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Deloitte Yousuf Adil Chartered Accountants

Family Educational Services Foundation

Financial Statements For the year ended June 30, 2020

> Member of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited

Family Educational Services Foundation

Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2020

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF FAMILY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOUNDATION

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Family Educational Services Foundation** (the Foundation), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in net assets, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Foundation's affairs as at June 30, 2020 and of the income and expenditure, the changes in net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 Foundation 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.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information includes Founder's note and financial summary.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Deloitte Yousuf Adil Chartered Accountants

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Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines 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 is responsible for assessing the Foundation's 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 Foundation or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Foundation's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements 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 Foundation's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting 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 Foundation's 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 Foundation 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 the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Foundation as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Foundation's business; and
- d) no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Hena Sadiq.

Veloitle Young Adul

Place: Karachi

Date: 11 2 OCT 2020

FAMILY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOUNDATION STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

Assets	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Non-Current Assets			
Operating fixed assets Intangible asset Long term loans Long term deposits Current Assets	4 5 6 7 _	68,941,794 497,221 711,906 750,773 70,901,694	73,980,588 529,171 1,058,058 738,773 76,306,590
Loans and advances Prepayments Accrued interest Other receivables Investments Cash and bank balances Total Assets	8 9 10 11	2,849,307 2,582,772 108,005 560,798 130,516,020 127,177,810 263,794,712 334,696,406	4,613,790 1,598,085 532,618 203,770 127,385,037 41,966,350 176,299,650 252,606,240
Fund And Liabilities Fund			
General		316,128,360	251,819,759
Current Liabilities			
Deferred donation Accrued liabilities Payable to provident fund	12	13,517,868 4,643,839 406,339 18,568,046	422,816 363,665 786,481
Total Fund and Liabilities	=	334,696,406	252,606,240

The annexed notes from 1 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Director

Contingency and commitments

Director

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Chief Executive Officer

FAMILY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOUNDATION STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Income			
Income from operating activities	14	283,729,957	215,543,310
Expenditure			
Operational expenses	15	213,880,288	188,184,843
Administrative and management expenses	16	12,534,038	10,812,426
		(226,414,326)	(198,997,269)
Other income	17	13,032,957	9,633,824
Other expenses	18	(5,883,064)	(11,463,889)
Finance cost		(156,923)	(154,312)
Surplus of income over expenditure - before taxation	_	64,308,601	14,561,664
Taxation		•	(*)
Surplus of income over expenditure - after taxation		64,308,601	14,561,664
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	•
Total comprehensive income for the year	=	64,308,601	14,561,664

The annexed notes from 1 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Director

Director

Chief Executive Officer

FAMILY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOUNDATION STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Net Assets Rupees
Balance as at July 01, 2018	237,258,095
Surplus for the year	14,561,664
Other comprehensive income for the year	2:
Balance as at June 30, 2019	251,819,759
Surplus for the year	64,308,601
Other comprehensive income for the year	
Balance as at June 30, 2020	316,128,360

The annexed notes from 1 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Director

Director

Chief Exegative Officer

FAMILY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOUNDATION STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		2020	2019
A.	CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Rupees	Rupees
	Surplus of income over expenditure - before taxation	64,308,601	14,561,664
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation	11,019,573	11,641,406
	Amortisation	116,700	108,224
	Loss / (gain) on disposal of operating fixed assets	78,535	(1,576,068)
	Gain on disposal of investments Bad debts written off	(5,114,846) 20,000	1,834
	Finance cost - bank charges	156,923	154,312
	Exchange gain	(4,745)	(259,159)
	Dividend income	(3,230,891)	(3,421,096)
	Unrealised (gain) / loss on remeasurement of investments	(1,414,961)	5,159,318
		1,626,288	11,808,771
	Decrease / (increase) in current assets		
	Loans and advances	1,744,483	14,269,304
	Prepayments	(984,687)	(960,863)
	Accrued interest	424,613	(335,009)
	Other receivables	(357,028)	247,073
		827,381	13,220,505
	Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
	Deferred donation	13,517,868	(11,664,884)
	Accrued liabilities	4,221,023 42,674	260,977 168,665
	Payable to provident fund	84,543,835	28,355,698
	Change and hould show a said	(156,923)	(154,312)
	Finance cost - bank charges paid		
	Net cash generated from operating activities	84,386,912	28,201,386
В.	CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Investments encashed / (made) - net	6,629,715	(24,184,658)
	Additions to operating fixed assets	(6,079,314)	(26,255,592)
	Addition to intangible asset	(84,750)	-
	Sale proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets	20,000	2,460,820
	Long term security deposits given	(12,000) 346,152	(103,994) 309,038
	Long term loans repaid Net cash used in investing activities	819,803	(47,774,386)
	•		
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	85,206,715 41,966,350	(19,573,000) 61,280,191
	Effects of exchange rate changes on bank balances held in foreign currency	4,745	259,159
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	127,177,810	41,966,350

The annexed notes from 1 to 26 form an integral part of these financial statements.)

