٹی ویلفیئر پروجیکٹ:

برادری کی قابل ذکر تعداد کا کاروبار زندگی جوڑیا بازار، میریٹ روڈ، ڈینسو ہال وغیرہ کے اطراف میں ہے، چنانچہ افراد برادری کی سہولت کے لیے ۲۵ جنوری ۲۰۰۸ سے باقاعدہ روٹ سروس کا آغاز کیا گیا، یہ افراد برادری کے لیے بہت مفید سروس ہے اور مسافر مناسب کرائے میں انتہائی اطمینان اور تسلی سے اپنی اپنی منزل پہنچتے ہیں، اگر کسی وجہ سے بس چلانا ممکن نہ ہو تو دفتر سے مستقل مسافروں کو وائس ایپ یا sms کے ذریعے منسوخی کی اطلاع بھی دی جاتی ہے۔ دو بسیں پبلک ٹرانسپورٹ کے طور پر صبح شام کے اوقات میں چلائی جا رہی ہیں۔ ایک بس عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن، دوسری بس کراچی ایڈمنسٹریشن سوسائٹی، تاتا اور (روزانہ چارٹرپ) اور تیسری بس، جس کا روٹ شمسی سوسائٹی تاتا اور تھا، کی سروس فی الوقت معطل ہے البتہ یہ واضح رہے کہ مذکورہ سروس اپنے آغاز ہی سے خسارہ کا شکار ہے اور اب تک لاکھوں روپے خسارہ ہو چکا ہے، مگر اہل برادری کی سہولت کے لیے سروس جاری ہے، اس کی ایک وجہ یہ بھی ہے کہ صبح کے اوقات میں بس خالی واپس آتی ہے جب کہ شام میں خالی ٹاؤر جاتی ہے۔ اس سال سب کمیٹی کے ناظم جناب مجیب الرحمان شمسی نے اپنے فرائض بخوبی انجام دیے جس پر میں آپ کا بے حد مشکور ہوں۔ سب کمیٹی کے اراکین حسب ذیل رہے۔

- |                                   |   |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| ۱۔ جناب مجیب الرحمن شمسی (ناظم)   | ۲۔ جناب سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ (نائب ناظم)        | ۳۔ جناب سلیم نقی سوت والے         |
| ۴۔ جناب خرم شہزاد                 | ۵۔ جناب ظفر ذکی دوائی والے                  | ۶۔ جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے |
| ۷۔ عمران احمد عزیزی               | ۸۔ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے           | ۹۔ جناب محمد سلیم فاروقی          |
| ۱۰۔ جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے   | ۱۱۔ جناب محمد یوسف کتاب فروش                | ۱۲۔ جناب ندیم الیاس کیمیکل والے   |
| ۱۳۔ جناب محمد الیاس نینی تال والے | ۱۴۔ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب                  | ۱۵۔ جناب عامر یوسف مینینجر        |
| ۱۶۔ جناب ایس ایم اسحاق چاندنہ     | ۱۷۔ جناب خلیفہ انوار احمد ٹینٹ والے (مرحوم) | ۱۸۔ جناب محمد شمیم بٹل والے       |
| ۱۹۔ جناب کامران متین بٹلہ         | ۲۰۔ جناب رضوان اسماعیل مینینجر              | ۲۱۔ جناب انیس احمد اعجازی         |
| ۲۲۔ جناب ذیشان ذکی                | ۲۳۔ جناب آصف الیاس                          | ۲۴۔ جناب یحییٰ نقی کیمیکل والے    |
| ۲۵۔ جناب عمران احمد سلطان کتھوریہ | ۲۶۔ جناب منصور الہی شمسی                    |                                   |

☆.....☆.....☆



## قبرستان سب کمیٹی

دوران سال ہمارے جن بزرگوں، بچوں اور خواتین وفات پا گئے ہیں ان کے لیے خدائے بزرگ و برتر سے دعا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ تمام مرحومین کی مغفرت فرما اور ان کے درجات بلند فرمائے (آمین)۔ یہ بے حد اہم کمیٹی ہے، قبرستانوں کی خدمات بلا امتیاز ہر خاص و عام کے لیے چوبیس گھنٹے بارہ مہینے، عید، بقر عید، عام تعطیلات میں دستیاب ہے۔ سب کمیٹی نے اپنے اجلاس میں یہ پالیسی بنائی ہے کہ آئندہ کتبے بھی سب کمیٹی کے زیر انتظام ہی تیار کیے جائیں گے۔ ذیل میں زیر انتظام قبرستانوں کا جائزہ اور دوران سال کی کارکردگی پیش خدمت ہے۔

### بارشوں میں قبرستانوں کی صورت حال:

10 اور 11 اگست (2019) کو کراچی میں ہونے والی شدید بارشوں نے قبرستان میں خاصا نقصان پہنچایا اور کئی قبور ڈھے گئیں، خالی قبور میں پانی بھر گیا، راستوں میں کچھڑ ہو گئی، بالخصوص ان قبور کو زیادہ نقصان پہنچا جن کی تدفین حال ہی میں ہوئی ہے، بلکہ ایک میت کو بھی ترتیب میں باغ مرحومین میں اس وجہ سے نہ دفنایا جاسکا کہ ہر طرف پانی پانی تھا، پھر کارکنوں نے ایک اونچی جگہ پر شفیق پورہ میں تدفین کی۔ پیر 12 اگست کو عید الاضحیٰ تھی لیکن قبرستان اسٹاف نے انتہائی محنت سے موسم بہتر ہوتے ہی قبروں کو مٹی سے بھرنے کا کام کیا، ناظم قبرستان سب کمیٹی جناب عمران احمد عزیزی، عید الاضحیٰ میں چرمہائے قربانی مہم میں مصروف ہونے کے باوجود روزانہ قبرستان جاتے رہے اور نگرانی کی۔

### عید الفطر کے روز قبرستانوں میں تحصیل فنڈ:

حسب روایت اس سال بھی عید الفطر کے روز قبرستانوں (یوسف پورہ، شفیق پورہ، باغ مرحومین اور باغ نواب الدین) میں نکلتے فروخت کے ذریعے فنڈ جمع کیا گیا، قبرستانوں کے اخراجات کے لیے ہمیں مخیر حضرات کا مالی تعاون حاصل رہتا ہے اور عید الفطر کے روز خطیر رقم جمع ہوتی ہے اس سال بھی شدید گرمی اور جس میں دوپہر ایک بجے تک فنڈ جمع کیا گیا، عید کے پہلے روز افراد برادی کثیر تعداد میں قبرستان جاتے ہیں اس لئے خاص انتظامات بھی کیے گئے تھے۔ صفائی ستھرائی، بینرز، منرل واٹر کی بوتلیں، ڈسپنسر کے ذریعے صاف پانی، بیٹھنے کے لئے کرسیاں اور معمر افراد کے لئے ویل چیئر، BHY نے میڈیکل کمپ بھی لگایا گیا۔ ناظم سب کمیٹی نے خود تمام معاملات کی نگرانی کی اس سال مجموعی طور پر سال گزشتہ سے زائد عطیات جمع ہوئے۔ فنڈز کلیکشن میں ناظم سب کمیٹی جناب عمران احمد عزیزی

، نائب ناظم جناب سلیم نقی سوت والے، آفس سیکریٹری سہیل احمد اور سیکشن آفیسر نے نمایاں کاوشیں کیں؛ جب کہ اہل خیر نے منرل واٹر، برف، ڈیکوریشن کے اخراجات کے لئے گراں قدر مالی تعاون کیا؛ اس کے علاوہ بھی دوران سال اہل خیر حضرات کی جانب سے عطیات موصول ہوئے ہیں؛ میں ٹکنس کے ذریعے فنڈ زدینے والے، تحصیل فنڈ مہم میں حصہ لینے والے اور معطلی حضرات کا بے حد مشکور ہوں۔ مزید یہ کہ باغ مرحومین میں ایک تجوری نصب کی گئی ہے اس میں سے خطیر رقم وصول ہوئی ہے جو قبرستان کے اخراجات میں استعمال ہوگی۔

### یوسف پورہ:

حاجی محمد یوسف صدیقی گھڑی والوں کے نام سے موسوم قبرستان میں جولائی 1951 میں تدفین کا آغاز ہوا، اور 1982 میں تدفین کی گنجائش ختم ہوگئی؛ اب یہاں تدفین کا عمل مکمل طور پر بند ہے، دوران سال قبرستان کی صفائی کا بندوبست کیا گیا اور ناظم صاحب نے وزٹ بھی کیے؛ خود روجھاڑیاں بھی ختم کر دی گئی تھیں؛ حفاظت و صفائی سہرائی کے لئے چوکی دار موجود ہے۔

### شفیق پورہ: (1983):

حاجی شفیق الرحمن کپڑے والوں کے نام سے موسوم قبرستان میں فی الحال تدفین بند ہے؛ قبرستان کی دیکھ بھال کے لیے عملہ تعینات ہے؛ بلاک نمبرز کے بورڈ نصب ہیں؛ جس سے مطلوبہ قبر تک آسانی سے پہنچا جاسکتا ہے، وضو خانہ، طہارت خانہ موجود ہے؛ پانی کی فراہمی کے لیے جگہ جگہ نلکے موجود ہیں؛ ریکارڈ کارجرسٹر بھی قبرستان میں موجود ہے۔

### باغ نواب الدین:

مرحوم نواب الدین شمش کے نام سے موسوم اس قبرستان میں 7 ستمبر 2003 سے تدفین شروع ہوئی؛ قبرستان میں فی الحال تدفین بند ہے؛ بلاک نمبرز کے بورڈ نصب ہیں؛ جس سے مطلوبہ قبر تک آسانی سے پہنچا جاسکتا ہے، وضو خانہ، طہارت خانہ موجود ہے؛ پانی کی فراہمی کے لیے جگہ جگہ نلکے موجود ہیں؛ ریکارڈ کارجرسٹر بھی قبرستان میں موجود ہے۔

### باغ مرحومین (2016):

جناب شمیم اے عارف فرپو اور جناب محمد ہارون باڑی نے یہ زمین قبرستان کے لئے ہبہ کی؛ باغ نواب دین اور شفیق پورہ سے متصل ہے اور پونے دو ایکڑ پر محیط ہے؛ اسی قبرستان میں تدفین کی جارہی ہے؛ یہاں پر صرف کفو میتوں کی تدفین کی جاتی ہے؛ اور تدفین کے عمل کو آسان بنانے اور لواحقین کے لیے تمام تر سہولیات مہیا کی جارہی ہیں؛ جانوروں سے حفاظت کے لیے باؤنڈری وال رات کو روشنی کے لیے



ہائی وولٹیج سرچ لائینس پانی کی فراہمی کے لیے نکلے ڈسپنسر منرل واٹر، سائے کے لیے چھپر بلاک نمبر کے بورڈز موجود ہیں۔

## باغ اسماعیل چاؤلہ:

قبرستان کا پلاٹ مرحوم عبدالخالق اللہ والا (اللہ والا فاؤنڈیشن) کا عطیہ کردہ ہے۔ مرحوم محمد اسماعیل چاؤلہ کے نام سے موسوم یہ قبرستان 'سپارکو' کے نزدیک واقع ہے۔ یہاں غیر کفو میتوں کی تدفین کی جارہی ہے، یہ تخصیص بھی محض ریکارڈ کے لیے ہے باقی تمام سہولیات بلا امتیاز ہیں۔

## شمس پورہ:

شفیق پورہ کے تیسرے گیٹ کے بالمقابل قبرستان میں 14 اکتوبر 2003 سے تدفین شروع کی گئی، فی الوقت بچوں کی تدفین کی جارہی ہے۔

## زیر تعمیر قبرستان:

شفیق پورہ سے چند کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر رئیس گوٹھ میں واقع اس قبرستان میں مستقبل کے لیے پلاننگ کی جارہی ہے اور ایک ماسٹر پلان مرتب کیا جائیگا جس کے مطابق پہلے ترقیاتی امور انجام دیے جائیں گے جس میں راہداریاں، بورنگ، شجر کاری، بلاکس، الیکٹریسیٹی وغیرہ شامل ہے۔ جناب عمران احمد عزیزی، سب کمیٹی کے ناظم ہیں، آپ تسلسل سے قبرستانوں کا وزٹ کرتے ہیں، ہمہ وقت اسٹاف سے رابطے میں رہتے ہیں۔ میں ان سطور کے ذریعے جناب عمران احمد عزیزی کا سب کمیٹی کے امور بخوبی انجام دینے پر شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

اراکین سب کمیٹی:

۱۔ جناب عمران احمد عزیزی (ناظم) ۲۔ جناب محمد شمیم بٹل والے (نائب ناظم)

۳۔ جناب سلیم نقی سوت والے (نائب ناظم) ۴۔ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے

۵۔ جناب مجیب الرحمن شمش ۶۔ جناب سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ ۷۔ جناب خالد یوسف

۸۔ جناب ذیشان ذکی سگریٹ والے ۹۔ جناب انیس احمد اعجازی ۱۰۔ جناب محمد ہارون نیئر

۱۱۔ جناب احمد صادق ۱۲۔ جناب کامران متین بٹلہ ۱۳۔ جناب انوار اعظم سوت والے

۱۶۔ جناب فیصل زاہد پنی والے

۱۵۔ جناب جنید سلیمان

۱۴۔ جناب سعید ملتانی

۱۹۔ جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والے

۱۸۔ جناب احمد فیصل نمبر دار

۱۷۔ جناب محمد عاقلین کپڑے والے

۲۲۔ جناب ندال ندیم

۲۱۔ جناب فیصل انوار دوائی والے

۲۰۔ جناب عامر یوسف میجر

☆.....☆.....☆

## فراہمی امپلائمنٹ سب کمیٹی

ہر سال آجر اور اجیر کے درمیان رابطے کے لیے فراہمی امپلائمنٹ سب کمیٹی تشکیل دی جاتی ہے۔ اس سال سب کمیٹی کی نظامت جناب شیخ ذیشان منظور لائین والوں کے سپرد کی گئی، سب کمیٹی کا طریقہ کار یہ ہے کہ جو افراد ملازمت کی تلاش میں یا بہتر ملازمت کے خواہاں ہوتے ہیں، وہ دفتر جمعیت سے رجوع کرتے ہیں، اور جب ایسے افراد دفتر سے رابطہ کرتے ہیں جنہیں اپنے دفتر، فیکٹری، کارخانے یا دکان کے لیے ملازمین درکار ہوتے ہیں تو دفتر میں موجود درخواستوں میں سے مناسب افراد کا رابطہ کر دیا جاتا ہے۔ دوران سال دفتر سے جن آجر یا اجیر نے رابطہ کیا تو کوشش کی گئی کہ انہیں ملازمت یا ملازم مل جائے۔ میری اہل برادری سے اپیل ہے کہ اگر انہیں ملازمین کی ضرورت ہو تو براہ کرم دفتر جمعیت میں مطلوبہ اسامی کے متعلق اہم معلومات درج کر دیجئے اور جن افراد کو بہتر ملازمت کی تلاش ہو وہ بھی دفتر جمعیت سے رابطہ کریں۔

☆.....☆.....☆

## مالیات سب کمیٹی

ادارے کے جملہ شعبہ جات (ہاسپٹلز، اسکولز، سب کمیٹیز، ہیڈ آفس وغیرہ) کے مالیاتی نظام کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لیے ہر سال مالیات سب کمیٹی تشکیل دی جاتی ہے، یہ کمیٹی جملہ شعبہ جات کے سالانہ بجٹ تیار کر کے اپنی سفارشات کے ساتھ مجلس منظمہ میں برائے منظوری پیش کرتی ہے، بجٹ بنانے سے قبل ناظمین و ذمہ داران سے تجاویز طلب کی جاتی ہیں، اس سال بجٹ تیاری میں ہر شعبے کی آمدنی اور اخراجات کو ملحوظ رکھتے ہوئے بجٹ تیار کیا گیا اور سب کمیٹیز کو خسارہ اور اخراجات پر کنٹرول کے لیے مشورے بھی دیے گئے ہیں، ساتھ ساتھ سب کمیٹی کے ذمہ داران کو بجٹ پر توجہ بھی دلائی جاتی ہے، دفتر میں شعبہ اکاؤنٹس مالیات سب کمیٹی کی معاونت کرتا ہے، میں ناظم جناب ظفر ذکی دوائی والوں کا بے حد مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے اپنی دیگر ذمہ داریوں کے ساتھ مالیات کے نظام پر بھی توجہ دی، بجٹ تیار کرایا، ماہانہ



اکاؤنٹس تیار کرائے اور آڈٹ کرایا۔ جملہ سب کمیٹیز کے ناظمین، سکریٹری ہیلتھ کونسل، سکریٹری جمعیت ایجوکیشن بورڈ، سب کمیٹی کے ممبرز ہوتے ہیں۔



## ایڈمنسٹریشن سب کمیٹی

جیسا کہ آپ کے علم میں ہے کہ چار سال قبل مرکزی دفتر کو برادری اور عوام کی زیادہ سے زیادہ خدمت کے لیے استعمال کرنے کی پالیسی اختیار کی گئی اور استقبالیہ کوچوبیس گھنٹے سات دن کر دیا گیا۔ استقبالیہ سے خدمات فراہم کی جا رہی ہیں۔

۱۔ میت گاڑیوں کی بنگ

۲۔ قبرستان تدفین کے اجازت نامے جاری کرنا

۳۔ درخواست وصول کر کے متعلقہ شعبے تک پہنچانا

۴۔ انتقال کی اطلاع بذریعہ وائس ایپ

جمعیت کے موجودہ دفتر میں گراؤنڈ فلور پر میٹنگ روم، استقبالیہ اور عہدیداران کے دفاتر قائم ہیں جب کہ فرسٹ فلور پر اسٹاف فرائض انجام دئے رہے ہیں، مرکزی دفتر پر اہم ذمہ داریاں ہیں، آفس دو شعبوں میں تقسیم ہے ایک انتظامی شعبہ اور دوسرا اکاؤنٹس ڈپارٹمنٹ۔ دونوں شعبے اہمیت کے حامل ہیں، جمعیت کے زیر انتظام تمام ذیلی اداروں اسپتال، اسکولز، قبرستان، میت گاڑیاں، جائدادیں، ہاؤسنگ پروجیکٹ، کمیونٹی سینٹر، کورٹ کیسز، کرائے اور عطیات کی وصولیابی، شاخوں اور مالیاتی امور کی نگرانی کا کام سینٹرل آفس میں تعینات عملہ انجام دیتا ہے، سالانہ جلسہ عام و الیکشن کا انعقاد، ممبر سازی، تقاریب کا اہتمام، ہر ماہ سوداگر کی اشاعت، سالانہ رپورٹ کی اشاعت، آڈٹ، ہر ماہ وظائف یافتگان میں وظائف و راشن کی تقسیم، رمضان المبارک میں تحصیل زکوٰۃ کی مہم اور کلیکشن، تحصیل چرمہائے قربانی، جائدادوں کی دیکھ بھال، کرایہ جات کے امور اور کرایہ داروں سے dealing، شاخوں سے رابطہ، عدالتوں میں زیر سماعت کیسز میں آفس کی جانب سے پیش ہونا، چیکس کا اجرا، قبرستانوں میں عید الفطر کے موقع پر فنڈ جمع کرنا، میت گاڑیوں کو تیار رکھنا، میت گاڑیوں کی بنگ بروقت فراہمی، ورک شاپ، پالیسیز پر عمل درآمد کرنا، عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن میں ترقیاتی کاموں کی نگرانی، الاٹیز کو قبضہ دینا، نئے منصوبوں کو عملی جامہ پہنانا وغیرہ وغیرہ یہ سب سینٹرل آفس میں تعینات اسٹاف کی ذمہ داریوں میں شامل ہے۔ ہیٹ ترکیبی کے مطابق اس کمیٹی کا ناظم، بر بنائے عہدہ آنریری جنرل سکریٹری ہوتا ہے۔ میں سینٹرل آفس کے تمام ملازمین کا شکر گزار ہوں جنہوں نے دوران سال پالیسیز کے نفاذ اور جمعیت کے خدمت کے کاموں کو آگے بڑھانے میں اپنی تمام صلاحیتوں کو استعمال کیا اور بھرپور تعاون کیا۔



## قرض میعاد سب کمیٹی

آسان اقساط پر قرض دینے کی ابتدا 1952 میں امداد باہمی کے اصول کے تحت کی گئی، تاکہ ایسے چھوٹے کاروباری افراد جو اپنے کاروبار میں اضافے کے خواہش مند ہوں، اور بہت زیادہ رقم بھی درکار نہ ہو، اس شعبے سے استفادہ کر سکیں، قرض، مجلس منظمہ کے ممبر یا برادری کے دو معززین کی شخصی ضمانت پر جاری کیا جاتا ہے، اس کی واپسی معینہ مدت میں کرنا لازمی ہے، یہ شعبہ بے حد فائدہ مند ہے، لیکن یہ دیکھا گیا ہے کہ پیش تر افراد قرض حاصل کرنے کے بعد واپسی میں لیت و لعل سے کام لیتے ہیں، جب کہ یہ ایک مستقل فنڈ ہے اور اس فنڈ میں جو رقم جمع ہوتی ہے، وہ رقم کسی اور ضرورت مند کے کام آتی ہے، اس میں ضامنین حضرات یہ گارنٹی دیتے ہیں کہ وہ قرض واپسی کے ذمہ دار ہیں، لیکن عموماً ضامنین بھی اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے پہلو تہی کر رہے ہیں۔ الا ماشاء اللہ

دوران سال بھی قرض کے اجرا کا سلسلہ جاری رہا اور قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق قرض جاری کیے گئے، میری ان سطور کے ذریعے ضامنین سے اپیل ہے کہ وہ اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو پورا کریں اور جو افراد اس سہولت سے فیض یاب ہونا چاہتے ہیں وہ دفتر جمعیت سے رجوع کر سکتے ہیں۔ میں ناظم سب کمیٹی جناب ظفر ذکی دوائی والوں کا بے حد شکر گزار ہوں کہ آپ نے سب کمیٹی کے امور کو بخوبی نبھایا۔

### اراکین سب کمیٹی:

- ۱۔ جناب ظفر ذکی دوائی والے (ناظم)
- ۲۔ جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے (نائب ناظم)
- ۳۔ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب (نائب ناظم)
- ۴۔ جناب خرم شہزاد
- ۵۔ جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے
- ۶۔ جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والے
- ۷۔ جناب ایس ایم اسلم چاندنہ

☆.....☆.....☆

## مساجد و مدارس سب کمیٹی

دوران سال ناظم سب کمیٹی جناب خلیفہ انوار احمد ٹینٹ والے داغ مفارقت دئے گئے۔ ان اللہ وانا الیہ راجعون خلیفہ انوار احمد مرحوم نے یوں تو جمعیت کے تمام شعبوں میں خدمات انجام دیں لیکن مرحوم کو مساجد و مدارس کی خدمت سے بے انتہا لگاوا اور محبت تھی، وہ خود کو خادم مساجد کہتے اور لکھتے تھے، اور حقیقتاً خود کو ایک خادم ہی سمجھتے اور جانتے تھے، دعا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ مرحوم کی خدمات کو قبول فرمائے (آمین)



انوار صاحب کی علالت کے دوران اور وفات کے بعد اس شعبے کی نگرانی نائب ناظم جناب محمد یوسف کتاب فروش نے بخوبی انجام دی ہے جس پر میں آپ کا بے حد مشکور و ممنون ہوں، مساجد و مدارس کے انتظام و انصرام کے لیے ہر سال سب کمیٹی تشکیل دی جاتی ہے۔ زیر انتظام حسب ذیل مساجد و مدارس ہیں.....

- ☆ شمیم مسجد (دہلی کالونی)
- ☆ رشیدیہ مسجد (سیکٹر A-31، عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن)
- ☆ النصیر مسجد (سیکٹر G-31، عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن)
- ☆ بیت الحمد مسجد (مجید کالونی، لائڈھی)
- ☆ مدرسہ انوار القرآن (شمیم مسجد، دہلی کالونی)
- ☆ بیت الفرقان مسجد (پاک جمہوریہ کالونی)
- ☆ مدرسہ بنات (مجید کالونی، لائڈھی)
- ☆ مسجد رحمان (متصل شفیق پورہ قبرستان)
- ☆ شمسی مسجد (سکھر)

دوران سال مساجد کے امور میں چند بنیادی فیصلے کیے گئے ہیں اور کمیٹی کی ذمہ داریوں میں اضافہ ہو گیا ہے، شاخ سکھر مجلس منظمہ کو ختم کیا گیا، تمام سروسز معطل کر دی گئیں اور اسٹاف کے کنٹریکٹس ختم کر دیے گئے، البتہ مسجد کو سب کمیٹی کے زیر انتظام کرتے ہوئے اسٹاف برقرار رکھا گیا، چنانچہ اب شمسی مسجد (سکھر) مساجد سب کمیٹی کے زیر انتظام ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ شفیق پورہ قبرستان سے متصل مسجد رحمان، کو بھی مساجد سب کمیٹی کے زیر انتظام کر دیا گیا ہے، مزید میٹنگ میں یہ امور بھی زیر غور آئے کہ سب کمیٹی سے مسجد بیت الفرقان کے لیے صرف تنخواہ دی جا رہی ہے جب کہ عملاً اس مسجد کے انتظامی امور میں ہمارا عمل دخل نہیں ہے، لگ بھگ یہی کیفیت مسجد بیت الحمد (مجید کالونی لائڈھی) کی بھی ہے، ان مساجد کی دیکھ بھال مقامی کمیٹیوں کے سپرد ہے، اس وجہ سے اصولی طور پر اس پر اتفاق ہوا ہے کہ مسجد بیت الحمد اور بیت الفرقان کو قانونی طور پر مقامی کمیٹیوں یا ٹرسٹ کے سپرد کر دیا جائے۔ رشیدیہ مسجد کے امور کی نگرانی جناب محمد شاہد پینٹ والے کر رہے ہیں۔ شمیم مسجد کے امور جناب محمد یامین گھڑی والے اور جناب محمد شکیل لاہور والوں اور دیگر افراد کے تعاون سے انجام دیے جا رہے ہیں۔ النصیر مسجد کے امور کی نگرانی جناب محمد عارف، جناب شمیم احمد اور جناب اجدو صاحب کرتے ہیں، دوران سال النصیر مسجد کے ہال اور صحن میں سیلنگ فین اور ایگزاسٹ فین لگوائے گئے، پینے کے پانی کا کولر اور پانی ٹھنڈا کرنے والی مشین لگوائی، دھوپ اور گرمی سے بچنے کے لیے صحن میں ترپال اپر دے لگوائے گئے ہیں، نمازیوں کی سہولت اور آسانی کے لیے ایک نئے گیٹ کا اضافہ کیا گیا ہے، ایک نیا وضو خانہ بنایا گیا ہے، مذکورہ کاموں کے لیے اہل خیر کا تعاون حاصل رہا۔ مسجد بیت الحمد میں مدرسہ تعلیم القرآن بھی قائم ہے، جس میں ایک سو پچاس کے لگ بھگ بچیاں زیر تعلیم ہیں۔ مدرسہ انوار القرآن (شمیم مسجد) سے حفظ و ناظرہ میں فارغ التحصیل بچوں کو ہر سال ایک تقریب میں اسناد دی جاتی ہیں، اس سال بھی یہ تقریب شمیم مسجد میں مورخہ 14 اپریل 2019ء بروز اتوار بعد نماز ظہر منعقد کی گئی اور بچوں کو تحائف و اسناد دیے گئے۔ اس سال 3 بچوں نے حفظ اور 13 بچوں نے ناظرہ قرآن پاک مکمل کیا، مدرسہ میں تین قاری حضرات کی نگرانی میں صبح اور دوپہر کی شفٹوں میں مجموعی طور پر 138 بچے حفظ کے شعبے میں 34 اور 104 بچے ناظرہ کے شعبے میں زیر تعلیم

ہیں۔ مساجد کے ماہانہ اخراجات کے لیے مختلف اہل خیر ہر ماہ عطیات کی شکل میں تعاون کرتے ہیں، جس پر میں ادارہ جمعیت کی جانب سے ان کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔

## اراکین سب کمیٹی:

- 1- جناب خلیفہ انوار احمد ٹینٹ والے مرحوم (ناظم)
- 2- جناب محمد یوسف کتاب فروش (نائب ناظم)
- 3- جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والے
- 4- جناب خالد یونس صدیقی
- 5- جناب محمد عامر یوسف مینبر
- 6- جناب شیخ رضوان اسماعیل مینبر
- 7- جناب محمد یامین گھڑی والے
- 8- جناب نواب احمد سوت والے
- 9- جناب آفتاب احمد شیشے والے
- 10- جناب محمد شکیل لاہور والے
- 11- جناب صغیر احمد چین والے
- 12- جناب محمد شاہد پینٹ والے
- 13- جناب آفتاب احمد موتی والے
- 14- جناب خباب احمد ٹینٹ والے
- 15- جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے



## فروع رکنیت واسکرٹنی برائے ممبر شپ فارم سب کمیٹی

اس کمیٹی کے فرائض میں، موصولہ درخواستوں پر غور و خوض کے بعد باہمی مشاورت سے، غور و خوض کے بعد برادری کے ہونے کی منظوری یا نا منظوری کے فیصلے کرنا ہے۔ سب کمیٹی میں برادری کے ہونے کی تصدیق کے بعد وہ فرد جمعیت کی مجلس عامہ کا ممبر بن جاتا ہے۔ بصورت دیگر اگر وہ فرد برادری کا نہیں ہو تو اس کی درخواست داخل دفتر کردی جاتی ہے اراکین کا مجموعہ مجلس عامہ (GENERAL BODY) کہلاتا ہے۔ مجلس عامہ کا ممبر بننے کے لیے آئین میں طریقہ کار موجود ہے۔ ممبر بننے کے لیے برادری کا فرد (مرد) ہونا، کم از کم عمر 18 سال اور شناختی کارڈ کا حامل ہونا لازمی ہے۔ آئین میں مجلس عامہ کے درج ذیل فرائض ہیں:-

1- حسابات کے آڈٹ کے لیے چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹ کا تقرر کرنا۔

2- سالانہ رپورٹ و آڈٹ اکاؤنٹس کی منظوری دینا۔

3- دستور میں مجوزہ ترامیم کی منظوری دینا۔

4- اپنے حق رائے دہی کو استعمال کرتے ہوئے مجلس منظمہ کا انتخاب کرنا۔

5- ان تجاویز پر غور کرنا جو ایجنڈہ (مجلس عامہ) میں درج ہوں۔

سب کمیٹی نے ممبرز کو JPSD کارڈ جاری کرنے کی پلاننگ کی تھی اور ایک سافٹ وئر بنوانے کا فیصلہ بھی کیا گیا ہے، امید ہے کہ



اگلے سال اس پر عمل ہو جائے گا۔ اس سال سب کمیٹی کے ناظم میں جناب شیخ سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ کا بے حد مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے سب کمیٹی کے امور کو بخوبی انجام دیا۔

اراکین سب کمیٹی:

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1- جناب سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ (ناظم)    | 2- جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے (نائب ناظم) |
| 3- جناب نواب مہر الہی (نائب ناظم)  | 4- جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے                |
| 5- جناب مجیب الرحمن شمسی           | 6- جناب ایس ایم اسحاق چاندہ                   |
| 7- جناب عمران احمد عزیز            | 8- جناب سلیم احمد بٹلہ                        |
| 9- جناب محمد یوسف کتاب فروش        | 10- جناب محمد شمیم بٹلہ والے                  |
| 11- جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے | 12- جناب عبدالناصر سلام                       |
| 13- جناب ظفر اقبال کپڑے والے       | 14- جناب انوار اعظم سوت والے                  |
| 15- جناب کامران متین بٹلہ          | 16- جناب فیصل زاہد ہتھی والے                  |
| 17- جناب کامران عثمان گوروں والے   | 18- جناب ذیشان ذکی سگریٹ والے                 |
| 19- جناب عبدالملک شاہدرہ والے      | 20- جناب حمزہ سلمان چاؤلہ                     |

☆.....☆.....☆

## دستور العمل ترا میم سب کمیٹی

جمعیت کی تمام سرگرمیاں طے شدہ قواعد و ضوابط اور دستور کے مطابق انجام دی جاتی ہیں، ہمارا آئین فرائض و اختیارات کی تشریح کرتا ہے، دستور میں الیکشن، ممبر شپ، مجلس منتظمہ، عہدیداران اور حدود و قیود کی مکمل رہنمائی کرتا ہے، جب کہ قواعد و ضوابط روزمرہ کے امور کی انجام دہی کے لیے وضاحت کرتے ہیں، جمعیت کے دستور کے مطابق ہی الیکشن کا انعقاد کیا جاتا ہے اور نئے منتخب افراد زمام کار سنبھالتے ہیں۔ تاہم یہ بات محسوس کی جا رہی تھی کہ دستور میں موجودہ دور کے تقاضوں کے مطابق ترا میم اور اضافے کی ضرورت ہے۔ چنانچہ جناب نثار احمد پرچم والوں کی نظامت میں ایک کمیٹی تشکیل دی گئی ہے جو دستور کی شق و دفعہ وار جائزہ لے کر اپنی سفارشات مرتب کر رہی ہے، کمیٹی کو مجلس عامہ کے علاوہ برادری کے تجربہ کار افراد کی معاونت حاصل ہے جب کہ کمیٹی نے مجلس عامہ کے ہر فرد کو اس سلسلے میں تجاویز دینے کی درخواست کی ہے۔ امید ہے کہ اگلے سال سب کمیٹی کی سفارشات مجلس منتظمہ میں برائے منظوری پیش کر دی جائیگی۔ میں ان سطور کے ذریعے جناب نثار احمد پرچم والوں اور دیگر اراکین کا شکر گزار ہوں۔

## اراکین سب کمیٹی:

- ۱۔ جناب شارا احمد پرچم والے (ناظم)  
 ۲۔ جناب محمد عامر یوسف مینجر (نائب ناظم)  
 ۳۔ جناب طارق الیاس ڈالرائک والے  
 ۴۔ جناب محمد عرفان اصلی پری  
 ۵۔ جناب پروفیسر محمد تقی چاندنہ  
 ۶۔ جناب احمد ضمیر دفتری  
 ۷۔ جناب اقبال راجہ  
 ۸۔ جناب محمد یونس بھولا والے

☆.....☆.....☆

## جمعیت پراپرٹی بورڈ

جمعیت کی جملہ پراپرٹیز کے لیے پراپرٹی بورڈ قائم ہے پراپرٹی بورڈ کی ذمہ داریوں میں پراپرٹیز کی دیکھ بھال، امور کرایہ داری، کرایہ داروں سے ایگریمنٹ کے مطابق معاملات کرنا، کرایہ جات کی بروقت وصول یا بی کا انتظام کرنا، خالی جائیدادوں کو کرایہ پر دینا اور ان سے متعلقہ امور میں کارروائی کرنا وغیرہ شامل ہے۔ اس سال بورڈ کا چیئر مین جناب مستفیض الدین نواب کو منتخب کیا گیا، جناب مستفیض الدین نواب نے ذمہ داری سنبھالنے کے بعد بورڈ کی ترجیحات کا تعین کیا، اور طے کیا کہ طویل عرصہ سے جو معاملات پینڈنگ ہیں انہیں جلد از جلد مستقل بنیادوں پر حل کیا جائے، جو پراپرٹیز خالی ہیں انہیں کرائے پر دیا جائے اور پراپرٹیز کو آمدنی میں تبدیل کیا جائے۔ مجھے یہ کہتے ہوئے کوئی عار نہیں کہ چتر مین بورڈ نے انتہائی فعالیت کے ساتھ روزانہ کی بنیاد پر معاملات پر توجہ دی اور اپنے پیش تر اہداف حاصل کیے ہیں۔ برسوں پرانے معاملات کو حل کیا ہے اس کے علاوہ اہم بات یہ ہے کہ دوران سال کرایوں سے حاصل کردہ آمدنی میں معقول اضافہ دیکھنے میں آیا ہے اور چونکہ سینٹرل آفس کے اخراجات، کرایوں سے حاصل شدہ آمدنی سے کیے جاتے ہیں اس وجہ سے سہولت ہوئی ہے۔ دوران سال ایک اہم کامیابی تب حاصل ہوئی جب عدالت کے فیصلے کے مطابق، پیتیل والا ٹرسٹ بلڈنگ کے ایک کرایہ دار سے فلیٹ خالی کر لیا گیا، مسجد النصیر کی دکانوں کے معاملات تقریباً حل ہو گئے ہیں، کرایہ داروں سے ایگریمنٹ بنائے جا رہے ہیں۔ مختصراً ہم کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ چیئر مین صاحب کی ذاتی کاوشوں کی بدولت بہتری ہو رہی ہے اور جمعیت کی آمدنی میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ اس سال بورڈ کے اراکین حسب ذیل رہے۔

۱۔ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب (چیئر مین)

۲۔ جناب احمر رضی کیمیکل والے (کو چیئر مین)

۳۔ جناب عامر یوسف مینجر (وائس چیئر مین)

۴۔ جناب مجیب الرحمان سٹنسی



- ۵۔ جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے  
 ۸۔ جناب محمد یوسف کتاب فروش  
 ۱۱۔ جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے  
 ۱۴۔ جناب محمد شمیم بٹل والے  
 ۱۷۔ جناب اقبال یوسف پیتل والے  
 ۶۔ جناب ایس ایم اسحاق چاندنہ  
 ۹۔ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے  
 ۱۲۔ جناب سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ  
 ۱۵۔ جناب رضوان اسماعیل مینجر  
 ۱۸۔ جناب محمد عاقلین  
 ۷۔ جناب عمران احمد عزیزی  
 ۱۰۔ جناب ندیم الیاس کیمیکل والے  
 ۱۳۔ جناب ذیشان منظور لائٹین والے  
 ۱۶۔ جناب طارق الیاس ڈرائنگ والے

☆.....☆.....☆

## لیگل انیئر ز سب کمیٹی

ادارہ جمعیت کے پراپرٹیز سے متعلق کیسز مختلف عدالتوں میں زیر سماعت ہیں، چنانچہ قانونی معاملات کے لیے اس سال ایک سب کمیٹی تشکیل دی گئی، جناب مستفیض الدین نواب کنوینئر منتخب ہوئے، سب کمیٹی کی یہ پالیسی رہی کہ ایسے کیسز جو معمولی نوعیت کے ہوں اور کورٹ کے باہر سلجھ سکتے ہوں، انہیں باہمی گفت و شنید سے سلجھا لیا جائے اور ان کیسز پر خاص توجہ دی جائے جو طویل عرصہ سے زیر سماعت ہوں، چنانچہ آپ نے جمعیت کے وکلا سے رابطہ کیے، تمام کیسز کی تازہ ترین صورت حال سے آگاہی حاصل کی اور مشاورت سے حکمت عملی مرتب کی ہے، جس کے اثرات نظر آرہے ہیں اور کئی کیسز نمٹ گئے ہیں۔ میں جناب مستفیض الدین نواب کا بے حد شکر گزار ہوں کہ آپ نے اپنی مصروفیات میں سے وقت نکالا اور پیچیدہ مسائل کو حل کیا۔ دوران سال بورڈ کے اراکین حسب ذیل تھے۔

- ۱۔ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب (کنوینئر)  
 ۲۔ جناب عامر یوسف مینجر  
 ۳۔ جناب احمد رضی کیمیکل والے  
 ۴۔ جناب مجیب الرحمن شمسی  
 ۵۔ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے

☆.....☆.....☆

## جمعیت ہاؤسنگ اینڈ ڈیولپمنٹ بورڈ

1986 میں برادری کے کم آمدنی والے طبقہ کو رہائشی سہولیات فراہم کرنے کے لئے ہاؤسنگ اسکیم عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن کی بنیاد رکھی گئی، ٹاؤن کے امور کی نگرانی کے لیے ہر سال ہاؤسنگ بورڈ تشکیل دیا جاتا ہے جو ٹاؤن کے معاملات پر غور و فیصلے کی ذمہ داری سرانجام دیتا ہے۔ اس سال جناب شیخ محمد سلیم فاروقی کو بورڈ کا چیئر مین منتخب کیا گیا، چیئر مین بورڈ کی ذمہ داری سنبھالنے کے بعد آپ نے ٹاؤن

کے بنیادی مسائل کے حل پر زور دیا اور کوشش کی کہ مسائل ترجیحی بنیادوں پر حل کئے جائیں اور ایک صاف ستھری آبادی قائم ہو سکے، دوران سال، اللہ والا ٹاؤن میں ترقیاتی کاموں کے لیے کئی مرتبہ میسر کراچی جناب سید وسیم اختر کو وزٹ کی دعوت دی گئی، میسر کراچی کئی مرتبہ اللہ والا ٹاؤن تشریف بھی لائے اور ٹاؤن کو اون کرنے کا اعلان بھی کیا اور یقین دہانی بھی کرائی ہے کہ محکمہ باغات پانچ سو پودے برساتی نالے پر لگانے کے لیے فراہم کردئے گا اور مالی وسائل کی کمی کے باوجود سڑک کی تعمیر کی ذمہ داری بھی کے ایم سی کی ہے۔

## عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن سیکٹر 31B میں برساتی نالے کی تعمیر:

سیکٹر 31B اور 31A کے ترقیاتی امور کی ذمہ داری سرکاری شہری اداروں کی ہے کیونکہ جمعیت نے اس کی رقم جمع کرائی ہوئی ہے اور اس حوالے سے عدالت میں ایک کیس بھی دائر کیا ہوا ہے۔ اس کے باوجود اہل علاقہ کی پریشانیوں کے مد نظر ادارہ جمعیت نے اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو محسوس کرتے ہوئے اپنے وسائل سے دو کروڑ روپے سے زائد رقم سے برساتی نالے کی تعمیر مکمل کر دی ہے، برساتی نالہ جمعیت کے فنڈز سے تعمیر کیا گیا ہے جو پبلک پرائیویٹ پارٹنرشپ کی مثال ہے۔

سالہا سال سے برساتی نالہ اوپن تھا، سائڈ کی دیوار ٹوٹ چکی تھی، اس پر کیمبن تھے، نالے میں اہل علاقہ کوڑا کرکٹ ڈال رہے تھے، جگہ جگہ سے ٹوٹا ہوا تھا، بارش کے دنوں میں خاص طور پر حالت بہت ابتر ہو جاتی تھی، یہ شکایت عام تھی کہ خواتین، ضعیف اور بچے اس نالے میں گر رہے ہیں، گندگی کی وجہ سے مچھر اور مکھیوں کی پیداوار تھی، جمعیت نے ان تمام پریشانیوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے مسئلے کا یہ حل نکالا کہ نالے کو از سر نو تعمیر کیا جائے، چنانچہ فزبیلٹی رپورٹ اور KMC کے انجینئرز سے ٹیکنکل مشاورت کے بعد نالہ تعمیر کیا گیا ہے۔

یکم مئی 2019 کی شام، حاجرہ بی گریڈ کالج میں برساتی نالے کی تعمیر مکمل ہونے اور culverts کی تعمیرات کے افتتاح کے موقع پر ایک سادہ تقریب کا انعقاد کیا گیا، چیئرمین جمعیت ہاؤسنگ بورڈ اور سینئر نائب صدر جناب محمد سلیم فاروقی نے میسر کراچی کی آمد پر ان کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہوئے یاد دلایا کہ انہوں نے ماہ اگست میں سیکٹر 31B میں برساتی نالے کی تعمیر کا آغاز کرتے ہوئے سڑک کی تعمیر کا عندیہ دیا تھا، اب اس وعدے کو پورا کرنے کا وقت آ گیا ہے، آپ نے کہا کہ برساتی نالے کی تعمیراتی کوالٹی پر کوئی سمجھوتہ نہیں کیا گیا، تجاوزات بھی ختم کر دیے گئے ہیں لیکن اب اہل علاقہ کو اپنا کردار ادا کرنا ہوگا اور اس کے لیے آگے ہونا ہوگا، اب یہاں رہنے والوں کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ وہ تجاوزات قائم نہ ہونے دیں، اس سلسلے میں جمعیت کا ادارہ ہر ممکن قسم کی مدد کے لیے تیار ہے۔ میسر کراچی جناب وسیم اختر نے کہا کہ بے حد کم وسائل کے باوجود وہ سیکٹر 31B کی سڑک بنانے کا وعدہ کر رہے ہیں اور بہت جلد اس کی تعمیر شروع ہو جائیگی۔ میسر کراچی نے برساتی نالے اور تعمیر شدہ culverts کا جائزہ لیا۔ اس تقریب میں کورنگی سے صوبائی اسمبلی کے ممبر جناب غلام جیلانی،



سابق سینئر نائب صدر، امداد سب کمیٹی کے ناظم اور خازن جمعیت جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والوں کی گراں قدر خدمات پر امداد سب کمیٹی کے منعقدہ اجلاس یکم نومبر 2018ء میں اراکین سب کمیٹی نے اعترافِ خدمت کرتے ہوئے شیلڈ پیش کی۔ نیز اس موقع پر سب کمیٹی سیکشن آفیسر جناب دانش جمیل کو بھی شیلڈ سے نوازا گیا۔





## مرکزی جمعیت کے وفد کا شاخ سکھر کا دورہ

شاخ سکھر کے دیرینہ مسائل کے حل اور جلسہ عام میں شرکت کے لیے جمعیت کے ایک وفد نے شاخ سکھر کا دورہ کیا، وفد کا دورہ بے حد کامیاب رہا، اراکین نے جلسہ عام میں شرکت کی، ممبرز مجلس منتظمہ سے مجلس عامہ سے ملاقاتیں کیں، شاخ کی سرگرمیوں کا جائزہ لیا اور براہ راست شاخ کو درپیش مسائل کا جائزہ لیا۔ (اس موقع پر لی گئی تصاویر)



مجیب الرحمن شمشی  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ، مرکز)



طارق الیاس ڈالرائک والے  
(رکن مجلس منتظمہ، مرکز)



محمد سعید شفیق  
(سابق آئری جنرل سکریٹری)



خورشید اعظم شمشی  
(جنرل سکریٹری شاخ سکھر)



سلیم احمد مرکنفائل والے  
(صدر شاخ سکھر)





# جناب ڈاکٹر عامر فاروقی (DIG ایسٹ سندھ پولیس)

## اور جناب اظفر میہسر (SSP ایسٹ سندھ پولیس) کی دفتر جمعیت آمد





ممبر قومی اسمبلی جناب نعیم خان اور ممبر صوبائی اسمبلی جناب راجا ظہر خان کا دورہ دفتر جمعیت  
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اس موقع پر صدر جمعیت جناب محمد سعید پرہس والے اور آنریری جنرل سکرٹری جناب محمد سعید شفیق نے معزز مہمانان گرامی کو طفرے پیش کیے





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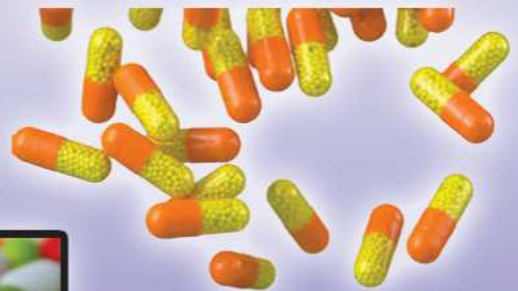
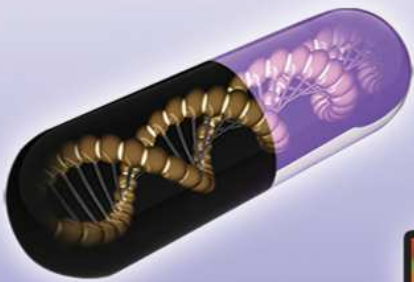
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وائس چیئرمین ڈسٹرکٹ کورنگی سید احمد علی، انچارج انکروچمنٹ سیل بشیر صدیقی، ایس ایس پی کورنگی علی رضا، ڈی ایس پی فتح محمد شیخ، کراچی انڈسٹریل ایریا تھانہ شریف آباد کے انچارج اورنگ زیب خٹک اور اہل محلہ نے شرکت کی۔

## غیر قانونی تعمیرات اور تجاوزات کے خلاف مہم:

اللہ والا ٹاؤن کا ایک بہت اہم مسئلہ غیر قانونی تعمیرات ہیں، ادارہ جمعیت نے ایسی تعمیرات کی مسلسل حوصلہ شکنی کی ہے، اس کا اندازہ اس سے لگایا جاسکتا ہے کہ سندھ کنٹرول بلڈنگ اتھارٹی کے دفتر میں ہماری درجنوں شکایات تحریری شکل میں موجود ہیں، لیکن عدم توجہ کی وجہ سے کارروائی سے محروم ہیں، یہی وجہ ہے کہ جمعیت نے ایسی تعمیرات کے خلاف ہائی کورٹ میں کیس دائر کیا ہے کہ ہماری سنوائی SBCA میں نہیں ہو رہی ہے اس لیے ہائی کورٹ ہی کنٹرول بلڈنگ اتھارٹی کو یہ ہدایت دے کہ وہ غیر قانونی تعمیرات کے خلاف سنجیدگی سے کارروائی کرے، تاہم کیس زیر سماعت ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ بلدیہ عظمیٰ کے عملے کی مدد سے ٹاؤن میں روڈ کے اطراف میں تجاوزات کے خلاف مہم چلائی گئی۔

## ڈینگی اسپرے:

سالہا سال کی طرح اس سال بھی اللہ والا ٹاؤن میں کئی مرتبہ ڈینگی اسپرے کرایا گیا، جس میں علاقے کے سماجی کارکنان کا تعاون حاصل رہا۔

## ٹاؤن کے ایک نمائندہ وفد کی دفتر جمعیت آمد:

مورخہ ۱۲ ستمبر کی شب اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے ایک وفد نے دفتر جمعیت میں عہدیداران سے ملاقات کی۔ ملاقات میں اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے مسائل، مسائل کے حل اور اس میں اہلیان علاقہ و ادارہ جمعیت کے کردار پر تبادلہ خیال کیا گیا۔ اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے وفد کو ادارہ جمعیت سے یہ یقین دہانی کرائی گئی ہے کہ JPSD مسائل کے حل میں اپنے محدود وسائل میں رہتے ہوئے ہر ممکن تعاون ہمہ وقت تیار ہے، لیکن اہلیان علاقہ کو بھی ذمہ داری سے اپنے ٹاؤن کے بہتر مستقبل کے لیے آگے آنا ہوگا، اس لیے بہتر یہ ہے کہ باقاعدہ ایک رجسٹرڈ محلہ کمیٹی تشکیل دی جائے، جو اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے مفادات کی نگرانی کے لیے قائم ہو، اسے محکمہ سوشل ویلفیئر سے رجسٹرڈ کرایا جائے، ایک آفس قائم کیا جائے اور باہمی مشاورت سے اقدامات کیے جائیں، اس ضمن میں ادارہ جمعیت تعاون کرے گا۔

## اراکین قومی و صوبائی اسمبلی کی دفتر جمعیت آمد:

کورنگی سے قومی اسمبلی کے ممبر جناب فہیم خان اور صوبائی اسمبلی کے ممبر جناب راجا ظہر خان کو دفتر جمعیت مدعو کیا گیا۔ مہمانان گرامی کو اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے مسائل سے آگاہ کیا گیا جس میں بالخصوص صاف پانی، سیوریج، صفائی، سڑکیں اور سیوریج کا نظام نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ہونے والی گندگی اور گندگی کی وجہ سے بیماریوں کے پھیلاؤ سے متعلق بریفنگ دی گئی، ٹاؤن کے چند مسائل سے تو معزز ممبرز اسمبلی آگاہ تھے، البتہ اس بات سے انہیں بھی حیرت ہوئی کہ جب انہیں یہ بتایا گیا کہ سیوریج کا سٹم Sump کی کارکردگی پر منحصر ہے اور کئی سال سے Sump جمعیت کے وسائل سے آپریٹ ہو رہا ہے، حالانکہ کئی سوسائٹی (مخدوم بلاول، دارالسلام وغیرہ) اس سے فیضیاب ہو رہے ہیں لیکن ان کا مالی تعاون صفر ہے، آپ سے اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے مسائل کے حل کے سلسلے میں آواز اٹھانے کی درخواست کی گئی، معزز اراکین صوبائی و قومی اسمبلی نے ادارہ جمعیت کی کارکردگی کی ستائش کرتے ہوئے تعاون کی یقین دہانی کراتے ہوئے کہا کہ اگر مستقبل میں اراکین اسمبلی کی سفارشات پراسیکموں کے لیے فنڈز کا اجرا ہو تو وہ یقیناً اپنی اسکیموں میں اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے لیے بھی سفارشات کریں گے۔

## نکاسی آب:

جمعیت نے Sump کو آپریٹ کرنے کی ذمہ داری قبول کی ہوئی ہے تاکہ محلے میں سیوریج کے پانی کے نکاس نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے گندگی نہ ہو، یہ واضح رہے کہ Sump کے ڈیزل، جنریٹر عملے کی تنخواہ اور سٹم کو مینٹین کرنے کے تمام اخراجات ادارہ جمعیت برداشت کر رہا ہے اور اس ضمن میں کراچی واٹر اینڈ سیوریج بورڈ کا تعاون حاصل نہیں ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ دوران سال سیکٹر B-31 میں سیوریج لائن کی Winching کرائی گئی، مین ہول کو لگائے گئے ہیں، ان تمام کاموں کی انجام دہی میں ممبر مجلس منتظمہ جناب محمد عامر یوسف منیجر کا تعاون حاصل رہا ہے، جس پر میں ان کا مشکور ہوں۔ ادارہ جمعیت کی ہمیشہ یہ کوشش رہی ہے کہ اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے مسائل فوری طور پر اور پائیدار بنیادوں پر حل ہونے ضروری ہیں، اس کے لیے ہر ممکن کوشش بھی کی جاتی رہی ہے، صدر مملکت، گورنر سندھ، وزیر، ڈپٹی کمشنرز، میئر کراچی، KMC کے اعلیٰ افسران، KDA کے اعلیٰ حکام، یونین کونسل، اور کونسلرز کی سطح تک رابطے کیے جاتے رہے ہیں۔ ادارہ جمعیت کا ہمیشہ موقف رہا ہے کہ اس سلسلے میں اہلیان علاقہ کو بھی اپنا کردار ادا کرنا ہوگا، اپنے علاقے کے مسائل کے حل کے لیے آواز بلند کرنا ہوگی، کوشش کرنا ہوگی اور اجتماعی جدوجہد کی ضرورت ہے۔

## اراکین بورڈ:

۲۔ جناب ابراہیم کلکتہ والے (کوچیر مین)

۱۔ جناب محمد سلیم فاروقی (چیئر مین)



- ۳۔ جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے (وائس چیئرمین)      ۴۔ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب (وائس چیئرمین)
- ۶۔ جناب عمران احمد عزیزی      ۷۔ جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے      ۸۔ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے
- ۹۔ جناب احمد فیصل نبردار      ۱۰۔ جناب سلیم احمد بٹلہ      ۱۱۔ جناب اقبال یوسف پیتل والے
- ۱۲۔ جناب محمد شمیم بٹلہ والے      ۱۳۔ جناب عامر یوسف منجر      ۱۴۔ جناب عمران سلطان کتھوریہ
- ۱۵۔ جناب شفیق احمد پھول مشین والے      ۱۶۔ جناب محمد وسیم اجیر والے      ۱۷۔ جناب محمد ذکی سرے والے
- ۱۸۔ جناب محمد محمود سکھر والے      ۱۹۔ جناب اقبال سلطان کالیہ

☆.....☆.....☆

## پنجابی سوداگر مصالحتی بورڈ

1959 میں برادری کے صائب الرائے افراد پر مشتمل ایک پنجابیتی بورڈ تشکیل دیا گیا اور ۱۹۶۴ میں اس کا الحاق جمعیت سے کر دیا گیا اور بورڈ کا نام تبدیل کر کے مصالحتی بورڈ رکھ دیا گیا، بورڈ کے قیام کے اغراض و مقاصد میں یہ طے پایا کہ یہ بورڈ افراد برادری کے مابین رنجش اور اختلافات کی صورت میں مفاہمتی کردار ادا کرے گا تاکہ برادری کے تنازعات برادری ہی میں ختم ہو جائیں اور کورٹ کچہری کی نوبت نہ آئے، تب سے یہ بورڈ یہ ذمہ داری انجام دے رہا ہے اس سال بورڈ کا چیئرمین جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والوں کو منتخب کیا گیا، اور بورڈ کے سامنے جو مسائل پیش ہوئے چیئرمین صاحب نے ذاتی توجہ اور دل چسپی کے ساتھ حل کیے، خدا ترسی اور خدا خونی کے ساتھ سلجھانے کی کوشش کی، ہم سب کی بھی یہی خواہش ہوتی ہے کہ ایسا موقع نہ آئے کہ تنازعہ کی صورت ہو، لیکن اگر ایسا موقع آجائے تو میری یہ اپیل ہے کہ مصالحتی بورڈ کی خدمات سے ضرور استفادہ کریں، میں وقت دینے پر جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والوں کا بے حد مشکور ہوں۔

☆.....☆.....☆

## قانونی مشاورتی بورڈ

دوسرے پنجابی سوداگر برادری کنونشن (۱۹۶۷) میں ایک قرارداد کے ذریعے قانونی مشاورتی بورڈ تشکیل دیا گیا۔ ہر سال دیگر سب کمیٹیز کے ساتھ مشاورتی بورڈ کی تشکیل بھی کی جاتی ہے، اس سال بورڈ کا چیئرمین جناب شمیم احمد شمش صاحب کو منتخب کیا گیا۔

## اراکین بورڈ:

- ۱۔ جناب شمیم احمد شمسی ایڈووکیٹ (چیئرمین) ۲۔ جناب اے کیو خلیل ایڈووکیٹ (سکرٹری)  
۳۔ جناب محمد ذکی احمد ایڈووکیٹ ۴۔ جناب ثارا احمد ایڈووکیٹ ۵۔ جناب عبدالملک ایڈووکیٹ ۶۔ جناب تنویر احمد ملتانی ایڈووکیٹ  
۷۔ جناب اولیس ملتانی ایڈووکیٹ ۸۔ جناب جنید عاقلین ایڈووکیٹ ۹۔ جناب کاشان انوار اجمیر والے ایڈووکیٹ  
☆.....☆.....☆

## بورڈ آف مینجمنٹ حاجی فیاض الدین احمد فنڈ

حاجی فیاض الدین مرحوم کلکتہ والے برادری کے بچوں کی دینی، فنی اور عمومی تعلیم کے فروغ میں گہری دلچسپی لیا کرتے تھے، آپ نے ستر کی دہائی میں کراچی اور لاہور میں جمعیت کے زیر انتظام خطیر رقم فراہم کی جس سے یہ فنڈ قائم کیا گیا، جس کا مقصد برادری کے طلباء و طالبات کو اسکالرشپس دینا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ بورڈ کے 2 پلاٹس، سیکٹر B-31 عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن میں موجود ہیں۔ طویل عرصہ کے بعد گزشتہ سال ستمبر 2018ء میں قواعد و ضوابط مرتب کیے گئے اور پالیسی تیار کی گئی، پالیسی کے تحت فنڈ سے تعلیمی اعانت کی مد میں اسکالرشپ جاری کیے گئے ہیں اور فنڈ کی ایک میننگ میں DEED کے مطابق پلاٹس پر تعمیرات کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا گیا ہے۔ چنانچہ آرکیٹیکٹ سے رابطہ ہو گیا ہے اور ابتدائی کارروائی کا آغاز کر دیا گیا ہے، پلاننگ کی گئی ہے کہ فنڈ کے زیر انتظام کمپیوٹر انسٹیٹیوٹ، بچیوں کے لیے قرآنک اسکول، مدرسہ اور انڈسٹریل ہوم بنایا جائے۔ میں چیئرمین جناب نواب مہر الہی اور سکرٹری جناب عامر یوسف مینجر صاحب کا شکر گزار ہوں کہ آپ نے اپنی مصروفیات میں سے وقت نکالا اور بورڈ آف مینجمنٹ حاجی فیاض الدین احمد فنڈ درج ذیل اراکین پر مشتمل رہا:-

- 1۔ جناب نواب مہر الہی (چیئرمین) 2۔ جناب محمد عامر یوسف مینجر (سکرٹری) 3۔ جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والے  
4۔ جناب شیخ خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے 5۔ جناب ڈاکٹر ظہیر الدین بابر (بربنائے استحقاق)  
☆.....☆.....☆

## گورننگ باڈی آف پیتل والا ٹرسٹ

مرحوم حاجی ممتاز الدین پیتل والوں نے جذبہ خدمت اور رفاہ عامہ کے لیے دہلی مرکز خائل سوسائٹی میں واقع اپنی ایک بلڈنگ اس



خواہش کے ساتھ جمعیت کے حوالے کی کہ کرائے داروں سے جو کرایہ وصول ہو اس کو تین مدت یعنی تبلیغ دین، تعلیم قرآن اور ورثا میں متعین شرح کے ساتھ تقسیم کر دیا جائے اور ایک ٹرسٹ بھی بنایا گیا۔ دوران سال ٹرسٹ بلڈنگ کا ایک فلیٹ عدالتی احکامات پر خالی ہو گیا ہے دوران سال درج ذیل اراکین ٹرسٹی تھے۔

اراکین بورڈ:

- ۱۔ جناب اقبال یوسف پتیل والے (چیئرمین) ۲۔ جناب احمد رضی کیمکل والے (سکرٹری) ۳۔ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب
- ۴۔ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے ۵۔ جناب شمیم احمد پتیل والے (بربنائے استحقاق)

☆.....☆.....☆

## بورڈ آف گورنرز حاجی محمد یوسف صدیقی میموریل فنڈ

1961 میں حاجی محمد یوسف صدیقی مرحوم گھڑی والوں نے اپنی جائیداد کا بہہ شدہ کلیم اس خواہش کے ساتھ جمعیت کے سپرد کیا کہ کلیم کی رقم سے سرمایہ کاری کی جائے اور حاصل ہونے والی آمدنی برادری کی فلاح و بہبود پر خرچ کی جائے چنانچہ 27 جون 1974 کو مذکورہ فنڈ قائم کیا گیا۔ یہ فنڈ کمیونٹی سینٹر اور اسکالرشپس میں خدمات انجام دے رہا ہے جمعیت کی منظوری سے 1980 میں فنڈ اور ورثاء کی مالی اعانت سے برنس روڈ پر ایک ”کمیونٹی سینٹر“ تعمیر کیا گیا۔ حاجی محمد یوسف صدیقی مرحوم کی خدمات کے پیش نظر کمیونٹی سینٹر کو ”حاجی محمد یوسف صدیقی کمیونٹی سینٹر“ کے نام سے موسوم کیا گیا۔

☆.....☆.....☆ کمیونٹی سینٹر کے ذریعہ اہل علاقہ کو مناسب نرخوں پر تقاریب کے لئے جگہ کی فراہمی کی جاتی ہے۔

☆.....☆.....☆ کمیونٹی سینٹر میں خدمتی سرگرمی کے پیش نظر رمضان المبارک میں حفاظ تراویح پڑھاتے ہیں۔

☆.....☆.....☆ برادری میں اعلیٰ تعلیم کے فروغ کیلئے کمیونٹی سینٹر سے حاصل ہونے والی آمدنی کو اسکالرشپس کے اجراء پر خرچ کیا جاتا ہے۔

☆.....☆.....☆ برادری کے ذہین اور ہونہار طلباء و طالبات کو اعلیٰ تعلیمی کے حصول کیلئے اسکالرشپ فراہم کی جاتی ہیں۔

☆.....☆.....☆ فنڈ کی دی گئی اسکالرشپ سے اب تک بے شمار طلباء و طالبات اعلیٰ تعلیم حاصل کر چکے ہیں۔

☆.....☆.....☆ انجینئرنگ، معلم، معلمہ، حفاظ، MBBS، BDS، MBA اور Ph.D. کیلئے اسکالرشپ دی گئیں۔

رواں سال 12 طلباء و طالبات کو CA، MBA، BBA، BE، بیچلر آف سائنس اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی، ڈاکٹر آف فارمیسی، سوفٹ ویئر

انجینئرنگ، "O" لیول اور "A" لیول کیلئے اسکا لرشپ دی گئیں۔ میں بورڈ کے چیئرمین اور سکریٹری کا بے حد مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے وقت دیا اور برادری میں اعلیٰ تعلیم کے فروغ میں نمایاں کردار ادا کر رہے ہیں۔

## ممبران سب کمیٹی:

- ۱۔ جناب مجیب الرحمن شمسی (چیئرمین)
- ۲۔ جناب محمد یاسین صدیقی گھڑی والے (آنریری سیکریٹری)
- ۳۔ جناب محمد سعید پریس والے
- ۴۔ جناب محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے
- ۵۔ جناب احمد فیصل نمبر دار
- ۶۔ جناب خالد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے
- ۷۔ جناب خالد یونس صدیقی گھڑی والے (بربنائے استحقاق)

☆.....☆.....☆

## بورڈ آف مینجمنٹ وقف حافظ محمد طاہر بورڈ (راولپنڈی)

حافظ محمد طاہر مرحوم نے راولپنڈی میں واقع اپنی ایک جائداد وقف علی اللہ کرتے ہوئے انتظام و انصرام کے لیے ایک ٹرسٹ ڈیڈ کے تحت ادارہ جمعیت کے سپرد کی یہ دراصل ایک مسافر خانہ ہے جس کے کمرے کرائے پر دیے جاتے ہیں اور ٹرسٹ ڈیڈ کے مطابق ہونے والی آمدنی دینی تعلیم حاصل کرنے والے طلباء کی خوراک، پوشاک اور کتب کی فراہمی پر خرچ کی جاتی ہے۔ وقف جائداد کی نگرانی اعزاز لائف ممبر جناب ایس ایم ہارون صاحب کر رہے ہیں، بورڈ کا بینک اکاؤنٹ کراچی میں ہے اور مرکز سے آپریٹ ہوتا ہے، آڈٹ ہوتا ہے، سالانہ رپورٹ میں شائع کیا جاتا ہے۔ اگرچہ کہ گزشتہ سال یہ فیصلہ کیا گیا تھا کہ وقف بلڈنگ کی از سر نو تعمیر کی جائیگی، لیکن اس میں پیش رفت نہ ہو سکی، امید ہے کہ آنے والے سال میں اس پر کارروائی ہوگی، ہیئت ترکیبی کے مطابق درج تحریر ممبر ہیں۔

- ۱۔ جناب محمد سعید پریس والے (صدر جمعیت بربنائے عہدہ)
- ۲۔ جناب خرم شہزاد (جنرل سکریٹری بربنائے عہدہ)
- ۳۔ جناب ابرار احمد کلکتہ والے (خازن بربنائے عہدہ)
- ۴۔ جناب ایس ایم ہارون (لائف ممبر)

☆.....☆.....☆

## شاخ ہائے جمعیت سب کمیٹی

مرکز اور شاخوں کے مابین رابطے کے لیے یہ سب کمیٹی تشکیل دی جاتی ہے۔ رواں سال ناظم جناب مجیب الرحمان شمسی منتخب ہوئے،



رواں سال ناظم سب کمیٹی نے تینوں شاخوں سے مسلسل رابطہ رکھے ہیں، سب کمیٹی کے اجلاس میں اسکائپ کے ذریعے راول پنڈی کے جنرل سکریٹری جناب آفتاب احمد اور شاخ سکھر سے جناب خورشید اعظم شمسی نے شرکت کی، اور شاخوں کے مسائل بیان کیے جب کہ لاہور شاخ کے جنرل سکریٹری جناب کاشف حمید سے رابطہ میں مشکلات کے سبب گفتگو نہ ہو سکی، شاخ کی ایک میٹنگ میں راول پنڈی کے صدر جناب شاہد تقی اور جنرل سکریٹری جناب آفتاب احمد نے خصوصی طور پر شرکت کی۔ یہ سال اس لحاظ سے بہت اہم رہا کہ بے شمار وجوہات کی وجہ سے ۱۹۶۸ سے قائم شاخ سکھر کی مجلس منظمہ کو ختم کرنے اور سروسز معطل کرنے کا تلخ فیصلہ کرنا پڑا۔ یہ فیصلہ اس لیے بھی ناگزیر ہو گیا تھا کہ گزشتہ دو عشروں سے شاخ کے اکاؤنٹس کا آڈٹ نہیں ہو سکا تھا، جب کہ فیڈرل بورڈ آف ریونیو اور حکومت وقت کے قوانین کے مطابق تمام سماجی اداروں پر اپنے حسابات کا آڈٹ کرانا لازمی ہے، یہ معاملہ گزشتہ کئی سال سے زیر غور تھا اور مرکز نے شاخ کی صورت حال کو سنبھالنے کے لیے ہر ممکن تعاون کیا، کئی مرتبہ وفد نے شاخ کا وزٹ کیا، متعدد مرتبہ شاخ کے ذمہ داران صدر، جنرل سکریٹری، خازن مرکز تشریف لائے، آڈٹ کے لیے ایک فرم بھی ہائر کی گئی، مگر مرض بڑھتا گیا جوں جوں دوا کی کے مصداق بالآخر مجلس منظمہ کو ختم کرنے اور شاخ کی خدمات کو عارضی طور پر معطل کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا گیا، اور یہ کڑوا گھونٹ پینا پڑا، تمام ملازمین کو واجبات کی ادائیگی کر دی گئی ہے، ہاسپٹل، کمیونٹی سینٹر، اسکول، ووکیشنل سینٹر بند کر دیے گئے ہیں، اب شمسی مسجد کے ملازمین اور آفس سکریٹری براہ راست ہیڈ آفس کے زیر نگرانی ہیں اور ان کی تنخواہیں ہیڈ آفس سے دی جا رہی ہیں۔ مجلس منظمہ نے سکھر کے معاملات کی نگرانی کے لیے آنریری جنرل سکریٹری کی سربراہی میں ایڈ ہاک کمیٹی تشکیل دی ہے۔

## شاخ لاہور: (۱۹۶۰):

۱۹۶۰ میں شاخ کی خدمات کا آغاز ایک چھوٹی سی ڈسپنری انارکلی سے ہوا تھا، اور وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ شاخ کی خدمات میں بدستور اضافہ ہو رہا ہے، اور اراکین اپنے وسائل میں رہتے ہوئے زیادہ سے زیادہ خدمت میں مصروف ہیں، وسائل میں اضافے کے لیے کوشاں بھی ہیں، دستور کے مطابق ہر سال جلسہ عام اور الیکشن کا انعقاد کیا جاتا ہے، ۳۰ جون ۲۰۱۸ کے اختتام پر مجلس عامہ کی تعداد 1269 ہو گئی ہے، عید الاضحیٰ کے موقع پر تحصیل چرم ہائے قربانی کی مہم چلائی جاتی ہے، اور ایک مربوط نظام کے تحت کھالیں جمع کی جاتی ہیں، نیز سالانہ تقریب تقسیم انعامات و اسناد، تحصیل چرم ہائے قربانی، حاجی فیاض الدین فنڈ و حمزہ الہی ایجوکیشنل بورڈ ۲۵ نومبر ۲۰۱۸ کو جوئے لینڈ فورٹریس اسٹیڈیم میں منعقد ہوئی، تقریب میں افراد برادری کی معقول تعداد نے شرکت کی، حفاظ اکرام اور نمایاں پوزیشنز لینے والے 150 سے زائد طلباء و طالبات میں انعامات اور شیلڈز تقسیم کی گئیں، اس کے علاوہ چرم ہائے قربانی مہم میں حصہ لینے والے نوجوانوں کو

تحائف دیے گئے، ایسی تقاریب بہت سودمند ہیں، برادری کے افراد نزدیک آتے ہیں، اس تقریب میں اہل برادری کی دلچسپی میں اضافہ ہو رہا ہے، یہی وجہ ہے کہ خواتین اور بچوں کی بڑی تعداد موجود تھی اور نوسو سے زائد افراد نے شرکت کی۔ شاخ کا شعبہ تحصیل و تقسیم زکوٰۃ انتہائی فعال شعبہ ہے، برادری کے 62 کے لگ بھگ سفید پوش گھرانوں کو ماہانہ وظائف دیے جا رہے ہیں، شادی دختر کی امداد ایک لاکھ بیس ہزار روپے تک کی جا رہی ہے، مستحق مریضوں کو علاج معالجے اور ادویات کی فراہمی بھی جاری ہے، رمضان المبارک میں وظائف یافتگان اور دیگر مستحقین کو راشن پیکج دیا گیا، یکمشت اعانت برائے کاروبار کا سلسلہ بھی جاری ہے۔ جب کہ موسم سرما میں لحاف بھی دیے جاتے ہیں۔ شاخ کی تعلیمی سب کمیٹی بھی نمایاں خدمات انجام دے رہی ہے، ادارہ طاہر سعید میں نرسری سے میٹرک تک عصری تعلیم کے ساتھ دینی تعلیم بھی دی جا رہی ہے، مستحق طالبات کی فیس ادائیگی کے لیے **adopt a student** اسکیم کو بہت پزیرائی حاصل ہوئی ہے اور مختصر وقت میں ۸۰ طالبات کی فیس ادائیگی کی ذمہ داری اہل خیر حضرات نے قبول کی۔ طاہرہ سعید و وکیشنل ہوم کمپیوٹر کے نئے کورسز متعارف کرائے گئے ہیں، بیوٹیشن اور دیگر کورسز سے متعلق ورک شاپس منعقد کی گئیں، فن فیئر میں اسٹال لگائے گئے۔ طبی و تعلیمی سہولیات کی فراہمی شاخ کی ترجیحات میں شامل ہے، تین سو سے زائد مستحق طلبا و طالبات کی تعلیمی اعانت کی جا رہی ہے، تعلیمی بجٹ جو گزشتہ سال تک تین لاکھ روپے سالانہ تھا اب اضافہ کر کے تیس لاکھ روپے سالانہ کر دیا گیا ہے، چھوٹے کاروباریوں کو ایک لاکھ روپے تک بلا سودی قرض اجرا کا سلسلہ جاری ہے، شعبہ صحت بلا امتیاز خدمات میں مصروف عمل اور بہت فعال ہے، جمعیت ڈسپنری (انارکلی) اٹھاون سال سے قائم ہے، جمعیت ہاسپٹل کے دونوں بلاکس میں آپریشن تھیٹر اور دیگر تمام شعبہ جات قائم ہیں دوران سال امراض ذیابیطس کا شعبہ قائم کیا گیا ہے، انعام بلاک میں توسیع کی گئی اور ایک کنسلٹنٹ روم بنایا گیا ہے، ہاسپٹل میں ۲۴ سے زائد ڈاکٹرز، سرجنز اور ۱۵۰ افراد پر مشتمل تربیت یافتہ عملہ موجود ہے۔ محکمہ صحت پنجاب کی جانب سے ہاسپٹل میں نوزائیدہ بچوں کی ویکسی نیشن کے لیے ہیلتھ یونٹ قائم کیا گیا، دوران سال فری لیبارٹری، فری گائنی، فری آئی، فری شوگر، فری ہومیو پیتھک اور فری ڈینٹل کیمپس لگائے گئے، ان کیمپوں سے ہزاروں افراد نے استفادہ کیا، مستحق مریضوں کو مفت طبی سہولیات کی فراہمی میں جامعہ اشرفیہ اور دیگر مفتی اکرام کی رہنمائی حاصل ہے، شاخ دینی خدمات میں بھی سرگرم عمل ہے، مدرسہ دارالعلوم میں ناظرہ قرآن پاک کی تعلیم کے لیے بچوں اور بچیوں کے الگ مدارس ہیں، اس کے علاوہ میت سروس وین بھی جاری ہے۔

شاخ راولپنڈی (۱۹۷۴):

راولپنڈی میں افراد برادری کی تعداد بہت کم ہونے کی وجہ سے شاخ کی سرگرمیاں بھی کم ہیں رواں سال شاخ کے صدر جناب شاہد



تقی اور جنرل سکریٹری جناب آفتاب احمد صاحب دورے پر دفتر جمعیت تشریف لائے اور ایک میٹنگ میں شرکت کی۔  
 اراکین سب کمیٹی:

- |                                 |  |                                   |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| ۱۔ شیخ مجیب الرحمان شمسی (ناظم) | ۲۔ جناب نواب مہر الہی                        | ۳۔ جناب حافظ فضل ربی              |
| ۴۔ جناب احمر رضی کیمیکل والے    | ۵۔ جناب عرفان الیاس سروانہ                   | ۶۔ جناب محمد یوسف کتاب فروش       |
| ۷۔ جناب محمد شمیم بٹل والے      | ۸۔ جناب طارق الیاس ڈالرائک والے              | ۹۔ جناب محمد عرفان اصلی پری       |
| ۱۰۔ جناب مستفیض الدین نواب      | ۱۱۔ جناب عامر یوسف منیجر                     | ۱۲۔ جناب محمد الیاس نینی تال والے |
| ۱۳۔ جناب اقبال یوسف پیتل والے   | ۱۴۔ جناب شکیل احمد وانا                      | ۱۵۔ جناب سلطان صلاح الدین         |
| ۱۶۔ جناب خورشیدا عظم شمسی       | ۱۷۔ جناب آفتاب احمد بھائی جان (شاخ راولپنڈی) | ۱۸۔ جناب کاشف حمید (شاخ لاہور)    |

☆.....☆.....☆

## اہم اطلاع

چند افراد ہمارے ادارہ جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی کا نام یا ملتا جلتا نام استعمال کرتے ہوئے، فیس بک پر ”پیج“ بنا کر یا واٹس ایپ پر گروپس بنا کر استعمال کر رہے ہیں، جس سے ہمارے معزز اراکین غلط فہمی کا شکار ہو رہے ہیں۔  
 ایسے پیجز اور سوشل میڈیا گروپس چلانے والے منتظمین غیر ذمہ دارانہ رویہ اختیار کرتے ہوئے ادھوری و نامکمل معلومات کو آگے بڑھا دیتے ہیں جس کی وجہ سے، جھوٹی خبریں، کچھ اور شکل اختیار کرتی ہیں اور ایڈمن حضرات کی خواہش کے برعکس، جمعیت کے زیر انتظام ہاسپٹلز/ اسکولز/ قبرستانوں کی ساکھ متاثر ہوتی ہے۔ لہذا، خبردار کیا جاتا ہے کہ اس فعل کو فوری ترک کر دیا جائے، واضح رہے کہ سائبر کرائمز کے متعلقہ قوانین (prevention crimes act) کے تحت کارروائی کا حق حاصل ہے اور ایف آئی اے میں بھی شکایت درج کرائی جاسکتی ہے۔  
 (2016)

شیخ خرم شہزاد

(آنریری جنرل سکریٹری)

