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AAHUNG

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017**

EY Ford Rhodes
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE BOARD MEMBERS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **AAHUNG** (the "Organization"), which comprise the balance sheet as at **30 June 2017**, and the income and expenditure account, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in accumulated funds 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, except for the possible effects of the matters reported in basis for qualified opinion paragraph, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Organization as at **30 June 2017** and of its financial performance and of its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Qualified 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 Organization 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.

The Organization's obligation towards post-retirement benefit (gratuity) operated for its eligible employees is measured at one month's gross salary for each year of service rendered. Management has not engaged an independent actuary to ascertain liability using projected unit credit method as prescribed under International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19 'Employee Benefits'. Had management ascertained liability using projected unit credit method, the amount of liability appearing in the statement of financial position would have been different with corresponding impact on surplus for the year.

Other Information

The financial statements of Aahung for the year ended 30 June 2016 were audited by another firm of chartered accountants who expressed an unmodified opinion thereon dated 1 December 2016.

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

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified by SECP and for such internal control as the Management determines 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, the Management is responsible for assessing the Organization'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 Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.



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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 Organization's internal controls.
- 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 Organization'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 Organization 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 findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Chartered Accountants

Audit Engagement Partner: Omer Chughtai

Date: 11 November 2017

Place: Karachi



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AC/SFA/125/17
21 November 2017

The Board Members
Aahung

Dear Sirs / Madams

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

We are pleased to enclose five copies of the **draft financial statements** of the Organization for the above year, together with our **draft audit report** thereon, initialed by us only for identification. We shall be pleased to sign and issue our report, after:

a) The financial statements have been approved by the Board and signed by two Board Members to do so in its behalf;

b) And we have:

i) seen specific approvals of the Board Members in respect of the following:

	Rupees
- Capital expenditure	1,556,060
- Investments made during the year	1,466,880
- Proceeds from sale of investment in mutual fund	977,120
- Transfers of property, plant and equipment - carrying value	107,113
- Provision for gratuity	1,306,599
- Board Membership Fee	4,500
- Allocation of staff cost incurred on various projects	17,953,710

ii) received representation letter duly signed by the Board Sub Finance Committee Members

2. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MANAGEMENT AND AUDITORS IN RELATION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

While the auditors are responsible for forming and expressing their opinion on the financial statements, the responsibility for their preparation is primarily that of the management of the Organization. The management's responsibilities include the maintenance of adequate accounting records and internal controls, the selection and application of accounting policies and safeguarding of the assets of the Organization. The audit of financial statements does not relieve the management of its responsibilities. Accordingly, our audit of financial statements should not be relied upon to disclose all the errors or irregularities.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING MATTERS

We are given to understand that the Organization does not have legal advisor as there are no pending suits.

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a) Actuarial valuation for gratuity provision:

The Organization operates an unfunded defined benefit gratuity scheme for its eligible employees (i.e. employee meeting qualifying period of six months of continuing service with the Organization). Currently liability is estimated by working out the amount payable at the balance sheet date using eligible employees' current salary and apply to number of years of service rendered by respective employees. International Accounting Standard 19 "Employee Benefits" requires that liability for defined benefit schemes be estimated by carrying out actuarial valuation of the benefits. We consider that given the increase in service of the employees, an actuarial valuation be carried out and updated at regular intervals to ascertain the liability towards post-employment benefits in accordance with the requirement of IAS 19. We have modified our audit opinion in this respect.

b) Taxation

As per Section 100C of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001, the income of non-profit organizations, trusts or welfare institutions shall be allowed a tax credit equal to one hundred per cent of the tax payable, including minimum tax and final taxes payables subject to the act that a return has been filled, tax required to be deducted or collected has been deducted or collected and paid; and withholding tax statements for the immediately preceding tax year have been filed. On discussion with management, we have been given to understand that it is in the process of claiming tax credit equal to one hundred percent of the tax payable under Section 100C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for the current year. Accordingly, no provision for tax has been made for the year in the financial statement. Management is confident that the exemption will be obtained and no tax provision is required in these financial statements. We appreciate if Board could review and approve management's contention in this regard.

c) Receivable from World Population Foundation

The Organization has a receivable balance amounting to Rs 226,681 from World Population Foundation. The balance is outstanding since 2013 and accordingly should be provided in the financial statements. However no such provision has been made as the Management believes it will recover the amount.

4. CONTINGENCIES AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

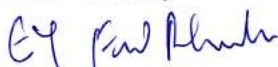
We have been informed by the management that there were no contingencies and commitments and transactions with related parties other than those disclosed in the financial statements.