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Director

Director

Chief Executive Officer

FAMILY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOUNDATION NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

1. LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

- 1.1 Family Educational Services Foundation ('the Foundation') was established in 2002 as a limited company. It is a non profit educational voluntary organisation and is rendering services in the field of education, teacher training and academic / voluntary training for deaf students. It is registered under Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017 (previously the Companies Ordinance, 1984). The registered office of the Foundation is located at office # 302, 3rd floor, Plot No. 16 C, Rahat Lane 3, Phase VI, DHA, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan. Currently, the Foundation conducts following projects:
 - Deaf Reach Training Centre;
 - Eduserve Training Program;
 - Community Service Program;
 - Technology Based Deaf Education Project; and
 - Pakistan Sign Language Program.

The geographical location and address of business unit are as under:

Location Karachi - Head office	Address Office # 302, 3 rd floor, Plot No. 16-C, Rahat Lane 3, Phase VI, DHA, Karachi
Karachi	Deaf Reach School and Training Centre, Gullstan-e-Jauhar, Block- 12, behind CNG Station, near telephone exchange, Karachi
Rashidabad	Deaf Reach School, Rashldabad, Tando Allah Yar, Sindh
Hyderabad	House No. 282, Deh Sari Dhoraji, opposite Rani Bagh
Nawabshah	Essar Pura, opposite Haji Naseer Qabristan, New Sabzi Mandi Road
Sukkur	Inside GVIB – Govt. Polytechnic Institute, Qureshi Goth Road, near Shar chowk, Golimar
Lahore	14-Hunza Block, Main Boulevard, Allama Iqbal Town
Jhelum	Naqeeb Plaza, Kala Gujran Morr, G. T. Road, Jehlum

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The accounting and reporting standards applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Accounting Standard for Not for Profit Organisations (Accounting Standard for NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS Standards or the Accounting Standard for NPOs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.



2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statement have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain investments that are stated at market values.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is also the functional currency of the Foundation. Amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting and reporting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates underlying the assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Novel Coronavirus (Covid-19)

A novel strain of coronavirus (Covid-19) was classified as a pandemic by the World Health Organisation on March 11, 2020, impacting countries globally. Measures taken to contain the spread of the virus, including travel bans, quarantines, social distancing, and closures of non - essential services and factories have triggered significant disruptions to businesses worldwide, resulting in an economic slowdown. The potential impacts from Covid-19 remain uncertain, including, among other things, on economic conditions, businesses and consumers. However, the impact varies from industry to industry in respective jurisdictions. The main operations of the Foundation is to serve the Deaf community in our society by providing free educational and training services through purposefully developed chain of school through out Pakistan. The operations were disrupted during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2020 as the government announced the closure of schools to contain the spread of the virus. The restriction continues and was in place as at reporting date.

However, the Foundation appropriately responded to the change in circumstances by implementing Distance Learning Program, all digital resources in Pakistan Sign Language (PSL) are loaded on low-cost computer units and distributed to our students and their families, as its student body is characterised by negligible household and child access to internet / digital platforms, low level of literacy amongst parents and limited space and financial means. Furthermore, the Foundation has provided a monthly basic food basket of Rs. 5,000 each to more than 1,200 deaf students and their families, as well as more than 100 of our lower income staff and their families. Furthermore, during the current year, the Foundation has received Zakat amounting to Rs. 41.4 million in the Holy month of Ramadan which is 120% more than last year as a result of approaching new donors remotely. Donations from the Government of Sindh have also been received amounting to Rs. 55 million during the year. As a result, no significant cost-cutting measures were taken by the Foundation.

Based on management's assessment, we were able to dilute the impact of this pandemic on the Foundation considering continued support of donors, availability of sustainability fund and no external borrowings of the Foundation.

Critical judgements

The areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are documented in the following accounting policies and notes, and relate primarily to:

- Useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of operating fixed assets (note 3.1);
- Useful lives, residual values and amortisation method of intangible asset (note 3.2);
- Provision for retirement benefit obligation (note 3.6); and
- Impairment of financial and non financial assets (note 3.9.2 and 3.11).



The revisions to accounting estimates (if any) are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

2.5 Changes in accounting standards and interpretations

2.5.1 New accounting standards, amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended June 30, 2020

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended June 30, 2020. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Foundation's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Foundation's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

Effective from accounting period beginning on or after:

IFRS 16 'Leases'.

IFRS 14 'Regulatory Deferral Accounts'.

Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - prepayment features with negative compensation.

Amendments to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

January 01, 2019

Amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' - Plan amendment, curtailment or settlements.

January 01, 2019

IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments'.

January 01, 2019

Certain annual improvements have also been made to a number of IFRSs.