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- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 1: عبدالحق عبدالرزاق ہسپتال وشمیمہ میٹرنٹی ہوم، سی ایریا، لیاقت آباد
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 2: حاجی یوسف صدیقی میموریل ہال، اے ایم نمبر 1، برنس روڈ
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 3: بیگم حاجی یوسف صدیقی ہسپتال و حاجرہ میٹرنٹی ہوم/ ابراہیم دووالا ڈیالیسس سینٹر، دہلی کالونی
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 4: پیتل والا ٹرسٹ بلڈنگ، دہلی مرکز نائل سوسائٹی
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 5: کمرشل بلڈنگ، ایس ایم توفیق روڈ، لیاقت آباد
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- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 9: گرین بلڈنگ، اے ایم نمبر 2، برنس روڈ
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 10: فضل الہی کشتی والا کمیونٹی سینٹر
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 11: خدیجہ مارکیٹ، دہلی کالونی (18 دکانیں)
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 13: قمر نقی میموریل آئی اینڈ جنرل ہسپتال
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 14: محمد عارف گلاس ویئر والا میموریل بوائز کیمپس/ محمد اسماعیل نینی تال والا گرلز کیمپس، عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 15: مدرسہ حمیدیہ، سیکٹر G-31، عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن
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- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 17: میمونہ چائلڈ اینڈ مدرکیٹر سینٹر، اے ایم نمبر 4، برنس روڈ
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 18: مریم بٹلہ میٹرنٹی ہوم، گلشن طیبی، ملیسٹی، ملیس



- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 19: عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن، سیکٹر B-31 میں 42 دکانیں اور 12 عدو فلیٹس
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 20: یوسف پورہ قبرستان، میوہ شاہ روڈ
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 21: شفیق پورہ قبرستان/شمس پورہ قبرستان/باغ نواب الدین قبرستان، حب ریور روڈ/باغ مرحومین قبرستان
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 22: قبرستان باغ محمد اسماعیل چاؤلہ، نزد سپارکو
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 23: 14 دکانیں، متصل النصیر مسجد 4 دکانیں، رشیدیہ مسجد، عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 24: پلاٹ نمبر 43-44 (زیر انتظام حاجی فیاض الدین احمد فنڈ)، سیکٹر B-31، واقع عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 25: پلاٹ نمبر ST-04، سیکٹر G-31 واقع عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن (مختص برائے ایجوکیشنل انسٹی ٹیوٹ)
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 26: مرکزی دفتر جمعیت، 9 فاران ہاؤسنگ سوسائٹی، حیدر علی روڈ
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 27: زیر تعمیر قبرستان (رئیس گوٹھ)
- ☆ جمعیت ہاؤس نمبر 28: 10۔ فاران ہاؤسنگ سوسائٹی، حیدر علی روڈ
- ☆ جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران آفس شاخ سکھر بلڈنگ ☆ مسافر خانہ (وقف حافظ محمد طاہر)..... راولپنڈی
- ☆ جمعیت ہسپتال..... لاہور ☆ جمعیت کلینک..... لاہور ☆ سارا سینٹر..... لاہور

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- ☆ شمیم مسجد..... دہلی کالونی
- ☆ مسجد بیت الحمد..... مجید کالونی، لائڈھی
- ☆ رشیدیہ مسجد..... عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن، سیکٹر B-31
- ☆ مسجد النصیر..... عبدالحق اللہ والا ٹاؤن، سیکٹر G-31
- ☆ مسجد بیت الفرقان..... پاک جمہوریہ کالونی، کالا پل
- ☆ مدرسہ انوار القرآن..... دہلی کالونی
- ☆ مسجد رحمان (متصل شفیق پورہ قبرستان)
- ☆ شمسی مسجد..... سکھر

☆.....☆.....☆

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☆ مجلس منظمہ کے 16 اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔

☆ جناب ثاقب اقبال، مجلس منظمہ کے ساتویں اجلاس 30 مارچ 2019 میں منتخب ہوئے۔

☆ جناب رضوان اسماعیل نیجر، مجلس منظمہ کے دسویں اجلاس 15 جون 2019 میں منتخب ہوئے۔

# اہم وضاحت

اطلاعاً تحریر ہے کہ گلستانِ انیس کلب (شہید ملت روڈ) اور ڈی ایم ایس ہاسپٹل، ایک علیحدہ ادارے دہلی مرکز نائل مسلم کوآپریٹو ہاؤسنگ سوسائٹی پرائیویٹ لمیٹڈ کے زیر انتظام ہیں اور ادارہ جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی سے گلستانِ انیس کلب اور ڈی ایم ایس ہاسپٹل کا کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے۔ دہلی مرکز نائل سوسائٹی کی ایک منتخب مجلس منظمہ ہے نیز DMS ایک خود مختار اور آزاد علیحدہ ادارہ ہے۔

اطلاعاً تحریر ہے کہ جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی کے زیر انتظام صرف ایک ہاؤسنگ اسکیم بنام عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن (کورنگی کرا سنگ) ہے۔ عبدالخالق اللہ والا ٹاؤن کے علاوہ کسی بھی ہاؤسنگ اسکیم ٹاؤن سوسائٹی وغیرہ سے JPSD کا کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے اور نہ ہی ذمہ داری ہے۔ نیز ایسی سوسائٹیز جن کے نام کے ساتھ پنجابی سوداگران سوداگران یا دہلی تحریر ہو۔ کا کسی بھی قسم کا تعلق ادارہ جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی سے نہیں ہے۔ احباب سے نوٹ کرنے کی گزارش ہے۔

شیخ خرم شہزاد  
(آنریری جنرل سکریٹری)



تدفین کے اجازت نامے،  
کفن اور میت گاڑی کی بکنگ کے لیے  
الحمد للہ اب جمعیت ہاؤس

24 گھنٹے

پورے شہر کے لیے یہ خدمات فراہم کر رہا ہے

شیخ مجیب الرحمن شمسی  
(ناظم سروس وین سب کمیٹی)

شیخ خرم شہزاد  
(آنریری جنرل سکرٹری)

شیخ عمران احمد عزیز  
(ناظم قبرستان سب کمیٹی)

جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی

جمعیت ہاؤس، 9- فاران سوسائٹی، حیدر علی روڈ، کراچی۔ 34135826-29

موبائل نمبر: 0333-2898500 ، 0321-2898200

# دعوتِ کارِ خیر

برادری کے بے شمار گھروں میں نوجوان بچیاں صرف اس وجہ سے ناکتخدا بیٹھی ہیں کہ ان کے والدین اس فرض کی ادائیگی کے لیے مالی استطاعت نہیں رکھتے اور ان کی سفید پوشی اور خودداری اس بات کو گوارا نہیں کرتی کہ کسی کے سامنے اپنی ضرورت کا اظہار کر سکیں۔ چنانچہ نوخیز کلیاں پھول بن کر مہکنے کے بجائے بہار کی آمد کا انتظار کرتے کرتے مرجھانے لگتی ہیں۔

برادرانِ عزیز! یہ ہمارا اور آپ کا دینی، اخلاقی اور اجتماعی فریضہ ہے اور اس پر ہم سب کو مقدور بھر توجہ دینی چاہیے۔ جمعیت نے اس مقصد کے حصول کے لیے ایک علیحدہ شادی بیاہ فنڈ قائم کر رکھا ہے جس کے ذریعے ضرورت مند سفید پوش گھرانوں کو خاموشی کے ساتھ مالی امداد فراہم کی جاتی ہے۔ آپ سے درخواست ہے کہ اس فنڈ کو اپنے گراں قدر عطیات سے نواز کر اس کار خیر میں حصہ لیں تاکہ ان بچیوں کے ہاتھ بھی پیلے ہو سکیں اور والدین کو اطمینان قلب حاصل ہو۔

شیخ خرم شہزاد  
(آنریری جنرل سکریٹری)

شیخ محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے  
(ناظم، امداد سب کمیٹی)

جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی

9 ناران سوسائٹی، حیدر علی روڈ، کراچی۔ Ph: 021-34135826-29, 0333-2898500



JPSD





## دوسری نشست۔۔ مجلس منظمہ کی تیرہ خالی نشستوں پر انتخاب

بروز اتوار 27 اکتوبر 2019، صبح نو بجے سے شام پانچ بجے تک بلا وقفہ۔ بمقام جمعیت ہاؤس 9/10 فاران سوسائٹی حیدر علی روڈ، کراچی۔

☆ پولنگ کے اوقات کار۔۔۔ صبح 9 بجے تا شام 5 بجے تک بلا وقفہ۔

1- ہر ووٹر کو پولنگ اسٹیشن میں داخلے کے لیے نادرا کا جاری کردہ کارڈ یا اصل شناختی کارڈ یا اصل کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ یا اصل کارڈ یا ڈرائیوگ لائسنس دکھانا لازمی ہوگا۔ واضح رہے کہ ایک شناختی کارڈ نمبر پر ایک ہی ووٹ کاسٹ ہو سکے گا۔ بغیر کسی سرکاری دستاویز کے (جس پر C.N.I.C نمبر، تصویر اور نام واضح تحریر نہ ہو) انتخابی ہال میں داخلہ کی اجازت نہ ہوگی۔ فوٹو کاپی یا دیگر غیر سرکاری دستاویزات پر ووٹ ڈالنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جائے گی۔

☆ نتائج کا اعلان منجانب ناظم الیکشن۔ ☆ اجلاس کے اختتام کا اعلان اور شکریہ منجانب صدر اجلاس۔

ووٹر صاحبان سے درج ذیل امور پر خصوصی توجہ اور عمل کی درخواست ہے، براہ کرم ہدایات غور سے پڑھ لیں۔

• ناظم الیکشن کا تقرر، قواعد و ضوابط کی منظوری مجلس منظمہ جمعیت نے دی ہے اور ناظم الیکشن کو آزادانہ منصفانہ اور غیر جانبدارانہ الیکشن کے انعقاد کا مکمل اختیار دیا ہے۔

• ناظم الیکشن کو غیر جانبدارانہ افراد کا تعاون حاصل کرنے کا اختیار ہے، ایسے افراد الیکشن کمیٹی کے ممبرز اور ناظم الیکشن کے ماتحت ہونگے۔

• ووٹ دینے کا حق صرف اراکین مجلس عامہ کو ہے۔ دفتر جمعیت سے رکنیت کی فہرست طریقہ کار کے مطابق حاصل کی جاسکتی ہے۔

• ناظم الیکشن، الیکشن کمیٹی اور عملہ مکمل غیر جانبدارانہ ہیں، انتظامات، الیکشن کو شفاف اور مہذبانہ انداز میں منعقد کرانے کیلئے کیے جا رہے ہیں اور قواعد و ضوابط بھی آپ کی آسانی کے لیے لاگو کیے گئے ہیں۔

• انتخابی پنڈال عوامی اجتماع گاہ نہیں ہے جہاں کوئی بھی اپنی مرضی سے آ اور جاسکے، بلکہ یہ الیکشن کمیٹی کی قانونی عملداری میں شامل ہے۔ ووٹر صاحبان صرف ووٹ ڈالنے کی حد تک انتخابی پنڈال میں نقل و حرکت کر سکتے ہیں بلا مقصد، ادھر ادھر گھومنے، جائزہ لینے اور دخل دینے پر مکمل پابندی ہے۔ متعین حفاظتی عملے کو مجلس منظمہ سے منظور شدہ قواعد و ضوابط پر عمل درآمد یقینی بنانے کا مکمل اختیار حاصل ہے۔ امید ہے کہ ووٹر حضرات اعلیٰ ظرفی، نظم و ضبط اور صبر کے ساتھ مکمل تعاون کریں گے

2- مجلس منظمہ کے اراکین اور عہدیداران جمعیت، پنڈال میں صرف ووٹ ڈالنے کے لیے ہی آ سکتے ہیں۔

3- شاخ لاہور و راول پنڈی کے اراکین مجلس منظمہ، بھی مذکورہ بالا طریقے کے مطابق اپنا حق رائے دہی استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔ البتہ شاخوں کے وہ اراکین مجلس منظمہ جو جمعیت، کراچی مجلس عامہ کی رکنیت بھی رکھتے ہیں، اپنا حق رائے صرف ایک مرتبہ ہی استعمال کرنے کے مجاز ہونگے۔

4- پولنگ کے اوقات کار میں اضافہ نہیں کیا جائیگا۔

5- انتخابات میں حصہ لینے والے امیدواروں کی حتمی فہرست ایجنڈے کے ساتھ ارسال کی جا رہی ہے۔

## حق رائے دہی بذریعہ بیلٹ پیپر

1- انتخابی پنڈال میں داخلہ کے لیے نادرا کا جاری کردہ اصلی شناختی کارڈ، اصلی پاسپورٹ، اصلی ڈرائیوگ لائسنس یا تصویر والی سرکاری دستاویز جس پر CNIC نمبر موجود ہو، گیٹ پر موجود عملے کو دکھائیں۔ فوٹو کاپی یا غیر سرکاری دستاویز قابل قبول نہیں۔ براہ کرم عملے سے غیر ضروری بحث سے گریز کریں۔

2- کاؤنٹر پر موجود الیکشن کمیٹی کا نمائندہ، ممبر شپ نمبر اور شناختی کارڈ نمبر دیکھنے کے بعد بیلٹ پیپر جاری کرے گا۔



## ووٹنگ کا طریقہ:

3- ہر ووٹر کو 13 ووٹ دینا لازمی ہے۔ اس لیے اطمینان کر لیں کہ آپ نے 13 امیدواروں کے ناموں کے سامنے موجود ووٹ کے خانہ کے اندر مہر لگائی ہے۔ مہر احتیاط سے استعمال کریں، مہر خانہ کے اندر ہر دو خانوں میں لگی مہر والا بیلٹ پیپر مسترد کر دیا جائیگا۔ 13 سے کم یا 13 سے زیادہ ووٹ والا بیلٹ پیپر مسترد ہو جائے گا اور شمار نہیں کیا جائیگا۔

4- بیلٹ پیپر لے کر ووٹ دینے کے لیے کسی خالی بوتھ میں چلے جائیں، جن تیرہ امیدواروں کو آپ ووٹ دینا چاہتے ہیں، ان کے نام کے آگے خالی خانے میں مہر (STAMP) لگائیں، اسٹامپ پیڈ اور مہر بوتھ میں موجود ہے۔ جن کو آپ ووٹ دینا نہیں چاہتے ان کے آگے ووٹ کا خانہ خالی چھوڑ دیں۔

5- بیلٹ پیپر پر نام لکھنے، دستخط کرنے، کاٹ چھانٹ کرنے، مہر (STAMP) کے علاوہ دوسرا نشان فونٹین پین، بال پین، پنسل، مارکر وغیرہ استعمال کرنے یا کوئی تحریر لکھنے سے یا اسے گندہ کرنے سے بیلٹ پیپر مسترد ہو جائے گا اور گنتی میں شمار نہیں ہوگا۔


6- مہر لگانے کے بعد احتیاط سے بیلٹ پیپر فولڈ FOLD کریں اور SEALED BALLOT BOX میں خود ڈالیں۔ فولڈ (FOLD) کرنے سے پہلے STAMP INK کے خشک ہو جانے کا یقین کر لیں۔


7- کسی غلطی یا بیلٹ پیپر خراب ہو جانے کی صورت میں ناظم الیکشن یا ان کے نمائندے اپنے دستخطوں سے ایک اور بیلٹ پیپر جاری کرنے کے مجاز ہوں گے۔ جو خراب بیلٹ پیپر واپس جمع کرانے پر جاری ہوگا۔


## انتخاب میں حصہ لینے والے امیدوار

سیریل نمبر	نام امیدوار
1	شیخ جمیل احمد کپڑے والے ولد حافظ عطاء الرحمن
2	شیخ خورشید احمد بانگتی ولد عبدالحق بانگتی
3	شیخ محمد شعیب خالد کپڑے والے ولد محمد عبدالمتمین کپڑے والے
4	شیخ سلیم نقی سوت والے ولد محمد نقی مرحوم سوت والے
5	شیخ محمد یحییٰ وانا ولد شمیم احمد
6	شیخ ذیشان فضل اللہ والے ولد فضل احمد اللہ والے
7	شیخ محمد علی شرفانہ ولد شکیل احمد وانا
8	شیخ منصور احمد پیتل والے ولد شیخ حافظ عطاء اللہ
9	شیخ نور احمد بہاؤ الدین والے ولد حاجی محمد تقی
10	شیخ عبداللہ خلیل رنگ والے ولد خلیل احمد رنگ والے
11	شیخ رضوان فیروز بہاؤ الدین والے ولد فیروز احمد بہاؤ الدین والے
12	شیخ فرقان معراج چشمے والے ولد معراج الرحمن چشمے والے
13	شیخ عبدالرحمن رنگ والے ولد خلیل احمد رنگ والے
14	شیخ محمود اختر پلاسٹک والے ولد عزیز الحسن پلاسٹک والے

15	شیخ اقبال یوسف پیتل والے ولد محمد یوسف پیتل والے
16	شیخ کامران متین بٹلہ ولد عبدالمتین بٹلہ
17	شیخ عبید سلطان ولد سلطان احمد کلکتہ والے
18	شیخ محمد خالد یوسف ولد محمد یوسف اونچی مسجد والے
19	شیخ عمران احمد عزیز ی ولد سلطان احمد عزیز ی
20	شیخ منصور احمد کپڑے والے ولد محمد الہی کپڑے والے (عین بیل والے)
21	شیخ سلمان جمیل چاؤلہ ولد عبدالواسع جمیل
22	شیخ عمران احمد کھٹور یہ کلکتہ والے ولد سلطان احمد کھٹور یہ کلکتہ والے
23	شیخ فواد عتیق باڑی ولد عتیق الرحمن باڑی
24	شیخ حاصم شکیل الیاس دوادالے ولد شکیل الیاس دوادالے
25	شیخ عدیل ناصر الیاس ولد ناصر الیاس پریس والے
26	شیخ ثار احمد پرچم والے ولد حافظ خورشید احمد کپڑے والے
28	شیخ عرفان احمد سروانہ ولد محمد الیاس سروانہ
29	شیخ سلطان صلاح الدین بمبئی والے ولد فیروز الدین
30	شیخ ندیم احمد الیاس کیمیکل والے ولد حافظ الیاس احمد کلکتہ والے
31	شیخ نسیم احمد وانا ولد شجاع الدین پیتل والے
32	شیخ عبدالناصر سلام ولد عبدالخالق سلام
33	شیخ آفتاب احمد موتی والے ولد ممتاز احمد موتی والے
34	شیخ طاہر سلطان پر فیوم والے ولد سلطان احمد پر فیوم والے
35	شیخ منصور الہی شمسی ولد شیخ یاد الہی شمسی
36	شیخ شباب احمد ٹینٹ والے ولد خلیفہ محمد احمد ٹینٹ والے
37	شیخ محمد مونس ولد محمد خلاص
38	شیخ حافظ کاشان انوار ایڈووکیٹ (اجیر والے) ولد محمد انوار اجیر والے
39	شیخ صدیق احمد مہرا الہی ولد حاجی محمد مہرا الہی
40	شیخ منصور سلیمان ولد ایم سلیمان عزیز

  
 شیخ خرم شہزاد  
 آنریری جنرل سیکریٹری

  
 اے کیو خلیل ایڈووکیٹ  
 ناظم ایکشن

  
 سہیل احمد  
 آفس سیکریٹری



مفتی عبدالمنان  
فاضل و متخصص فی الاقامہ جامعہ دارالعلوم کراچی

مفتی محمد ابراہیم عیسیٰ  
فاضل و متخصص فی الاقامہ جامعہ دارالعلوم کراچی

SECP /IFD/SA/023

بسم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم

تاریخ: ۱۸ اپریل ۲۰۱۹ء

## جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی کراچی کو زکوٰۃ اور عطیات دینے کا شرعی حکم

نحمدہ ونصلی علی رسولہ الکریم

### تعارف:

جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی ایک رفاہی ادارہ ہے، جس کا مقصد مستحق افراد کو زندگی کی بنیادی ضروریات، صحت، علاج و معالجہ، معیاری تعلیم اور راشن وغیرہ کی سہولت فراہم کرنا ہے۔

### زکوٰۃ اور عطیات کے خرچ کرنے کا طریقہ کار:

ادارہ کی مالی ضروریات اصحاب خیر کے عطیات اور زکوٰۃ وغیرہ کے ذریعہ پوری کی جاتی ہیں، طریقہ کار اس کا یہ ہے کہ ادارہ کے نمائندہ افراد ادارہ میں آنے والے مستحق سے اس کی مالی حیثیت معلوم کرتے ہیں اگر وہ مستحق زکوٰۃ ہو تو تحریری طور پر وکالت نامہ کے ذریعہ اس سے ادارہ کیلئے زکوٰۃ وصول کرنے اور اسے شرعی طریقہ کے مطابق جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی میں مستحق افراد کے علاج و معالجہ اور دیگر ضروریات میں ہونے والے اخراجات میں خرچ کرنے کی اجازت لی جاتی ہے، اور اسی کے مطابق حاصل ہونے والی زکوٰۃ کو طے شدہ مدت میں انتہائی احتیاط سے خرچ کیا جاتا ہے۔

مزید احتیاط کے پیش ادارہ نے شریعہ ایڈوائزری کی خدمات بھی حاصل کی ہیں جو وقتاً فوقتاً ادارہ کے امور کا غیر جانبدارانہ جائزہ لیتے ہیں اور ادارہ شریعہ گائیڈ لائن کے مطابق زکوٰۃ و عطیات کی رقوم کو استعمال کر سکتا ہے۔

### شرعی حکم:

اس بات کی تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی میں زکوٰۃ اور عطیات کو شریعت کی بتائی ہوئی ہدایات کے مطابق استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ اور زکوٰۃ کی ترسیل کے لئے شریعہ ایڈوائزری گائیڈ لائن پر بھی عمل ہو رہا ہے، چنانچہ جو لوگ اس ادارہ کو زکوٰۃ دینگے، شرعاً انکی زکوٰۃ ادا ہو جائیگی انشاء اللہ۔ اللہ تعالیٰ جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی کی انتظامیہ کو انکی خدمات کا بہترین بدلہ عطا فرمائے، اور انکے کام میں مزید اخلاص و برکت نصیب فرمائے۔ آمین

عبدالمنان

مفتی عبدالمنان

شریعی ایڈوائزری جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی کراچی

محمد ابراہیم عیسیٰ

مفتی محمد ابراہیم عیسیٰ

شریعی ایڈوائزری جمعیت پنجابی سوداگران دہلی کراچی

**MUFTI MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ESSA**

Graduate from Jamia Darul Uloom Karachi, Pakistan  
Shariah Advisor

**MUFTI ABDUL MANNAN**

Graduate from Jamia Darul Uloom Karachi, Pakistan  
Shariah Advisor

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

April 18, 2019

نحمده و نصلی علی رسولہ الکریم

## **Sharia approval for paying Zakat and donations to**

### **JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD.) KARACHI (JPSD)**

#### **Introduction:**

JPSD is a professionally managed, non-profit organization active in Pakistan .JPSD is dedicated to create systemic change and exponential social impact by catalysing innovative and scalable solutions in health and education lives and empowering the people of Pakistan.

#### **Method of utilization of Zakat and donation:**

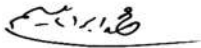
The Organization's Financial Needs Are Being Covered By General Donations And Zakat That Pakistani Individuals And Corporate Throughout The World Contribute Towards. The Procedure Is That The Administrators Check Out The Financial Condition Of Eligible Human In Respect Of Zakat Eligibility. If They Are Eligible For Zakat, Then Administrators Of JPSD Get Permission To Collect Zakat On Their Behalf And To Spend That Directly On Their **Focused On Catalysing Impactful Solutions In Health And other needs In Pakistan Through Direct Interventions, Convening Powerful**. As Per the Conditions of Zakat Administration. According To These Limits JPSD Uses Zakat and Donation Funds Very Carefully.

To ensure that the whole process is Sharia-compliant, both in letter and in spirit, the undersigned has been appointed as an independent Shariah Advisor to review all Zakat-related documents and procedures. I confirm that The JPSD collects and spends Zakat funds considering the rulings and guidance of Shariah Advisor.

#### **Shariah Ruling:**

It is confirmed that JPSD Services collects and spends Zakat fund in accordance with the instructions of Shariah. It is also confirmed that whosoever will give Zakat to this Organization; their Zakat will be paid as per Shariah point of view. INSHAALLAH

Allah may grant the management of JPSD Organization best reward for their services, and may give in their mission more blessings and sincerity. Ameen



**Mufti Muhammad Ibrahim Essa**  
Shariah Advisor  
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI



**Mufti Abdul Mannan**  
Shariah Advisor  
JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI





Jamiyat House: 9, Faran Society,  
Haider Ali Road, Gulistan-e-Anis Club  
Karachi: Ph: 021-34135826-29 F: 3493772

**Statement of Accounts For**  
**The Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**AUDIT REPORT**  
**2018-2019**  
■■■■■■■■■■

**AUDITED BY:**

**Z.A. SHAIKH & CO.**

**Chartered Accountant**

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



**JPSD**

Statement of Audited Accounts of

**CENTRAL OFFICE**

**Imdad Sub Committee**

**Saudagar Sub Committee**

**Qabrustan & Service Van Sub Committee**

**Community Welfare Project**

**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**

**2018-2019**





# 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, 2019, 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, 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 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



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: 04 OCT 2019

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
<b>Funds</b>			
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	46,542,890.22	37,091,749.98
		301,666,938.52	292,215,798.28
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	6	(7,111,699.74)	1,136,461.44
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>	7	50,313,967.41	50,446,276.16
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	8	42,067,258.45	46,055,478.09
Advance Rent & Deposits	9	2,131,046.00	1,676,593.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles		622,276.00	682,626.00
		44,820,580.45	48,414,697.09
		<u>389,689,786.64</u>	<u>392,213,232.97</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	10	169,260,255.41	177,578,559.60
Intangible Assets	11	772,710.40	965,888.00
Inter Institutional Loans	12	16,094,653.00	18,011,253.00
Other Loans		1,045,317.00	1,100,229.00
Meezan Islamic Income Fund at Fair Value Through Comprehensive Income	13	44,569,002.00	46,916,988.00
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inter Institutional Receivables	14	5,855,244.81	6,986,619.69
Account Receivable	15	3,296,436.38	5,361,058.68
Other Receivables	16	9,239,944.86	7,469,532.76
Investments	17	110,000,000.00	110,000,000.00
Cash & Bank Balance	18	29,556,222.78	17,823,104.24
		157,947,848.83	147,640,315.37
		<u>389,689,786.64</u>	<u>392,213,232.97</u>


  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

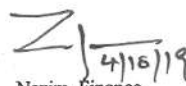


**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**CENTRAL OFFICE**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Rental Income	19	5,127,659.00	4,498,330.00
Subscriptions	20	20,790.00	29,800.00
Annual Report		173,350.00	110,000.00
Misc. Income		90,710.00	40.00
Donations	21	1,539,306.00	1,820,568.00
Contribution from Community Centre		5,021,474.00	4,366,500.00
Inter Institutional Contributions	22	881,162.40	658,554.60
		<u>12,854,451.40</u>	<u>11,483,792.60</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Programs Related Expenses	23	11,511,614.43	11,449,232.76
Inter Institutional Grants	24	5,021,474.00	5,366,500.00
		16,533,088.43	16,815,732.76
Administrative & Management Expenses	25	18,620,692.17	14,910,917.58
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		(22,299,329.20)	(20,242,857.74)
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income From Financial Activities	26	14,119,038.02	9,737,235.08
		14,119,038.02	9,737,235.08
<b>Other Expense</b>			
Loss on Disposal Of Investment		-	12,220,911.21
		-	12,220,911.21
Net Deficit		(8,180,291.18)	(22,726,533.87)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Realised Loss on Investment / (Unrealized Loss on Investment)			(6,451,176.21)
Fair value reserve adjustment		1,915,896.00	
Net Comprehensive Deficit		<u>(10,096,187.18)</u>	<u>(16,275,357.66)</u>

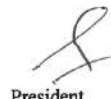
  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**CENTRAL OFFICE**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Deficit	(8,180,291.18)	(22,726,533.87)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	(8,180,291.18)	(22,726,533.87)
Depreciation	9,372,735.83	9,861,001.76
Amortization	193,177.60	241,472.00
Prior year Adjustments	(67,870.00)	-
Loss on Impairment of Investment	-	6,451,176.21
	9,498,043.43	16,553,649.97
Surplus/(Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	1,317,752.25	(6,172,883.90)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	1,131,374.88	(700,528.06)
Account Receivable	2,064,622.30	(1,946,592.50)
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Other Receivables	(1,770,412.10)	(4,324,929.12)
	1,425,585.08	(6,972,049.68)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	(3,988,219.64)	(4,774,590.36)
Advance Rent & Deposits	454,453.00	(26,622.00)
Expenses Payable	(60,350.00)	205,619.00
	(3,594,116.64)	(4,595,593.36)
Cash Generated From (used in) Operating Activities	(850,779.31)	(17,740,526.94)
<b>Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	(1,054,432.00)	(128,428,715.00)
Inter Institutional Loans	1,916,600.00	(5,406,600.00)
Other Loans	54,912.00	38,607.00
Investments	2,347,986.00	144,985,608.80
Cash flow from (used in ) Investing Activities	3,265,066.00	11,188,900.80
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Other Funds	9,451,140.24	2,037,829.79
Long Term Liabilities	(132,308.75)	(95,905.50)
Reserve Funds	-	(3,500,000.00)
Cash flow from/ (used in) Financing Activities	9,318,831.49	(1,558,075.71)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	11,733,118.18	(8,109,701.85)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	17,823,105.22	25,932,806.09
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>29,556,222.78</u>	<u>17,823,104.24</u>



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, 2019**

	CAPITAL FUND	RESERVE FUNDS	OTHER FUNDS	FAIR VALUE RESERVES	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	99,951,668.30	158,672,380.00	35,053,920.19	-	17,411,818.12	311,089,787.59
Transfer from Reserve to Capital Fund	140,000,000.00	(140,000,000.00)				
Fair value reserve adjustment				1,916,988.00		1,916,988.00
Addition in Khairat Fund			(1,556,343.21)			(1,556,343.21)
Decrease in Talimi Fund			732,114.21			732,114.21
Boulton Market Fund Adjustmet						-
Adjustment for Exchange Rate			6,166.00			6,166.00
Decrease in Makhitrus Fund			(23,315.00)			(23,315.00)
Addition in Anadkari Fund						-
Decrease in Staff Welfare Fund			827,219.79			827,219.79
Rickshaw Fund			135,000.00			135,000.00
						-
Surplus for the year					(22,726,533.87)	(22,726,533.87)
Loss on Impairment of Investment					6,451,176.21	6,451,176.21
Grant from Reserve Fund		(3,500,000.00)				(3,500,000.00)
<b>BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018</b>	<b>239,951,668.30</b>	<b>15,172,380.00</b>	<b>35,174,761.98</b>	<b>1,916,988.00</b>	<b>1,136,461.44</b>	<b>293,352,259.72</b>
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 Makhitrus Fund			8,415,228.00			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)
<b>BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019</b>	<b>239,951,668.30</b>	<b>15,172,380.00</b>	<b>46,541,798.22</b>	<b>1,092.00</b>	<b>(7,111,699.74)</b>	<b>294,555,238.78</b>

  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hoif Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

**CENTRAL OFFICE**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**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 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.

**2.5 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	Capital Fund	2019	2018
		Rupees	Rupees
	Jamiyat House No. 1	199,568.47	199,568.47
	Jamiyat House No. 2	3,136,201.67	3,136,201.67
3.1	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
3.2	Nawab Estate Office Fund	900,000.00	900,000.00
3.3	Jamiyat House (Faran Society)	54,792,800.00	54,792,800.00
3.4	Jamiyat House (Faran Society # 10) Fund	140,000,000.00	140,000,000.00
3.5	Qabrustan Land Fund	-	-
	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
3.6	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
3.1	Jamiyat House No. 3 Fund		
	Previous Balance	9,586,432.16	9,586,432.16
	Transfer from Reserve fund	-	-
		9,586,432.16	9,586,432.16
3.2	Nawab Estate Office Fund		
	Previous Balance	900,000.00	900,000.00
	Transfer from Reserve fund	-	-
		900,000.00	900,000.00
3.3	Jamiyat House (Faran Society)		
	Previous Balance	54,792,800.00	54,792,800.00
	Transfer from Reserve fund	-	-
		54,792,800.00	54,792,800.00
3.4	Jamiyat House (Faran Society # 10) Fund		
	Previous Balance	140,000,000.00	-
	Transfer from Reserve fund	-	140,000,000.00
		140,000,000.00	140,000,000.00
3.5	Qabrustan Land Fund		
	Previous Balance	-	-
	Transfer to Qabrustan Sub-Committee	-	-
		-	-
3.6	Computer Fund		
	Previous Balance	342,000.00	342,000.00
	Transfer from Reserve fund	-	-
		342,000.00	342,000.00



		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
4	<b>Reserve Fund</b>		
	Allocation from Surplus	4.1 -	-
	Reserve for Girls College	4.2 6,500,000.00	6,500,000.00
	Reserve for B.H.Y. Hospital	8,672,380.00	8,672,380.00
	Total	<u>15,172,380.00</u>	<u>15,172,380.00</u>
4.1	<b>Allocation from Surplus</b>		
	Previous Balance	-	140,000,000.00
	Allocation from Accumulated Surplus	-	-
	Transfer to J.House (Faran Society # 10)	-	-
	Fund	-	140,000,000.00
	Balance	-	-
4.2	<b>Reserve for Girls College</b>		
	Previous Balance	6,500,000.00	10,000,000.00
	Less:		
	Grant to Feroza Khatoon W. College	-	2,000,000.00
	Grant to M.Isamail Allahwala W College	-	1,500,000.00
		-	3,500,000.00
	Balance	<u>6,500,000.00</u>	<u>6,500,000.00</u>
5	<b>Other Funds</b>		
	Khairat Fund	5.1 346,000.00	16,000.00
	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 4,001,086.67	2,163,236.67
	Talimi Fund (Non-Zakat)	5.4 1,764,470.68	1,764,470.68
	Marriage Fund (Non-Zakat)	5.5 608,599.00	608,599.00
	Merit Scholarship Funds	5.6 145,725.00	145,725.00
	Boulten Market Affectedes Fund	5.7 614,448.00	607,034.00
	Mukhtus Funds	5.8 9,989,748.00	1,574,520.00
	Abadkari Fund	16,188,200.00	16,188,200.00
	Staff Welfare Fund	5.9 7,030,971.34	6,254,427.10
	Aala Talimi Fund -Non Zakat	834,000.00	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	1,092.00	1,916,988.00
	Rickshaw Fund	610,000.00	610,000.00
	Farahmi-e-Rozgar	2,000.00	2,000.00
		<u>46,542,890.22</u>	<u>37,091,749.98</u>
5.1	<b>Khairat Fund</b>		
	Opening Fund	16,000.00	1,572,343.21
	Donations	330,000.00	16,000.00
	Skin & Hides Sale Proceeds	1,998,850.00	1,981,566.00
	Total Fund	<u>2,344,850.00</u>	<u>3,569,909.21</u>
	<b>Payments</b>		
	Grant to Talimi Fund	1,998,850.00	3,553,909.21
	Closing Balance	<u>346,000.00</u>	<u>16,000.00</u>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>5.2 Qarz-e-Hasna Fund</b>		
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>
<b>less:</b>		
<b>Qarz-e-Hasna Recoverable</b>		
Opening Balance	1,897,000.00	1,883,500.00
Issued during the year	863,000.00	667,000.00
Total	2,760,000.00	2,550,500.00
Less: Recoveries During the year	<u>995,000.00</u>	<u>653,500.00</u>
Balance Recoverable	1,765,000.00	1,897,000.00
Balance available for distribution	<u>(821,922.00)</u>	<u>(953,922.00)</u>
<b>5.3 Talimi Fund</b>		
Opening Balance	2,163,236.67	1,431,122.46
Donations-zakat mukhtus & allocation	22,700,000.00	19,500,000.00
Grant From Khairat Fund	1,998,850.00	3,553,909.21
	26,862,086.67	24,485,031.67
Talimi Wazaif Distribution	22,861,000.00	22,321,795.00
Closing Balance	<u>4,001,086.67</u>	<u>2,163,236.67</u>
<b>5.4 Talimi Fund (Non-Zakat)</b>		
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>
<b>5.5 Marriage Fund (Non-Zakat)</b>		
Opening Balance	608,599.00	608,599.00
Donations	-	-
Total Fund	608,599.00	608,599.00
Imdad For Marriages	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>608,599.00</u>	<u>608,599.00</u>
<b>5.6 Merit Scholarship</b>		
Opening Balance	145,725.00	145,725.00
Donations	-	-
Total Fund	145,725.00	145,725.00
Scholarship Distribution	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>145,725.00</u>	<u>145,725.00</u>
<b>5.7 Boulten Market Affectees Fund</b>		
Opening Balance	607,034.00	600,868.00
Exchange Gain/(Loss)	7,414.00	6,166.00
	614,448.00	607,034.00
Less: Loan Written Off	-	-
Balance	<u>614,448.00</u>	<u>607,034.00</u>



	2018 Rupees	2019 Rupees
<b>5.8 Mukhtus Funds</b>		
Mukhtus for B.H.Y Hospital	2,287,910.00	403,020.00
Mukhtus for Laltain Wala Trust	500,000.00	500,000.00
Mukhtus Fund for Flood Relief	154,000.00	154,000.00
BHY Dialysis Patients -Non Zakat	-	498,500.00
BHY Dialysis	1,206,155.00	16,000.00
Mukhtus for Rashan	-	3,000.00
Mukhtus Fund For Sukkur Branch	5,581,683.00	-
Mukhtus Fund For Mrs. Atia Subhan	260,000.00	-
	<u>9,989,748.00</u>	<u>1,574,520.00</u>
<b>5.9 Staff Welfare Fund</b>		
Moeen-ur-Rahman	303,618.00	192,249.00
Abdul Azeem	1,281,425.00	1,181,011.00
Sohail Ahmed	585,866.00	457,319.00
Mahmood-ur-Rehman	573,475.00	499,859.00
Muhammad Yousuf	296,946.00	259,445.00
Nadeem Akhtar	840,020.00	787,523.00
Muhammad Ateeq	808,503.00	723,029.00
Muhammad Ahmed	-	271,198.00
Muhammad Shakeel	210,838.00	176,726.00
Danish Jameel	270,292.00	225,644.00
Khurram Saleem	283,555.00	235,133.00
Zeeshan-ur-Rehman	233,226.00	194,192.00
Muhammad Qasim	256,003.00	202,244.00
Muhammad Asif Arif	114,960.00	82,968.00
Abdullah Qamar	73,104.00	43,766.00
Zia-ur-Rehman Shamsi	-	251,790.00
Undistributed	10,851.34	10,430.10
Muhammad Rameez	185,450.00	133,463.00
Danyal	88,974.00	58,614.00
Irfan-ud-Din	109,709.00	71,561.00
Atif Abbas	90,748.00	59,385.00
Bilal Bari	80,890.00	26,848.00
Fazal Rehman	59,726.00	33,048.00
Abdul Ghani	71,336.00	39,792.00
Muhammad Sohail (Acctt)	77,825.00	37,190.00
Muhammad Yaseen	23,077.00	-
Muhammad Rizwan	25,355.00	-
Syed Wajahat Ali	23,126.00	-
Muhammad Khurram Saeed	22,727.00	-
Mudassir-ul-Islam	24,406.00	-
Asad Iqbal	4,940.00	-
	<u>7,030,971.34</u>	<u>6,254,427.10</u>
<b>6 Accumulated Surplus</b>		
Opening Balance	1,136,461.44	17,411,819.10
Prior Year Adjustments	(67,870.00)	-
Surplus for the year	(8,180,291.18)	(16,275,357.66)
	(7,111,699.74)	1,136,461.44
Allocation to Reserve Fund	-	-
	<u>(7,111,699.74)</u>	<u>1,136,461.44</u>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
7		
<b>Long Term Liabilities</b>		
Rashidia Library	118,527.15	118,527.15
H.Fayyaz-ud-Din Ahmed Fund	3,185,070.19	3,153,175.94
Waqf Hafiz Muhammad Tahir Board	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Abdul Khaliq A. W.T.Housing Project	46,010,370.07	46,174,573.07
	<b>50,313,967.41</b>	<b>50,446,276.16</b>
8		
<b>Payable to Sub-Committee</b>		
Begum Haji Yousuf Hospital	40,000,000.00	44,932,130.00
Pectal Wala Trust	1,290,388.45	599,907.85
Saudagar	-	3,440.24
Jamiyat Educational Board	11,370.00	120,000.00
Service Van Committee	765,500.00	-
	<b>42,067,258.45</b>	<b>46,055,478.09</b>
9		
<b>Advance Rent &amp; Deposits</b>		
Advance Rent	48,046.00	63,593.00
<b>Deposits</b>		
Tenant Security Deposits	21,000.00	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
Qarz-e-Miadi Security Deposit	-	50,000.00
Staff Security Deposit	30,000.00	30,000.00
Shops Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	152,000.00	112,000.00
Muhammad Taiq (Shop#04) JH#06,	480,000.00	-
	<b>2,083,000.00</b>	<b>1,613,000.00</b>
	<b>2,131,046.00</b>	<b>1,676,593.00</b>