5. FRAUDS AND ERRORS

We have been informed by the management of the Organization that to the best of their knowledge there have been no instances of frauds or irregularities during the year that could have a material affect on the financial statements of the Organization.

We place on record our appreciation for the co-operation and courtesy extended to us during the course of the audit.

Yours faithfully



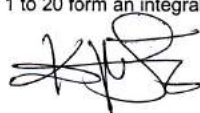
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AAHUNG
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Note	2017			2016				
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total		
	----- Rupees -----			----- Rupees -----				
Assets								
Non-Current Assets								
	Operating fixed assets	5	1,519,932	429,694	1,949,626	652,201	612,391	1,264,592
	Security deposits		365,100	-	365,100	365,100	-	365,100
			1,885,032	429,694	2,314,726	1,017,301	612,391	1,629,692
Current Assets								
	Loans, advances & other receivables	6	565,485	656,757	1,222,242	1,437,679	70,000	1,507,679
	Short-term investments	7	6,260,886	-	6,260,886	5,542,132	-	5,542,132
	Interfund Balances		7,033,469	1,114,457	8,147,926	2,960,537	7,200,104	10,160,641
	Cash and bank balances	8	20,824,772	30,495,648	51,320,420	33,112,125	34,896,785	68,008,910
	Total Current Assets		34,684,612	32,266,862	66,951,474	43,052,473	42,166,889	85,219,362
Current Liabilities								
	Interfund Balances		803,048	7,344,878	8,147,926	7,163,004	2,997,637	10,160,641
	Accrued and Other Liabilities	12	428,949	2,923,382	3,352,331	1,947,679	3,215,124	5,162,803
	Deferred Capital Grants	10	-	429,694	429,694	-	612,391	612,391
	Deferred Liability - Gratuity	11	4,877,101	-	4,877,101	4,502,041	-	4,502,041
			4,877,101	429,694	5,306,795	4,502,041	612,391	5,114,432
	Net Assets		30,460,546	21,998,602	52,459,148	30,457,050	35,954,128	66,411,178
Represented By:								
	Restricted fund balances		-	21,998,602	21,998,602	-	35,954,128	35,954,128
	Accumulated unrestricted surplus		30,284,405	-	30,284,405	30,183,218	-	30,183,218
	Unrealized gain on short term investment		176,141	-	176,141	273,832	-	273,832
			30,460,546	21,998,602	52,459,148	30,457,050	35,954,128	66,411,178

Contingencies and Commitments 18

The annexed notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements



BOARD MEMBER



BOARD MEMBER

AAHUNG
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2017

	Note	2 0 1 7			2 0 1 6		
		Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
		----- Rupees -----			----- Rupees -----		
Income							
Restricted Funds Utilized	9.1	-	53,608,517	53,608,517	-	57,530,722	57,530,722
Deferred Capital Grants Released	10	-	317,362	317,362	-	269,838	269,838
Other Income	13	6,184,220	1,202,003	7,386,223	18,817,034	1,179,752	19,996,786
Total Income		6,184,220	55,127,882	61,312,102	18,817,034	58,980,312	77,797,346
Expenses							
Operating Expenses	14	6,083,033	5,258,895	11,341,928	8,015,965	4,281,683	12,297,648
Program and Project Expenses	15	-	49,868,987	49,868,987	-	54,698,629	54,698,629
Total Expenses		6,083,033	55,127,882	61,210,915	8,015,965	58,980,312	66,996,277
Surplus for the Year		101,187	-	101,187	10,801,069	-	10,801,069

The annexed notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements



BOARD MEMBER



BOARD MEMBER

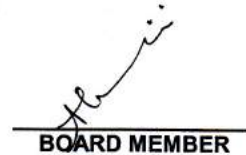
AAHUNG
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2017

	2017 Rupees	2016 Rupees
Surplus / (Deficit) for the year	101,187	10,801,069
<i>Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to income and expenditure account</i>		
Unrealised loss on short term investment classified as 'available for sale'	(97,691)	(48,982)
Reclassification adjustment on sale of investment classified as available for sale'	-	(62,692)
	(97,691)	(111,674)
Total comprehensive income for the year	3,496	10,689,395