2.5.2 New accounting standards and amendments that are not yet effective

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, interpretations and the amendments are either not relevant to the Foundation's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Foundation's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

Effective from accounting period beginning on or after:

	9
Amendments to the conceptual framework for financial reporting, including amendments to references to the conceptual framework in IFRS.	January 01, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' - Definition of a business.	January 01, 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' - Definition of material.	January 01, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments', IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Interest rate benchmark reform.	January 01, 2020
Amendment to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Covid - 19 related rent concessions.	January 01, 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current.	January 01, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' - Reference to the conceptual framework.	January 01, 2022
Amendments to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' - Proceeds before intended use.	January 01, 2022

Effective from accounting period beginning on or after:

Amendments to IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' - Onerous Contracts — cost of fulfilling a contract.

January 01, 2022

Certain annual improvements have also been made to a number of IFRSs.

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, the IASB has also issued the following standards which have not been adopted locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

- IFRS 1 First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are the same as those applied in the preparation of the financial statements of the Foundation for the year ended June 30, 2019.

3.1 Operating fixed assets

All items of operating fixed assets are initially stated at cost. Assets received as donation are recognised at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of income and expenditure using the reducing balance method at the rates specified in the note 4 to the financial statements. Proportionate depreciation is charged for addition and disposal of assets during the year.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income and expenditure as and when renewals and improvements are capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and its cost can be measured reliably. Disposal of assets is recognised when significant risk and rewards incidental to the ownership have been transferred.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of assets are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

The carrying values of operating fixed assets are reviewed for impairment when event or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying values exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

The residual values and useful lives of operating fixed assets are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

3.2 Intangible asset

Intangible asset is stated at cost less amortisation using straight line method at the rates stated in note 5 to the financial statements.

Amortisation is charged from the month in which the amortisable assets are available for use and on disposal, up to the month of disposal.

Gains or losses arising from the retirement or disposal of intangible assets are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

The Foundation reviews the residual value and useful life of the intangible asset for possible impairment on an annual basis. The effect of changes in estimate is accounted for on prospective basis.

3.3 Loans to employees

Loans to employees are carried at original amount less current maturity of the loans and provision is made for the doubtful loans based on review of all outstanding amounts at each reporting date. The effect of measurement of these loans at amortised cost is not material in the overall context of these financial statements.



3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand, current and deposit accounts held with banks.

3.5 Taxation

The Foundation has been approved as a non - profit organisation under Section 2(36)(c) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (the Ordinance). The Foundation is allowed 100% tax credit against the tax liability including minimum tax and final taxes, under Section 100C of the Ordinance. The management intends to avail a tax credit equal to 100% of the tax payable. Accordingly, no tax charge has been recorded in the financial statements.

3.6 Retirement benefit obligation - defined contribution plan

The Foundation also operates a voluntarily provident fund scheme for the permanent employees. Contributions to fund are made monthly by the Foundation and employee at the rate of 8.33% of the basic salary. The Foundation's contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as an asset.

3.7 Income recognition

Donations for operation of projects are recognised as income as and when received.

Donation in kind is recognised at fair value when received. If the fair value of donated asset exceeds the capitalisation limit, it is recognised as an item of operating fixed assets in accordance with the Foundation's policy and the amount of donation is recognised as deferred income and amortised over the useful life of asset from the date asset is available for intended use. Donation received in kind which are below the capitalisation limit are recognised as income for the year.

Donation from USAID, Grant in Aid, Planning & Development Authority of Sindh, Net Hope, Government of Sindh (GoS), Zakat and others are deferred and recognised as income on a systematic basis to match them with the related costs that they are intended to compensate.

Income from voluntary participation from parents are recognised as and when received.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to received dividend is established.

Income on deposit accounts is recognised on a time proportionate using the effective rate of return.

3.8 Allocation of expenses

All the expenses incurred by the Foundation are apportioned between administrative and management expenses and operational expenses as per defined percentages approved by the Board of Directors.

3.9 Financial instruments

3.9.1 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortised cost:

- 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.



Financial assets at fair value through income and expenditure (FVTIE)

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortised cost are measured at fair value through income and expenditure (FVTIE). Specifically, investment in mutual funds are classified as at FVTIE.

Financial assets at FVTIE are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

3.9.2 Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets, the Foundation recognises lifetime Expected Credit Losses (ECL) when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Foundation measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognised is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The ECL is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Foundation in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Foundation expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate

3.9.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less directly attributable cost, if any, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Foundation derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Foundation's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

3.10 Off setting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amount and the Foundation intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.11 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Foundation assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amounts of such assets are reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Where carrying values exceed the respective recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's 'fair value less costs to sell' and 'value in use'.

Where impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised recoverable amount but limited to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised as income.

3.12 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into reporting currency at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies are translated into reporting currency equivalents using reporting date spot foreign exchange rates. Non-monetary assets / liabilities are translated using exchange rates that existed when these were initially recognised.

Gains or losses arising on retranslation are included in the statement of income and expenditure for the period.