CENTRAL OFFICE  
NOTE NO. 10  
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments	
J.H. No. 1 (A.K.A.R. Hospital)	210,955.94	-	210,955.94	5%	131,350.96	79,604.98	131,350.96
J.H. No. 2 (H.M.Y. Hall)	3,135,071.07	-	3,135,071.07	5%	1,284,178.13	92,346.65	1,284,178.13
J.H. No. 3 (B.H.Y. Hospital)	8,339,043.62	-	8,339,043.62	5%	5,194,034.69	167,250.45	5,194,034.69
J.H. No. 5 (Commercial Building)	78,106.79	-	78,106.79	5%	48,632.91	1,473.69	48,632.91
J.H. No. 6 (Commercial Building)	93,047.61	-	93,047.61	5%	57,935.74	1,755.59	57,935.74
J.H. No. 7 (Amal A.W. School)	326,982.71	-	326,982.71	5%	203,594.60	6,109.41	203,594.60
J.H. No. 8 (H.B.L. Building)	205,635.40	-	205,635.40	5%	128,038.14	3,879.86	128,038.14
J.H. No. 8 (Rashida Library)	16,046.50	-	16,046.50	5%	9,385.16	302.57	9,385.16
J.H. No. 10 (Pko Community Centre)	6,125,187.81	-	6,125,187.81	5%	3,461,178.06	348,178.06	3,461,178.06
J.H. No. 11 (Shamim Masjid)	1,875,035.78	-	1,875,035.78	5%	1,040,265.00	1,074,539.04	1,040,265.00
J.H. No. 12 (Khudji Market)	156,727.00	-	156,727.00	5%	97,585.51	2,997.07	97,585.51
J.H. No. 13 (F.E.K. Hospital)	0.00	-	-	5%	0.00	-	-
J.H. No. 14 (Qamar Naji Hospital)	748,948.61	-	748,948.61	5%	466,330.16	14,130.92	466,330.16
J.House (Panna Society # 9)	58,877,045.00	-	58,877,045.00	5%	25,576,826.62	1,665,010.92	25,576,826.62
128,034,925.00	690,000.00	-	128,744,925.00	5%	6,402,746.23	6,117,108.94	12,521,855.19
Muhammad Araf G.W. School	2,623,103.00	-	2,623,103.00	5%	1,634,512.17	49,329.64	1,634,512.17
Allahwala Town Ships	1,994,600.00	-	1,994,600.00	5%	1,044,028.41	47,478.58	1,044,028.41
Allahwala Town Flat	2,448,572.00	-	2,448,572.00	5%	1,384,508.19	58,203.19	1,384,508.19
Asa Mayyoun Baiba Maerimiy House	2,032,748.50	-	2,032,748.50	5%	1,265,683.53	38,353.25	1,265,683.53
Ismail Allahwala Grits College	7,230,588.00	-	7,230,588.00	5%	3,657,323.95	179,653.20	3,657,323.95
Service Van Garage	12,868.10	-	12,868.10	10%	11,129.81	173.83	11,129.81
Nawal Estate Office	1,237,500.00	-	1,237,500.00	5%	599,010.10	43,924.49	599,010.10
Computers & Accessories	1,441,591.00	37,000.00	1,478,591.00	50%	1,276,172.62	60,725.51	1,336,898.13
Central Office Furniture	316,033.40	92,832.00	408,865.40	10%	215,897.16	39,297.02	255,194.18
Office Furniture & Fixtures	1,692,498.00	-	1,692,498.00	10%	1,306,681.68	38,381.63	1,345,063.31
Air Conditioners	945,172.00	190,500.00	1,135,672.00	30%	888,602.36	184,120.89	752,723.25
Messe Water Pump (J.H.No.13)	3,130.00	-	3,130.00	10%	2,724.48	42.55	2,724.48
Messe Water Pump (K.A.W.T. Flat)	19,570.00	-	19,570.00	10%	13,932.28	574.77	14,497.05
Motor Water Pump (K.A.W.T. Flat)	4,777.00	-	4,777.00	10%	3,277.93	149.91	3,427.84
Central Office Equipments	312,328.80	4,508.00	316,836.80	10%	161,171.25	15,565.70	176,736.96
Electric Generators	420,200.00	-	420,200.00	10%	303,036.02	11,717.40	311,318.62
Photocopy Machine	35,235.00	-	35,235.00	30%	34,347.30	146.31	34,893.61
Refrigerator	21,950.00	-	21,950.00	30%	21,646.18	91.14	21,737.33
Multimedia	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	30%	37,698.08	691.78	38,386.86
Digital Camera	10,400.00	39,600.00	50,000.00	10%	5,634.39	4,706.56	10,310.95
Time Machine	149,750.00	-	149,750.00	30%	136,203.28	4,064.02	140,267.29
Suzuki Pick-Up	344,000.00	-	344,000.00	20%	320,360.50	4,727.99	325,088.40
Service Vans	12,240,000.00	-	12,240,000.00	20%	11,396,468.42	168,706.32	11,565,174.74
Ambulance (B.H.Y.)	849,000.00	-	849,000.00	20%	715,937.65	26,612.47	742,550.12
Ambulance (Bhiquet M.Hosp) New	171,365.00	-	171,365.00	20%	142,508.30	58,971.34	148,479.64
TOTAL 2019	245,688,252.14	1,054,432.00	246,742,684.14		68,109,692.54	0.00	9,372,335.83
TOTAL 2018	117,259,537.14	138,438,715.00	245,698,252.14		58,248,690.78	0.00	9,861,001.76
							68,109,692.54
							177,578,559.60



CENTRAL OFFICE  
NOTE NO. 11  
INTANGIBLE ASSETS

ITEM	COST		RATE	As on 30/06/2019	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	FOR THE YEAR	
Goodwill - Fiat	1,500,000.00	-	20%	1,500,000.00	540,000.00	192,000.00	768,000.00
Goodwill - Rashidat Library	9,200.00	-	20%	9,200.00	3,312.00	1,177.60	4,489.60
TOTAL 2019	1,509,200.00	-		1,509,200.00	543,312.00	193,177.60	772,710.40
TOTAL 2018	1,509,200.00	-		1,509,200.00	301,840.00	241,472.00	965,888.00



	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>12 Loans</b>		
Jamiyat Educational Board	6,250,000.00	8,796,600.00
Service Van	2,966,400.00	2,466,400.00
Community Welfare Project	1,980,498.00	1,980,498.00
Qabrustan	1,010,000.00	1,010,000.00
Asia Maryam Batla Hospital	500,000.00	350,000.00
M.Y Chandi Wala Clinic	2,148,775.00	2,148,775.00
Bilquees Memorial Hospital	1,238,980.00	1,258,980.00
	<u>16,094,653.00</u>	<u>18,011,253.00</u>
<b>13 Meezan Islamic Income Fund at Fair Value Through Comprehensive Income</b>		
Opening Balance	46,916,988.00	45,000,000.00
Surrender	(4,939,336.00)	-
	41,977,652.00	45,000,000.00
Fair Value Adjustment	(1,915,896.00)	1,916,988.00
	40,061,756.00	46,916,988.00
Addition	4,507,246.00	-
	<u>44,569,002.00</u>	<u>46,916,988.00</u>
<b>14 Receivable from Sub-Committee/Funds</b>		
Qabrustan	-	1,321,679.06
Service Van	1,262,108.89	1,262,108.89
Masajid	2,741,542.45	2,741,542.42
Jamiyat Educational Board	28,946.15	-
H.M. Yousuf Siddiqi M. Fund	503,787.00	402,400.00
Community Welfare Project	1,096,027.00	1,096,027.00
Abdul Khaliq Abdul Razzaq Hospital	142,409.32	142,409.32
Jamiyat Health Council	80,424.00	20,453.00
	<u>5,855,244.81</u>	<u>6,986,619.69</u>
<b>15 Account Receivable</b>		
Allottees Of 20 Plinths A.K.A.W.Town	28,650.00	28,650.00
Rent Receivable	1,246,552.00	2,990,695.00
Staff Treatment Recoverable	-	33,599.00
Profit From Banks	106,393.28	411,114.68
Profit Receivable on Investment	149,841.10	-
Qarz-e-Hasna Recoverable (Note# 5.2)	1,765,000.00	1,897,000.00
	<u>3,296,436.38</u>	<u>5,361,058.68</u>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
16 <b>Pre-payment, Advances, Deposits &amp; Other Receivable</b>		
<i>Advance towards Staff</i>	2,458,592.00	2,368,790.00
<b>Deposits</b>		
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
<b>Advance Tax</b>		
Meezan	649,829.05	649,829.05
UBL Ameen	1,038.87	1,038.87
Al-Meezan Investment	1,907,488.00	1,201,928.00
Al-Falah Investment	116,933.64	116,933.64
Advance Tax- Electric	147,509.86	93,830.71
Advance Tax- PTCL	21,211.80	12,433.27
Advance Tax - Internet	8,762.27	8,762.27
Advance Tax- Property Purchase	2,400,000.00	2,400,000.00
HBL Islamic	586,524.72	583,098.14
Bank Al-Habib	8,378.81	8,378.81
Meezan Bank Investment	534,123.84	-
HBL (Rent)	375,042.00	-
	6,756,842.86	5,076,232.76
<b>Advance Talimi Wazaif</b>		
	<u>9,239,944.86</u>	<u>7,469,532.76</u>
17 <b>Investments</b>		
<b>Term Deposit Receipt</b>		
Opening Balance	110,000,000.00	80,000,000.00
Less Maturity Of Fund	(110,000,000.00)	(80,000,000.00)
	-	-
<b>Addition</b>	<u>110,000,000.00</u>	<u>110,000,000.00</u>
	110,000,000.00	110,000,000.00

**Investment Note:** This Represents Investment In Term Deposit Receipts as 30 June, 2019. The rate of markup 2019, 12.25% to 12.45% (2018, 6.00%) p.a. Date of maturity in September 27, 2019



	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>18 Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Cash In Hand	126.00	1,267.00
Bank Islami	4,960,137.08	4,506,053.43
Bank Al-Habib	3,413,004.63	5,542,071.98
Meezan (Central Office)	20,160,786.47	3,815,436.92
Meezan (US\$ 200 )	31,760.00	24,346.00
HBL Islamic	990,408.60	3,933,928.91
	<u>29,556,222.78</u>	<u>17,823,104.24</u>
<b>19 Rental Income</b>		
Jamiyat House No. 3	1,188,098.00	1,127,966.00
Jamiyat House No. 5	142,400.00	127,680.00
Jamiyat House No. 6	596,400.00	221,140.00
Jamiyat House No. 8	1,950,000.00	1,950,000.00
Jamiyat House No. 16	666,470.00	640,325.00
Allahwala Town Shops	390,912.00	364,885.00
Allahwala Town Flats	193,379.00	66,334.00
	<u>5,127,659.00</u>	<u>4,498,330.00</u>
<b>20 Subscriptions</b>		
Life Membership Fee	10,120.00	29,440.00
Membership forms& Cards Sale	220.00	360.00
Membership List Book	10,450.00	-
	<u>20,790.00</u>	<u>29,800.00</u>
<b>21 Donations</b>		
General Fund -Donations	859,306.00	1,550,000.00
Donation for Istaqbal-e Ramzan	-	30,000.00
Donation for Election	340,000.00	-
Donation for Prize Distributions	340,000.00	240,568.00
	<u>1,539,306.00</u>	<u>1,820,568.00</u>
<b>22 Inter Institutional Contributions</b>		
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	180,000.00	120,000.00
Saudagar Sub-Committee	180,000.00	120,000.00
Pectal Wala Trust	15,375.40	14,154.60
Haji Fayyaz-ud-Din Ahmed Fund	2,000.00	2,000.00
H.M. Yousuf Memorial Fund	503,787.00	402,400.00
	<u>881,162.40</u>	<u>658,554.60</u>

		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Programs Related Expenses</b>		
	Zakat Report & Campaign	744,338.00	474,599.00
	Skin/Hides Collection Expenses	848,223.00	805,330.00
	Function	353,140.00	66,830.00
	Depreciation	9,372,735.83	9,861,001.76
	Amortization	193,177.60	241,472.00
		<u>11,511,614.43</u>	<u>11,449,232.76</u>
<b>24</b>	<b>Inter Institutional Grants</b>		
	J. Educational Board for Sports & Furniture	-	1,000,000.00
	Jamiyat Educational Board for Subsidy	5,021,474.00	4,366,500.00
		<u>5,021,474.00</u>	<u>5,366,500.00</u>
<b>25</b>	<b>Administrative &amp; Management Expenses</b>		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	25.1 11,662,154.00	9,193,487.00
	Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses	25.2 378,589.00	313,625.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas	25.3 1,210,799.85	1,177,725.78
	Communication	25.4 443,025.47	376,420.73
	Repair & Maintenance	25.5 1,461,766.00	514,055.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	25.6 317,778.00	308,498.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	5,710.00	-
	Professional Charges	25.7 767,733.00	301,320.00
	Audit Fee	80,000.00	70,200.00
	Security Services	1,028,500.00	1,003,200.00
	Rent Collection Expenses	-	37,492.00
	Bank Charges	6,500.85	10,065.07
	Annual General Meeting	218,693.00	141,778.00
	Annual Report	39,426.00	437,580.00
	Office Rent	37,590.00	107,700.00
	Tax Jamiyat Houses	86,909.00	219,551.00
	Entertainment	199,393.00	172,078.00
	Software Expense	383,746.00	52,568.00
	Petrol/Deisel-Generator	71,154.00	189,923.00
	Out of Pocket Expenses	45,180.00	17,280.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	176,045.00	228,871.00
	Bad Debt.	-	27,500.00
		<u>18,620,692.17</u>	<u>14,910,917.58</u>
<b>25.1</b>	<b>Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>		
	Salaries and Allownances	11,186,504.00	8,804,053.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	382,050.00	295,834.00
	Contribution to EOBI	93,600.00	93,600.00
		<u>11,662,154.00</u>	<u>9,193,487.00</u>
<b>25.2</b>	<b>Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses</b>		
	Conveyance	179,710.00	157,794.00
	Petrol/CNG-Suzuki Pickup	114,250.00	80,911.00
	Repairs-Suzuki Pickup	75,574.00	53,840.00
	Taxes Suzuki Pickup	-	12,330.00
	Insurance of Vehicals	9,055.00	8,750.00
		<u>378,589.00</u>	<u>313,625.00</u>
<b>25.3</b>	<b>Electricity / Water /Gas</b>		
	Electricity	1,171,529.85	1,157,715.78
	Sui Gas	10,610.00	5,980.00
	Water tax	28,660.00	14,030.00
		<u>1,210,799.85</u>	<u>1,177,725.78</u>



	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>25.4 Communication</b>		
Telephone Charges/ UAN	64,861.00	39,345.00
Postage & Stamps/ Courier Charges	51,062.00	15,504.00
Sims/Mobile Cards	156,084.47	148,850.73
Internet Charges	171,018.00	172,721.00
	443,025.47	376,420.73
<b>25.5 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electric Maintenance	40,704.00	60,425.00
Repair Of Inst. & Equipments	55,786.00	66,741.00
Computer Accessories/Maint.	324,541.00	239,623.00
Repair Of Building	805,592.00	15,732.00
Repair Of Furnitur & Fixture	137,055.00	38,445.00
Repair of Generator	29,680.00	27,800.00
Cleaning	68,408.00	65,289.00
	1,461,766.00	514,055.00
<b>25.6 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies</b>		
Printing & Stationery	139,276.00	122,874.00
Photostat	178,502.00	185,624.00
	317,778.00	308,498.00
<b>25.7 Professional Charges</b>		
Legal Fee & Expenses	767,733.00	301,320.00
	767,733.00	301,320.00
<b>26 Income From Financial Activities</b>		
Income from Investments	13,470,349.94	2,887,322.98
Gain On Disposal Of Investments	67,405.00	-
Income From Islamic Saving Accounts	581,283.08	6,849,912.10
	14,119,038.02	9,737,235.08

**04 OCT 2019**

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

  
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, 2019, 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, 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 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 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 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

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: 04 OCT 2019

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, 2019**

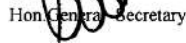
	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
<b><u>Funds</u></b>			
Imdad Fund	3	81,419,113.70	87,336,451.29
Abadkari Fund		630,350.00	630,350.00
		82,049,463.70	87,966,801.29
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	4	909,706.00	3,149,087.00
Mukhtus Liabilities	5	11,173,625.00	10,154,383.00
		12,083,331.00	13,303,470.00
		<b>94,132,794.70</b>	<b>101,270,271.29</b>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>			
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Other Receivables	6	1,451,979.62	1,046,618.32
Inter Institutional Receivables	7	-	200,000.00
Investments	8	60,000,000.00	70,000,000.00
Cash at Banks	9	32,680,815.08	30,023,652.97
		94,132,794.70	101,270,271.29
		<b>94,132,794.70</b>	<b>101,270,271.29</b>

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**IMDAD SUB-COMMITTEE**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Donations Imdad & Imdad Mukhtus	10	117,673,965.00	120,679,206.00
		<u>117,673,965.00</u>	<u>120,679,206.00</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>			
Financial Assistance	11	71,544,177.00	70,524,556.00
Rashan Expenses		16,442,604.00	16,412,171.00
Charity Medical Treatments	12	38,734,581.00	43,763,913.00
Bank Charges		16,530.20	6,083.90
		<u>126,737,892.20</u>	<u>130,706,723.90</u>
Decrease in Fund		(9,063,927.20)	(10,027,517.90)
<b>Other Income</b>			
Financial Income	13	3,146,589.61	2,404,101.82
		3,146,589.61	2,404,101.82
		<u>(5,917,337.59)</u>	<u>(7,623,416.08)</u>
<b>Deficit</b>			
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
-			
<b>Net Comprehensive Deficit</b>			
		<u>(5,917,337.59)</u>	<u>(7,623,416.08)</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**IMDAD SUB-COMMITTEE**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Net Decrease in Fund	(5,917,337.59)	(7,623,416.08)
	(5,917,337.59)	(7,623,416.08)
<b>(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets</b>		
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Other Receivables	(405,361.30)	(279,090.55)
Inter Institutional Receivables	200,000.00	(192,500.00)
	(205,361.30)	(471,590.55)
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities</b>		
Expenses Payable	(2,239,381.00)	(2,876,053.00)
Mukhtus Liabilities	1,019,242.00	(17,009,391.00)
	(1,220,139.00)	(19,885,444.00)
Cash used in Operating activities	(7,342,837.89)	(27,980,450.63)
<b>Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>		
Investment in MMC	10,000,000.00	35,000,000.00
Cash used in Investing activities	10,000,000.00	35,000,000.00
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,657,162.11	7,019,549.37
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	30,023,653.17	23,004,103.70
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>32,680,815.08</u>	<u>30,023,652.97</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	IMDAD FUND	ABADKARI FUND	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	94,959,867.37	630,350.00	95,590,217.27
Deficit for the year	(7,623,416.08)		(7,623,416.08)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>87,336,451.29</u>	<u>630,350.00</u>	<u>87,966,801.19</u>
Deficit for the year	(5,917,337.59)		(5,917,337.59)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>81,419,113.70</u>	<u>630,350.00</u>	<u>82,049,463.70</u>

  
Finance Manager

  
Overseas Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**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.



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## 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, 2019, 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, 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 **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.

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



### **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**

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.

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>IMDAD FUND</b>	
Opening Balance	87,336,451.29	94,959,867.37
Deficit	(5,917,337.59)	(7,623,416.08)
	<u>81,419,113.70</u>	<u>87,336,451.29</u>
<b>4</b>	<b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Payables</b>	
Charities Payable	4.1 163,490.00	3,111,924.00
Accounts Payable	746,216.00	37,163.00
	<u>909,706.00</u>	<u>3,149,087.00</u>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Charities Payable</b>	
A.K.A.R Hospital	-	226,187.00
Asia Mariyam Batla Hospital	47,600.00	98,600.00
B.H.Y Hospital	-	728,841.00
B.H.Y Hospital Dialysis Centre	-	1,756,100.00
Jamiyat Sabira Clinic	26,230.00	204,670.00
Bilquees Memorial Hospital	6,460.00	46,250.00
M.Y Chandi wala clinic	83,200.00	51,276.00
	<u>163,490.00</u>	<u>3,111,924.00</u>
<b>5</b>	<b>Mukhtus Liabilities</b>	
Distribution against Aksat-e Makaanat	-	531,820.00
Housing	-	70,000.00
Saeed Press Wala	-	50,000.00
Haji Fazl-e-Ilahi Fakhr-e-Qoum	5.1 10,888.00	10,888.00
Dialysis Patient (Non-Muslim)	-	141,333.00
Tadfeen & Service Van	5.2 -	1,500.00
Qarz-e-Hasna Instalments	-	20,000.00
Taleem Ul Quran	-	4,000.00
Self Finance Scheme	2,614,070.00	3,291,949.00
BHY Hospital Dialysis Instruments	1,000,000.00	-
BHY Hospital Equipments	5,347,779.00	2,850,000.00
Dialysis Machines BHY Hospital	-	125,325.00
M.Y Chandi wala clinic	909,178.00	1,827,093.00
Asia Mariyam Batla Hospital	762,035.00	770,800.00
House Maintenance	529,675.00	459,675.00
	<u>11,173,625.00</u>	<u>10,154,383.00</u>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Haji Fazl-e-Ilahi Fakhr-e-Qoum</b>	
Opening Mukhtus Fund	10,888.00	102,116.00
Add: Donation during the year	-	-
	10,888.00	102,116.00
Less: Expenses During the year	-	91,228.00
	<u>10,888.00</u>	<u>10,888.00</u>
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Tadfeen &amp; Service Van</b>	
Opening Mukhtus Fund	1,500.00	1,500.00
Add: Donation during the year	-	-
	1,500.00	1,500.00
Less: Expenses During the year	1,500.00	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,500.00</u>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>6 Investments</b>		
<b>Term Deposit Receipt</b>		
Opening Balance	70,000,000.00	-
Less Maturity Of Fund	(70,000,000.00)	-
	-	-
Addition	60,000,000.00	70,000,000.00
	<u>60,000,000.00</u>	<u>70,000,000.00</u>
<b>Investment Note:</b> This Represents Investment In Term Deposit Receipts as 30 June, 2019. The rate of markup 2019, 12.25% to 12.45% (2018, 6.00%) p.a. Date of maturity in September 27,2019		
<b>7 Advances, Deposits, Prepayments &amp; Other Receivables</b>		
Profit from Banks	410,914.21	139,370.41
Withholding Tax	1,041,066.31	907,247.91
	<u>1,451,980.52</u>	<u>1,046,618.32</u>
<b>8 Inter Institutional Receivables</b>		
Community Welfare Project	-	100,000.00
Jamiyat Health Council	-	100,000.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>200,000.00</u>
<b>9 Cash and Banks Balances</b>		
Habib Bank Delhi Colony	47,272.00	1,171,172.00
Meezan Bank	31,540,875.18	25,139,368.73
Bank Al-Habib	625,755.25	1,425,797.25
Habib Bank Bhitai Colony	64,557.00	766,527.00
BankIslami Pakistan	39,322.48	14,313.01
HBL Islamic	363,033.17	1,302,742.47
Cheque In Hand	-	50,000.00
Bank Al-Falah	-	153,732.51
	<u>32,680,815.08</u>	<u>30,023,652.97</u>
<b>10 Donations Imdad &amp; Imdad Mukhtus</b>		
Donations	105,796,014.00	90,624,875.00
Ticket Sale Proceeds	2,166,000.00	-
Madrasa Majlis-e-Ilyas	-	5,000,000.00
Mukhtus for Wazaif/Izafi Wazaif	-	2,362,500.00
Mukhtus For Shadi Dukhtran	715,000.00	335,000.00
Mukhtus For Charity Dialysis Centre	5,620,840.00	8,695,000.00
Mukhtus for Rashan	1,605,611.00	1,963,000.00
Mukhtus for Hospitals / Health Council	1,401,500.00	5,725,500.00
Mukhtus for Education/ Talimi Wazaif	369,000.00	5,973,331.00
	<u>117,673,965.00</u>	<u>120,679,206.00</u>
<b>11 Financial Assistance</b>		
Monthly Wazaif	41,827,800.00	40,662,200.00
Yakmusht Ianat	6,575,000.00	8,269,500.00
Allocation to Talimi Fund	22,700,000.00	19,500,000.00
Hangami Imdad Distributions	441,377.00	2,092,856.00
	<u>71,544,177.00</u>	<u>70,524,556.00</u>



	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
12		
<b>Charity Treatments</b>		
<i>Charity Allocated to</i>		
Begum Haji Yousuf Hospital & Dialysis Centre	10,822,471.00	10,687,664.00
Abdul Khaliq Abdul Razzak Hospital	21,663,544.00	22,450,354.00
Jamiyat Sabira Clinic & Diabetic Centre	1,795,965.00	4,273,785.00
Bilquees Memorial Hospital	1,782,950.00	1,632,360.00
Asia Maryam Batla Hospital	1,894,748.00	1,793,465.00
	47,600.00	1,375,800.00
	<b>38,007,278.00</b>	<b>42,213,428.00</b>
<b>Charity Medicines to</b>		
Bilquees Memorial Hospital	485,268.00	509,523.00
Asia Maryam Batla Hospital	242,035.00	895,024.00
M.Y.Chandiwala Clinic	-	145,938.00
	727,303.00	1,550,485.00
	<b>38,734,581.00</b>	<b>43,763,913.00</b>
13		
<b>Financial Income</b>		
Profit from banks	3,146,589.61	499,151.86
Gain from Investments	-	1,904,949.96
	<b>3,146,589.61</b>	<b>2,404,101.82</b>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

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## 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, 2019, 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, 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 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.



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 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: **04 OCT 2019**

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds	3	75,415.00	75,415.00
Accumulated Surplus	4	5,262,224.80	5,002,892.94
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	269,211.00	289,333.00
		269,211.00	289,333.00
		-	-
		<b>5,606,850.80</b>	<b>5,367,640.94</b>
<b>ASSET</b>			
Operating Assets	6	34,872.75	48,815.15
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Advances, Receivable & Others	7	1,918,780.13	1,139,187.24
Inter Institutional Receivable	8	-	3,440.00
Cash & Bank Balances	9	3,653,197.92	4,176,198.55
		5,571,978.05	5,318,825.79
		-	-
		<b>5,606,850.80</b>	<b>5,367,640.94</b>



Finance Manger



Hon. Treasurer



Office Secretary

Hon. General Secretary



Nazim Finance



President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**SAUDAGAR SUB-COMMITTEE**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Annual Subscription		241,009.00	302,910.00
Life Surprust		-	30,000.00
Advertisements		3,862,377.00	3,481,700.00
Miscellaneous Income		-	3,870.00
		4,103,386.00	3,818,480.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Saudagar Expenditures	10	3,831,232.76	3,678,000.31
Contribution to Central Office		180,000.00	120,000.00
		4,011,232.76	3,798,000.31
Net Surplus from Operating Activites		92,153.24	20,479.69
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income From Financial Activities		167,178.62	58,325.24
		167,178.62	58,325.24
Net Surplus		259,331.86	78,804.93
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		259,331.86	78,804.93

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**SAUDAGAR SUB-COMMITTEE**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus	259,331.86	78,804.93
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	259,331.86	78,804.93
Depreciation	13,942.40	19,806.26
	13,942.40	19,806.26
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	273,274.26	98,611.19
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Advances, Receivable & Others	(779,592.89)	1,133.70
Inter Institutional Receivable	3,440.00	(7,462.76)
	(776,152.89)	(6,329.06)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Expenses Payable	(20,122.00)	31,772.00
Inter Institutional Payables	(20,122.00)	31,772.00
	(20,122.00)	31,772.00
<b>Cash Generated From Operating Activities</b>	(523,000.63)	124,054.13
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	(523,000.62)	124,054.14
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	4,176,198.55	4,052,144.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	3,653,197.92	4,176,198.55



Finance Manger



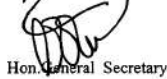
Office Secretary



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, 2019**

	<b>FUNDS</b>	<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	75,415.00	4,924,088.01	4,999,503.01
Prior Year Adjustments Surplus for the year		78,804.93	78,804.93
<b>BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018</b>	<b>75,415.00</b>	<b>5,002,892.94</b>	<b>5,078,307.94</b>
Prior Year Adjustments Surplus for the year		259,331.86	259,331.86
<b>BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019</b>	<b>75,415.00</b>	<b>5,262,224.80</b>	<b>5,337,639.80</b>

  
 Finance Manager

  
 Overseas Secretary

  
 Nazim Finance

  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Hon. Secretary

  
 President



**Saudagar Sub-Committee**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**1. us 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. 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 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.

**2.5 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.



	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
3. <b>Funds</b>		
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
	<u>75,415.00</u>	<u>75,415.00</u>
4. <b>Surplus / (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	5,002,892.94	4,924,088.01
for the year	259,331.86	78,804.93
	<u>5,262,224.80</u>	<u>5,002,892.94</u>
5. <b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Advances from Customers	9,000.00	18,000.00
Accrued Expenses	260,211.00	271,333.00
	<u>269,211.00</u>	<u>289,333.00</u>

SAUDAGAR SUB-COMMITTEE

NOTE NO. 6

OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019	
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments		FOR THE YEAR
Computer	123,840.00	-	123,840.00	30%	116,108.77	2,319.37	118,428.14	5,411.86
Digital Camera	76,680.00	-	76,680.00	30%	39,106.80	11,271.96	59,378.76	26,301.24
Furniture	12,470.00	-	12,470.00	10%	8,959.28	351.07	9,310.35	3,159.65
TOTAL 2019	212,990.00	0.00	212,990.00		164,174.85	0.00	178,117.25	34,872.75
TOTAL 2018	212,990.00	0.00	212,990.00		144,368.58	0.00	164,174.85	48,815.15



		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
7	<b>Advances, Accounts Receivable &amp; Others</b>		
	Accounts Receivable	1,817,676.00	1,069,400.00
	Advances/ with holding tax	81,243.00	60,954.00
	Profit From Bank	19,861.13	8,833.24
		<u>1,918,780.13</u>	<u>1,139,187.24</u>
8	<b>Inter Institutional Receivable</b>		
	Central Office	-	3,440.00
		-	3,440.00
9	<b>Cash &amp; Bank balances</b>		
	Cash in Hand	5,000.00	2,075.00
	Cash at Bank	3,648,197.92	4,174,123.55
		<u>3,653,197.92</u>	<u>4,176,198.55</u>
10	<b>SAUDAGAR EXPENDITURE</b>		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	1,322,379.00	1,188,479.00
	Travelling/ Conveyance/Vehicle Expenses	9,745.00	11,565.00
	Repair & Maintenance	28,495.00	10,400.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	49,990.00	65,598.00
	Saudagar Printing & Distribution Expenses	2,403,302.00	2,181,915.00
	Bank Charges	2,059.36	4,272.05
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	1,320.00	7,665.00
	Bad Debts	-	188,300.00
	Depreciation	13,942.40	19,806.26
		<u>3,831,232.76</u>	<u>3,678,000.31</u>
10.1	<b>Salaries &amp; Related Expenses</b>		
	Salaries & Allowances	1,298,101.00	1,179,363.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	24,278.00	9,116.00
		<u>1,322,379.00</u>	<u>1,188,479.00</u>
10.2	<b>Travelling/ Conveyance/Vehicle Expenses</b>		
	Conveyance & Cartage	9,745.00	11,565.00
		<u>9,745.00</u>	<u>11,565.00</u>
10.3	<b>Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
	Computer Maintenance	28,495.00	10,400.00
		<u>28,495.00</u>	<u>10,400.00</u>
10.4	<b>Publicity &amp; Advertisement</b>		
	Website Expense	45,700.00	35,598.00
	Advertisement	4,290.00	30,000.00
		<u>49,990.00</u>	<u>65,598.00</u>
10.5	<b>Saudagar Printing &amp; Distribution Expenses</b>		
	Newsprint & Art Paper	519,840.00	323,540.00
	Printing	1,195,580.00	1,188,210.00
	Binding/ Pasting	20,035.00	17,085.00
	Proof Reading Expense	66,000.00	61,000.00
	Saudagar Distribution Charges	601,847.00	592,080.00
		<u>2,403,302.00</u>	<u>2,181,915.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** 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 - **QABRUSTAN SUB COMMITTEE**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019, 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, 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 **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 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 **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*

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO  
Chartered Accountants

Date: **04 OCT 2019**  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds	3	12,320,936.38	12,290,936.38
Accumulated Deficit	4	(1,986,618.16)	(2,802,371.17)
Loans	5	1,516,383.00	1,516,383.00
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	367,873.00	44,488.00
Inter Institutional Payables	7	-	1,321,679.06
		367,873.00	1,366,167.06
		12,218,574.22	12,371,115.27
 <b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
New Qabrustan Land		8,462,149.00	8,171,749.00
Operating Assets	8	2,639,739.47	2,933,043.85
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	9	171,269.48	157,051.12
Cash & Bank Balances	10	945,416.27	1,109,271.30
		1,116,685.75	1,266,322.42
		12,218,574.22	12,371,115.27

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**QABRUSTAN SUB-COMMITTEE**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Tadfeen Proceeds & Ahatabandi		5,617,000.00	5,156,000.00
Donations		1,464,200.00	780,600.00
Donations for wazoo khana		-	400,000.00
Tickets Sale Proceeds		651,400.00	737,930.00
Miscellaneous Proceeds		169,000.06	154,260.00
J.H.No.9 (Rashidia Library Building)		316,500.00	300,225.00
		8,218,100.06	7,529,015.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Graveyards Expenses	11	7,468,750.39	7,990,041.76
		7,468,750.39	7,990,041.76
Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		749,349.67	(461,026.76)
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income From Financial Activities		66,403.33	21,055.39
		66,403.33	21,055.39
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		815,753.00	(439,971.37)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus (Deficit)		815,753.00	(439,971.37)

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**


	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Deficit	815,753.00	(439,971.37)
	815,753.00	(439,971.37)
<b>Adjustments For Non Cash Charges</b>		
Depreciation	293,304.39	325,893.76
	293,304.39	325,893.76
Surplus / (Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	1,109,057.39	(114,077.61)
<b>(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets</b>		
Inter Institutional Receivables	-	7,500.00
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	(14,218.36)	1,919.71
	(14,218.36)	9,419.71
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities</b>		
Expenses Payable	323,385.00	(225,869.00)
Inter Institutional Payables	(1,321,679.06)	-
	(998,294.06)	(225,869.00)
Cash Generated from (Used in) Operating Activities	96,544.97	(330,526.90)
<b>Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	-	(780,321.00)
New Qabrustan Land	(290,400.00)	-
Bagh-e Marhomeen Development	-	655,321.00
Cash used in Investing Activities	(290,400.00)	(125,000.00)
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Capital Fund	30,000.00	221,800.00
Inter Institutional Loans	-	350,000.00
Cash from Financial Activities	30,000.00	571,800.00
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(163,855.03)	116,273.10
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	1,109,271.30	992,998.20
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	945,416.27	1,109,271.30

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
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Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.**

**QABRUSTAN SUB-COMMITTEE  
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS  
AS ON JUNE 30, 2019**

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	12,069,136.38	(2,362,399.80)	9,706,736.58
Transfer From Central Office			
Addition During The Year	221,800.00	(439,971.37)	221,800.00
Deficit for the year			(439,971.37)
<b>BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018</b>	<b>12,290,936.38</b>	<b>(2,802,371.17)</b>	<b>9,488,565.21</b>
Transfer From Central Office			
Addition During The Year	30,000.00	815,753.00	30,000.00
Surplus for the year			815,753.00
<b>BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019</b>	<b>12,320,936.38</b>	<b>(1,986,618.16)</b>	<b>10,334,318.22</b>

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

**1. us 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. 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-Delhi 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-Delhi 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-Delhi'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-Delhi 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-Delhi 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-Delhi changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi 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.