The annexed notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements



BOARD MEMBER

BOARD MEMBER

AAHUNG
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2017

	Unrestricted funds			Restricted Fund balance	Total
	Accumulated Surplus	Unrealised gain on investments classified as available for sale	Sub -total		
-----Rupees-----					
Balance as at 1 July 2015	19,382,149	385,506	19,767,655	32,351,863	52,119,518
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>					
- Excess of income over expenditure of the year	10,801,069	-	10,801,069	-	10,801,069
- Unrealised loss on short term investment	-	(48,982)	(48,982)	-	(48,982)
- Reclassification adjustment on sale of short term investment	-	(62,692)	(62,692)	-	(62,692)
<i>Change in restricted funds</i>					
Restricted funds received	-	-	-	61,323,954	61,323,954
Restricted funds utilised	-	-	-	(57,721,689)	(57,721,689)
	-	-	-	3,602,265	3,602,265
Balance as at 30 June 2016	<u>30,183,218</u>	<u>273,832</u>	<u>30,457,050</u>	<u>35,954,128</u>	<u>66,411,178</u>
Balance as at 1 July 2016	30,183,218	273,832	30,457,050	35,954,128	66,411,178
<i>Total comprehensive income</i>					
- Deficit of income over expenditure of the year	101,187	-	101,187	-	101,187
- Unrealised loss on short term investment	-	(97,691)	(97,691)	-	(97,691)
<i>Change in restricted funds</i>					
Restricted funds received	-	-	-	39,903,451	39,903,451
Restricted funds utilised	-	-	-	(53,858,977)	(53,858,977)
	-	-	-	(13,955,526)	(13,955,526)
Balance as at 30 June 2017	<u>30,284,405</u>	<u>176,141</u>	<u>30,460,546</u>	<u>21,998,602</u>	<u>52,459,148</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements


 BOARD MEMBER


 BOARD MEMBER

**AAHUNG
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2017**

	2017 Rupees	2016 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	101,187	10,801,069
<i>Adjustments for:</i>		
- Depreciation	869,761	1,052,861
- Provision for gratuity	1,360,599	1,418,352
- Gain on sale of investments	(65,323)	(55,799)
	<u>2,165,037</u>	<u>2,415,414</u>
<i>Decrease in current assets</i>		
- Advances and other receivables	285,437	160,665
<i>Decrease in current liabilities</i>		
- Accrued and other liabilities	(2,070,568)	(7,220,941)
Security deposits	-	(1,500)
Deferred capital grants - net	(182,697)	(167,567)
Restricted funds - net	(13,955,527)	3,602,265
	<u>(14,138,224)</u>	<u>3,433,198</u>
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	<u>(13,657,131)</u>	<u>9,589,405</u>
Gratuity paid	(985,539)	(1,602,983)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	<u>(14,642,670)</u>	<u>7,986,422</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	(1,556,060)	(224,161)
Investment in short term investments	(1,466,880)	(7,301,814)
Investment in term deposit receipts	-	10,000,000
Sale proceed from sale of short term investments	977,120	7,134,628
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities	<u>(2,045,820)</u>	<u>9,608,653</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(16,688,490)</u>	<u>17,595,075</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	68,008,910	50,413,835
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (Restricted and unrestricted)	<u>51,320,420</u>	<u>68,008,910</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements



BOARD MEMBER

4/17



BOARD MEMBER

AAHUNG
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON JUNE 30, 2017

1 LEGAL STATUS AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Aahung ("the Organisation") is a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), registered in Pakistan under the Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) Ordinance, 1961. The principal place of business is situated at Sasi Home Bungalow # G-18/6, Block-8, Kehkashan, Clifton, Karachi. Its objectives includes;

- (i) To support and maintain linkages with other NGOs and agencies working within the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights in Pakistan,
- (ii) To strengthen and improve the accessibility of sexual health services available to men and women in Pakistan; and
- (iii) To increase the awareness of men and women in low income communities, regarding sexual and reproductive health and rights.

The Organization also carries out International Women Health Coalition Phase V, Netherlands Organization for International Development (NOVIB), The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, World Population Foundation and Patient Welfare projects.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as are notified under the Companies Ordinance 1984, provisions of any directives issued under the Companies Ordinance 1984. In case requirements differ, the provisions of or directives issued under the Companies Ordinance 1984, the Ordinance shall prevail. The Companies Ordinance, 1984 has been repealed after the enactment of Companies Act, 2017. However, as allowed by the SECP vide its press release dated July 20, 2017, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as stated otherwise in these financial statements.

2.3 Functional and presentational currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Organisation's functional and presentation currency and rounded to nearest rupee.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Association's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on the historic experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

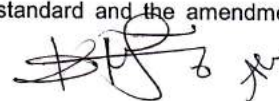
In the process of applying the accounting policies management has made the following estimates and judgments which are significant to the financial statements.