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				0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Region			2020	2019
Particulars				Karachi, Hyderabad and Lahore	Sukkur	Nawabshah	Rashidabad	Total	Total
Note				4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4		
				0 0 0 2 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rupees		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Furniture and fittings				7,543,909	465,990	932,335	9,665,565	18,607,799	20,540,637
Vehicles				9,318,551	588,740	627,925	6,300,895	16,836,111	19,597,263
Office equipments				13,180,424	3,893,230	2,452,892	6,072,534	25,599,080	26,523,583
Computer equipments				3,730,001	195,418	1,195,977	135,266	5,256,662	3,113,082
Office renovation				2,589,444	•	52,698	4	2,642,142	4,206,023
			2020 2019	36,362,329	5,143,378	5,261,827	22,174,260 25,190,844	68,941,794	73,980,588
Karachi, Hyderabad and Lahore region	e regior	5							
			Cost		Accui	Accumulated depreciation	tion		
Particulars	< <	As at July 01, 2019	Additions / (disposals) during the year	As at June 30, 2020	As at July 01, 2019	Charge for the year / (disposals)	As at June 30, 2020	Carrying value as at June 30, 2020	Annual rate of depreciation
		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	- Rupees	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		1 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	%
Furniture and fittings		14,318,400	129,966	14,448,366	6,070,975	833,482	6,904,457	7,543,909	10
Vehicles		23,384,000	1,336,500	24,720,500	13,183,687	2,218,262	15,401,949	9,318,551	20
Office equipments		25,783,448	935,090 (20,000)	26,698,538	12,100,485	1,422,622 (4,993)	13,518,114	13,180,424	10
Computer equipments		11,334,935	2,685,182 (80,000)	13,940,117	8,790,598	1,464,730 (45,212)	10,210,116	3,730,001	33
Office renovation		4,472,573	1	4,472,573	1,595,413	287,716	1,883,129	2,589,444	10
22	2020	79,293,356	5,086,738 (100,000)	84,280,094	41,741,158	6,226,812 (50,205)	47,917,765	36,362,329	
2(2019	70,295,169	12,399,687	79,293,356	38,146,819	6,111,087	41,741,158	37,552,198	
	-		(000,101,0)			(2: -(2: -(2)			

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4.2	Sukkur region									
				Cost		Accu	Accumulated depreciation	ation	Camina	Annual cura
	Particulars		As at July 01, 2019	Additions during the year	As at June 30, 2020	As at July 01, 2019	Charge for the year	As at June 30, 2020	value as at June 30, 2020	of depreciation
			0 0 1 0 1 0 1 1	8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rupees		0 0 8 8 1 1 1 0 0	3 1 1 1 0 0	%
	Furniture and fittings		1,436,020	ŧ	1,436,020	918,253	51,777	970,030	465,990	10
	Vehicles		5,483,353	•	5,483,353	4,747,428	147,185	4,894,613	588,740	20
	Office equipments		6,109,216	340,513	6,449,729	2,131,330	425,169	2,556,499	3,893,230	10
	Computer equipments		455,498	2,000	460,498	168,558	96,522	265,080	195,418	33
		2020	13,484,087	345,513	13,829,600	7,965,569	720,653	8,686,222	5,143,378	
		2019	12,011,152	1,472,935	13,484,087	7,153,906	811,663	7,965,569	5,518,518	
				Cost		Accui	Accumulated depreciation	ation		
	Particulars		As at July 01, 2019	Additions / (disposals) during the	As at June 30, 2020	As at July 01, 2019	Charge for the year	As at June 30, 2020	Carrying value as at June 30, 2020	Annual rate of depreciation
			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	year		Rupees	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	%
	Furniture and fittings		2,098,252	•	2.098.252	1.062,324	103.593	1.165.917	932.335	10
	Vehicles		3,400,400	8	3,400,400	2,615,494	156,981	2,772,475	627,925	20
	Office equipments		3,809,979	278,253	3,978,232	1,319,655	266,945	1,525,340	2,452,892	10
	Computer equipments		2,741,039	(110,000)	2,741,039	1,412,176	(61,260) 132,886	1,545,062	1,195,977	33
	Office renovation		126,742	•	126,742	47,735	26,309	74,044	52,698	10
		2020	12,176,412	278,253	12,344,665	6,457,384	686,714	7,082,838	5,261,827	
U	200	2019	10,748,277	1,428,135	12,176,412	5,697,429	759,955	6,457,384	5,719,028	