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>3. Funds</b>		
Qabrutan 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
Shampurapura 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 Qabrutan Fund	7,888,750.00	7,888,750.00
Bagh-e Marhomeen Fund	801,800.00	771,800.00
Dispensary Fund	219,000.00	219,000.00
	<u>12,320,936.38</u>	<u>12,290,936.38</u>
<b>4. Surplus/Deficit</b>		
Opening Balance	(2,802,371.17)	(2,362,399.80)
For the year	815,753.00	(439,971.37)
	<u>(1,986,618.16)</u>	<u>(2,802,371.17)</u>
<b>5. Loans</b>		
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	506,383.00	506,383.00
Central Office	1,010,000.00	1,010,000.00
	<u>1,516,383.00</u>	<u>1,516,383.00</u>
<b>6. Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Expenses Payable	54,373.00	18,800.00
Mukhtus for Tajheez-o-Takfeen	313,500.00	500.00
Mukhtas for Drinking Water	-	25,188.00
	<u>367,873.00</u>	<u>44,488.00</u>
<b>7. Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Central Office	-	1,321,679.06
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,321,679.06</u>



QABRUSTAN SUB-COMMITTEE  
NOTE NO. 8  
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019	
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments		FOR THE YEAR
Shafiqura Construction	1,913,838.13	-	1,913,838.13	10%	1,313,834.16	60,000.40	1,373,834.55	540,003.58
Shafiqura Well Construction	17,000.00	-	17,000.00	10%	13,110.95	388.91	13,499.85	3,500.15
Yousufura Well Construction	99,266.00	-	99,266.00	10%	76,557.12	2,270.89	78,828.01	20,437.99
Yousufura Underground Tank	48,884.00	-	48,884.00	10%	37,700.91	1,118.31	38,819.22	10,064.78
Shanspura Construction	526,547.00	-	526,547.00	10%	392,703.82	13,364.12	406,067.93	120,457.07
Boring & Tank Construction	585,895.00	-	585,895.00	10%	456,968.35	14,892.66	471,861.02	134,033.98
Baghe Nawab Din Construction	939,155.50	-	939,155.50	10%	611,692.23	32,746.33	644,438.55	294,716.95
Yousuf Pura Boundary Wall	142,420.00	-	142,420.00	10%	92,761.22	4,965.88	97,727.10	44,692.90
BAGH-E-ISMAIL CHAWLA CONSTRUCT	1,286,883.00	-	1,286,883.00	10%	732,927.07	55,396.09	788,318.16	498,964.84
BORING BAGH-E-ISMAIL CHAWLA	135,000.00	-	135,000.00	10%	76,886.93	5,811.31	82,698.23	52,301.77
Water Tank - Bag-e-ismail Chawla	327,925.00	-	327,925.00	10%	171,079.49	15,684.55	186,764.04	141,160.96
CONST. OF BATH ROOM & KITCHEN	42,400.00	-	42,400.00	10%	24,168.19	1,825.18	25,993.37	16,426.65
Bagh-e Marhooneh	780,321.00	-	780,321.00	10%	480,321.00	70,228.89	550,549.89	229,771.11
Dispensary Establishment	106,663.00	-	106,663.00	10%	65,339.57	4,132.34	69,471.91	37,191.09
Dispensary Furniture & Fixture	6,800.00	-	6,800.00	10%	3,872.82	292.72	4,165.54	2,634.46
Motor Water Pump	118,750.00	-	118,750.00	10%	67,409.31	5,134.07	72,543.38	46,206.62
Furniture & Fixture	33,400.00	-	33,400.00	10%	19,440.00	2,705.40	22,145.40	11,254.60
Equipments	62,955.00	-	62,955.00	10%	39,691.56	2,326.34	42,017.91	20,697.09
<b>TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>7,174,102.63</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,174,102.63</b>		<b>4,241,038.78</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,534,363.16</b>	<b>2,659,739.47</b>
<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>6,393,781.63</b>	<b>780,321.00</b>	<b>7,174,102.63</b>		<b>3,915,165.02</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,241,058.78</b>	<b>2,933,043.85</b>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
9	<b>Advances, Deposits, &amp; Receivables</b>	
	Advances	18,000.00
	Deposits	16,550.00
	Withholding Tax	3,257.13
	Tadfeen Receivable	118,000.00
	Profit from Bank	1,243.99
	171,269.48	157,051.12
10	<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>	
	Cash in hand	25,000.00
	Cash at Bank	1,084,271.30
	945,416.27	1,109,271.30
11	<b>Graveyards Expenses</b>	
	Salaries & Related Expenses 11.1	4,487,660.00
	Travelling/ Conveyance 11.2	13,740.00
	Electricity/ Water / Gas 11.3	188,802.00
	Repair & Maintenance 11.4	1,154,734.00
	Printing / Stationery 11.5	17,237.00
	Publicity & Advertisement 11.6	-
	Professional Charges 11.7	499,400.00
	Tadfeen Expenses 11.8	1,262,360.00
	Decoration	2,000.00
	Bank Charges	3,390.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	34,825.00
	Drinking Water	-
	Depreciation	325,893.76
	7,468,750.39	7,990,041.76
11.1	<b>Salaries &amp; Related Expenses</b>	
	Salaries & Allowances	4,487,660.00
	5,184,322.00	4,487,660.00
11.2	<b>Travelling/ Conveyance</b>	
	Conveyance & Cartage	13,740.00
	9,905.00	13,740.00
11.3	<b>Electricity/ Water / Gas</b>	
	Electric Charges	188,802.00
	140,222.00	188,802.00
11.4	<b>Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>	
	Electric Maintenance	54,647.00
	Plantation	18,800.00
	Qabrustan Maintenance	1,076,987.00
	Repair of Equipments	1,500.00
	Repair of Safety Tank/Motor Water Pump	2,800.00
	186,798.00	1,154,734.00
11.5	<b>Printing / Stationery</b>	
	Printing & Stationery	17,237.00
	17,775.00	17,237.00
11.6	<b>Publicity &amp; Advertisement</b>	
	Publicity & Advertisement	-
	12,660.00	-

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
11.7 Professional Charges		
Security Services	528,000.00	499,400.00
	<u>528,000.00</u>	<u>499,400.00</u>
11.8 Tadfeen Expenses		
Tadfeen & Ahatabandi	1,005,726.00	1,262,360.00
	<u>1,005,726.00</u>	<u>1,262,360.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

 4/10/19  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



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: **04 OCT 2019**  
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, 2019**

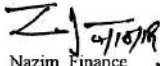
	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds	3	415,350.00	415,350.00
Accumulated Deficit	4	(6,518,688.69)	(8,573,758.09)
Inter Institutional Loans	5	9,546,400.00	9,046,400.00
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Inter Institutional payables	6	496,608.89	1,262,108.89
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	7	271,012.00	198,685.00
		767,620.89	1,460,793.89
		<u>4,210,682.20</u>	<u>2,348,785.80</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	8	45,481.43	52,798.03
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inter Institutional Receivables	9	3,128,395.00	2,029,916.00
Advances, Deposits, & Reccivables	10	60,500.00	150,000.00
Cash & Bank balances	11	976,305.77	116,071.77
		4,165,200.77	2,295,987.77
		<u>4,210,682.20</u>	<u>2,348,785.80</u>


  
Finance Manger

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Office Secretary

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**SERVICE VAN SUB-COMMITTEE**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Service Van Proceeds		7,699,150.00	6,841,000.00
Donation		1,003,000.00	-
Miscellaneous Proceeds		1,800.00	20,000.00
		8,703,950.00	6,861,000.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Buses Operating Expenses	12	6,648,880.60	6,574,997.84
		6,648,880.60	6,574,997.84
Net Surplus from Operating Activities		2,055,069.40	286,002.16
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		2,055,069.40	286,002.16



Finance Manger



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, 2019**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus	2,055,069.40	286,002.16
	2,055,069.40	286,002.16
<b>Adjustments For Non Cash Charges</b>		
Depreciation	7,316.60	8,860.84
	7,316.60	8,860.84
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	2,062,386.00	294,863.00
<b>(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets</b>		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(1,098,479.00)	(861,270.00)
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	89,500.00	(116,000.00)
	(1,008,979.00)	(977,270.00)
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities</b>		
Expenses Payable	72,327.00	(297,083.00)
Inter Institutional payables	(765,500.00)	-
	(693,173.00)	(297,083.00)
Cash Generated from / (used in) Operating Activities	360,234.00	(979,490.00)
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Inter Institutional Loans	500,000.00	700,000.00
Cash from Financial Activites	500,000.00	700,000.00
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	860,234.00	(279,490.00)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	116,071.77	395,561.77
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	976,305.77	116,071.77


  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	415,350.00	(8,859,760.25)	(8,444,410.25)
Surplus for the year		286,002.16	286,002.16
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>415,350.00</u>	<u>(8,573,758.09)</u>	<u>(8,158,408.09)</u>
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>

  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Pirance

  
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, 2019.**

**1. us and Operations:**  
tion of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat.

**2. 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-Delhi 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-Delhi 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-Delhi'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-Delhi 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-Delhi 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-Delhi changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi 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 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 recognized 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.



	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>3 Funds</b>		
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
	<u>415,350.00</u>	<u>415,350.00</u>
<b>4 Deficit</b>		
Opening Balance	(8,573,758.09)	(8,859,760.25)
for the year	2,055,069.40	286,002.16
	<u>(6,518,688.69)</u>	<u>(8,573,758.09)</u>
<b>5 Loans</b>		
Central Office	2,966,400.00	2,466,400.00
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	6,580,000.00	6,580,000.00
	<u>9,546,400.00</u>	<u>9,046,400.00</u>
<b>6 Inter Institutional payables</b>		
Central Office	496,608.89	1,262,108.89
<b>7 Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Account Payable	271,012.00	198,685.00
	<u>271,012.00</u>	<u>198,685.00</u>

SERVICE VAN SUB-COMMITTEE  
NOTE NO. 8  
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019	
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments		FOR THE YEAR
Computer	63,600.00	-	63,600.00	30%	59,428.99	1,231.30	60,660.29	2,919.71
Furniture	8,185.00	-	8,185.00	10%	5,873.32	231.17	6,104.49	2,080.51
Motor Waterpump	7,890.00	-	7,890.00	10%	5,138.93	275.11	5,414.03	2,475.97
Coffin Carriers	80,425.00	-	80,425.00	10%	51,012.41	2,941.26	53,953.67	26,471.33
Office Equipment	4,000.00	-	4,000.00	10%	1,874.24	212.38	2,086.81	1,913.19
Tracking System	140,000.00	-	140,000.00	20%	127,974.09	2,405.18	130,379.27	9,620.73
TOTAL 2019	304,100.00	-	304,100.00		251,301.97	7,316.60	258,618.57	45,481.43
TOTAL 2018	304,100.00	-	304,100.00		242,441.13	8,860.84	251,301.97	52,798.03

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
9 <b>Inter Institutional Receivable</b>		
Community Welfare Project	3,128,395.00	2,029,916.00
	3,128,395.00	2,029,916.00
10 <b>Advances, Deposits, &amp; Receivables</b>		
Advances	-	50,000.00
Accounts Receivable	60,500.00	100,000.00
	60,500.00	150,000.00
11 <b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Cash at Bank	969,263.77	105,201.77
Cash in hand	7,042.00	10,870.00
	976,305.77	116,071.77
12 <b>Buses Operating Expenses</b>		
Salaries & Related Expenses	12.1 2,994,644.00	3,014,849.00
Travelling/ Conveyance	12.2 4,570.00	5,445.00
Communication	12.3 8,400.00	8,550.00
Repair & Maintenance	12.4 558,141.00	857,584.00
Printing / Stationery	12.5 14,795.00	12,930.00
Fuel Expenses	12.6 3,047,039.00	2,547,174.00
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	13,975.00	38,210.00
Tracking Expenses	-	77,395.00
Bad Debt. Expense	-	4,000.00
Depreciation	7,316.60	8,860.84
	6,648,880.60	6,574,997.84
12.1 <b>Salaries &amp; Related Expenses</b>		
Salaries & Allowances	2,994,644.00	3,014,849.00
	2,994,644.00	3,014,849.00
12.2 <b>Travelling/ Conveyance</b>		
Conveyance	4,570.00	5,445.00
	4,570.00	5,445.00
12.3 <b>Communication</b>		
Telephone/Mobile	8,400.00	8,550.00
	8,400.00	8,550.00
12.4 <b>Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Repair & Maintenance of Buses	549,641.00	849,444.00
Repair of Coffin Carrier	8,500.00	8,140.00
	558,141.00	857,584.00
12.5 <b>Printing / Stationery</b>		
Printing & Stationery	14,795.00	12,930.00
	14,795.00	12,930.00
12.6 <b>Fuel Expenses</b>		
Petrol/ Diesel	3,047,039.00	2,547,174.00
	3,047,039.00	2,547,174.00

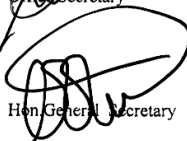
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)


  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**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, 2019, 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, 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 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 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 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

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*

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO  
Chartered Accountants

Date: **04 OCT 2019**  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds		5,945,000.00	5,945,000.00
Accumulated Deficit	3	(15,568,299.26)	(14,617,722.78)
Inter Institutional Loans	4	5,790,498.00	5,790,498.00
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	4,224,422.00	3,225,943.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	262,810.00	199,069.00
		4,487,232.00	3,425,012.00
		654,430.74	542,787.22
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	7	412,797.89	515,997.37
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Prepayments & Account Receivables	8	18,115.00	11,295.00
Cash & Bank balances	9	223,517.85	15,494.85
		241,632.85	26,789.85
		654,430.74	542,787.22

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Bus Fare		3,745,150.00	3,043,240.00
Miscellaneous Proceeds		-	14,190.00
		3,745,150.00	3,057,430.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Buses Operating Expenses	10	4,695,726.47	4,294,687.35
		4,695,726.47	4,294,687.35
Net Deficit		(950,576.47)	(1,237,257.35)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		-	-
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(950,576.47)	(1,237,257.35)



Finance Manger



Office Secretary



Nazim Finance



Hon. Treasurer



Hon. General Secretary



President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**COMMUNITY WELFARE PROJECT**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Deficit	(950,576.47)	(1,237,257.35)
	(950,576.47)	(1,237,257.35)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	103,199.47	128,999.35
	103,199.47	128,999.35
Deficit before changing in Working Capital	(847,377.00)	(1,108,258.00)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	(6,820.00)	(11,925.00)
	(6,820.00)	(11,925.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	998,479.00	953,770.00
Expenses Payable	63,741.00	(72,625.00)
	1,062,220.00	881,145.00
Cash Change in Operating Activities	208,023.00	(239,038.00)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Inter Institutional Loans	-	100,000.00
Cash from Financial Activities	-	100,000.00
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	208,023.00	(139,038.00)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	15,494.85	154,532.85
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>223,517.85</u>	<u>15,494.85</u>



Finance Manger



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, 2019**

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	5,945,000.00	(13,380,465.43)	(7,435,465.43)
Deficit for the year		(1,237,257.35)	(1,237,257.35)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>5,945,000.00</u>	<u>(14,617,722.78)</u>	<u>(8,672,722.78)</u>
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>

  
 Finance Manager

  
 Office 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, 2019.**

**1. us and Operations:**  
tion of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat.

**2. 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-Delhi 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-Delhi 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-Delhi'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-Delhi 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-Delhi 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-Delhi changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi 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.

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>3 Deficit</b>		
Opening Balance	(14,617,722.78)	(13,380,465.43)
for the year	(950,576.47)	(1,237,257.35)
	<u>(15,568,299.26)</u>	<u>(14,617,722.78)</u>
<b>4 Inter Institutional Loans</b>		
Central Office	1,980,498.00	1,980,498.00
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	3,810,000.00	3,810,000.00
	<u>5,790,498.00</u>	<u>5,790,498.00</u>
<b>5 Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Central Office	1,096,027.00	1,096,027.00
Imdad Sub-Committee	-	100,000.00
Service Van	3,128,395.00	2,029,916.00
	<u>4,224,422.00</u>	<u>3,225,943.00</u>
<b>6 Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Accounts Payable	241,470.00	182,249.00
Unearned Income	21,340.00	16,820.00
	<u>262,810.00</u>	<u>199,069.00</u>



COMMUNITY WELFARE PROJECT  
NOTE NO. 7  
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2018	DEPRECIATION Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2019	W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion							
Chiller Himo Pak Buses Tracing System	5,945,000.00	-	5,945,000.00	20%	5,434,328.39		102,134.32	5,536,462.71	408,537.29
	67,000.00	-	67,000.00	20%	56,674.24		1,065.15	57,739.39	4,260.61
TOTAL 2019	6,007,000.00	-	6,007,000.00		5,491,002.63	-	103,199.47	5,594,202.10	412,797.90
TOTAL 2018	6,007,000.00	-	6,007,000.00		5,362,003.29	-	128,999.34	5,491,002.63	515,997.37

		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
8	<b>Prepayments &amp; Account Receivables</b>		
	Accounts Receivable	18,115.00	11,295.00
		<u>18,115.00</u>	<u>11,295.00</u>
9	<b>Cash &amp; Bank balances</b>		
	Cash in hand	25,000.00	3,485.00
	Cash at Bank	198,517.85	12,009.85
		<u>223,517.85</u>	<u>15,494.85</u>
10	<b>Buses Operating Expenses</b>		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	1,143,236.00	1,255,073.00
	Travelling/ Conveyance	580.00	670.00
	Communication	-	400.00
	Repair & Maintenance	214,759.00	413,185.00
	Printing / Stationery	35,550.00	41,750.00
	Fuel Expenses	3,194,907.00	2,411,162.00
	Tracker Fee	-	30,958.00
	Miscellaneous & General Expenses	3,495.00	12,490.00
	Depreciation	103,199.47	128,999.35
		<u>4,695,726.47</u>	<u>4,294,687.35</u>
10.1	<b>Salaries &amp; Related Expenses</b>		
	Salaries & Allowances	1,143,236.00	1,255,073.00
		<u>1,143,236.00</u>	<u>1,255,073.00</u>
10.2	<b>Travelling/ Conveyance</b>		
	Conveyance	580.00	670.00
		<u>580.00</u>	<u>670.00</u>
10.3	<b>Communication</b>		
	Telephone/ Mobile Charges	-	400.00
		<u>-</u>	<u>400.00</u>
10.4	<b>Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
	Repair & Maintenance Buses	214,759.00	413,185.00
		<u>214,759.00</u>	<u>413,185.00</u>
10.5	<b>Printing / Stationery</b>		
	Printing & Stationery	35,550.00	41,750.00
		<u>35,550.00</u>	<u>41,750.00</u>
10.6	<b>Fuel Expenses</b>		
	Diesel/Oil	3,194,907.00	2,411,162.00
		<u>3,194,907.00</u>	<u>2,411,162.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

**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, 2019, 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, 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 **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

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: 04 OCT 2019  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Library Fund		10,000.00	10,000.00
<b>Surplus</b>			
Opening Balance		108,572.15	108,572.15
for the year		-	-
		108,572.15	108,572.15
		<u>118,572.15</u>	<u>118,572.15</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Deposit (K.E.S.C.)		45.00	45.00
Central Office		118,527.15	118,527.15
		118,572.15	118,572.15
		<u>118,572.15</u>	<u>118,572.15</u>



Finance Manger



Office Secretary

 4/7/2019

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, 2019**

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	10,000.00	108,572.15	118,572.15
Surplus/ Deficit for the year		-	-
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<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, 2019	<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

**1. us and Operations:**  
6 by the resolution of Managing Committee.

**2. 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**

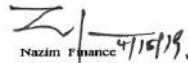
Revenue is to be recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- 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.

  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance 4/15/19.

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

**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, 2019, 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, 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 **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.



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: 04 OCT 2019  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
<b>Surplus/(Deficit)</b>			
Opening Balance		(68,859.10)	(47,119.73)
for the year		100,637.59	(21,739.38)
		31,778.50	(68,859.11)
Security Deposits		348,000.00	348,000.00
		379,778.50	279,140.89
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	3	121,645.76	128,048.15
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Rent Receivable		205,615.00	110,850.00
Masajid Sub-Committee		52,517.74	40,242.74
		258,132.74	151,092.74
		379,778.50	279,140.89

  
Finance Manger

  
Official 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, 2019**

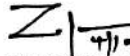
	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Rental Income		379,720.00	363,180.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Grant to Masjid Sub-Committee		272,680.00	363,180.00
Bad Debts		-	15,000.00
Depreciation		6,402.41	6,739.38
		<u>279,082.41</u>	<u>384,919.38</u>
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		<u>100,637.59</u>	<u>(21,739.38)</u>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit)		<u><u>100,637.59</u></u>	<u><u>(21,739.38)</u></u>

  
Finance Manger

  
Hon. Treasurer


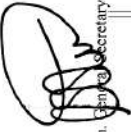

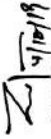


  
Chief Secretary

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.**  
**KHUDEJA MARKET SUB-COMMITTEE**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**  
**AS ON JUNE 30, 2019**

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	(47,119.74)	(47,119.74)
Prior Year Adjustments Deficit for the year	-	(21,739.37)
	<u>(68,859.11)</u>	<u>(68,859.11)</u>
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018		
Prior Year Adjustments Surplus for the year	100,637.59	100,637.59
	<u>31,778.49</u>	<u>31,778.49</u>
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019		
 Finance Manger	 Hon. Finance Secretary	 President
 Nazim Finance	 Hon. Treasurer	
 Finance Secretary		

**Khudeja Market**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**1. us 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. 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 30/06/2019	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2018	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion				Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	
Construction of Hall	322,622.00	-	322,622.00	5%	200,879.42	6,087.13	206,966.55	115,655.45
Shutters	5,500.00	-	5,500.00	5%	3,424.56	103.77	3,528.33	1,971.67
Electric Fittings	11,210.00	-	11,210.00	5%	6,978.87	211.51	7,191.37	4,018.63
TOTAL 2019	339,332.00	-	339,332.00		211,283.85	6,402.41	217,686.26	121,645.74
TOTAL 2018	339,332.00	-	339,332.00		204,544.47	6,739.38	211,283.85	128,048.15

04 OCT 2019  
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on \_\_\_\_\_ in the meeting of the  
Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabis Saadigunn-4-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nuzim Amin

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

**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, 2019, 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, 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 **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 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 **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

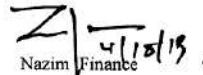
Date: 04 OCT 2019  
Place: Karachi  
Audit engagement partner  
Imran Ahmed Zaki

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**MASAJID SUB-COMMITTEE**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds	3	98,718.11	98,718.11
Accumulated Deficit	4	(1,944,296.21)	(2,354,657.65)
<b>Deposits</b>			
Tenants Security Deposits		141,400.00	141,400.00
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	2,888,522.19	2,876,247.19
Advance Rent		2,397.00	31,680.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	41,362.00	21,023.00
		2,932,281.19	2,928,950.19
		<u>1,228,103.09</u>	<u>814,410.65</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	7	92,951.64	103,279.60
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	8	479,786.20	431,339.20
Cash & Bank Balances	9	655,365.25	279,791.85
		1,135,151.45	711,131.05
		<u>1,228,103.09</u>	<u>814,410.65</u>

  
 Finance Manger

  
 Office Secretary

  
 Nazim Finance

  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Hon. Central Secretary

  
 President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**MASAJID SUB-COMMITTEE**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Rental Income	10	515,364.00	486,977.00
Madarsa Proceeds		208,600.00	195,500.00
Donations	11	4,279,955.00	3,211,209.00
Grant from Khudeja Market		272,680.00	363,180.00
		5,276,599.00	4,256,866.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Masajid Expenditure	12	4,866,237.56	4,695,378.06
		4,866,237.56	4,695,378.06
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		410,361.44	(438,512.06)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit)		410,361.44	(438,512.06)



Finance Manger



Office Secretary



4/18/19  
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, 2019**


	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus/(Deficit)	410,361.44	(438,512.06)
	410,361.44	(438,512.06)
<b>Adjustments For Non Cash Charges</b>		
Depreciation	10,327.96	11,475.51
	10,327.96	11,475.51
Deficit before changing in Working Capital	420,689.40	(427,036.55)
<b>(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets</b>		
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	(48,447.00)	34,943.00
	(48,447.00)	34,943.00
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities</b>		
Expenses Payable	20,339.00	(28,959.00)
Advance Rent	(29,283.00)	18,630.00
Inter Institutional Payables	12,275.00	631,365.00
	3,331.00	621,036.00
Cash from/ (used in) Operating Activities	375,573.40	228,942.45
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Tenants Security Deposits	-	(25,000.00)
Cash from/(used in) Financial Activites	-	(25,000.00)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	375,573.40	203,942.45
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	279,791.85	75,849.40
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>655,365.25</u>	<u>279,791.85</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Findnce


  
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, 2019**

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	98,718.11	(1,916,145.59)	(1,817,427.48)
Deficit for the year		(438,512.06)	(438,512.06)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>98,718.11</u>	<u>(2,354,657.65)</u>	<u>(2,255,939.54)</u>
Surplus for the year		410,361.44	410,361.44
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>98,718.11</u>	<u>(1,944,296.21)</u>	<u>(1,845,578.10)</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
Nazim Finahcc

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
President

**Masajid Sub-Committee**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**1. us and Operations:**

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

**2. 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 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.

**2.5 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.



	<b>2019</b> Rupees	<b>2018</b> Rupees
<b>3 Funds</b>		
Masajid Construction Fund	858.11	858.11
Madarsa Fund	1,000.00	1,000.00
Ghusal Khana Fund	51,000.00	51,000.00
Mukhtus Fund	25,500.00	25,500.00
Water Cooler	20,360.00	20,360.00
	<u>98,718.11</u>	<u>98,718.11</u>
<b>4 Deficit</b>		
Opening Balance	(2,354,657.65)	(1,916,145.59)
For the year	410,361.44	(438,512.06)
	<u>(1,944,296.21)</u>	<u>(2,354,657.65)</u>
<b>5 Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Central Office	2,741,542.45	2,741,542.45
Khudeja Market	52,517.74	40,242.74
Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	94,462.00	94,462.00
	<u>2,888,522.19</u>	<u>2,876,247.19</u>
<b>6 Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Mukhtas for Jaynamaz	7,420.00	7,420.00
Expenses Payable	33,942.00	13,603.00
	<u>41,362.00</u>	<u>21,023.00</u>

MASAJID SUB-COMMITTEE

NOTE NO. 7

OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion					FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2019	
Furniture & Fixture	76,600.00	-	76,600.00	10%	59,453.49	-	1,714.65	61,168.14	15,431.86
Motor Water Pump Equipments	46,027.50	-	46,027.50	10%	33,813.20	-	1,221.43	35,034.63	10,992.87
	269,410.00	-	269,410.00	10%	195,491.21	-	7,391.88	202,883.09	66,526.91
TOTAL 2019	392,037.50	-	392,037.50	-	288,757.90	-	10,327.96	299,085.86	92,951.64
TOTAL 2018	392,037.50	-	392,037.50	-	277,282.38	-	11,475.51	288,757.90	103,279.60

		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
8	<b>Advances, Deposits, &amp; Receivables</b>		
	K.E.S.C. Deposit	8,355.00	8,355.00
	Southern Gas Deposit	195.00	195.00
	Rent Receivable	409,669.00	371,222.00
	Advance Rent & Deposit	60,000.00	50,000.00
	Withholding Tax	1,567.20	1,567.20
		<u>479,786.20</u>	<u>431,339.20</u>
9	<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
	Cash at Bank	655,361.25	279,666.85
	Cash in Hand	4.00	125.00
		<u>655,365.25</u>	<u>279,791.85</u>
10	<b>Rental Income</b>		
	Rental Income Rashidia Masjid Shops	328,101.00	324,857.00
	Rental Income from Shops Masjid Al-Naseer	92,113.00	76,320.00
	Rental income from house	95,150.00	85,800.00
		<u>515,364.00</u>	<u>486,977.00</u>
11	<b>Donations</b>		
	Donations	2,353,601.00	1,928,400.00
	Box Collection	1,926,354.00	1,282,809.00
		<u>4,279,955.00</u>	<u>3,211,209.00</u>
12	<b>Masajid Expenditure</b>		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	3,370,833.00	3,153,808.00
	Travelling/ Conveyance	72,000.00	64,000.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas	723,408.00	764,091.00
	Repair & Maintenance	231,828.00	120,565.00
	Water Tankers	298,500.00	325,600.00
	Fuel for Generator	10,320.00	10,109.00
	Rent Expenses	120,000.00	120,000.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	27,885.00	37,690.00
	Bank Charges	1,135.60	1,039.55
	Bad Debts	-	87,000.00
	Depreciation	10,327.96	11,475.51
		<u>4,866,237.56</u>	<u>4,695,378.06</u>
12.1	<b>Salaries &amp; Related Expenses</b>		
	Salaries & Allowances	3,370,833.00	3,153,808.00
		<u>3,370,833.00</u>	<u>3,153,808.00</u>
12.2	<b>Travelling/ Conveyance</b>		
	Conveyance Allowance	72,000.00	64,000.00
		<u>72,000.00</u>	<u>64,000.00</u>
12.3	<b>Electricity / Water /Gas</b>		
	Electricity Charges	580,295.00	578,105.00
	Sui Gas Charges	110,190.00	150,070.00
	Water Tax	32,923.00	35,916.00
		<u>723,408.00</u>	<u>764,091.00</u>



	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>12.4 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Masajid Maintenance	117,563.00	28,660.00
Repair & Maintenance of Generator	-	7,550.00
Repair of Motor Waterpump	30,990.00	25,085.00
Repair of Equipment	-	400.00
Electric Maintenance	32,645.00	29,655.00
Cleaning	50,630.00	29,215.00
	<u>231,828.00</u>	<u>120,565.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagar-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
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 - PEETAL WALA TRUST, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019, 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, 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 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 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

2/12



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*

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO  
Chartered Accountants

Date: 04 OCT 2019

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds	3	456,372.03	456,372.03
Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)	4	-	-
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	2,494,315.82	2,255,825.55
		2,494,315.82	2,255,825.55
		<u>2,950,687.85</u>	<u>2,712,197.58</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	6	187,979.89	197,898.78
Intangible Assets	7	256,000.00	320,000.00
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables Central Office	8	1,216,319.51	1,194,390.96
		1,290,388.45	999,907.85
		2,506,707.96	2,194,298.81
		<u>2,950,687.85</u>	<u>2,712,197.58</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Rental income		307,508.00	283,092.00
		<u>307,508.00</u>	<u>283,092.00</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Depreciation		842.33	889.47
Amortization		64,000.00	80,000.00
Repair & Maintenance		-	960.00
Contribution to Central Office		15,375.40	14,154.60
		<u>80,217.73</u>	<u>96,004.07</u>
Net Surplus		<u>227,290.27</u>	<u>187,087.93</u>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		<u><u>227,290.27</u></u>	<u><u>187,087.93</u></u>

  
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, 2019**

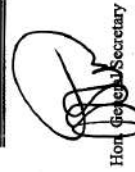
	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	456,372.03	-	456,372.03
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>456,372.03</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>456,372.03</u>
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>456,372.03</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>456,372.03</u>

  
 Finance Manager

  
 Hon. Secretary

  
 Nazim Finance

  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Hon. Genl. Secretary

  
 President

**Peetal Wala Trust**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**1. us 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. 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 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



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.

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>3 Funds</b>		
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
	<b>456,372.03</b>	<b>456,372.03</b>
<b>4 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	-	-
For the year	227,290.27	187,087.93
	227,290.27	187,087.93
Less: Rent Written Off	-	-
	<b>227,290.27</b>	<b>187,087.93</b>
<b>Appropriations</b>		
Imdad to Relatives	113,645.13	93,543.97
Imdad for Tabligh-e-Deen	56,822.57	46,771.98
Imdad for Taleem-ul-Quran	56,822.57	46,771.98
	<b>227,290.27</b>	<b>187,087.93</b>
Closing Balance	-	-
<b>5 Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Imdad Payable	1,750,274.82	1,522,984.55
Unidentified Rent Received from Court	208,841.00	208,841.00
Advance Rent & Deposit	535,200.00	524,000.00
	<b>2,494,315.82</b>	<b>2,255,825.55</b>



PETAL WALA TRUST  
NOTE NO. 6  
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019	
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments		FOR THE YEAR
Building J.H.No. 4	40,000.00	-	40,000.00	5%	24,111.19	794.44	24,905.63	15,094.37
Madrasa Building	303,190.00	-	303,190.00	5%	121,638.95	9,076.55	130,715.50	172,454.50
Motor Water Pump	3,190.00	-	3,190.00	10%	2,711.08	47.89	2,758.98	431.02
TOTAL 2019	346,380.00	-	346,380.00		148,481.22	9,918.88	158,400.11	187,979.89
TOTAL 2018	346,380.00	-	346,380.00		138,037.49	10,443.73	148,481.22	197,898.78

NOTE NO. 7  
INTANGIBLE ASSETS

ITEM	COST		RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	As on 30/06/2019		Accumulated 01/07/2018	Accumulated 30/06/2019	
Goodwill - Fiat	500,000.00	500,000.00	20%	180,900.00	64,000.00	256,000.00
TOTAL 2019	500,000.00	500,000.00	0.20	180,900.00	64,000.00	256,000.00
TOTAL 2018	500,000.00	500,000.00	0.20	100,900.00	80,000.00	320,000.00

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>8 Advances, Deposits, &amp; Receivables</b>		
Deposit (Sui Southern gas)	100.00	100.00
Madarsa	8.1 1,001,617.51	992,540.96
Rent Receivable	214,602.00	201,750.00
	<u>1,216,319.51</u>	<u>1,194,390.96</u>
<b>8.1 Madarsa</b>		
Opening Balance	992,540.96	965,326.69
Add: Deficit for the year	8.11 9,076.55	27,214.27
	<u>1,001,617.51</u>	<u>992,540.96</u>
<b>8.11 Madarsa Income &amp; Expenditure</b>		
Donations	-	-
Less:		
Boundry wall expenses	-	17,660.00
Depreciation	9,076.55	9,554.27
	<u>9,076.55</u>	<u>27,214.27</u>
Deficit for the year	<u>(9,076.55)</u>	<u>(27,214.27)</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**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, 2019, 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, 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 **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.

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

2A

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

Date: 04 OCT 2019  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Capital Fund	3	5,806,245.83	5,263,095.83
Reserves	4	18,795,056.76	24,479,223.95
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Contribution Payable to General Fund (Central Office)		503,787.00	402,400.00
		503,787.00	402,400.00
		25,105,089.59	30,144,719.78
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	5	27,188.31	30,209.23
Loan		1,393,280.00	1,393,280.00
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Investment in N.I.T.Units (Available for Sale)		15,663,691.86	21,223,726.66
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	6	271,430.92	172,569.92
Cash & Bank Balances	7	7,749,498.50	7,324,933.97
		23,684,621.28	28,721,230.55
		25,105,089.59	30,144,719.78



Finance Manger



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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Donations		1,472,000.00	1,196,000.00
		1,472,000.00	1,196,000.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Fund Raising Expenditure	8	711,209.13	600,937.71
Contribution to General Fund (Central Office)		503,787.00	402,400.00
		1,214,996.13	1,003,337.71
Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		257,003.87	192,662.29
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income From Financial Activities		598,905.74	-
		598,905.74	-
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		855,909.61	192,662.29
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit)		855,909.61	192,662.29


  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus/(Deficit)	855,909.61	192,662.27
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	855,909.61	192,662.27
Depreciation	3,020.92	3,356.58
	3,020.92	3,356.58
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	858,930.53	196,018.85
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	(98,861.00)	1,060,630.88
	(98,861.00)	1,060,630.88
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	101,387.00	30,538.00
	101,387.00	30,538.00
Cash Generated From Operating Activities	861,456.53	1,287,187.73
Distribution Of Scholarships	980,042.00	1,099,450.00
Net Cash In Flow From Operating Activities	(118,585.47)	187,737.73
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Capital Fund	543,150.00	413,600.00
Reserves	-	24,500.00
Cash from Financial Activities	543,150.00	438,100.00
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Loans	-	(182,800.00)
Cash used in Investing Activities	-	(182,800.00)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	424,564.57	443,037.77
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	7,324,933.97	6,881,896.20
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	7,749,498.50	7,324,933.97

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	CAPITAL FUND	RESERVES FUND	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	4,849,495.83	28,874,324.65	33,723,820.48
Addition During The Year	413,600.00	(4,395,100.69)	7,749,955.03
<b>BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018</b>	<b><u>5,263,095.83</u></b>	<b><u>24,479,223.95</u></b>	<b><u>41,473,775.50</u></b>
Addition During The Year	543,150.00	(5,684,167.19)	(5,141,017.19)
<b>BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019</b>	<b><u>5,806,245.83</u></b>	<b><u>18,795,056.76</u></b>	<b><u>36,332,758.31</u></b>

  
 Finance Manger

  
 Office Secretary

  
 Nazim Finance

  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Hon. Gen. Secretary

  
 President

**Haji Muhammad Yousuf Siddiqui Memorial Fund**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**1. us 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. 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.

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>3 Capital Fund</b>		
Opening Balance	5,263,095.83	4,849,495.83
Add: During the Year	543,150.00	413,600.00
	<u>5,806,245.83</u>	<u>5,263,095.83</u>
<b>4 Reserves</b>		
Fair Market Reserve	8,750,590.86	14,310,625.66
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	8,099,561.38	8,223,693.77
	<u>18,795,056.76</u>	<u>24,479,223.95</u>
<b>4.1 Reserve For Scholarships</b>		
Opening Balance	8,223,693.77	9,105,981.49
Add: Scholarship refunded	-	24,500.00
Add: Surplus for the year allocated	855,909.61	192,662.29
	9,079,603.38	9,323,143.77
Less: Distribution during the year	980,042.00	1,099,450.00
	<u>8,099,561.38</u>	<u>8,223,693.77</u>



HAJI MUHAMMAD YOUSUF SIDDIQUI MEMORIAL FUND  
NOTE NO. 5  
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments	
Furniture	550.00	-	550.00	10%	475.70	7.43	66.87
Motor Water Pump	13,130.00	-	13,130.00	10%	7,015.70	611.43	5,502.87
Generator	105,000.00	-	105,000.00	10%	80,979.37	2,402.06	21,618.57
<b>TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>118,680.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118,680.00</b>		<b>88,470.77</b>	<b>3,020.92</b>	<b>27,188.31</b>
<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>118,680.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>118,680.00</b>		<b>85,114.19</b>	<b>3,356.58</b>	<b>30,209.23</b>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>6 Advances, Deposits, &amp; Receivables</b>		
Karachi Gas Co.	9,275.00	9,275.00
K.E.S.C.	200.00	200.00
Advance	15,000.00	-
With holding tax	246,955.92	163,094.92
	271,430.92	172,569.92
<b>7 Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Cash in hand	525.00	2,110.00
Cash at Banks	7,748,973.50	7,322,823.97
	7,749,498.50	7,324,933.97
<b>8 Fund Raising Expenditure</b>		
Salaries & Allowances	297,400.00	304,800.00
Conveyance	4,215.00	6,760.00
Electricity / Water /Gas	212,416.00	191,626.00
Telephone Charges	11,420.00	9,680.00
Repair & Maintenance	130,815.00	25,055.00
Printing & Stationery	-	350.00
Property & Other Taxes	43,728.00	52,441.00
Bank Charges	7,574.21	4,993.13
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	620.00	1,876.00
Depreciation	3,020.92	3,356.58
	711,209.13	600,937.71
<b>8.1 Electricity / Water /Gas</b>		
Electricity Charges	99,924.00	90,058.00
Sui Gas Charges	77,480.00	65,870.00
Water Tax	35,012.00	35,698.00
	212,416.00	191,626.00
<b>8.2 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electric Maintenance	67,650.00	7,510.00
Repair & Maintenance	40,035.00	1,125.00
Repair of Motor Water Pump	810.00	-
Cleaning	22,320.00	16,420.00
	130,815.00	25,055.00

**04 OCT 2019**

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

 4/10/19.  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

**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, 2019, 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, 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 **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 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 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

2AS

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

Date: 04 OCT 2019

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Industrial Home Fund		60,000.00	60,000.00
Fair Market Reserve		734,640.00	1,074,013.25
<b>Accumulated Fund</b>			
Opening Balance		3,386,213.69	3,388,248.69
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		14,901.00	(2,035.00)
		3,401,114.69	3,386,213.69
		4,195,754.69	4,520,226.94
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Unleased Plot A.K.A.W.Town		25,000.00	25,000.00
Investment in N.I.T.Units		956,080.00	1,295,453.25
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Central Office		3,185,070.44	3,153,175.94
Dividend Receivable		26,946.00	-
Cash at Bank		2,658.25	46,597.75
		3,214,674.69	3,199,773.69
		4,195,754.69	4,520,226.94

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
President

  
Hon. Treasurer



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**HAJI FAYYAZUDDIN AHMED FUND**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Income From N.I.T.Units		62,501.00	-
		62,501.00	-
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Contribution to Central Office		2,000.00	2,000.00
Talimi Wazaif For Other School		45,600.00	-
Bank Charges		-	35.00
		47,600.00	2,035.00
Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		14,901.00	(2,035.00)



Finance Manger



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, 2019**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus/(Deficit)	14,901.00	(2,035.00)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	14,901.00	(2,035.00)
Prior year adjustment	-	-
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	14,901.00	(2,035.00)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(31,894.50)	(63,460.50)
Dividend Receivable	(26,946.00)	68,906.50
	(58,840.50)	5,446.00
<b>Cash Change From Operating Activities</b>	(43,939.50)	3,411.00
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(43,939.50)	3,411.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	46,597.75	43,186.75
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>2,658.25</u>	<u>46,597.75</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

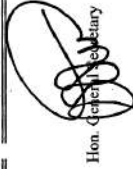
	INDUSTRIAL HOME FUND	FAIR MARKET FUND	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	60,000.00	1,288,428.25	3,388,248.69	4,736,676.94
Addition During The Year		(214,415.00)	-	(214,415.00)
Prior year adjustment			(2,035.00)	(2,035.00)
Deficit for the year				
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	60,000.00	1,074,013.25	3,386,213.69	4,520,226.94
Addition During The Year		(339,373.25)	14,901.00	(324,472.25)
Surplus for the year				
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	60,000.00	734,640.00	3,401,114.69	4,195,754.69

  
 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, 2019.**

**1. us 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. 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**

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.

#### 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.

#### 5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and at banks.

#### 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.

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** 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

## 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, 2019, 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, 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 **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 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 **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

3



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 <sup>ZAS</sup>  
Date: 04 OCT 2019  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
<b>General Fund</b>			
Accumulated Balance		1,722,923.39	1,511,879.70
Surplus for the year		158,736.12	211,043.70
		1,881,659.51	1,722,923.39
Reserved for the Building		2,840,000.00	2,640,000.00
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Expenses Payable		196,646.00	34,607.00
		<u>4,918,305.51</u>	<u>4,597,530.39</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	3	1,053.36	1,170.40
<b>Current Assets</b>			
C.D.R		2,840,000.00	2,840,000.00
Central Office		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Cash at Bank		1,077,252.15	756,359.99
		4,917,252.15	4,596,359.99
		<u>4,918,305.51</u>	<u>4,597,530.39</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Hon. Chairman

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
Hon. Chairman

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**(WAQF) HAFIZ MUHAMMAD TAHIR BOARD**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Receipt From Musafir Khana (WHMT)		621,008.00	710,363.00
Rawalpindi		621,008.00	710,363.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Fund Raising Expenses	4	345,494.88	398,718.30
Donation Foods / Rashaan		116,777.00	100,601.00
		462,271.88	499,319.30
Net Surplus		158,736.12	211,043.70
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Net Comprehensive Surplus		158,736.12	211,043.70

  
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, 2019**


	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus	158,736.12	211,043.70
	158,736.12	211,043.70
<b>Adjustments For Non Cash Charges</b>		
Depreciation	117.04	130.04
	117.04	130.04
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	158,853.16	211,173.74
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Assets	-	-
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities</b>		
Expenses Payable	162,039.00	(37,134.00)
	162,039.00	(37,134.00)
<b>Cash Generated From Operating Activities</b>	320,892.16	174,039.74
<b>Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	320,892.16	174,039.74
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	756,359.99	582,320.25
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>1,077,252.15</u>	<u>756,359.99</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Hon. Administrator

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
Hon. Chairman

**JAMIVAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.**  
**(WAF) HAFIZ MUHAMMAD TAHIR BOARD**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**  
**AS ON JUNE 30, 2019**

	<b>RESERVED FOR THE BUILDING</b>	<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	2,840,000.00	1,511,879.70	4,351,879.70
Surplus for the year		211,043.70	211,043.70
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>2,840,000.00</u>	<u>1,722,923.39</u>	<u>4,562,923.39</u>
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>

  
 Finance Manager

  
 Office Secretary

  
 Hon. Chairman

  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Hon. Secretary

  
 Hon. Chairman

**(Waqf) Hafiz Muhammad Tahir Board**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**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/ Relegious ,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 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.

**2.5 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.



WAQF HAFIZ MUHAMMAD TAHIR BOARD

NOTE NO. 3

OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments FOR THE YEAR	
Furniture	4,595.00	-	4,595.00	10%	3,424.60	117.04	1,053.36
TOTAL 2019	4,595.00	-	4,595.00	-	3,424.60	117.04	1,053.36
TOTAL 2018	4,595.00	-	4,595.00	-	3,294.55	130.04	1,170.40

		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
4	<b>Fund Raising Expenses</b>		
	Salaries & Related Expenses	4.1 286,600.00	257,000.00
	Conveyance & Cartage	6,000.00	5,500.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas	4.2 38,770.00	108,002.00
	Postage & Stamps	840.00	-
	Repair & Maintenance	4.3 1,300.00	6,070.00
	Printing & Stationery	1,558.00	2,112.00
	Audit Fee	5,000.00	5,400.00
	Bank Charges	2,106.84	4,664.26
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	3,203.00	9,840.00
	Depreciation	117.04	130.04
		345,494.88	398,718.30
4.1	<b>Salaries &amp; Related Expenses</b>		
	Salaries & Allowances	286,600.00	257,000.00
		286,600.00	257,000.00
4.2	<b>Electricity / Water /Gas</b>		
	Electric Charges	32,070.00	100,602.00
	Gas Charges	6,700.00	7,400.00
		38,770.00	108,002.00
4.3	<b>Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
	Repair & Maintenance of Building	1,050.00	4,050.00
	Repair & Maintenance of Furniture	-	1,920.00
	Cleaning & Maintenance	250.00	100.00
		1,300.00	6,070.00

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** 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



**JPSD**

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**

**2018-2019**





**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, 2019, 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, 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 **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 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

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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: **04 OCT 2019**  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds	3	1,849,424.00	1,849,424.00
Deficit	4	(1,640,423.97)	(1,248,110.76)
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	80,424.00	120,453.00
		80,424.00	120,453.00
		<u>289,424.03</u>	<u>721,766.24</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>			
Inter Institutional Receivables	6	200,000.00	-
Advances & Receivables	7	2,887.75	78,335.62
Cash at bank		86,536.28	643,430.62
		289,424.03	721,766.24
		<u>289,424.03</u>	<u>721,766.24</u>

  
 Finance Manger

  
 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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Donations		34,000.00	34,000.00
Inter Institutional Contributions	8	1,476,000.00 1,510,000.00	1,536,000.00 1,570,000.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Administrative & Management Expenses	9	1,913,893.00 1,913,893.00	1,724,665.00 1,724,665.00
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		(403,893.00)	(154,665.00)
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income from Financial Activities	10	11,579.79	19,898.32
Net Deficit		<u>(392,313.21)</u>	<u>(134,766.68)</u>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Net Comprehensive Deficit		<u><u>(392,313.21)</u></u>	<u><u>(134,766.68)</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, 2019**

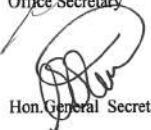
	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Deficit	(392,313.21)	(134,766.68)
	(392,313.21)	(134,766.68)
<b>(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets</b>		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(200,000.00)	127,496.00
Advances, Deposits, & Receivables	75,447.87	(74,982.47)
	(124,552.13)	52,513.53
<b>Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities</b>		
Expenses Payable	-	(100,000.00)
Inter Institutional Payables	(40,029.00)	21,524.00
	(40,029.00)	(78,476.00)
<b>Cash Used In from Financing Activities</b>	(556,894.34)	(160,729.15)
<b>Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	(556,894.34)	(160,729.15)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	643,430.62	804,159.77
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>86,536.28</u>	<u>643,430.62</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	1,849,424.00	(1,113,344.08)	736,079.92
Deficit for the year		(134,766.68)	(134,766.68)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>1,849,424.00</u>	<u>(1,248,110.76)</u>	<u>601,313.24</u>
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>

  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

**1. us 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. 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 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.

## **2.4 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

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>3 Funds</b>		
Jamiyat Health Council Fund	1,573,888.50	1,573,888.50
Khasoosi Moawneen Fund	10,200.00	10,200.00
Mariam Batla Maternity Home Fund	225,000.00	225,000.00
Manzoor Allah Wala Dispensary Fund	40,335.50	40,335.50
	<u>1,849,424.00</u>	<u>1,849,424.00</u>
<b>4 Deficit</b>		
Opening Balance	(1,248,110.76)	(1,113,344.08)
For the Year	(392,313.21)	(134,766.68)
	<u>(1,640,423.97)</u>	<u>(1,248,110.76)</u>
<b>5 Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Central Office	80,424.00	20,453.00
Imdad Sub-Committee	-	100,000.00
	<u>80,424.00</u>	<u>120,453.00</u>
<b>6 Inter Institutional Receivables</b>		
M.Y.Chandi wala Clinic	200,000.00	-
	<u>200,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>7 Advances &amp; Receivables</b>		
Advance Tax	2,532.71	2,532.71
Medical Receivable	-	74,502.00
Profit Receivable	355.04	1,300.91
	<u>2,887.75</u>	<u>78,335.62</u>
<b>8 Inter Institutional Contributions</b>		
Jamiyat Sabira Clinic	144,000.00	144,000.00
B.H.Y Hospital	960,000.00	960,000.00
Bilquees Memorial Hospital	144,000.00	144,000.00
Asia Maryam Batla Hospital	84,000.00	144,000.00
M.Y Chandiwala Clinic	144,000.00	144,000.00
	<u>1,476,000.00</u>	<u>1,536,000.00</u>



	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
9 <b>Administrative &amp; Management Expenses</b>		
Salaries & Related Expenses	9.1 1,904,703.00	1,715,085.00
Conveyance & Cartage	1,160.00	4,695.00
Mobile Charges	6,900.00	825.00
Publicity & Advertisement	-	1,350.00
Bank Charges	1,130.00	2,260.00
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	-	450.00
	1,913,893.00	1,724,665.00
9.1 <b>Salaries &amp; Related Expenses</b>		
Salaries & Allowances	1,759,683.00	1,582,723.00
Staff Treatment	145,020.00	132,362.00
	1,904,703.00	1,715,085.00
10 <b>Income from Financial Activities</b>		
Profit from Bank	11,579.79	19,898.32
	11,579.79	19,898.32

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

## 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, 2019, 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, 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 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

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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: 04 OCT 2019  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
<b>FUNDS</b>	3	59,314,509.00	53,827,686.00
Accumulated Surplus	4	37,159,705.90	45,275,788.45
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Advances & Deposits		848,708.00	1,024,168.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	21,638,236.00	18,446,990.00
		22,486,944.00	19,471,158.00
		118,961,158.90	118,574,632.45
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	6	49,117,546.90	45,816,834.45
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stocks	7	8,877,245.00	3,822,586.00
Inter Institutional Receivables	8	40,000,000.00	47,417,071.00
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	9	7,698,155.00	7,179,028.00
Cash & Bank Balances	10	13,268,211.87	14,339,113.00
		69,843,611.87	72,757,798.00
		118,961,158.90	118,574,632.45

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Dialysis Patients Care Income		23,647,744.00	24,231,129.00
Patients Care Income (Rest of the hospital)	11	160,664,425.00	133,036,338.00
Misc. Income	12	933,230.00	869,215.00
		<u>185,245,399.00</u>	<u>158,136,682.00</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
<b>Dialysis Unit Expenditure</b>			
Medicine & Consumables		11,753,908.28	11,959,464.00
Dialysis Unit Operating Expenditure	13	4,121,655.08	4,993,684.20
		<u>15,875,563.36</u>	<u>16,953,148.20</u>
<b>Expenditure Rest of the Hospital</b>			
Medicine & Consumables	14	16,568,160.72	14,169,886.00
Hospital Operating Expenses	15	141,973,491.48	121,433,968.88
Inter institutional Contributions	16	1,044,000.00	1,079,000.00
		<u>159,585,652.20</u>	<u>136,682,854.88</u>
<b>Administrative &amp; Management Expenses</b>	17	18,007,360.00	10,416,573.00
		<u>177,593,012.20</u>	<u>147,099,427.88</u>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>		<u>193,468,575.56</u>	<u>164,052,576.08</u>
<b>Net Deficit from Operating Activites</b>		(8,223,176.56)	(5,915,894.08)
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income from Financial Activities		39,224.00	282,226.00
		<u>39,224.00</u>	<u>282,226.00</u>
<b>Net Deficit</b>		(8,183,952.56)	(5,633,668.08)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
<b>Net Comprehensive Deficit</b>		<u>(8,183,952.56)</u>	<u>(5,633,668.08)</u>

  
Hospital Accountant

  
Finance Manger

  
Office/Secretary

 4/10/19  
Nazim Finance



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**BEGUM HAJI YOUSUF HOSPITAL**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Deficit	(8,183,952.56)	(5,633,668.08)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	4,902,028.56	4,371,054.21
Prior year Adjustments	67,870.00	-
	4,969,898.56	4,371,054.21
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	(3,214,054.00)	(1,262,613.87)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Stocks	(5,054,659.00)	(884,870.00)
Inter institutional Receivables	7,417,071.00	5,178,256.00
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	(519,127.00)	(1,873,070.00)
	1,843,285.00	2,420,316.00
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Advances & Deposits	(175,460.00)	34,537.00
Expenses Payable	3,191,246.00	6,947,813.00
	3,015,786.00	6,982,350.00
Cash Generated From (Used in ) Operating Activities	1,645,017.00	8,140,052.13
<b>Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	(8,202,741.00)	(13,043,234.00)
Cash used in Investing Activities	(8,202,741.00)	(13,043,234.00)
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Hospital Fund	5,486,823.00	406,575.00
Cash generated from Financing Activities	5,486,823.00	406,575.00
Net Increase Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,070,901.00)	(4,496,606.87)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	14,339,113.00	18,835,719.87
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	13,268,211.87	14,339,113.00

Hospital Accountant

Finance Manger

Office Secretary

Nazim Finance

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.**  
**BEGUM HAJI YOUSUF HOSPITAL**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**  
**AS ON JUNE 30, 2019**

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	53,421,111.00	50,909,456.53	104,330,567.35
Addition During The Year			
Deficit for the year	406,575.00	(5,633,668.08)	406,575.00 (5,633,668.08)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>53,827,686.00</u>	<u>45,275,788.45</u>	<u>99,103,474.27</u>
Addition During The Year			
Deficit for the year	5,486,823.00	(8,183,952.56)	5,486,823.00 (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>37,159,705.90</u>	<u>96,474,214.77</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, 2019.**

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 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.

#### **2.7 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.

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>3 Funds</b>		
Hospital Fund	19,711,486.00	15,034,508.00
Hospital Fund Provided by C/O	5,454,970.00	5,454,970.00
Constructions	10,500,000.00	10,000,000.00
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
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-r-Ray Plant Fund	291,575.00	291,575.00
Hospital Programs Fund	115,000.00	115,000.00
Dialysis Equipment Fund	13,642,095.00	13,332,250.00
	<u>59,314,509.00</u>	<u>53,827,686.00</u>
<b>4 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	45,275,788.45	50,909,456.53
Prior year Adjustments	67,870.00	-
Surplus for the period	<u>(8,183,952.56)</u>	<u>(5,633,668.08)</u>
	<u>37,159,705.90</u>	<u>45,275,788.45</u>
<b>5 Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Accounts Payables	-	73,570.00
Bills Payables	4,795,526.00	3,979,532.00
Staff Security Deposits	3,816,246.00	1,114,029.00
Unidentified Receipts	728,160.00	1,605,367.00
Salary Payable	8,085,919.00	4,930,051.00
Consultant Charges. Payable	4,212,385.00	6,744,441.00
	<u>21,638,236.00</u>	<u>18,446,990.00</u>

BEGUM HAJI YOUSUF HOSPITAL  
NOTE NO. 6

OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2018	DEPRECIATION Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2019	W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion							
Construction Building	20,086,826		20,086,826	5%	6,152,267		686,727.97	7,418,994.56	12,667,831.44
C.C.U. Establishment	2,041,646		2,041,646	10%	1,747,411		29,423.42	1,776,834.74	264,810.76
I.C.U. Establishment	822,000		822,000	10%	509,255		31,274.45	540,529.94	281,470.06
Lab Establishment	986,567		986,567	10%	422,328		56,423.93	478,751.59	507,815.41
Codex Lab Establishment	2,633,000		2,633,000	10%	1,689,499		94,350.12	1,793,848.94	849,151.06
Instruments & Equipments	24,000,745	5,548,996	29,549,741	10%	13,454,891		1,609,484.96	15,064,375.92	14,485,364.65
E.C.G. Machine	132,300		132,300	10%	97,298		3,500.24	100,797.83	31,502.17
Bed head panel	306,000		306,000	10%	199,304		10,669.56	209,973.96	96,026.04
Medical Glass	716,500		716,500	10%	466,672		24,982.81	491,654.71	224,845.29
X-Ray Plant	2,345,727		2,345,727	10%	1,234,086		111,104.09	1,345,790.16	999,936.84
Ventilator	2,600,000		2,600,000	10%	1,466,599		113,340.09	1,579,939.20	1,020,060.80
Eye O.T. Instruments & Equipments	2,850,325		2,850,325	10%	1,857,171		99,315.40	1,956,486.43	893,838.57
Computer & Printers	1,881,421	644,700	2,526,121	30%	1,692,126		250,198.47	1,942,324.57	583,796.43
Generator	1,117,103		1,117,103	10%	849,345		26,775.84	876,120.47	246,982.53
House Keeping Equipments	187,540		187,540	10%	128,688		5,885.20	134,573.16	52,966.84
Refrigerator	106,300		106,300	10%	54,799		5,150.09	59,949.15	46,350.85
Furniture	2,181,880	153,845	2,335,725	10%	1,060,569		127,515.55	1,188,084.68	1,147,639.95
Motor Water Pump	142,310		142,310	10%	52,537		8,977.33	61,514.00	80,796.00
Air Conditioner	7,026,043	1,855,200	8,881,243	10%	1,739,704		714,153.89	2,453,858.02	6,427,384.98
Electric EQUI/Water Cooler	282,698		282,698	10%	175,434		10,726.36	186,160.76	96,537.24
Telephone Exchange Installation	608,083		608,083	10%	306,533		30,154.95	356,688.42	271,394.58
Observatory System	61,750		61,750	10%	50,894		1,085.59	51,979.69	9,770.31
Oxygen Gas Line Installation	383,100		383,100	10%	320,132		6,296.85	326,428.36	56,671.64
Lift Installation	716,399		716,399	10%	554,879		22,152.01	577,030.93	199,368.07
Telecommunication System	430,475		430,475	10%	291,302		13,917.30	305,219.33	125,255.67
Dialysis Centre Establishment	1,039,135		1,039,135	10%	612,459		42,667.56	655,126.99	384,008.01
Dialysis Machines	13,845,500		13,845,500	10%	7,987,755		785,774.52	8,773,529.30	7,071,970.70
<b>TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>91,591,371.70</b>	<b>8,202,741.00</b>	<b>99,794,112.70</b>		<b>45,774,537.25</b>		<b>4,902,028.56</b>	<b>50,676,565.80</b>	<b>49,117,546.90</b>
<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>78,548,137.70</b>	<b>13,043,234.00</b>	<b>91,591,371.70</b>		<b>41,403,483.04</b>		<b>4,371,054.21</b>	<b>45,774,537.25</b>	<b>45,816,834.45</b>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees	
7	<b>Stocks &amp; Stores</b>		
	Medicines	3,064,580.00	2,505,046.00
	X-Ray Films	128,705.00	354,860.00
	General Stock	5,221,127.00	632,972.00
	Stationary	462,833.00	329,708.00
		8,877,245.00	3,822,586.00
8	<b>Inter Institutional Receivables</b>		
	Central Office	40,000,000.00	44,932,130.00
	Charity Receivable	-	2,484,941.00
		40,000,000.00	47,417,071.00
9	<b>Advances, Deposits, Prepayments &amp; Receivables</b>		
	Advances to Staff	163,000.00	527,000.00
	Advance Tax	6,776,951.00	5,434,194.00
	Deposits	232,840.00	232,840.00
	Central Office	-	67,870.00
	Prepayments	148,431.00	191,281.00
	Accounts Receivables & others	376,933.00	725,843.00
		7,698,155.00	7,179,028.00
10	<b>Cash &amp; Banks Balances</b>		
	Habib Bank Ltd.	8,578,410.87	7,868,622.00
	HBL(223081)	721,519.00	833,581.00
	HBL(50227900186552)(DMS)	2,718,275.00	5,120,870.00
	Cash in hand	1,130,112.00	457,480.00
	Petty Cash Imprest	119,895.00	58,560.00
		13,268,211.87	14,339,113.00
11	<b>Patients Care Income</b>		
	Wards & Departmental Income	80,569,579.00	69,347,020.00
	Doctors Professional Fee	80,094,846.00	63,689,318.00
		160,664,425.00	133,036,338.00
12	<b>Misc. Income</b>		
	Sale of Scrap	933,230.00	869,215.00
		933,230.00	869,215.00
13	<b>Dialysis Unit Operating Expenditure</b>		
	Salaries and Benefits	1,852,131.00	1,758,962.00
	Electricity	443,268.00	1,196,303.00
	Repair & Maintenance - Instruments	320,531.00	335,749.00
	Doctors Professional Charges	420,000.00	420,000.00
	Fuel For Generator	65,000.00	141,633.00
	Laundaring	105,498.00	119,268.00
	Dialysis Exp.	86,785.00	101,278.00
	Depreciation	828,442.08	920,491.20
		4,121,655.08	4,993,684.20
14	<b>Medicine &amp; Consumables</b>		
	Medicine Consumption	13,251,084.72	11,537,493.00
	X-Ray Films & Chemicals Consumption	1,010,665.00	764,136.00
	Other Consumables	2,306,411.00	1,868,257.00
		16,568,160.72	14,169,886.00



15

**Hospital Operating Expenses**

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
Salaries and Related Expenditure	46,788,009.00	37,376,093.00
Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses	522,777.00	455,038.00
Electricity / Water /Gas	11,605,991.00	9,046,617.00
Communication	339,785.00	212,809.00
Repair & Maintenance	17,950,979.00	19,339,049.00
Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	1,582,046.00	1,292,517.00
Publicity & Advertisement	333,405.00	755,079.00
Professional Charges	53,074,098.00	43,844,352.00
X-Ray Licence Fee	-	6,000.00
Laboratory Charges	5,319,424.00	4,571,032.00
Dental Lab	21,000.00	51,600.00
Entertainment	122,115.00	1,310.00
Water Tankers	128,672.00	457,092.00
Bank Charges	28,728.00	27,765.87
Misc & General	82,876.00	547,052.00
Depreciation	4,073,586.48	3,450,563.01
	<b>141,973,491.48</b>	<b>121,433,968.88</b>
<b>15.1 Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>		
Salaries & Allownanes	46,275,699.00	36,645,114.00
Staff Medical Treatment	76,842.00	459,659.00
E.O.B.I	78,780.00	84,240.00
SESSI	356,688.00	38,880.00
R.M.O Incentive	-	148,200.00
	<b>46,788,009.00</b>	<b>37,376,093.00</b>
<b>15.2 Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses</b>		
Convenaynce	124,045.00	225,084.00
Ambulance Petrol / CNG	398,732.00	229,954.00
	<b>522,777.00</b>	<b>455,038.00</b>
<b>15.3 Electricity / Water /Gas</b>		
Electric Charges	11,224,951.00	8,757,267.00
Sui Gas Charges	381,040.00	289,350.00
	<b>11,605,991.00</b>	<b>9,046,617.00</b>
<b>15.4 Communication</b>		
Telephone Charges	337,325.00	209,225.00
Postage & Stamps	2,460.00	3,584.00
	<b>339,785.00</b>	<b>212,809.00</b>
<b>15.5 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Repair & Maintenance - Generator	80,830.00	229,002.00
Repair & Maintenance - Building	3,232,572.00	3,548,491.00
Repair & Maintenance - Furniture	30,700.00	381,376.00
Repair & Maintenance - Instt/Equip	209,282.00	2,278,111.00
Repair & Maintenance - Ambulance	166,215.00	122,835.00
Repair & Maintenance - Electric	87,899.00	-
Hospital Renovation	9,022,959.00	7,032,371.00
Computer Accessories	415,422.00	350,081.00
Washing & Laundering	487,854.00	355,326.00
Janitorial Services	3,956,622.00	4,474,923.00
Fuel For Generator	260,624.00	566,533.00
	<b>17,950,979.00</b>	<b>19,339,049.00</b>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
15.6 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationary	1,554,230.00	1,265,270.00
Photocopy	27,816.00	27,247.00
	<u>1,582,046.00</u>	<u>1,292,517.00</u>
15.7 Professional Charges		
Doctors Professional Charges	50,829,242.00	41,263,563.00
Security Services	2,244,856.00	2,580,789.00
	<u>53,074,098.00</u>	<u>43,844,352.00</u>
16 Inter institutional Contributions		
Jamiyat Health Council Contribution	960,000.00	960,000.00
Contribution to Inter Institutional Collection Points	84,000.00	119,000.00
	<u>1,044,000.00</u>	<u>1,079,000.00</u>
17 Administrative & Management Expenses		
Administrative Staff Salaries	18,007,360.00	10,416,573.00
	<u>18,007,360.00</u>	<u>10,416,573.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

 Hospital Accountant	 Finance Manager	 Office Secretary	 Nazim Finance
 Hon. Treasurer	 Hon. General Secretary	 President	

**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, 2019, 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, 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 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

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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 & Co*

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO  
Chartered Accountants

Date: **04 OCT 2019**  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds	3	2,568,423.70	2,568,423.70
Reserve For Replacement		40,825.00	40,825.00
Accumulated Deficit	4	(1,725,749.86)	(1,612,222.84)
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	142,409.32	142,409.32
		142,409.32	142,409.32
		1,025,908.16	1,139,435.18
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	6	1,021,743.16	1,135,270.18
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>			
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	7	4,165.00	4,165.00
		4,165.00	4,165.00
		1,025,908.16	1,139,435.18

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
<b>HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>			
Hospital Operating Expenses		-	-
Depreciation		113,527.02	126,141.13
		113,527.02	126,141.13
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		(113,527.02)	(126,141.13)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(113,527.02)	(126,141.13)

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	FUNDS	RESERVE FUND	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	2,568,423.70	40,825.00	(1,486,081.71)	1,123,166.98
Surplus for the year			(126,141.13)	(126,141.13)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>2,568,423.70</u>	<u>40,825.00</u>	<u>(1,612,222.84)</u>	<u>997,025.85</u>
Surplus 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>

  
 Nazim  
 Finance

  
 Office Secretary

  
 Nazim  
 Finance

  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Hon. Secretary

  
 President

**Abdul Khaliq Abdul Razzak Hospital**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**1. us 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. 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 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-Delhi 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

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>3 Funds</b>		
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>
<b>4 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	(1,612,222.84)	(1,486,081.71)
For the year	(113,527.02)	(126,141.13)
	<u>(1,725,749.86)</u>	<u>(1,612,222.84)</u>
<b>5 Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Central Office	142,409.32	142,409.32
	<u>142,409.32</u>	<u>142,409.32</u>
<b>7 Advances, Deposits, Prepayments &amp; Receivables</b>		
Deposits	4,165.00	4,165.00
	<u>4,165.00</u>	<u>4,165.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** 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

ABDUL KHALIQ ABDUL RAZZAK HOSPITAL

NOTE NO. 6

OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deduction			Accumulated 01/07/2018	FOR THE YEAR	
X-Ray Plant	-	-	-	10%	(0.00)	-	0.00
Ultrasound Machine	535,000.00	-	535,000.00	10%	327,730.04	20,727.00	186,542.97
Dialhamny Unit	190,000.00	-	190,000.00	10%	116,390.11	7,360.99	66,248.90
C.T.G Machine	125,000.00	-	125,000.00	10%	96,404.01	2,859.60	25,736.39
Furniture & Fixtures	208,805.77	-	208,805.77	10%	165,016.10	4,378.97	39,410.70
Water Cooler	-	-	-	10%	(0.00)	-	0.00
Fridge	-	-	-	10%	-	-	-
Motor Water Pump	-	-	-	10%	-	-	-
Air Conditioner	222,400.00	-	222,400.00	10%	160,384.01	6,201.60	55,814.39
Generator	497,020.00	-	497,020.00	10%	336,646.87	14,037.31	126,335.82
Instruments & Equipments	1,935,694.00	-	1,935,694.00	10%	1,336,078.46	57,961.55	521,653.98
OXYGEN CYLINDER	-	-	-	10%	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>3,713,919.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,713,919.77</b>		<b>2,578,649.59</b>	<b>113,527.02</b>	<b>1,021,743.16</b>
<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>3,713,919.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,713,919.77</b>		<b>2,452,508.46</b>	<b>126,141.13</b>	<b>1,135,270.18</b>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>3 Funds</b>		
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
	2,568,423.70	2,568,423.70
<b>4 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	(1,612,222.84)	(1,486,081.71)
For the year	(113,527.02)	(126,141.13)
	(1,725,749.86)	(1,612,222.84)
<b>5 Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Central Office	142,409.32	142,409.32
	142,409.32	142,409.32
<b>7 Advances, Deposits, Prepayments &amp; Receivables</b>		
Deposits	4,165.00	4,165.00
	4,165.00	4,165.00

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
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, 2019, 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, 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 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.

2

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  
*2019*

Date: 04 OCT 2019  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds	3	907,212.06	907,212.06
Reserves		50,195.10	50,195.10
Accumulated Surplus	4	1,061,088.12	1,276,698.20
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	239,204.00	237,480.00
		239,204.00	237,480.00
		2,257,699.28	2,471,585.36
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	6	554,594.96	562,616.62
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stock		9,780.00	8,216.00
Inter Institutional Receivables	7	1,147,756.00	924,534.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	8	10,016.00	10,535.00
Cash & Bank Balances	9	535,552.32	965,683.74
		1,703,104.32	1,908,968.74
		2,257,699.28	2,471,585.36



Finance Manger



Hon. Treasurer



Office Secretary

Hon. General Secretary



Nazim Finance



President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**JAMIYAT SABIRA CLINIC & DIABETIC CENTRE**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Patients Care Income	10	4,182,726.58	4,212,407.97
Contribution From B.H.Y Hospital for Lab Collection		42,000.00	42,000.00
		4,224,726.58	4,254,407.97
<b>Hospital Expenditures</b>			
Medicine & Consumables		262,039.00	221,640.00
Hospital Operating Expenses	11	4,034,297.66	3,942,106.96
Jamiyat Health Council Contribution		144,000.00	144,000.00
		4,440,336.66	4,307,746.96
Net Deficit		(215,610.08)	(53,338.99)
<b>Other Income</b>			
Liabilities no more payable		-	50,000.00
		-	50,000.00
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		(215,610.08)	(3,338.99)



Finance Manger



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, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Deficit	(215,610.08)	(3,338.99)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	(215,610.08)	(3,338.99)
Depreciation	61,621.66	62,512.96
Liabilities no more payable	-	(50,000.00)
	61,621.66	12,512.96
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	(153,988.42)	9,173.97
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Stock	(1,564.00)	4,821.00
Inter Institutional Receivables	(223,222.00)	(858,194.00)
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	519.00	(180.00)
	(224,267.00)	(853,553.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	-	(4,680.00)
Charity Advance	-	-
Expense payable	1,724.00	146,162.00
	1,724.00	141,482.00
Cash Generated From (used in ) Operating Activities	(376,531.42)	(702,897.03)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Fixed Capital Expenditure	(53,600.00)	(105,450.00)
Cash used in financing Activities	(53,600.00)	(105,450.00)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(430,131.42)	(808,347.03)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	965,683.74	1,774,030.77
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	535,552.32	965,683.74

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

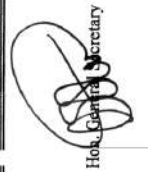
	FUNDS	RESERVE FUND	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	907,212.06	50,195.10	1,280,037.19	2,237,444.35
Deficit for the year			(3,338.99)	(3,338.99)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>907,212.06</u>	<u>50,195.10</u>	<u>1,276,698.20</u>	<u>2,234,105.36</u>
Deficit for the year			(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>

  
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, 2019.**

**1. us 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 Strehchen Road in 1979. Now it is working at Burns Road adjacent to Jamia Masjid Ahle-Hadith since April 1989.

**2. 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 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.

2.7 **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.

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>3 Funds</b>		
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
	<u>907,212.06</u>	<u>907,212.06</u>
<b>4 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	1,276,698.20	1,280,037.19
For the year	(215,610.08)	(3,338.99)
	<u>1,061,088.12</u>	<u>1,276,698.20</u>
<b>5 Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Accrued Expenses	239,204.00	237,480.00
	<u>239,204.00</u>	<u>237,480.00</u>



**JAMIVAT SBIRA CLINIC & DIABETIC CENTRE**  
NOTE NO. 6  
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Additions/ Deletion			Accumulated Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	
Maternity Home Establishment	38,999.75		38,999.75	10%	33,731.46	526.83	4,741.46
Dental Clinic Establishment	12,039.55		12,039.55	10%	10,413.19	162.64	1,463.73
X-Ray Plant	460,810.16		460,810.16	10%	437,364.70	2,344.55	21,100.91
Pathology Photometer	35,749.43		35,749.43	10%	34,821.02	92.84	835.57
Furniture	139,865.72		139,865.72	10%	53,120.65	8,674.51	78,070.56
Fridge	10,000.00		10,000.00	10%	8,649.15	135.09	8,784.23
Furniture	26,750.00	11,100.00	37,850.00	10%	2,635.00	3,517.50	6,192.50
Generator	48,700.00		48,700.00	10%	4,870.00	4,383.00	39,447.00
Instruments & Equipments	855,196.08	42,500.00	897,696.08	10%	479,848.91	41,784.72	521,633.62
<b>TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>1,628,110.69</b>	<b>53,600.00</b>	<b>1,681,710.69</b>		<b>1,065,994.07</b>	<b>61,621.66</b>	<b>1,127,115.74</b>
<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>1,522,660.69</b>	<b>105,430.00</b>	<b>1,628,110.69</b>		<b>1,002,981.12</b>	<b>62,512.96</b>	<b>1,065,494.07</b>

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>7 Inter Institutional Receivables</b>		
M.Y Chandi Wala Clinic	353,000.00	303,000.00
Asia Maryam Barla Hospital	516,864.00	216,864.00
Jamiyat Charity	26,230.00	204,670.00
Bilquees Memorial Hospital	251,662.00	200,000.00
	<u>1,147,756.00</u>	<u>924,534.00</u>
<b>8 Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</b>		
Deposits	5,895.00	5,895.00
Advance Tax	4,121.00	2,930.00
Accounts Receivable	-	1,710.00
	<u>10,016.00</u>	<u>10,535.00</u>
<b>9 Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Cash in hand	35,325.40	39,449.40
Cash at Bank	500,226.92	926,234.34
	<u>535,552.32</u>	<u>965,683.74</u>
<b>10 Patients Care Income</b>		
Departmental Income	2,972,756.58	3,049,727.97
Doctors Professional Fee	1,209,970.00	1,162,680.00
	<u>4,182,726.58</u>	<u>4,212,407.97</u>
<b>11 Hospital Operating Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Related Expenditure	2,427,118.00	2,393,619.00
Conveyance & Cartage	6,300.00	7,050.00
Electric Charges	444,376.00	476,512.00
Communication	23,579.00	26,180.00
Repair & Maintenance	111,625.00	83,598.00
Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	72,740.00	56,568.00
Professional Charges	818,222.00	776,235.00
Fuel for Generator	21,377.00	26,694.00
Renewal/License Fee	6,000.00	-
Staff Entertainment	23,900.00	25,247.00
Bank Charges	3,600.00	2,700.00
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	13,839.00	5,191.00
Depreciation	61,621.66	62,512.96
	<u>4,034,297.66</u>	<u>3,942,106.96</u>
<b>11.1 Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>		
Dispensary	2,323,085.00	2,331,461.00
X-Ray	12,119.00	6,240.00
Staff Medical Treatment	45,816.00	21,598.00
Contribution to E.O.B.I.	46,098.00	34,320.00
	<u>2,427,118.00</u>	<u>2,393,619.00</u>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>11.2 Communication</b>		
Telephone Charges	19,799.00	23,860.00
Postage & Stamps	280.00	320.00
Mobile Charges	3,500.00	2,000.00
	23,579.00	26,180.00
<b>11.3 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electric Maintenance	19,070.00	12,110.00
Repair & Maintenance of Building	15,800.00	6,550.00
Repair & Maintenance of Furniture	14,200.00	4,230.00
Repair & Maintenance of Instruments	11,850.00	19,695.00
Cleaning	20,545.00	17,435.00
Laundrying	1,310.00	1,015.00
Computer Maintenance / Internet Expense	28,850.00	22,563.00
	111,625.00	83,598.00
<b>11.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies</b>		
Printing & Stationery	71,450.00	54,690.00
Photostate	1,290.00	1,878.00
	72,740.00	56,568.00
<b>11.5 Professional Charges</b>		
E.C.G./ Cardiology	-	8,190.00
Ultrasound	307,346.00	234,134.00
Gyneacology	121,458.00	157,732.00
Neurologist	-	32,270.00
Paediatric	-	5,005.00
Diabeticologist	229,256.00	172,609.00
Skin	-	3,153.00
Cardiologist	112,679.00	105,107.00
Child Specialist	47,483.00	58,035.00
	818,222.00	776,235.00

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Soudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**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, 2019, 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, 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 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: 04 OCT 2019  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Accumulated Deficit	3	(1,026,460.05)	(397,456.54)
Inter Institutional Loans	4	500,000.00	350,000.00
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	516,864.00	216,864.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	164,560.00 681,424.00	414,682.00 631,546.00
		154,963.95	584,089.46
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	7	90,283.25	104,538.97
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stock		-	248,431.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	8	15,577.56	12,569.75
Charity Receivable		47,600.00	98,600.00
Cash & Bank Balances	9	1,503.13 64,680.69	119,949.74 479,550.49
		154,963.95	584,089.46

  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**ASIA MARYAM BATLA HOSPITAL**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Patients Care Income		1,346,435.00	2,313,620.00
Medicines from Imdad Fund		242,035.00	895,024.00
Donations		-	-
		1,588,470.00	3,208,644.00
<b>HOSPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>			
Medicine & Consumables		500,998.00	969,877.00
Hospital Operating Expenses	10	1,634,359.71	3,092,505.50
Jamiyat Health Council Contribution		84,000.00	144,000.00
		2,219,357.71	4,206,382.50
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		(630,887.71)	(997,738.50)
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income from Financial Activities		1,884.20	7,168.82
		1,884.20	7,168.82
Net Deficit		(629,003.51)	(990,569.68)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(629,003.51)	(990,569.68)

  
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, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Deficit	(629,003.51)	(990,569.68)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	(629,003.51)	(990,569.68)
Depreciation	14,255.71	17,650.06
	14,255.71	17,650.06
Deficit before changing in Working Capital	(614,747.80)	(972,919.62)
(Increase) In Current Assets		
Stock	248,431.00	74,853.00
Charity Receivable	51,000.00	(98,600.00)
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	(3,007.81)	65,399.66
	296,423.19	41,652.66
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	300,000.00	216,864.00
Expense payable	(250,122.00)	(316,203.00)
	49,878.00	(99,339.00)
Cash Used in Operating Activities	(268,446.61)	(1,030,605.96)
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Inter Institutional Loans	150,000.00	350,000.00
Cash flow from Financial Activities	150,000.00	350,000.00
Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(118,446.61)	(680,605.96)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	119,949.74	800,555.70
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>1,503.13</u>	<u>119,949.74</u>

  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary


  
President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.**  
**ASIA MARYAM BATLA HOSPITAL**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**  
**AS ON JUNE 30, 2019**

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	593,113.14	593,113.13
Deficit for the year	(990,569.68)	(990,569.68)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>(397,456.54)</u>	<u>(397,456.55)</u>
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>


  
 Finance Manager

  
 Office Secretary

  
 Nazim Finance

  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Hon. General Secretary

  
 President

**1. us and Operations:**  
of the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat in 2004.

**2. 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 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.

	<b>2019</b> <b>Rupees</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>Rupees</b>
<b>3</b>		
<b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	(397,456.54)	593,113.14
For the year	(629,003.51)	(990,569.68)
	<u>(1,026,460.05)</u>	<u>(397,456.54)</u>
<b>4</b>		
<b>Inter Institutional Loans</b>		
Central Office	500,000.00	350,000.00
	<u>500,000.00</u>	<u>350,000.00</u>
<b>5</b>		
<b>Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Jamiyat Sabira Clinic	516,864.00	216,864.00
	<u>516,864.00</u>	<u>216,864.00</u>
<b>6</b>		
<b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Accrued Expenses	360.00	225,482.00
Mukhtus Fund	164,200.00	189,200.00
	<u>164,560.00</u>	<u>414,682.00</u>



ASIA MARYAM BATLA HOSPITAL  
NOTE NO. 7  
OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019	
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments		FOR THE YEAR
Electric Water Pump	15,660.00		15,660.00	10%	5,000.15		6,066.13	9,593.87
Refrigerator	27,040.00		27,040.00	10%	11,073.15		12,669.84	14,370.16
Instruments & Equipments	17,800.00		17,800.00	10%	4,823.80		1,297.62	11,678.38
Computers & Accessories	55,420.00		55,420.00	30%	36,410.94		42,113.66	13,306.34
Generator	70,000.00		70,000.00	10%	24,073	-	4,592.70	28,665.70
<b>TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>185,920.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>185,920.00</b>		<b>81,381.04</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14,253.71</b>	<b>95,636.75</b>
<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>185,920.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>185,920.00</b>		<b>63,730.97</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,650.06</b>	<b>81,381.04</b>
								<b>104,538.96</b>

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>8 Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</b>		
Profit Receivable	7.73	173.92
With Holding Tax	15,569.83	10,669.83
Advance for petty cash	-	1,726.00
	<u>15,577.56</u>	<u>12,569.75</u>
<b>9 Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Cash in hand	-	38,780.00
Islamic Banking Saving Account	1,503.13	81,169.74
	<u>1,503.13</u>	<u>119,949.74</u>
<b>10 Hospital Operating Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Benefits	1,398,952.00	2,607,277.00
Conveyance & Cartage	11,700.00	11,900.00
Electricity / Water /Gas	10.1 120,598.00	188,216.00
Communication	10.2 8,555.00	18,472.00
Repair & Maintenance	10.3 37,575.00	158,024.00
Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	10.4 11,128.00	10,840.00
Publicity & Advertisement	-	70,400.00
Medical & Other accessories	3,650.00	1,209.00
Fuel for Generator	1,700.00	6,950.00
Staff Entertainment	22,156.00	-
Uniform and others	-	1,050.00
Bank Charges	1,130.00	1,244.44
Bad Debts	-	42,843.00
Miscellaneous &General Exp.	2,960.00	6,430.00
Depreciation	14,255.71	17,650.06
	<u>1,634,359.71</u>	<u>3,092,505.50</u>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>10.1 Electricity / Water /Gas</b>		
Electric Charges	108,684.00	161,833.00
Water Charges	7,504.00	11,883.00
Sui Gas Charges	4,410.00	14,500.00
	<u>120,598.00</u>	<u>188,216.00</u>
<b>10.2 Communication</b>		
Telephone Charges	3,580.00	6,040.00
Mobile Charges	4,975.00	4,932.00
Internet Charges	-	7,500.00
	<u>8,555.00</u>	<u>18,472.00</u>
<b>10.3 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electric Maintenance	1,470.00	7,720.00
Repair & Maintenance of Building	16,885.00	75,532.00
Repair & Maintenance of Furniture	1,100.00	5,295.00
Repair & Maintenance of Instruments	3,200.00	3,417.00
Repair Computer & Accessories	9,300.00	19,670.00
Laundrying	1,990.00	12,280.00
Cleaning	3,630.00	10,710.00
Generator Rent	-	23,400.00
	<u>37,575.00</u>	<u>158,024.00</u>
<b>10.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies</b>		
Printing & Stationery	11,128.00	10,640.00
Photostate	-	200.00
	<u>11,128.00</u>	<u>10,840.00</u>

**04 OCT 2019**

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


  
Finance Manager

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**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, 2019, 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, 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 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.