	•		Cost		Accu	Accumulated depreciation	ation		
Particulars		As at July 01, 2019	Additions during the year	As at June 30, 2020	As at July 01, 2019	Charge for the year	As at June 30, 2020	Carrying value as at June 30, 2020	Annual rate of depreciation
		0 0 0 0 1 1 1		Rupees		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	%
Furniture and fittings		16,074,119	•	16,074,119	5,334,602	1,073,952	6,408,554	9,665,565	10
Vehicles		10,311,204	1	10,311,204	2,435,085	1,575,224	4,010,309	6,300,895	20
Office equipments		9,943,891	368,810	10,312,701	3,571,481	989'899	4,240,167	6,072,534	10
Computer equipments		1,370,565	•	1,370,565	1,167,767	67,532	1,235,299	135,266	33
	2020	37,699,779 26,744,944	368,810 10,954,835	38,068,589 37,699,779	12,508,935 8,550,234	3,385,394	15,894,329 12,508,935	22,174,260	
							2020	2019	
						Note	Rupees	Rupees	

4.5 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

Operational expenses Administrative and management expenses

1,164,141

1,101,957

10,477,265

9,917,616

15

Z

		Note	2020	2019
5.	INTANGIBLE ASSET	Note	Rupees	Rupees
	Computer software Cost			
	Balance as at July 01 Addition during the year Balance as at June 30		1,082,238 84,750 1,166,988	1,082,238 - 1,082,238
	Less: Amortisation for the year			
	Balance as at July 01 Charge for the year Balance as at June 30	16	553,067 116,700 669,767	444,643 108,224 553,067
	Carrying value as at June 30		497,221	529,171
	Amortisation rate per annum (%)		10	10
6.	LONG TERM LOANS - Considered good			
	Vehicle loans to employees Car loan		977,058	1,684,678
	Bike loan		140,520	46,562
	Less: current portion	8	1,117,578 (405,672)	1,731,340 (673,282)
			711,906	1,058,058
6.1	These are interest free loans recoverable in monthly installments of secured against employees' provident fund.	ver a period ran	ging from 1 to 5 years	. These loans are
			2020	2019
7.	LONG TERM DEPOSITS	Note	Rupees	Rupees
	- Against			
	Rent		395,000	533,000
	Utilities		355,773	205,773
			750,773	738,773
8.	LOANS AND ADVANCES - Unsecured - Considered good			
	Cash loans to employees Current portion of long term loans Advance to suppliers	6	1,113,635 405,672 1,330,000	2,338,419 573,262 1,602,089
			2,849,307	4,613,790
9.	PREPAYMENTS			

9. PREPAYMENTS

It includes represents prepaid insurance against assets of the Foundation insured against fire, theft, etc.



			2020	2019
10.	INVESTMENTS	Note	Rupees	Rupees
	- Amortised cost Monthly modaraba certificates			
	Meezan Bank Limited	10.1	600,000	68,000,000
	- At fair value through income and expenditure Mutual funds			
	NAFA Islamic Money Market Fund UBL At Ameen Islamic Sovereign Fund Atlas Islamic Income Fund Meezan Rozana Amdani Fund Meezan Islamic Income Fund Meezan Balanced Fund NAFA Islamic Asset Allocation Fund NAFA Islamic Income Fund NAFA Islamic Stock Fund NAFA Riba Free Savings Fund UBL AI Ameen Islamic Cash Fund		41,824,589 19,012,827 32,985,451 36,093,153	1,069,057 10,968,156 17,359,223 11,868,301 17,032,915 17,938 704 1,068,743
		10.2	129,916,020	59,385,037
			130,516,020	127,385,037

10.1 These investments carry mark-up at the rate of 6.30% to 12.32% (2019: 9.35% to 9.85%) per annum.

10.2 Details of investment in mutual funds are as follows:

2020 Particulars	Number of units	Carrying value at June 30, 2020	Fair value at June 30, 2020	Unrealised gain / (loss) as at June 30, 2020
MATA Interio Manage Maniet Cond	4,464,225	44,743,150	44,860,726	57,576
NAFA Islamic Money Market Fund		• •	* *	•
UBL Al Ameen Islamic Sovereign Fund	327,993	36,093,153	33,174,592	(2,916,561)
Atlas Islamic Income Fund	65,332	36,296,091	32,985,451	(3,310,640)
Meezan Rozana Amdani Fund	379,180	18,955,251	18,955,251	
Total		136,087,645	129,916,020	(6,171,625)

2019 Particulars	Number of units	Carrying value at June 30, 2019		Unrealised gain / (loss) as at June 30, 2019
Meezan Islamic Income Fund - Growth B Meezan Balanced Fund NAFA Islamic Asset Allocation Fund NAFA Islamic Income Fund NAFA Islamic Stock Fund NAFA Riba Free Savings Fund UBL Al Ameen Islamic Cash Fund Atlas Islamic Income Fund Total	213,424 1,289,785 863,714 1,788,683 1,970 69 10,655 2,123	11,240,745 21,861,864 14,749,934 17,009,971 22,604 702 1,017,994 1,067,809 66,971,623	10,968,156 17,359,223 11,868,301 17,032,915 17,938 704 1,068,743 1,069,057 59,385,037	(272,589) (4,502,641) (2,881,633) 22,944 (4,656) 2 50,749 1,248 (7,586,586)