2

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

7/15/19

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: 04 OCT 2019

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Ambulance Fund		74,000.00	74,000.00
Accumulated Deficit	3	(1,162,701.50)	(808,650.02)
Inter Institutional Loans	4	1,238,980.00	1,258,980.00
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	251,662.00	200,000.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	381,294.00	360,394.00
		632,956.00	560,394.00
		783,234.50	1,084,723.97
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	7	560,929.26	597,054.74
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stock		80,555.00	79,283.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	8	47,970.00	31,162.00
Charity Receivable		6,460.00	46,250.00
Cash & Bank Balances	9	87,320.23	330,974.23
		222,305.23	487,669.23
		783,234.50	1,084,723.97

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**BILQUEES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Patients Care Income		4,641,785.00	3,683,821.00
Donations		-	2,950.00
Medicines from Imdad Fund		485,268.00	509,523.00
Contribution From B.H.Y Hospital for Lab Collection		42,000.00	42,000.00
		5,169,053.00	4,238,294.00
<b>HOPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>			
Medicine & Consumables		602,418.00	491,272.00
Hospital Operating Expenses	10	4,776,686.47	4,139,801.68
Jamiyat Health Council Contribution		144,000.00	144,000.00
		5,523,104.47	4,775,073.68
Net Deficit		(354,051.47)	(536,779.68)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(354,051.47)	(536,779.68)

  
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**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**BILQUEES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Deficit	(354,051.47)	(536,779.68)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	(354,051.47)	(536,779.68)
Depreciation	62,325.47	66,339.42
Deficit before changing in Working Capital	(291,726.00)	(470,440.26)
<b>(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets</b>		
Stock	(1,272.00)	(26,441.00)
Charity Receivable	39,790.00	114,680.00
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	(16,808.00)	(17,290.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities	21,710.00	70,949.00
Inter Institutional Payables	51,662.00	200,000.00
Expense payable	20,900.00	(5,350.00)
	72,562.00	194,650.00
<b>Cash Generated From (used in) Operating Activities</b>	(197,454.00)	(204,841.26)
<b>Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	(26,200.00)	(52,600.00)
Cash used in Investing Activities	(26,200.00)	(52,600.00)
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Inter Institutional Loans	(20,000.00)	310,000.00
Cash used in Financial Activities	(20,000.00)	310,000.00
<b>Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	(243,654.00)	52,558.74
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	330,974.23	278,415.49
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	87,320.23	330,974.23



Finance Manger



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, 2019**

	AMBULANCE FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	74,000.00	(271,870.35)	(197,870.35)
Deficit for the year		<u>(536,779.68)</u>	<u>(536,779.68)</u>
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>74,000.00</u>	<u>(808,650.02)</u>	<u>(734,650.02)</u>
Deficit for the year		<u>(354,051.47)</u>	<u>(354,051.47)</u>
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u><u>74,000.00</u></u>	<u><u>(1,162,701.50)</u></u>	<u><u>(1,088,701.50)</u></u>


  
 Finance Manager

  
 Office Secretary

  
 Nazim Finance

  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Hon. General Secretary

  
 President

**Bilquees Memorial Hospital**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**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 through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. 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.

**2.4 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

	<b>2019</b> <b>Rupees</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>Rupees</b>
<b>3 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	(808,650.02)	(271,870.35)
For the year	(354,051.47)	(536,779.68)
	<u>(1,162,701.50)</u>	<u>(808,650.02)</u>
<b>4 Inter Institutional Loans</b>		
Central Office	1,238,980.00	1,258,980.00
	1,238,980.00	1,258,980.00
<b>5 Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Jamiyat Sabira Clinic & Diabetic Center	251,662.00	200,000.00
	251,662.00	200,000.00
<b>6 Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Accrued Expenses	381,294.00	360,394.00
	381,294.00	360,394.00



		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
8	<b>Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</b>		
	Advances	47,970.00	31,162.00
		<u>47,970.00</u>	<u>31,162.00</u>
9	<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
	Cash in hand	10,790.00	10,790.00
	Bank Current Account	76,530.23	320,184.23
		<u>87,320.23</u>	<u>330,974.23</u>
10	<b>Hospital Operating Expenses</b>		
	Salaries and Benefits	2,425,686.00	2,332,116.00
	Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses 10.1	90,257.00	86,230.00
	Electricity / Water /Gas 10.2	117,657.00	136,444.00
	Telephone Charges 10.3	53,022.00	45,780.00
	Repair & Maintenance 10.4	83,963.00	193,780.00
	Stationery/Printing/ Photocopies 10.5	14,045.00	24,061.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	-	1,830.00
	Doctors Professional Charges	1,837,479.00	1,079,268.00
	Medical & Other accessories	-	22,604.00
	Fuel for Generator	31,350.00	27,670.00
	Oxygen Gas	1,400.00	8,900.00
	Staff Entertainment	25,857.00	34,339.00
	Uniform & Other items	26,150.00	-
	Water Tankers	-	72,200.00
	Bank Charges	3,140.00	4,806.26
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	4,355.00	3,434.00
	Depreciation	62,325.47	66,339.42
		<u>4,776,686.47</u>	<u>4,139,801.68</u>
10.1	<b>Travelling/Conveyance/ Vehicles Expenses</b>		
	Conveyance & Cartage	3,540.00	4,210.00
	Ambulance Fuel	86,717.00	82,020.00
		<u>90,257.00</u>	<u>86,230.00</u>
10.2	<b>Electricity / Water /Gas</b>		
	Electric Charges	70,846.00	84,584.00
	Sui Gas Charges	46,811.00	51,860.00
		<u>117,657.00</u>	<u>136,444.00</u>
10.3	<b>Communication</b>		
	Telephone Charges	47,822.00	39,500.00
	Mobile Charges	5,200.00	6,280.00
		<u>53,022.00</u>	<u>45,780.00</u>
10.4	<b>Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
	Electric Maintenance	4,090.00	12,155.00
	Repair & Maintenance of Generator	14,520.00	26,280.00
	Repair & Maintenance of Building	500.00	53,496.00
	Repair & Maintenance of Furniture	-	340.00
	Repair & Maintenance of Instruments	8,930.00	17,675.00
	Ambulance Repair & Maintenance	13,980.00	17,910.00
	Repair Computer & Accessories	1,650.00	2,100.00
	Cleaning	28,123.00	49,594.00
	Laundry	12,170.00	14,230.00
		<u>83,963.00</u>	<u>193,780.00</u>
10.5	<b>Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies</b>		
	Printing & Stationery	13,925.00	23,701.00
	Photostate	120.00	360.00
		<u>14,045.00</u>	<u>24,061.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** 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

**BILQUEES MEMORIAL HOSPITAL  
NOTE NO. 7  
OPERATING ASSETS**

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments	
Suction Machine	7,000.00	-	7,000.00	10%	5,022.99	197.70	1,779.31
Furniture	120,200.00	-	120,200.00	10%	33,334.84	8,686.52	78,178.64
Air Conditioner	112,748.00	-	112,748.00	10%	39,524.20	7,322.38	65,901.42
Generator	119,000.00	-	119,000.00	10%	22,610.00	9,639.00	86,731.00
Instruments & Equipments	969,138.00	26,200.00	995,338.00	10%	630,539.23	36,479.88	328,318.89
<b>TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>1,328,086.00</b>	<b>26,200.00</b>	<b>1,354,286.00</b>		<b>731,031.26</b>	<b>62,325.47</b>	<b>569,939.26</b>
<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>1,275,486.00</b>	<b>52,600.00</b>	<b>1,328,086.00</b>		<b>664,691.85</b>	<b>66,339.42</b>	<b>597,054.74</b>

## 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, 2019, 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, 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 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.

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

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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

Date: **04 OCT 2019**

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Accumulated Deficit	3	(2,482,623.42)	(1,974,535.58)
Inter Institutional Loans	4	2,148,775.00	2,148,775.00
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	553,000.00	303,000.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	189,635.00	195,316.00
		742,635.00	498,316.00
		<u>408,786.58</u>	<u>672,555.42</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	7	197,740.71	198,211.90
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Stock		43,207.00	104,152.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	8	15,247.53	6,901.81
Inter Institutional Receivables	9	83,200.00	51,276.00
Cash & Bank Balances	10	69,391.34	312,013.71
		211,045.87	474,343.52
		<u>408,786.58</u>	<u>672,555.42</u>

  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Patients Care Income		2,507,089.00	2,270,498.00
Medicines from Imdad Fund		-	145,938.00
Contribution From B.H.Y Hospital for Lab Collection		-	35,000.00
		2,507,089.00	2,451,436.00
<b>Hospital Operating Expenses</b>			
Medicine & Consumables		188,007.00	303,689.00
Hospital Expenditures	11	2,687,819.19	3,181,522.04
Jamiyat Health Council Contribution		144,000.00	144,000.00
		3,019,826.19	3,629,211.04
Net Deficit from Operating Activites		(512,737.19)	(1,177,775.04)
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income from Financial Activities		4,649.35	3,907.16
		4,649.35	3,907.16
Net Deficit		(508,087.84)	(1,173,867.88)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(508,087.84)	(1,173,867.88)

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Deficit	(508,087.84)	(1,173,867.88)
	(508,087.84)	(1,173,867.88)
<b>Adjustments For Non Cash Charges</b>		
Depreciation	21,971.19	22,023.54
	21,971.19	22,023.54
Deficit before changing in Working Capital	(486,116.65)	(1,151,844.34)
<b>Increase In Current Assets</b>		
Stock	60,945.00	(66,594.00)
Inter Institutional Receivables	(31,924.00)	158,802.00
Advances, Deposits, Prepayments & Receivables	(8,345.72)	(6,279.95)
	20,675.28	85,928.05
<b>Increase in Current Liabilities</b>		
Inter Institutional Payables	250,000.00	303,000.00
Expense payable	(5,681.00)	193,600.00
	244,319.00	496,600.00
Cash Flow Operating Activities	(221,122.37)	(569,316.29)
<b>Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	(21,500.00)	(197,550.00)
Cash used in Investing Activities	(21,500.00)	(197,550.00)
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Inter Institutional Loans	-	1,050,000.00
Cash from Financing Activities	-	1,050,000.00
Net Increase /(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(242,622.37)	283,133.71
	312,013.71	28,880.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	69,391.34	312,013.71



Finance Manger



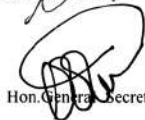
Office Secretary



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, 2019**

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL	
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	(800,667.69)	(800,667.69)	
Deficit for the year	<u>(1,173,867.88)</u>	<u>(1,173,867.88)</u>	
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>(1,974,535.58)</u>	<u>(1,974,535.58)</u>	
Deficit for the year	(508,087.84)	(508,087.84)	
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u><u>(2,482,623.42)</u></u>	<u><u>(2,482,623.42)</u></u>	

  
 Finance Manager

  
 Office Secretary

  
 Nazim  
 Finance

  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Hon. General Secretary

  
 President

1. **as and Operations:**  
the Managing Committee of the Jamiyat in July 2009.

2. **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

**Financial assets**

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the

**Classification**

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at amortized cost, at fair

**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

**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

**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

**Reclassification**

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value

**Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli becomes a party to the

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets

**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

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted

**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
  - 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
- 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

When the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli's continuing involvement is in only a part of a financial asset, the Jamiyat Punjabi  
**Impairment of financial assets**

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Jamiyat

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit

The Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to

#### **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 provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities  
Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of

##### **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

##### **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

##### **Derecognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an

If the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Dehli

##### **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

#### **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

	<b>2019</b> <b>Rupees</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>Rupees</b>
<b>3 Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	(1,974,535.58)	(800,667.69)
For the year	(508,087.84)	(1,173,867.88)
	<u>(2,482,623.42)</u>	<u>(1,974,535.58)</u>
<b>4 Inter Institutional Loans</b>		
Central Office	2,148,775.00	2,148,775.00
	<u>2,148,775.00</u>	<u>2,148,775.00</u>
<b>5 Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Jamiyat Sabira Clinic	353,000.00	303,000.00
Jamiyat Health Council	200,000.00	-
	<u>553,000.00</u>	<u>303,000.00</u>
<b>6 Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Accrued Expenses	189,635.00	195,316.00
	<u>189,635.00</u>	<u>195,316.00</u>



M.Y.CHANDI WALA CLINIC

NOTE NO. 7

OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		RATE	As on 30/06/2019	DEPRECIATION		W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019	
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion			Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments		FOR THE YEAR
Furniture and Fixtures	102,350.00	6,000.00	10%	108,350.00	13,109.76	9,524.02	22,633.78	85,716.22
Generator	145,000.00	15,500.00	10%	160,500.00	36,028.34	12,447.17	48,475.51	112,024.49
TOTAL 2019	247,350.00	21,500.00		268,850.00	49,138.10	21,971.19	71,109.29	197,740.71
TOTAL 2018	49,800.00	197,550.00		247,350.00	27,114.56	22,023.54	49,138.10	198,211.90

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
8 <b>Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</b>		
Profit Receivable	375.67	379.95
Advance Tax	14,871.86	6,521.86
	<u>15,247.53</u>	<u>6,901.81</u>
9 <b>Inter Institutional Receivables</b>		
Charity	83,200	51,276
	<u>83,200.00</u>	<u>51,276.00</u>
10 <b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Cash in hand	26,630.00	14,808.00
Islamic Banking Saving Account	42,761.34	297,205.71
	<u>69,391.34</u>	<u>312,013.71</u>
11 <b>Hospital Expenditures</b>		
Salaries and Related Expenditure	2,313,048.00	2,401,783.00
Cosultations	12,420.00	8,160.00
Conveyance	1,705.00	400.00
Electricity / Water /Gas	11.1 91,907.00	72,477.00
Mobile Charges	-	3,220.00
Repair & Maintenance	11.2 114,996.00	535,672.00
Publicity Advertisements	8,620.00	-
Medical & Other accessories	16,132.00	4,478.00
Fuel for Generator	2,100.00	18,135.00
Printing & Stationery	10,315.00	35,250.00
Water Tanker	24,594.00	29,500.00
Staff Entertainment	47,853.00	35,780.00
Bank Charges	1,130.00	2,542.50
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	21,028.00	12,101.00
Depreciation	21,971.19	22,023.54
	<u>2,687,819.19</u>	<u>3,181,522.04</u>
11.1 <b>Electricity / Water /Gas</b>		
Electric Charges	89,547.00	70,127.00
Sui Gas Charges	2,360.00	2,350.00
	<u>91,907.00</u>	<u>72,477.00</u>
11.2 <b>Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electric Maintenance	3,744.00	15,485.00
Repair & Maintenance of Generator	10,880.00	27,710.00
Repair & Maintenance of Building	40,510.00	461,501.00
Repair & Maintenance of Furniture	16,650.00	4,200.00
Repair & Maintenance of Instruments	2,100.00	460.00
Computer Maintenance & Accessories	24,100.00	4,465.00
Cleaning	11,112.00	17,436.00
Laundry	5,900.00	4,415.00
	<u>114,996.00</u>	<u>535,672.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saadagan-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**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**

**2018-2019**



**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, 2019, 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, 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 **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 **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

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: **04 OCT 2019**  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds	3	1,587,861.00	1,587,861.00
Accumulated Surplus	4	2,185,915.34	2,792,392.61
Inter Institutional Loans	5	6,634,000.00	9,180,600.00
Other Loans		419,500.00	419,500.00
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	6	15,884,363.86	12,129,228.89
Mukhtus Funds	7	1,940,418.03	1,377,946.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	8	115,244.00	120,000.00
Deposits	9	44,000.00	-
		17,984,025.89	13,627,174.89
		28,811,302.23	27,607,528.50
 <b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Operating Assets	10	1,854,333.54	1,953,566.81
 <b><u>Current Assets</u></b>			
Inter Institutional Receivables	11	24,874,368.59	24,313,048.59
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	12	48,860.58	21,730.58
Cash & Bank Balances	13	2,033,739.52	1,319,182.52
		26,956,968.69	25,653,961.69
		28,811,302.23	27,607,528.50

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. Central Secretary

  
President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**JAMIYAT EDUCATIONAL BOARD**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Donation	14	-	50,000.00
Rental Income Canteens	15	64,000.00	-
Other Income		90,414.00	-
Grant from Central Office against Community Centre Contributions		5,021,474.00	4,366,500.00
Grant from Central Office for Sports & Furniture		-	1,000,000.00
Inter Institutional Contributions	16	4,199,986.00	4,320,000.00
		9,375,874.00	9,736,500.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
<b>Educational Program Related Expenditure</b>	17	5,758,128.00	4,824,806.00
<b>Administrative &amp; Management Expense</b>	18	4,224,223.27	3,024,465.69
		9,982,351.27	7,849,271.69
Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		(606,477.27)	1,887,228.31
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit)		(606,477.27)	1,887,228.31



Finance Manger



Hon. Treasurer



Office Secretary

Hon. General Secretary



Nazim Finance



President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**JAMIYAT EDUCATIONAL BOARD**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus / (Deficit)	(606,477.27)	1,887,228.31
	(606,477.27)	1,887,228.31
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges		
Depreciation	359,837.27	354,019.18
Impairment of Fixed Assets	359,837.27	354,019.18
Surplus/(Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	(246,640.00)	2,241,247.49
Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(561,320.00)	(3,244,402.39)
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	(27,130.00)	8,000.00
	(588,450.00)	(3,236,402.39)
Increase in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	3,755,134.97	1,055,643.35
Deposits	44,000.00	-
Expense payable	(4,756.00)	109,468.00
	3,794,378.97	1,165,111.35
Cash Flow in Operating Activities	2,959,288.97	169,956.45
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Fixed Capital Expenditures	(260,605.00)	(1,508,010.00)
Cash used in Investing Activities	(260,605.00)	(1,508,010.00)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Mukhtus Fund	562,472.03	(7,150.00)
Inter Institutional Loans	(2,546,600.00)	2,546,600.00
Cash From Change in Financing Activities	(1,984,127.97)	2,539,450.00
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	714,556.00	1,201,396.45
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the signing of the year	1,319,182.53	117,786.08
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>2,033,739.52</u>	<u>1,319,182.52</u>

  
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, 2019**

	FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	1,587,861.00	905,164.30	2,493,025.31
Surplus for the year		1,887,228.31	1,887,228.31
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>1,587,861.00</u>	<u>2,792,392.61</u>	<u>4,380,253.62</u>
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>

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. Joint Secretary

  
President

**JAMIYAT EDUCATIONAL BOARD**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**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**

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.

**2.4 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

		2019	2018
		Rupees	Rupees
3	<b>Funds</b>		
	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	<b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
	Opening Balance	2,792,392.61	905,164.30
	For the Year	(606,477.27)	1,887,228.31
		<u>2,185,915.34</u>	<u>2,792,392.61</u>
5	<b>Inter Institutional Loans</b>		
	Central Office	6,250,000.00	8,796,600.00
	Abdul Khaliq Allahwala Town	384,000.00	384,000.00
		<u>6,634,000.00</u>	<u>9,180,600.00</u>
6	<b>Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
	Najam Girls School	11,704,925.50	9,050,599.50
	Muhammad Ismail N W School	3,620,889.36	2,240,877.39
	Feroza Khatoon Women College	-	522,628.00
	Hajra Bibi Girls Campus	540,973.00	315,124.00
	Central Office	17,576.00	-
		<u>15,884,363.86</u>	<u>12,129,228.89</u>
7	<b>Mukhtus Funds</b>		
	Mukhtus for Subsidy Fee	7.1 186,674.03	-
	Mukhtus for Awards	7.2 -	-
	Mukhtus for Merit Scholarships	7.3 1,287,946.00	1,287,946.00
	Mukhtus for Sports	39,248.00	-
	Mukhtus for Annual Report	7.4 426,550.00	90,000.00
		<u>1,940,418.03</u>	<u>1,377,946.00</u>
7.1	<b>Mukhtus for Subsidy Fee</b>		
	Opening Balance	-	97,150.00
	Add: Donations	1,000,000.00	-
	Grant from Central Office against Community Centre	5,021,474.00	4,366,500.00
		6,021,474.00	4,463,650.00
	Less: Utilized in subsidies	5,834,799.97	4,463,650.00
	Closing Balance	<u>186,674.03</u>	<u>-</u>
7.2	<b>Mukhtus for Awards</b>		
	Opening Balance	-	-
	Add: Donations	-	101,133.00
		-	101,133.00
	Less: Utilized in Awards	-	101,133.00
	Closing Balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
7.3	<b>Mukhtus for Merit Scholarships</b>		
	Opening Balance	1,287,946.00	1,287,946.00
	Add: Donations	-	-
		1,287,946.00	1,287,946.00
	Less: Utilized in Scholarships	-	-
	Closing Balance	<u>1,287,946.00</u>	<u>1,287,946.00</u>
7.4	<b>Mukhtus for Annual Report</b>		
	Opening Balance	90,000.00	-
	Donations	426,550.00	90,000.00
	Less: Utilized	90,000.00	-
	Balance	<u>426,550.00</u>	<u>90,000.00</u>
8	<b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Payables</b>		
	Expenses Payable	115,244.00	-
	Deferred Income	-	120,000.00
		<u>115,244.00</u>	<u>120,000.00</u>

	2019	2018
	Rupees	Rupees
9	<b>Security Deposits</b>	
	Zaid Ahmed	-
	Kausar BIBI	-
	44,000.00	-
11	<b>Inter Institutional Receivables</b>	
	Ismail Allahwala Sec. School	9,946,489.29
	Central Office	120,000.00
	Isamial Allah wala Women College	580,945.00
	Feroza Khatoon Women College	-
	Muhammad Arif G.W. Boys School	13,665,614.30
	24,874,368.59	24,313,048.59
12	<b>Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</b>	
	Security Deposits	20,870.00
	Advance Tax	860.58
	48,860.58	21,730.58
13	<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>	
	Current Account Balance	1,317,932.52
	Cash In Hand	1,250.00
	2,033,739.52	1,319,182.52
14	<b>Donation</b>	
	Donation for Sports Day	50,000.00
	-	50,000.00
15	<b>Rental Income Canteens</b>	
	Rent M.Ismail Allah Wala Women College	-
	Rent Feroza Khatoon Women College	-
	48,000.00	-
	16,000.00	-
	64,000.00	-
16	<b>Share/Contribution From</b>	
	Ismail Allahwala Boys Sec School	1,080,000.00
	Najam Girls School	1,080,000.00
	Muhammad Arif G.W. Boys School	1,080,000.00
	M.Ismail Nanitalwala Girl School	1,080,000.00
	Hajra bibi Girls Campus	-
	699,996.00	4,320,000.00
	1,399,998.00	-
	699,996.00	-
	699,998.00	-
	699,998.00	-
	4,199,986.00	-
17	<b>Educational Program Related Expenditure</b>	
	Function	42,453.00
	Marketing/ Annual Reports	-
	Subsidies	4,366,500.00
	Teaching Aid Material	739.00
	Sports & Recreation	383,114.00
	Work Shop Expenses	32,000.00
	214,525.00	4,824,806.00
	450,589.00	-
	5,021,474.00	-
	-	-
	9,540.00	-
	62,000.00	-
	5,758,128.00	-
18	<b>Administrative &amp; Management Expenditure</b>	
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	2,350,208.00
	Conveyance	47,098.00
	Communication	39,985.00
	Repair & Maintenance	8,975.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	189,458.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	10,794.00
	Computer Software Expense	-
	Entertainment	11,124.00
	Bank Charges	4,002.51
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	8,802.00
	Depreciation	354,019.18
	3,449,096.00	3,024,465.69
	65,067.00	-
	41,642.00	-
	53,682.00	-
	192,421.00	-
	14,230.00	-
	15,710.00	-
	21,453.00	-
	2,565.00	-
	8,520.00	-
	359,837.27	-
	4,224,223.27	-
18.1	<b>Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>	
	Salaries & Allowances	2,336,696.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	13,512.00
	3,262,560.00	2,350,208.00
	186,536.00	-
	3,449,096.00	-



	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>18.2 Communication</b>		
Mobile Expenses	4,835.00	14,122.00
Internet Charges	24,360.00	17,778.00
Postage & Stamps	12,447.00	8,085.00
	41,642.00	39,985.00
<b>18.3 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electricity Maintenance	2,450.00	-
Repair of Office Equipments	21,931.00	-
Repair of Computer & Accessories	-	8,975.00
Repair of Furniture	29,301.00	-
	53,682.00	8,975.00
<b>18.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies</b>		
Printing & Stationery	179,208.00	177,958.00
Photocopy Expenses	13,213.00	11,500.00
	192,421.00	189,458.00

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

# Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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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, 2019, 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 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

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: 04 OCT 2019

Place: Karachi

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, 2019**


	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Boys Fund	3	278,286.45	278,286.45
Accumulated Deficit	4	(9,399,418.81)	(9,823,881.97)
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	5	9,111,651.29	9,946,489.29
Deposits	6	643,602.00	600,878.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	7	81,503.00	216,288.00
		9,836,756.29	10,763,655.29
		<u>715,623.93</u>	<u>1,218,059.77</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>			
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	8	306,458.00	585,644.00
Cash & Bank Balances	9	409,165.93	632,415.77
		715,623.93	1,218,059.77
		<u>715,623.93</u>	<u>1,218,059.77</u>


  
 Finance Manger

  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Office Secretary

  
 Hon. General Secretary

  
 Nazim Finance

  
 President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**ISMAL ALLAHWALA SECONDARY SCHOOL**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Fee Income		9,049,425.00	7,740,010.00
Miscellaneous Income		4,630.00	-
		9,054,055.00	7,740,010.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
School Operating Expenditures	10	7,929,595.84	7,929,197.75
Share in Management Expenses of J.E.Board		699,996.00	1,080,000.00
		8,629,591.84	9,009,197.75
<b>Other Income</b>			
Liabilities no more payable		-	16,316.00
		-	16,316.00
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		424,463.16	(1,252,871.75)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus / (Deficit)		424,463.16	(1,252,871.75)



Finance Manger



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, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus /(Deficit)	424,463.16	(1,252,871.75)
	424,463.16	(1,252,871.75)
Surplus/(Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	424,463.16	(1,252,871.75)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	279,186.00	174,293.00
	279,186.00	174,293.00
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Inter Institutional Payables	(834,838.00)	1,481,585.60
Deposits	42,724.00	63,547.00
Expenses Payable	(134,785.00)	138,408.00
	(926,899.00)	1,683,540.60
Cash Flow (use in) Operating Activities	(223,249.84)	604,961.85
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(223,249.84)	604,961.85
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	632,415.77	27,453.92
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	409,165.93	632,415.77



Finance Manger



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, 2019**

	<b>BOYS FUNDS</b>	<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	278,286.45	(8,571,010.22)	(8,292,723.75)
Deficit for the year		(1,252,871.75)	(1,252,871.75)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>278,286.45</u>	<u>(9,823,881.97)</u>	<u>(9,545,595.50)</u>
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>

  
**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, 2019.

1. **us 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. **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**

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 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

	<b>2019</b> <b>Rupees</b>	<b>2018</b> <b>Rupees</b>
3	Boys Fund	Boys Fund
	278,286.45	278,286.45
	<u>278,286.45</u>	<u>278,286.45</u>
4	<b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>	<b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>
	Opening Balance	Opening Balance
	(9,823,881.97)	(8,571,010.22)
	For the year	For the year
	424,463.16	(1,252,871.75)
	<u>(9,399,418.81)</u>	<u>(9,823,881.97)</u>
5	<b>Inter Institutional Payables</b>	<b>Inter Institutional Payables</b>
	Jamiyat Educational Board	Jamiyat Educational Board
	9,111,651.29	9,946,489.29
6	<b>Deposits</b>	<b>Deposits</b>
	Staff Deposits	Staff Deposits
	643,602.00	600,878.00
7	<b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>	<b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>
	Accrued Expenses	Accrued Expenses
	81,503.00	216,288.00

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
8	<b><u>Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</u></b>	
	Advance Income Tax	4,344.00
	Fee Receivable	581,300.00
	<u>306,458.00</u>	<u>585,644.00</u>
9	<b><u>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</u></b>	
	Current Account Balance	629,884.77
	Cash in Hand	2,531.00
	<u>406,584.93</u>	<u>632,415.77</u>
10	<b><u>School Operating Expenses</u></b>	
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	6,458,911.00
	Conveyance	25,547.00
	Electricity Charges	422,459.00
	Communication	37,296.00
	Repair & Maintenance	389,673.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	74,137.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	3,240.00
	Computer Software Expense	69,000.00
	Security Charges	316,800.00
	Lab Chemical & Consumables	-
	Function	67,728.00
	Uniforms	10,500.00
	Training Activities	2,035.00
	Newspaper & Periodicals	747.00
	Entertainment	20,105.00
	Recognition Fee & Registration	21,375.00
	Bank Charges	2,333.15
	Petrol for Generator	3,986.00
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	3,325.60
	<u>7,929,595.84</u>	<u>7,929,197.75</u>
10.1	<b>Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>	
	Salaries & Allowances	6,315,511.00
	Contribution to SESSI	47,880.00
	Contribution to E.O.B.I.	63,960.00
	Staff Medical Treatment	31,560.00
	<u>6,150,066.00</u>	<u>6,458,911.00</u>
10.2	<b>Communication</b>	
	Telephone Charges	30,713.00
	Postage	820.00
	Internet Charges	5,663.00
	Mobile Expenses	100.00
	<u>41,006.00</u>	<u>37,296.00</u>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
10.3 Repair & Maintenance		
Electricity Maintenance	27,580.00	7,612.00
Repair Of Building	238,883.00	214,244.00
Repair of Office Equipments	3,000.00	142,226.00
Repair of Computer & Accessories	89,169.00	18,171.00
Repair of Furniture	37,000.00	-
Cleaning	7,486.00	7,420.00
	<u>403,118.00</u>	<u>389,673.00</u>
10.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationery	141,943.00	24,397.00
Photocopy Expenses	53,318.00	49,740.00
	<u>195,261.00</u>	<u>74,137.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
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 - NAJAM DELHI PUNJABI GIRLS SCHOOL, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019, 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

*210*

Date: 04 OCT 2019

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Girls Fund		116,355.35	116,355.35
Accumulated Surplus	3	12,061,975.34	8,948,350.30
<b><u>Current Liabilities</u></b>			
Deposits	4	892,933.00	880,582.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	174,913.00	353,892.00
		1,067,846.00	1,234,474.00
		<u>13,246,176.69</u>	<u>10,299,179.65</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b><u>Current Assets</u></b>			
Inter Institutional Receivables	6	11,704,925.50	9,050,599.50
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	7	432,668.30	840,775.50
Cash & Bank Balances	8	1,108,582.89	407,804.65
		13,246,176.69	10,299,179.65
		<u>13,246,176.69</u>	<u>10,299,179.65</u>



Finance Manger



Office Secretary



Nazim Finance



Hon. Treasurer



Hon. General Secretary



President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**NAJAM DEHLI PUNJABI GIRLS SCHOOL**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Fee Income		16,326,500.00	13,699,780.00
		16,326,500.00	13,699,780.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
School Operating Expenditure	9	11,812,876.96	12,955,798.27
Share in Management Expenses of J.E.Board		1,399,998.00	1,080,000.00
		13,212,874.96	14,035,798.27
Net Surplus / (Deficit)		3,113,625.04	(336,018.27)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit)		3,113,625.04	(336,018.27)



Finance Manger



Hon. General Secretary



Nazim Finance



Hon. Treasurer



President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**NAJAM GIRLS SCHOOL**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus/(Deficit)	3,113,625.04	(336,018.27)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	3,113,625.04	(336,018.27)
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	3,113,625.04	(336,018.27)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(2,654,326.00)	(688,802.25)
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	408,107.20	1,207,572.50
	(2,246,218.80)	518,770.25
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Advance Fee&Deposits	12,351.00	101,314.00
Expenses Payable	(178,979.00)	75,551.00
	(166,628.00)	176,865.00
Cash From Operating Activities	700,778.24	359,616.98
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	700,778.24	359,616.98
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	407,804.65	48,187.67
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>1,108,582.89</u>	<u>407,804.65</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	GIRLS FUNDS	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	116,355.35	9,284,368.57	9,400,723.92
Deficit for the year	-	(336,018.27)	(336,018.27)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>116,355.35</u>	<u>8,948,350.30</u>	<u>9,064,705.65</u>
Surplus for the year	<u>116,355.35</u>	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>

  
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, 2019.**

**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**

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 es

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
3 <b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	8,948,350.30	9,284,368.57
For the year	3,113,625.04	(336,018.27)
	<u>12,061,975.34</u>	<u>8,948,350.30</u>
4 <b><u>Advance Fee&amp;Deposits</u></b>		
Security Deposits	892,933.00	880,582.00
	892,933.00	880,582.00
5 <b><u>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</u></b>		
Accrued Expenses	174,913.00	353,892.00
	174,913.00	353,892.00
6 <b><u>Inter Institutional Receivables</u></b>		
Jamiyat Educational Board	11,704,925.50	9,050,599.50
	11,704,925.50	9,050,599.50
7 <b><u>Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</u></b>		
Advances	14,230.00	18,299.00
Advance Tax	24,738.30	13,976.50
Fee Receivable	393,700.00	808,500.00
	<u>432,668.30</u>	<u>840,775.50</u>
8 <b><u>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</u></b>		
Current Account Balance	1,098,298.89	407,258.65
Cash in Hand	10,284.00	546.00
	<u>1,108,582.89</u>	<u>407,804.65</u>

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	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>School Operating Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Related Expenditure	9.1 9,826,249.00	11,482,360.00
Conveyance	39,772.00	39,694.00
Electricity Charges	136,997.00	115,361.00
Communication	9.2 153,671.00	54,276.00
Repair & Maintenance	9.3 781,059.00	368,750.00
Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	9.4 284,647.00	170,351.00
Publicity & Advertisement	2,291.00	40,912.00
Drinking Water	58,050.00	26,740.00
Computer Software & maintenance	-	184,185.00
Security Charges	356,400.00	316,800.00
Lab Chemicals & Consumables	6,901.00	1,485.00
Function	45,384.00	72,278.75
Water & Sewerage	4,145.00	10,425.00
Uniform Expenses	42,885.00	12,435.00
Newspaper & Periodicals	2,165.00	1,693.00
Training & Activities	2,400.00	-
Entertainment	35,051.00	26,222.00
Recognition & Registration Fee	25,000.00	7,000.00
Annual Subscription	-	13,000.00
Bank Charges	4,146.96	3,743.52
Petrol for Generator	600.00	925.00
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	5,063.00	7,162.00
	<u>11,812,876.96</u>	<u>12,955,798.27</u>
<b>9.1 Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>		
Salaries & Allowances	9,680,255.00	11,306,085.00
Staff Medical Treatment	145,994.00	176,275.00
	<u>9,826,249.00</u>	<u>11,482,360.00</u>
<b>9.2 Communication</b>		
Telephone Charges	42,486.00	32,110.00
Internet Charges	110,685.00	3,566.00
Mobile Expenses	500.00	18,600.00
	<u>153,671.00</u>	<u>54,276.00</u>
<b>9.3 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electricity Maintenance	88,304.00	5,949.00
Repair of Building	118,760.00	227,240.00
Repair of Office Equipments	47,038.00	19,260.00
Repair of Computer & Accessories	289,390.00	-
Repair of Furniture	217,118.00	101,254.00
Cleaning	20,449.00	15,047.00
	<u>781,059.00</u>	<u>368,750.00</u>



	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
9.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies		
Printing & Stationery	124,563.00	63,722.00
Photocopy Expenses	160,084.00	106,629.00
	<u>284,647.00</u>	<u>170,351.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

## 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, 2019, 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.

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

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 & Co*

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO

Chartered Accountants

Date: 04 OCT 2019

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Accumulated Deficit	3	(13,356,753.44)	(13,801,968.19)
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	4	13,265,491.30	13,665,614.30
Deposits	5	512,578.00	496,417.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	6	146,858.00	172,480.00
		13,924,927.30	14,334,511.30
		568,173.86	532,543.11
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	7	364,345.70	321,225.65
Cash & Bank Balances	8	203,828.16	211,317.46
		568,173.86	532,543.11
		568,173.86	532,543.11



Finance Manger



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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Fee Income		8,627,110.00	8,749,173.00
		8,627,110.00	8,749,173.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
School Operating Expenses	9	7,481,899.25	10,136,891.10
Share in Management Expenses of J.E.Board		699,996.00	1,080,000.00
		8,181,895.25	11,216,891.10
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		445,214.75	(2,467,718.10)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus / (Deficit)		445,214.75	(2,467,718.10)



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, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus/(Deficit)	445,214.75	(2,467,718.10)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	445,214.75	(2,467,718.10)
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) used in changing in Working Capital	445,214.75	(2,467,718.10)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	(43,120.05)	1,852,905.35
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities	(43,120.05)	1,852,905.35
Inter Institutional Payables	(400,123.00)	1,061,871.75
Deposits	16,161.00	(159,074.00)
Expenses Payable	(25,622.00)	(90,103.00)
	(409,584.00)	812,694.75
Cash From Change In Operating Activities	(7,489.30)	197,882.00
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(7,489.30)	197,882.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	211,317.46	13,435.46
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>203,828.16</u>	<u>211,317.46</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	(11,334,250.09)	(11,334,250.09)
Deficit for the year	(2,467,718.10)	(2,467,718.10)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>(13,801,968.19)</u>	<u>(13,801,968.19)</u>
Surplus 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>

  
Finance Manager

  
Overseas Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**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 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 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.