		Note	Rupees	Rupees
11.	CASH AND BANK BALANCES		·	•
	Cash in hand		635,413	1,709,227
			,	1,122,122
	Cash at banks: - Local currency			
	Current accounts	11.1	88,056,779	31,517,669
	Deposit accounts	11.2	37,839,195	7,403,719
	- Foreign currency		125,895,974	38,921,388
	Current accounts		646,423	1,335,735
		-	127,177,810	41,966,350
11.1	An amount of Rs.1,349,812 (2019: Rs.1,373,512) has been in Limited in favour of GoS as disclosed in note 13.2 to the finance	ial statements.		by Meezan Bank
11.2	These carry markup at the rate of 3.25% to 7.06% (2019: 2.4%)	to 6.2%) per annum.		
			2020	2019
		Note	Rupees	Rupees
12.	DEFERRED DONATION			
	Balance as at July 01			14 664 994
	Received during the year		13,517,868	11,664,884
	•	-	13,517,868	11,664,884
	Transferred to the statement of income and expenditure	12.2	-	(11,664,884)
	Balance as at June 30	12.1 & 12.3	13,517,868	-
12.1	These are donations / contributions related to the expenses transferred to income gradually over the period necessary to intended to compensate.			
			2020	2019
			Rupees	Rupees
12.2	Breakup of the deferred donations realised during the year is a	s follows:		
	(a) Designated for specific projects			
	Net Hope Project			4 470 204
	USAID Sukkur Project			1,478,301 12,945
	Planning and Development (P&D) Project Phase 6		-	481,194
	KYI Grant CJMF Foundation grant		•	8,340,071
	Com Foundation grant	•		1,352,373 11,664,884
	(b) Non-designated			~
		=	-	11,664,884
12,3	Breakup of the deferred donations as at reporting date is as fol	llows:		
	KYI Grant		8 400 001	
	DKI Project		3,102,231 886,544	•
	P&D Grant	_	9,529,093	
		-	13,517,868	-
740		=		

13. CONTINGENCY AND COMMITMENTS

13.1 Contingency

There is no contingency as at June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019.

13.2 Commitments

Letters of guarantee amounting to Rs. 1,349,812 (2019: Rs. 1,373,512) was given by Meezan Bank Limited. The Foundation had entered into a project agreement with Planning and Development Department, GoS in 2017, according to which they are required to establish a Deaf Reach School in Rashidabad for which GoS provided funding of Rs. 26,996,240. According to the project agreement, the Foundation had to provide performance security at 5% of the total approved project cost in form of bank guarantee in favour of GoS amounting to Rs. 1,349,812 at reporting date.

			2020	2019
14.	INCOME FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Note	Rupees	Rupees
	Donation Donation in kind Voluntary participation from parents	14.1 14.2 14.3 14.4	275,958,075 2,589,998 5,181,884 283,729,957	201,851,693 3,953,596 9,738,021 215,543,310
14.1	Donation			
	(a) Designated for specific projects Nawabshah project KYI project DKI project		16,000,000 18,557,187 1,773,089 36,330,276	12,000,000 14,500,000 26,500,000
	(b) Non-designated	14.1.1	239,627,799	163,686,809
	(c) Deferred donation realised during the year	12.2		11,664,884
			275,958,075	201,851,693

- 14.1.1 It includes sponsorships received from Department for International Development amounting to Rs. 8,338,511 (2019: Rs. 8,442,481). These funds are utilised according to the agreement.
- 14.2 It includes Rs. 1,868,232 (2019: Rs. 2,019,442) and Rs. 596,766 (2019: Rs. 785,154) in respect of items of necessities and insurance services respectively.
- 14.3 This represents voluntary payments from the parents of students against the educational services being rendered by the Foundation for their children.

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
14.4	Major sources of donations are as follows:		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	Grants	36,656,251	39,262,167
	Government	60,000,000	10,000,000
	Donations from individuals - Foreign	8,041,770	5,179,811
	Donations from corporate sector - Foreign	23,347,336	20,115,678
	Donations from individuals - Local	49,051,694	48,150,408
	Donations from corporate sector - Local	83,683,733	59,031,480
	Donations from other Not-for-profit organisations	22,949,173	33,803,766
区	-	283,729,957	215,543,310
F-7.	A.		