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
<b>3</b>		
<b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	(13,801,968.19)	(11,334,250.09)
For the year	445,214.75	(2,467,718.10)
	<u>(13,356,753.44)</u>	<u>(13,801,968.19)</u>
<b>4</b>		
<b>Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Jamiyat Educational Board	13,265,491.30	13,665,614.30
	<u>13,265,491.30</u>	<u>13,665,614.30</u>
<b>5</b>		
<b>Deposits</b>		
Security Deposits	512,578.00	496,417.00
	<u>512,578.00</u>	<u>496,417.00</u>
<b>6</b>		
<b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Payables</b>		
Accrued Expenses	146,858.00	172,480.00
	<u>146,858.00</u>	<u>172,480.00</u>
<b>7</b>		
<b>Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</b>		
Advances	10,000.00	-
Advance Tax	103,345.70	60,225.65
Fee Receivable	251,000.00	261,000.00
	<u>364,345.70</u>	<u>321,225.65</u>
<b>8</b>		
<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Current Account Balance	193,828.16	211,120.46
Cash in Hand	10,000.00	197.00
	<u>203,828.16</u>	<u>211,317.46</u>
<b>9</b>		
<b>School Operating Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Related Expenditure	5,557,131.00	7,992,396.00
Conveyance	48,815.00	41,409.00
Electricity Charges	359,968.95	185,825.35
Communication	163,575.00	40,550.00
Repair & Maintenance	302,611.00	855,246.00
Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	213,831.00	215,502.00
Publicity & Advertisement	8,550.00	38,314.00
Computer Software Expense	18,000.00	51,648.00
Security Charges	475,200.00	435,600.00
Lab Chemicals & Consumables	54,966.00	-
Function	41,269.00	68,437.75
Newspaper & Periodicals	-	1,135.00
Uniforms	3,000.00	7,120.00
Sports & Recreation	13,600.00	-
Entertainment	4,654.00	4,575.00
Recognition Fee	72,000.00	1,380.00
Bank Charges	2,708.30	3,790.00
Petrol for Generator	140,000.00	188,328.00
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	2,020.00	5,635.00
	<u>7,481,899.25</u>	<u>10,136,891.10</u>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>9.1 Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>		
Salaries & Allowances	5,373,582.00	7,903,392.00
Staff Medical Treatment	15,849.00	84.00
Contribution to EOBI	167,700.00	88,920.00
	<u>5,557,131.00</u>	<u>7,992,396.00</u>
<b>9.2 Communication</b>		
Telephone Charges	34,769.00	26,466.00
Internet Charges	128,806.00	13,684.00
Mobile Expenses	-	400.00
	<u>163,575.00</u>	<u>40,550.00</u>
<b>9.3 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electricity Maintenance	13,816.00	46,779.00
Repair Of Building	-	565,123.00
Repair of Office Equipments	36,118.00	28,295.00
Repair of Computer & Accessories	164,258.00	121,747.00
Repair of Furniture	80,599.00	81,581.00
Cleaning	7,820.00	11,721.00
	<u>302,611.00</u>	<u>855,246.00</u>
<b>9.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies</b>		
Printing & Stationery	134,243.00	127,956.00
Photocopy Expenses	79,588.00	87,546.00
	<u>213,831.00</u>	<u>215,502.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President

## 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, 2019, 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.

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



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: 04 OCT 2019

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Accumulated Surplus	3	4,832,966.97	2,245,438.30
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Deposits	4	428,168.00	427,150.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	13,952.00	137,400.00
		442,120.00	564,550.00
		5,275,086.97	2,809,988.30
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inter Institutional Receivables	6	3,620,889.36	2,240,877.39
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	7	195,200.00	295,065.00
Cash & Bank Balances	8	1,458,997.61	274,045.91
		5,275,086.97	2,809,988.30
		5,275,086.97	2,809,988.30

  
Finance Manager

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Office Secretary

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**MUHAMMAD ISMAIL NANITAL WALA GIRLS SCHOOL**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

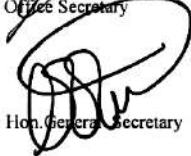
	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Fee Income		9,381,290.00	8,916,180.00
		9,381,290.00	8,916,180.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
School Operating Expenses	9	6,093,763.30	9,010,390.75
Share in Management Expenses of J.E.Board		699,998.03	1,080,000.00
		6,793,761.33	10,090,390.75
Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		2,587,528.67	(1,174,210.75)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
Net Comprehensive Surplus/ (Deficit)		2,587,528.67	(1,174,210.75)

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus/(Deficit)	2,587,528.67	(1,174,210.75)
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	2,587,528.67	(1,174,210.75)
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	2,587,528.67	(1,174,210.75)
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(1,380,011.97)	421,150.75
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	99,865.00	1,006,849.00
	(1,280,146.97)	1,427,999.75
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Deposits	1,018.00	(4,537.00)
Expenses Payable	(123,448.00)	8,933.00
	(122,430.00)	4,396.00
Cash From Operating Activities	1,184,951.70	258,185.00
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,184,951.70	258,185.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	274,045.91	15,860.91
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>1,458,997.61</u>	<u>274,045.91</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.**  
**MUHAMMAD ISMAIL NANITAL WALA GIRLS SCHOOL**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**  
**AS ON JUNE 30, 2019**

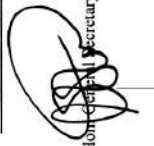
	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	3,419,649.05	3,419,649.05
Deficit for the year	(1,174,210.75)	(1,174,210.75)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>2,245,438.30</u>	<u>2,245,438.30</u>
Surplus for the year	2,587,528.67	2,587,528.67
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>4,832,966.97</u>	<u>4,832,966.97</u>

  
 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, 2019.**

**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**

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.

## **2.4 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

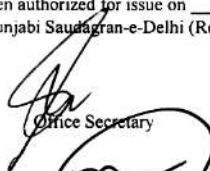
Dividend income / Profit on islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established


	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
3 <b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	2,245,438.30	3,419,649.05
For the year	2,587,528.67	(1,174,210.75)
	<u>4,832,966.97</u>	<u>2,245,438.30</u>
4 <b>Deposits</b>		
Security Deposits	428,168.00	427,150.00
	<u>428,168.00</u>	<u>427,150.00</u>
5 <b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Accrued Expenses	13,952.00	137,400.00
	<u>13,952.00</u>	<u>137,400.00</u>
6 <b>Inter Institutional Receivables</b>		
Jamiyat Educational Board	3,620,889.36	2,240,877.39
	<u>3,620,889.36</u>	<u>2,240,877.39</u>
7 <b>Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</b>		
Advances	-	1,465.00
Advance Income Tax	1,000.00	1,000.00
Deposits	12,000.00	12,000.00
Fee Receivable	182,200.00	280,600.00
	<u>195,200.00</u>	<u>295,065.00</u>
8 <b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Current Bank Accounts	1,448,997.61	273,850.91
Cash in Hand	10,000.00	195.00
	<u>1,458,997.61</u>	<u>274,045.91</u>
9 <b>School Operating Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Related Expenditure	9.1 5,009,317.00	6,415,343.00
Conveyance	34,736.00	30,488.00
Communication	9.2 7,430.00	15,700.00
Repair & Maintenance	9.3 237,081.00	1,164,884.00
Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	9.4 138,419.00	89,144.00
Drinking Water	7,600.00	-
Petrol for Generator	170.00	3,560.00
Computer Software Expense	97,385.00	55,550.00
Security Charges	475,200.00	435,600.00
Function	28,135.00	75,400.75
Newspaper & Periodicals	-	1,420.00
Uniforms	4,500.00	5,920.00
Training & Activities	-	675.00
Sports & Recreation	13,600.00	-
Entertainment	1,957.00	10,682.00
Recognition Fee	22,000.00	35,000.00
Annual Subscription	13,000.00	13,000.00
Bank Charges	908.30	2,120.00
Bad Debts	-	652,164.00
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	2,325.00	3,720.00
	<u>6,093,763.30</u>	<u>9,010,390.75</u>


	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>9.1 Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>		
Salaries & Allowances	5,007,219.00	6,325,817.00
Staff Medical Treatment	2,098.00	607.00
Contribution to EOBI	-	88,919.00
	<u>5,009,317.00</u>	<u>6,415,343.00</u>
<b>9.2 Communication</b>		
Telephone Charges	1,000.00	-
Internet	-	5,700.00
Mobile Expenses	6,430.00	10,000.00
	<u>7,430.00</u>	<u>15,700.00</u>
<b>9.3 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electricity Maintenance	9,011.00	2,882.00
Repair of Building	50,000.00	968,070.00
Repair of Office Equipments	110,151.00	160.00
Repair of Furniture	65,445.00	176,848.00
Cleaning	2,474.00	16,924.00
	<u>237,081.00</u>	<u>1,164,884.00</u>
<b>9.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies</b>		
Printing & Stationery	103,235.00	40,261.00
Photocopy Expenses	35,184.00	48,883.00
	<u>138,419.00</u>	<u>89,144.00</u>


These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
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 –HAJRA BIBI GIRLS CAMPUS, which Comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019, 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, 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 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 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 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 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

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: 04 OCT 2019  
Place: Karachi  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Accumulated Surplus	3	426,777.06	227,194.84
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Deposits	4	287,000.00	235,498.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	6,715.00	97,695.00
		293,715.00	333,193.00
		720,492.06	560,387.84
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inter Institutional Receivables	6	540,973.00	315,124.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	7	95,686.00	234,575.00
Cash & Bank Balances	8	83,833.06	10,688.84
		720,492.06	560,387.84
		720,492.06	560,387.84


  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Fee Income		4,729,690.00	2,384,700.00
		4,729,690.00	2,384,700.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
School Operating Expenses	9	3,849,688.00	2,159,236.50
Share in Management Expenses of J.E.Board		699,998.00	-
		4,549,686.00	2,159,236.50
Net Surplus from Operating Activites		180,004.00	225,463.50
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income from Financial Activities		19,578.22	1,731.34
		19,578.22	1,731.34
Net Surplus		199,582.22	227,194.84
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus		199,582.22	227,194.84



Finance Manger



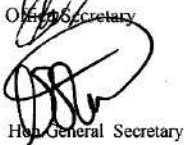
Office Secretary



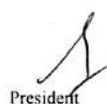
Nazim Finance



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, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus	199,582.22	227,194.84
Adjustments For Non Cash Charges	199,582.22	227,194.84
Prior Year Adjustment	-	-
Surplus before changing in Working Capital	199,582.22	227,194.84
Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	(225,849.00)	(315,124.00)
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	138,889.00	(234,575.00)
	(86,960.00)	(549,699.00)
Increase / (Decrease) in Current Liabilities		
Deposits	51,502.00	235,498.00
Expenses Payable	(90,980.00)	97,695.00
	(39,478.00)	333,193.00
Cash From Operating Activities	73,144.22	10,688.84
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	73,144.22	10,688.84
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	10,688.84	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	<u>83,833.06</u>	<u>10,688.84</u>

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	-	-
Surplus for the year	227,194.84	227,194.84
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>227,194.84</u>	<u>227,194.84</u>
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>

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. Office Secretary

  
President

**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 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.

**2.4 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 es

		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
3	<b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
	Opening Balance	227,194.84	-
	For the year	199,582.22	227,194.84
		<u>426,777.06</u>	<u>227,194.84</u>
4	<b>Deposits</b>		
	Security Deposits	287,000.00	235,498.00
		<u>287,000.00</u>	<u>235,498.00</u>
5	<b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
	Accrued Expenses	6,715.00	97,695.00
		<u>6,715.00</u>	<u>97,695.00</u>
6	<b>Inter Institutional Receivables</b>		
	Jamiyat Educational Board	540,973.00	315,124.00
		<u>540,973.00</u>	<u>315,124.00</u>
7	<b>Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</b>		
	Advance Income Tax	2,526.00	875.00
	Fee Receivable	93,160.00	233,700.00
		<u>95,686.00</u>	<u>234,575.00</u>
8	<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
	Current Bank Accounts	73,833.06	8,683.84
	Cash in Hand	10,000.00	2,005.00
		<u>83,833.06</u>	<u>10,688.84</u>
9	<b>School Operating Expenses</b>		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	3,340,926.00	1,823,647.50
	Conveyance	21,851.00	9,771.00
	Communication	25,804.00	18,154.00
	Repair & Maintenance	162,240.00	246,442.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	96,408.00	9,927.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	-	24,242.00
	Petrol for Generator	140,000.00	16,200.00
	Function	20,973.00	2,363.00
	Uniforms	30,800.00	4,800.00
	Training & Activities	3,270.00	-
	Entertainment	5,156.00	1,430.00
	Bank Charges	2,260.00	2,260.00
		<u>3,849,688.00</u>	<u>2,159,236.50</u>
9.1	<b>Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>		
	Salaries & Allowances	3,340,926.00	1,816,368.50
	Staff Medical Treatment	-	7,279.00
		<u>3,340,926.00</u>	<u>1,823,647.50</u>
9.2	<b>Communication</b>		
	Telephone Charges	25,804.00	13,875.00
	Internet	-	3,999.00
	Postage	-	280.00
		<u>25,804.00</u>	<u>18,154.00</u>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>9.3 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electricity Maintenance	-	7,230.00
Repair of Building	4,575.00	205,177.00
Repair of Office Equipments	3,675.00	21,629.00
Repair of Furniture	-	6,500.00
Computers Maintenance & Accessories	146,350.00	3,270.00
Cleaning	7,640.00	2,636.00
	<u>162,240.00</u>	<u>246,442.00</u>
<b>9.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies</b>		
Printing & Stationery	91,029.00	6,038.00
Photocopy Expenses	5,379.00	3,889.00
	<u>96,408.00</u>	<u>9,927.00</u>

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



**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, 2019, 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, 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 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.

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

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: 04 OCT 2019  
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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Accumulated Deficit	3	(2,557,980.46)	(57,389.61)
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	4	2,388,485.00	580,945.00
Deposits	5	221,832.00	90,501.00
Expenses Payable	6	5,505.00	-
		2,615,822.00	671,446.00
		57,841.54	614,056.39
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	7	1,329.55	6,289.64
Cash & Bank Balances	8	56,511.99	607,766.75
		57,841.54	614,056.39
		57,841.54	614,056.39


  
Finance Manager

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Office Secretary

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ALLAH WALA WOMEN COLLEGE**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**


	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Fee Income		1,191,123.00	31,500.00
Grant from Central Office		1,191,123.00	1,531,500.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Operating Expenses	9	3,702,575.06	1,591,786.00
		3,702,575.06	1,591,786.00
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		(2,511,452.06)	(60,286.00)
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income from Financial Activities		10,861.21	2,896.39
		10,861.21	2,896.39
Net Deficit		(2,500,590.85)	(57,389.61)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Deficit		(2,500,590.85)	(57,389.61)

  
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, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Deficit	(2,500,590.85)	(57,389.61)
	(2,500,590.85)	(57,389.61)
Deficit before changing in Working Capital	(2,500,590.85)	(57,389.61)
<b>(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets</b>		
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	4,960.09	(6,289.64)
	4,960.09	(6,289.64)
<b>Increase in Current Liabilities</b>		
Inter Institutional Payables	1,807,540.00	580,945.00
Deposits	131,331.00	90,501.00
Expenses Payable	5,505.00	-
	1,944,376.00	671,446.00
Cash From Change In Operating Activities	(551,254.76)	607,766.75
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(551,254.76)	607,766.75
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	607,766.75	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	56,511.99	607,766.75

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019**

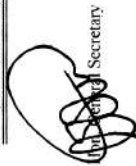
	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017		-
Deficit for the year	(57,389.61)	(57,389.61)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>(57,389.61)</u>	<u>(57,389.61)</u>
Deficit for the year	(2,500,590.85)	(2,500,590.85)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2019	<u>(2,557,980.46)</u>	<u>(2,557,980.46)</u>

  
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, 2019.

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

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
3 <b>Accumulated Deficit</b>		
Opening Balance	(57,389.61)	-
For the year	(2,500,590.85)	(57,389.61)
	<u>(2,557,980.46)</u>	<u>(57,389.61)</u>
4 <b>Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Jamiyat Educational Board	2,388,485.00	580,945.00
	<u>2,388,485.00</u>	<u>580,945.00</u>
5 <b>Deposits</b>		
Security Deposits	221,832.00	90,501.00
	<u>221,832.00</u>	<u>90,501.00</u>
6 <b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Expenses Payable	5,505.00	-
	<u>5,505.00</u>	<u>-</u>
7 <b>Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</b>		
Advances	-	6,000.00
Advance Income Tax	1,329.55	289.64
	<u>1,329.55</u>	<u>6,289.64</u>
8 <b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Bank Accounts	51,117.99	605,681.75
Cash in Hand	5,394.00	2,085.00
	<u>56,511.99</u>	<u>607,766.75</u>

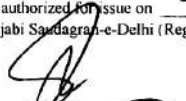



	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>9 School Operating Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Related Expenditure	9.1 2,577,529.22	687,366.00
Conveyance	25,368.00	5,320.00
Communication	9.2 8,170.00	1,065.00
Repair & Maintenance	9.3 592,335.00	373,127.00
Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	9.4 25,014.00	25,185.00
Publicity & Advertisement	650.00	118,036.00
Petrol for Generator	15,000.00	-
Lab Chemicals & Consumables	157,385.00	75,442.00
Function	7,728.00	-
Newspaper & Periodicals	1,555.00	-
Uniforms	13,000.00	-
Training & Activities	3,000.00	-
Entertainment	19,885.00	1,250.00
Recognition and enrolment	251,950.00	304,995.00
Miscellaneous & General Exp.	4,005.84	-
	<u>3,702,575.06</u>	<u>1,591,786.00</u>
<b>9.1 Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>		
Salaries & Allowances	2,536,549.22	687,366.00
Staff Medical Treatment	40,980.00	-
	<u>2,577,529.22</u>	<u>687,366.00</u>
<b>9.2 Communication</b>		
Telephone Charges	7,160.00	965.00
Postage	1,010.00	100.00
	<u>8,170.00</u>	<u>1,065.00</u>
<b>9.3 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Electricity Maintenance	30,619.00	38,905.00
Repair of Building	88,361.00	331,072.00
Repair of Generator	26,983.00	-
Computer Maintenance	151,578.00	3,000.00
Repair of Furniture	267,243.00	-
Cleaning	27,551.00	150.00
	<u>592,335.00</u>	<u>373,127.00</u>
<b>9.4 Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies</b>		
Printing & Stationery	23,890.00	21,625.00
Photocopy Expenses	1,124.00	3,560.00
	<u>25,014.00</u>	<u>25,185.00</u>

**04 OCT 2019**

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

  
 Finance Manager  
  
 Hon. Treasurer

  
 Office Secretary  
  
 Hon. General Secretary

  
 Nazim Finance  
  
 President

**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**MUHAMMAD ISMAIL ALLAH WALA WOMEN COLLEGE**  
**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2019**

	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2019 Rupees</b>	<b>2018 Rupees</b>
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Accumulated Deficit	3	(2,557,980.46)	(57,389.61)
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Inter Institutional Payables	4	2,388,485.00	580,945.00
Deposits	5	221,832.00	90,501.00
Expenses Payable	6	5,505.00	-
		2,615,822.00	671,446.00
		<u>57,841.54</u>	<u>614,056.39</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	7	1,329.55	6,289.64
Cash & Bank Balances	8	56,511.99	607,766.75
		57,841.54	614,056.39
		<u>57,841.54</u>	<u>614,056.39</u>



Finance Manger



Office Secretary



Nazim Finance



Hon. Treasurer



Non-General Secretary



President

## **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, 2019, 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 collegeas 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 collegein 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 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

2019



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 & Co*

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO  
Chartered Accountants

Date: 04 OCT 2019

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Accumulated Surplus/(Deficit)	3	(311,354.90)	261,381.82
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Deposits	4	230,166.00	138,169.00
Accrued Expenses & Other Paybles	5	23,225.00	206,668.00
Inter Institutional Payables	6	108,741.00	-
		362,132.00	344,837.00
		<u>50,776.90</u>	<u>606,218.82</u>
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Inter Institutional Receivables	7	-	522,628.00
Cash & Bank Balances	8	50,776.90	83,590.82
		50,776.90	606,218.82
		<u>50,776.90</u>	<u>606,218.82</u>



Finance Manger



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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Fee Income		2,944,025.00	51,000.00
Grant from Central Office		-	2,000,000.00
		2,944,025.00	2,051,000.00
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>			
Operating Expenses	9	3,528,639.00	1,796,379.21
		3,528,639.00	1,796,379.21
Net Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		(584,614.00)	254,620.79
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income from Financial Activities		11,877.28	6,761.03
		11,877.28	6,761.03
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		(572,736.72)	261,381.82
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus/ (Deficit)		(572,736.72)	261,381.82



Finance Manger



Office Secretary



Nazim Finance



Hon. Treasurer



President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**FEROZAH KHATOON WOMEN COLLEGE**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus/(Deficit)	(572,736.72)	261,381.82
	(572,736.72)	261,381.82
Surplus / (Deficit) before changing in Working Capital	(572,736.72)	261,381.82
(Increase) / Decrease In Current Assets		
Inter Institutional Receivables	522,628.00	(522,628.00)
	522,628.00	(522,628.00)
Increase in Current Liabilities		
Deposits	91,997.00	138,169.00
Inter Institutional Payables	108,741.00	-
Expenses Payable	(183,443.00)	206,668.00
	17,295.00	344,837.00
Cash Flow From Change In Operating Activities	(32,813.72)	83,590.82
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(32,813.72)	83,590.82
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	83,590.82	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	50,776.90	83,590.82



Finance Manger



Hon. Treasurer



Office Secretary

Hon. General Secretary



Nazim Finance



President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI.**  
**FEROZAH KHATOON WOMEN COLLEGE**  
**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS**  
**AS ON JUNE 30, 2019**

	ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)	TOTAL
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017		
Surplus for the year	261,381.82	261,381.82
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>261,381.82</u>	<u>261,381.82</u>
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>

Finance Manger

Office Secretary

Nazim Financee.

Hon. Treasurer

Hiba Jabeen Secretary

President

**FEROZAH KHATOON WOMEN COLLEGE**  
**Notes to the Accounts**  
**For The Year Ended June 30, 2019.**

**1. as and Operations:**

The Women College has been started in December 2017.

**2. 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**

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**

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

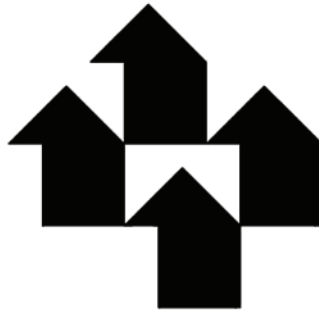
Dividend income / Profit on Islamic banking product is recognized, when the right to receive dividend/Profit is established.

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
3		
<b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
Opening Balance	261,381.82	-
For the year	(572,736.72)	261,381.82
	<u>(311,354.90)</u>	<u>261,381.82</u>
4		
<b>Deposits</b>		
Security Deposits	230,166.00	138,169.00
	<u>230,166.00</u>	<u>138,169.00</u>
5		
<b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Paybles</b>		
Accrued Exdpenses	23,225.00	206,668.00
	<u>23,225.00</u>	<u>206,668.00</u>
6		
<b>Inter Institutional Payables</b>		
Jamiyat Educational Board	108,741.00	-
	<u>108,741.00</u>	<u>-</u>
7		
<b>Inter Institutional Receivables</b>		
Jamiyat Educational Board	-	522,628.00
	<u>-</u>	<u>522,628.00</u>
8		
<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Current Bank Accounts	45,271.90	79,775.82
Cash in Hand	5,505.00	3,815.00
	<u>50,776.90</u>	<u>83,590.82</u>



**JPSD**

## 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**

# **2018-2019**



		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
9	<b>School Operating Expenses</b>		
	Salaries and Related Expenditure	9.1 2,711,836.00	1,075,636.91
	Conveyance	19,497.00	14,207.00
	Communication	9.2 4,045.00	2,160.00
	Repair & Maintenance	9.3 190,466.00	201,241.00
	Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies	9.4 40,294.00	23,847.00
	Publicity & Advertisement	6,700.00	109,911.00
	Petrol for Generator	2,875.00	5,000.00
	Lab Chemicals & Consumables	182,455.00	112,424.00
	Examination	-	58,500.00
	Newspaper & Periodicals	-	880.00
	Uniforms	3,400.00	2,400.00
	Training & Activities	4,300.00	-
	Entertainment	16,882.00	760.00
	Recognition, Enrollment and Affiliation	337,700.00	186,870.00
	Bank Charges	1,469.00	2,542.30
	Miscellaneous & General Exp.	6,720.00	-
		<u>3,528,639.00</u>	<u>1,796,379.21</u>
9.1	<b>Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>		
	Salaries & Allowances	2,711,836.00	1,068,761.91
	Staff Medical Treatment	-	6,875.00
		<u>2,711,836.00</u>	<u>1,075,636.91</u>
9.2	<b>Communication</b>		
	Telephone Charges	4,045.00	2,160.00
		<u>4,045.00</u>	<u>2,160.00</u>
9.3	<b>Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
	Electricity Maintenance	21,685.00	820.00
	Repair of Building	37,866.00	177,288.00
	Computer Maintenance	120,225.00	14,500.00
	Cleaning	10,690.00	8,633.00
		<u>190,466.00</u>	<u>201,241.00</u>
9.4	<b>Stationery /Printing/ Photocopies</b>		
	Printing & Stationery	19,084.00	19,229.00
	Photocopy Expenses	21,210.00	4,618.00
		<u>40,294.00</u>	<u>23,847.00</u>

**04 OCT 2019**

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on in the meeting of the  
 Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagar-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 **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, 2019, 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, 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 **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 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 **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*

Z. A. SHAIKH & CO  
Chartered Accountants

Date: 04 OCT 2019

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, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b><u>FUNDS &amp; LIABILITIES</u></b>			
Funds	3	237,491,736.00	204,641,078.00
Accumulated Deficit	4	(578,299.97)	(2,199,642.89)
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Advances & Deposits	5	124,048,580.28	122,386,080.28
Accrued Expenses & Other Payables	6	1,565,313.00	316,090.00
		125,613,893.28	122,702,170.28
		362,527,329.31	325,143,605.39
<b><u>ASSET</u></b>			
Land/Plots	7	36,745,977.00	36,745,977.00
Operating Assets	8	889,291.30	992,621.21
Work in Progress	9	192,129,405.87	192,129,405.87
Inter Institutional Loans	10	11,280,383.00	11,280,383.00
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Investment	11	65,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
Inter Institutional Receivables	12	46,104,832.07	46,269,035.07
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	13	477,120.05	154,789.80
Cash & Bank Balances	14	9,900,320.02	7,571,393.44
		56,482,272.14	53,995,218.31
		362,527,329.31	325,143,605.39

  
Finance Manger

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Office Secretary

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
President



**JAMIYAT PUNJABI SAUDAGRAN-E-DELHI (REGD) KARACHI**  
**ABDUL KHALIQ ALLAH WALA TOWN HOUSING PROJECT**  
**INCOME & EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

	Notes	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>INCOME</b>			
Transfer Fee	15	2,040,550.00	2,172,800.00
		2,040,550.00	2,172,800.00
<b>HOUSING &amp; DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES</b>			
Operating Expenses	16	3,999,705.90	4,783,470.54
Inter Institutional Contributions		180,000.00	120,000.00
		4,179,705.90	4,903,470.54
Net Deficit from Operating Activities		(2,139,155.90)	(2,730,670.54)
<b>Other Income</b>			
Income from Financial Activities		3,760,498.83	403,051.80
Net Surplus/(Deficit)		1,621,342.93	(2,327,618.74)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
		-	-
Net Comprehensive Surplus/(Deficit)		1,621,342.93	(2,327,618.74)

  
Finance Manger

  
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, 2019.**

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
<b>Cash Flow From Operating Activities</b>		
Surplus/(Deficit)	1,621,342.93	(2,327,618.74)
	1,621,342.93	(2,327,618.74)
<b>Adjustments For Non Cash Charges</b>		
Depreciation	103,329.90	116,748.04
Deferred cost written off	-	832,571.50
	103,329.90	949,319.54
<b>Deficit used in before changing in Working Capital</b>	1,724,672.83	(1,378,299.20)
<b>Increase / (Decrease) In Current Assets</b>		
Inter Institutional Receivables	164,203.00	147,366.00
Advances, Deposits & Receivables	(322,330.25)	(64,476.49)
	(158,127.25)	82,889.51
<b>Increase in Current Liabilities</b>		
Advances & Deposits	1,662,500.00	7,182,500.00
Inter Institutional Payables	-	(5,000.00)
Expenses Payable	1,249,223.00	(83,472.00)
	2,911,723.00	7,094,028.00
<b>Cash From Operating Activities</b>	4,478,268.58	5,798,618.31
<b>Cash Flow From Investing Activities</b>		
Investments	(35,000,000.00)	(30,000,000.00)
Cash from / (used In) Investing Activities	(35,000,000.00)	(30,000,000.00)
<b>Cash Flow From Financing Activities</b>		
Funds	32,850,658.00	22,156,000.00
Cash from Financing Activities	32,850,658.00	22,156,000.00
<b>Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	2,328,926.58	(2,045,381.69)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the bigning of the year	7,571,393.44	9,616,775.13
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	9,900,320.02	7,571,393.44



Finance Manger



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, 2019**

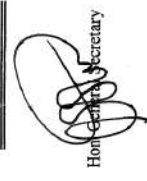
	<b>FUNDS</b>	<b>ACCUMULATED SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT)</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2017	182,485,078.00	127,975.85	182,613,053.85
Addition During The Year			
Abadkari Fund Transferred to Central Office	22,156,000.00		22,156,000.00
Deficit for the year		(2,327,618.74)	(2,327,618.74)
BALANCE AS ON JUNE 30, 2018	<u>204,641,078.00</u>	<u>(2,199,642.89)</u>	<u>202,441,435.11</u>
Addition During The Year			
Surplus for the year	32,850,658.00	1,621,342.93	32,850,658.00
			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>

  
Finance Manager

  
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, 2019.**

**1. as and Operations:**

The project was established by the resolution of the Managing Committee in 1986, to carry out, establishment and development of town.

**2. 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**

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**

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 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.

		<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>Rupees</b>	<b>Rupees</b>
3	<b>Funds</b>		
	Hasool-e-Arazi-o-Abadkari		
	Tamirat Fund Sec 31A & B		
	Tamirat Fund Sec 31G	96,362,543.00	96,362,543.00
	Development Fund	34,000,000.00	34,000,000.00
	A.K.A.W.T. Masjid Fund	106,986,658.00	74,136,000.00
	Masjid Fund General	32,535.00	32,535.00
		110,000.00	110,000.00
		237,491,736.00	204,641,078.00
3.1	Development Fund		
	Opening Balance	74,136,000.00	51,980,000.00
	Addition During the year	57,055,649.00	22,156,000.00
		131,191,649.00	74,136,000.00
	Less: Development Expenditures	(24,204,991.00)	-
	Development Fund	106,986,658.00	74,136,000.00
4	<b>Accumulated Surplus/ (Deficit)</b>		
	Opening Balance	(2,199,642.89)	127,975.85
	For the Year	1,621,342.93	(2,327,618.74)
	Closing Balance	(578,299.97)	(2,199,642.89)
5	<b>Advances &amp; Deposits</b>		
	Collection for Utilities Sec 31A & B		
	Collection for Utilities Sec 31G		
	Lease	140,000.00	180,000.00
	Booking of Plots 31-G	123,818,200.00	122,118,200.00
		124,048,580.28	122,386,080.28
5.1	Collection for Utilities Sec 31A & B		
	Opening Balance	6,264,311.00	6,251,811.00
	Additions During the Year	2,500.00	12,500.00
		6,266,811.00	6,264,311.00
	Less: Utility Expenditure	6,178,930.72	6,178,930.72
		87,880.28	85,380.28
6	<b>Accrued Expenses &amp; Other Payables</b>		
	Accrued Expenses	30,000.00	21,400.00
	Account Payable	376,904.00	256,530.00
	Retention Money	1,158,409.00	38,160.00
		1,565,313.00	316,090.00
7	<b>Land/Plots</b>		
	Land-3000 Plots	18,820,002.00	18,820,002.00
	Land ( Sit#4)	17,893,440.00	17,893,440.00
	Masjid Plot	32,535.00	32,535.00
		36,745,977.00	36,745,977.00



ABDUL KHALIQ ALLAHWALA TOWN

Note No. 8

OPERATING ASSETS

ITEM	COST		As on 30/06/2019	RATE	Accumulated 01/07/2018	Adjustments	FOR THE YEAR	Accumulated 30/06/2019	W.D.V. AS ON 30/06/2019
	As on 01/07/2018	Addition/ Deletion							
Sump Pump	1,250,100.00	-	1,250,100.00	10%	311,908.30		91,819.17	423,727.47	826,372.53
Spray Machine	80,000.00	-	80,000.00	10%	68,657.87		1,134.21	69,792.08	10,207.92
Computer	148,997.00	-	148,997.00	30%	128,658.08		6,101.67	134,759.76	14,237.24
Furniture & Fixture	42,660.00	-	42,660.00	10%	23,341.22		1,911.88	25,453.10	17,206.90
Diesel Engine Pump	30,982.00	-	30,982.00	10%	20,179.24		1,080.28	21,259.52	9,722.48
Motor Water Pump	23,979.00	-	23,979.00	10%	15,618.04		836.10	16,454.14	7,524.86
Photostat Machine	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	10%	40,534.04		446.60	40,980.63	4,019.37
<b>TOTAL 2019</b>	<b>1,621,718.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,621,718.00</b>		<b>629,096.79</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>103,329.90</b>	<b>732,426.69</b>	<b>889,291.31</b>
<b>TOTAL 2018</b>	<b>1,621,718.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,621,718.00</b>		<b>512,348.75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>116,748.04</b>	<b>629,096.79</b>	<b>992,621.21</b>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
9		
<b>Work in Progress</b>		
Cost of Land & Construction Sec 31A & B	90,128,104.32	90,128,104.32
Cost of Construction Sec 31G	98,913,899.55	98,913,899.55
Cost of Construction ( St#4)	3,087,402.00	3,087,402.00
	<u>192,129,405.87</u>	<u>192,129,405.87</u>
10		
<b>Loans</b>		
Qabrstan Sub-Committee	506,383.00	506,383.00
Jamiyat Educational Board	384,000.00	384,000.00
Service Van Sub-Committee	6,580,000.00	6,580,000.00
Community Welfare Project	3,810,000.00	3,810,000.00
	<u>11,280,383.00</u>	<u>11,280,383.00</u>
11		
<b>Investment</b>		
<b>Term Deposit Receipt</b>		
Opening Balance	30,000,000.00	-
Less Maturity Of Fund	(30,000,000.00)	-
	-	-
Addition	65,000,000.00	30,000,000.00
	<u>65,000,000.00</u>	<u>30,000,000.00</u>
	<b>Investment Note:</b> This Represents investment in Term Deposit Receipts as 30 June, 2019. The rate of markup 2019, 12.25% to 12.45% (2018, 6.00%) p.a. Date of maturity in September 27,2019	
12		
<b>Inter Institutional Receivables</b>		
Central Office	46,010,370.07	46,174,573.07
Masajid Sub-Committee	94,462.00	94,462.00
	<u>46,104,832.07</u>	<u>46,269,035.07</u>
13		
<b>Advances, Deposits &amp; Receivables</b>		
Advances	-	32,920.00
Profit from Bank	310,092.11	99,049.61
Medical Receivable	-	1,838.00
Advance Tax	167,027.94	20,982.19
	<u>477,120.05</u>	<u>154,789.80</u>
14		
<b>Cash &amp; Bank Balances</b>		
Meezan Bank	9,876,300.02	7,569,128.44
Cash in hand	24,020.00	2,265.00
	<u>9,900,320.02</u>	<u>7,571,393.44</u>
15		
<b>Transfer Fee</b>		
Transfer Fee	2,015,550.00	2,026,100.00
Sale of Application Forms	-	116,700.00
Duplicate Paper Fee	25,000.00	30,000.00
	<u>2,040,550.00</u>	<u>2,172,800.00</u>

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
16 <b>Housing &amp; Development Expenses</b>		
Salaries and Related Expenditure	16.1 1,978,969.00	2,135,554.00
Conveyance	10,230.00	11,070.00
Electric Charges	2,925.00	16,517.00
Repair & Maintenance	16.2 773,683.00	177,141.00
Printing & Stationery	11,080.00	19,365.00
Publicity & Advertisement	2,962.00	9,280.00
Legal Fee	284,400.00	468,636.00
Audit Fee	31,712.00	23,112.00
Community Security Expenses	696,300.00	490,210.00
Development Expenses	24,000.00	473,136.00
Check Post Expenses	55,325.00	-
Bank Charges	2,260.00	2,260.00
Funciton	11,530.00	-
Misc. & General Expenses	11,000.00	7,870.00
Deferred cost written off	-	832,571.50
Depreciation	103,329.90	116,748.04
	3,999,705.90	4,783,470.54
<b>16.1 Salaries and Related Expenditure</b>		
Salaries & Allowances	1,965,138.00	2,092,167.00
Staff Medical Treatment	13,831.00	43,387.00
	1,978,969.00	2,135,554.00
<b>16.2 Repair &amp; Maintenance</b>		
Main Hole Expenses/ Sewerage Line/Sump/ Winching	489,762.00	74,410.00
Repair of Instruments & Equipments	81,000.00	6,000.00
Computer Maintenance & Accessories	9,120.00	8,975.00
Cleaning	8,600.00	-
Spray Expenses	145,934.00	7,100.00
Fuel For Generator	39,267.00	80,656.00
	773,683.00	177,141.00

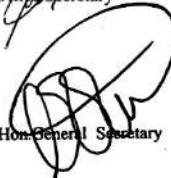
These financial statements have been authorized for issue on **04 OCT 2019** in the meeting of the Managing Committee of Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi (Regd.)

  
Finance Manger

  
Office Secretary

  
Nazim Finance

  
Hon. Treasurer

  
Hon. General Secretary

  
President



JPSD

# صدقہ جاریہ میں حصہ لیجئے

- پوسٹ پورہ
- شفیق پورہ
- بارغ نواب الدین
- بخش پورہ
- بارغ اسماعیل چاؤلہ
- بارغ مرحومین

قبرستان کے ترقیاتی کاموں اور جاری انتظامی اخراجات میں  
آپ کے مالی تعاون کی ضرورت ہے۔  
یہ آپ کے لیے، اہل خانہ اور مرحومین کیلئے صدقہ جاریہ ہے۔  
اپنے عطیات دفتر جمعیت میں جمع کرائیے۔

Account #01850100136605

Meezan Bank Alamgir Road Branch

عمران احمد عزیز  
(ناظم، قبرستان سب کمیٹی)

شیخ خرم شہزاد  
(آنریری جنرل سکریٹری)

شیخ محمد سعید پریس والے  
(صدر جمعیت)

**Jamiyat Punjabi Saudagran-e-Delhi**

Jamiyat House, 9 Faran Society, Hyder Ali Road, Karachi

T: 34135826-29, Mob: 0321-2898200 www.jpsd.org.pk





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As we continue to grow, we will take our standards of service higher than ever before, adding more value to our relationships. Meezan Bank was founded with the Vision to **Establish Islamic Banking as Banking of First Choice**. Today, we reaffirm this vision and pledge to become the **Bank of First Choice**, InshaAllah.



**Meezan Bank**  
The Premier Islamic Bank

# تبت سِنو

آپ کے قدرتی حُسن کو دوبالا کرے -  
اس کے استعمال سے جلد ہمیشہ صاف  
اور ملائم رہتی ہے اور چہرے پر ایک نئی  
تازگی اور دلکشی پیدا ہو جاتی ہے -



تبت سِنو - ایشیا کی مشہور ترین بیوٹی کریم