			2020	2019
		Note	Rupees	Rupees
15.	OPERATIONAL EXPENSES			
	Salaries and other benefits	15.1	129,583,112	107,670,164
	Eduserve program		15,450,069	10,698,015
	Depreciation	4.5	9,917,616	10,477,265
	Events, function and fund raising program		14,364,833	9,275,298
	Repair and maintenance		4,553,129	8,677,518
	Vehicle running expense		7,545,850	6,396,910
	Utilities		7,117,361	6,319,809
	Student benefits		6,221,004	5,821,712
	Rent, rates and taxes		5,344,651	4,841,361
	Training costs		2,891,237	3,062,310
	Transportation		1,427,227	2,965,013
	Technology based deaf education project		294,190	2,950,401
	Community service		1,693,176	2,818,023
	Printing and stationery		2,813,115	2,538,322
	Postage and communication		1,627,397	1,348,867
	Insurance		882,747	1,169,986
	Hospitality		693,877	758,746
	Consultancy and professional charges		451,639	385,123
	Pakistan Sign Language Program		1,008,058	•
			213,880,288	188,184,843

15.1 Salaries and other benefits include Rs. 3,494,071 (2019: Rs. 2,709,623) in respect of employees' provident fund.

		Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
16.	ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES	11010	Napecs	Titipooo
	Salaries and other benefits	16.1	6,118,445	4,883,882
	Depreciation	4.5	1,101,957	1,164,141
	Utilities		1,677,614	1,394,621
	Events, function and fund raising program		1,350,743	970,821
	Repair and maintenance		441,612	468,770
	Rent, rates and taxes		595,349	499,371
	Transportation		151,264	317,779
	Printing and stationery		292,505	279,899
	Vehicle running expense		234,721	217,891
	Amortisation	5	116,700	108,224
	Hospitality		77,098	84,305
	Insurance		62,375	129,998
	Auditors' remuneration	16.2	125,000	125,000
	Training costs		66,604	63,722
	Postage and communication		89,442	61,211
	Consultancy and professional charges		32,609	42,791
	-		12,534,038	10,812,426

16.1 Salaries and other benefits include Rs. 388,230 (2019: Rs. 301,069) in respect of employees' provident fund.

16.2 This represents only annual audit fee.

17.	OTHER INCOME	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
	Profit on deposit accounts	3,267,514	4,377,501
	Exchange gain	4,745	259,159
	Gain on disposal of operating fixed assets		1,576,068
	Gain on disposal of investments	5,114,846	
	Dividend income	3,230,891	3,421,096
	Unrealised gain on investments	1,414,961	
邓山		13,032,957	9,633,824

		2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
18.	OTHER EXPENSES		
	Loss on disposal of operating fixed assets	78,535	
	Donation processing charges	1,397,035	785,377
	Groceries and cleaning items	2,196,176	2,198,758
	Bad debts written off	20,000	1,834
	Unrealised loss on investments	•	5,159,318
	Others	2,191,318	3,318,602
		5,883,064	11,463,889

REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES 19.

	Chief Executiv	Chief Executive Officer		/es
	2020	2019	2020	2019
		Rupees		
Managerial remuneration	4,201,988	3,610,500	36,635,772	31,004,717
Number of person	1	1	12	10

The Board of Directors have not drawn any remuneration from the Foundation.

20. **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Accrued liabilities

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Payable to provident fund

Related parties comprise retirement benefit fund and key management personnel. The Foundation has not executed any

	transaction with related party during the year except for remuneration to the Chief Executive Officer as disclosed in note to these financial statements.		
21.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	2020 Number	2019 Number
	- At June 30 - Average during the year	269 291	313 309
22.	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupces
22.1	Financial instruments by category		
	Financial assets		
	At amortised cost		
	Investment in monthly modaraba certificates Long term loans (including current portion) Long term deposits Loans to employees Accrued interest Other receivables Cash and bank balances	600,000 1,117,578 750,773 1,113,635 108,005 560,798 127,177,810	68,000,000 1,731,340 738,773 2,338,419 532,618 203,770 41,966,350 115,511,270
	At fair value through income and expenditure Investment in mutual funds	129,916,020	59,385,037
	Financial liabilities		······································
	At amortised cost		

4,643,839

5,050,178

406,339

422,816

363,665

786,481

22.2 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Foundation's financial risk management. The responsibility includes developing and monitoring the Foundation's risk management policies. To assist the Board in discharging its oversight responsibility, management has been made responsible for identifying, monitoring and managing the Foundation's financial risk exposures. The Foundation has exposure to the risks associated with the financial instruments and the risk management policies and procedures summarised as follows:

22.2.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss, without taking into account the fair value of any collateral. Credit risk arises from the inability of the issuers of the instruments, relevant financial institution or counter parties, in case of placements or other arrangements, to fulfill their obligations.

Exposure to credit risk

Credit risk of the Foundation mainly arises from balances with banks, long term deposits, loan to employees, investments and other receivables on account of provision of different services. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	9	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Long term loans (including current portion) Long term deposits Loans to employees Investments Accrued interest Other receivables Bank balances		1,117,578 750,773 1,113,635 130,516,020 108,005 560,798 126,542,397	1,731,340 738,773 2,338,419 127,385,037 532,618 203,770 40,257,123
		260,709,206	173,187,080

Long term loans

The Foundation does not expect material loss as such loan is collateralised against the final settlement and retirement benefit accruing to the respective employees who availed the loan.

Long term deposits

The Foundation has deposited various amounts as security to suppliers against provision of different services. The management does not expect to incur material losses on such deposits and consider such amount is receivable upon termination of service contract from respective suppliers.

Loans and advances

The Foundation has given cash loans to employees. The management does not expect to incur material losses as loans are collateralised against the final settlement of employees.

Investments

The Foundation has invested in modaraba certificats of Meezan Bank Limited which has AA+ rating. The Foundation has also invested in mutual funds managed by Al Meezan Investment Management Limited, NBP Fund Management Limited. Mutual funds, Atlas Asset Management Limited and UBL Fund Managers Limited have ratings in the range of AA(f)- to AA(f).

Accrued interest

The Foundation has accrued interest on Modaraba certificates of Meezan Bank Limited which has AA+ rating.

Other receivables

This includes receivable from employees against payment to a health insurance company on their behalf. The Foundation does not expect to incur material losses on other receivables as it is collateralised against the final settlement of employees.

Bank balances

For bank balances, financial institutions with strong credit ratings are accepted. Credit risk on bank balances is limited as these are placed with banks having good credit ratings. The credit quality of cash at banks as per credit rating agencies are as follows:

Name of banks		Rating	
		Short term	Long term
Habib Bank Limited		A1+	AAA
Meezan Bank Limited		A1+	AA+
Allied Bank Limited		A1+	AAA
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited		A1+	AAA
MCB Bank Limited		A1+	AAA
United Bank Limited	20	A1+	AAA
Sindh Bank Limited		A1	A+
Silk Bank Limited		A2	A-

22,2.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Foundation will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Foundation finances its operations through donations and profits from investments with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finances to minimise risk.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

	2020		
Contractuai cash flows	Upto one year	More than one year	
	Rupees		
	-	-	
5,050,178	5,050,178		
	2019		
Contractual cash flows	Upto one year	moтe than one year	
	Rupees		
422,816		-	
363,665	363,665		
786,481	786,481		
	4,643,839 406,339 5,050,178 Contractual cash flows	Contractual cash flows 4,643,839	

22.2.3 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Foundation's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

22.2.3.1 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk arises mainly due to conversion of foreign currency assets and liabilities into local currency.

Currently, the Foundation is exposed to currency risk on account of foreign currency bank accounts.

	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
Foreign currency bank accounts	646,423	1,335,735
The following exchange rates have been applied:		
Euro to PKR	188.61	182.32
USD to PKR	168.05	160.05

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

At reporting date, if the Rupee is strengthened / weakened by 10% against the US dollar and Euro, with all other variables held constant, surplus for the year would have been lower/higher by Rs. 64,642 (2019: Rs. 133,574) mainly as a result of net foreign exchange loss / gain on translation of foreign currency bank accounts. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The sensitivity analysis is performed on the same basis as for 2019.

22.2.3.2 Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Foundation has significant interest bearing assets where interest rate risk may arise due to fluctuations in the rates. At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Foundation's interest bearing financial assets are:

Financial assets Variable rate instruments	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupaes
Monthly modaraba certificates Deposit accounts	600,000 37,839,195	68,000,000 7.403,719
	38,439,195	75,403,719

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have (increased) / decreased surplus of income over expenditure by the amount shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The analysis has been performed on the same basis as for 2019.

	Effect on surplus expenditure du pol	e to 100 basis
	(Increase)	Decrease
	Ruj	ees
As at June 30, 2020 Cash flow sensitivity	(32,675)	32,675
As at June 30, 2019 Cash flow sensitivity	(43,775)	43,775

22.2.3.3 Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk). The Foundation is exposed to price risk with respect to equity investment. Investments are monitored through continuous trend prevailing in the market, leading to better management of funds in different investment avenues available in the market.



A 10% increase / (decrease) in share prices at year end would have increased / (decreased) the Foundation surplus in case of investments at fair value through income and expenditure as follows:

	Surplus change due to 10%	
	Increase	(Decrease)
	Rupees	
As at June 30, 2020		
Investment at fair value through income and expenditure	12,991,602	(12,991,602)
As at June 30, 2019		
Investment at fair value through income and expenditure	5,938,504	(5,938,504)

23. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Foundation is not exposed to any capital risk management as it has no borrowings from financial institutions and others.

24. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Fair value hierarchy

The following provides an analysis of financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Foundation does not hold any financial instrument which can be classified under the above mentioned levels except for investment in mutual funds as follows:

	2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rupees			
Investment in mutual funds	129,916,020		*	129,916,020
	129,916,020	•		129,916,020
		20	019	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		Ru	pees ————	*************
Investment in mutual funds	59,385,037			59,385,037
	59,385,037		-	59,385,037

There were no transfers between the levels during the year.



25. RECLASSIFICATION

Comparative figures have been rearranged and re-classified for the purpose of better representation, the effect of which is not material.

26. DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for Issue by the Board of Directors of the Foundation on 107 OCT 2020

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Director

Director

Chief Executive Officer