- Tangible fixed assets (note 4.1)
- Determining contingencies & commitments (note 18)

3 STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective in the current year

The Organization has adopted the following accounting standard and the amendments and interpretation of IFRSs which became effective for the current year:

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**Standard or Interpretation**

- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendment)
- IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements - Accounting for Acquisition of Interest in Joint Operation (Amendment)
- IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - Disclosure Initiative (Amendment)
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 intangible assets - Clarification of Acceptable Method of Depreciation and Amortization (Amendment)
- IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment IAS 41 Agriculture - Agriculture: Bearer Plants (Amendment)
- IAS 27 - Separate Financial Statements - Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements (Amendment)

Improvements to Accounting Standards Issued by the IASB in September 2014

- IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations - Changes in methods of disposal
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Servicing contracts
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Applicability of the offsetting disclosures to condensed interim financial statements
- IAS 19 Employee Benefits - Discount rate: regional market issue
- IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting - Disclosure of information 'elsewhere in the interim financial report'

3.1 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standard or interpretation:

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
- IFRS 2: Share-based Payments – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payments Transactions (Amendments)	01 January 2018
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendment)	Not yet Finalized
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows - Disclosure Initiative - (Amendment)	01 January 2017
- IAS 12 Income Taxes – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized losses (Amendments)	01 January 2017
- IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts: Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts – (Amendments)	01 January 2018
- IAS 40 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property (Amendments)	01 January 2018
- IFRIC 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	01 January 2018
- IFRIC 23 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	01 January 2019

The above standards and amendments are not expected to have any material impact on the Organization's financial statements in the period of initial application. Organization's financial statements in the period of initial application.

In addition to the above standards and amendments, improvements to various accounting standards have also been issued by the IASB in December 2016. Such improvements are generally effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2018. The Organization expects that such improvements to the standards will not have any impact on the Organization's financial statements in the period of initial application.

Further, following new standards have been issued by IASB which are yet to be notified by the SECP for the purpose of applicability in Pakistan.

	IASB Effective date (Annual periods beginning on or after)
- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement	01 January 2018
- IFRS 14 – Regulatory Deferral Accounts	01 January 2016
- IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers	01 January 2018
- IFRS 16 – Leases	01 January 2019
- IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts	01 January 2021

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4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**4.1 Operating Fixed Assets**

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any, except for leasehold land which is stated at cost. Depreciation is charged to the income and expenditure account applying the reducing balance method. The rates used are stated in note 5 to the financial statements. Full year depreciation is charged in the year of addition while no depreciation is charged in the year of disposal.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to the income and expenditure account as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and the assets disposed if any, are removed from register.

Gains and losses on disposal of assets are taken to the income and expenditure account.

4.2 Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Organization's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated and impairment losses are recognized in the profit or loss account.

4.3 Fund accounting

The accounts of the Organization are maintained substantially in accordance with the principles of fund accounting. Under these principles, resources are classified, for accounting and reporting purposes, into funds that are in accordance with activities or objectives specified by donor. In the financial statements of the Organizations, two main groups of funds are distinguished - unrestricted and restricted funds.

Unrestricted funds

Funds received for ongoing operations, without any restrictions, are classified as unrestricted funds.

Restricted funds

Funds received for specific purposes are classified as restricted funds with separate accounting records being maintained for each account.

Restricted funds representing donations and related other income. Expenses incurred out of restricted funds are reflected in the income and expenditure account, with an equal amount being recognized as revenue and reflected as funds utilized.

Funds received for capital expenditure is recorded as deferred capital grant. These are netted off against related depreciation and amortization on a systematic basis over the useful life of assets acquired from the grant.

4.3.1 Interfund Balances

The Organization manages multiple projects, with each project having its individual financial statements. Transactions done on behalf of other projects give rise interfund receivable/payables. Such balances are reflected as "Interfund Balances" in the balance sheet.

4.4 Staff retirement benefits*Defined benefit plan*

The Organization operates an unfunded gratuity scheme which covers all employees with a minimum qualifying service period of six months. Obligations under the scheme are recorded based on one month's basic salary drawn for each year of service with the Organization.

4.5 Foreign currency translation

Income and expenditures are recorded at the rates of exchange approximating to those prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets, liabilities and fund balances in foreign currencies are revalued at the rates of exchange approximating to those ruling at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains and losses arising out of the above are included in the income and expenditure account.

4.6 Provisions

Provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Organization has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

4.7 Revenue recognition

- Unrestricted funds received are recognized as income in the year in which the funds are received.
- Restricted funds are recognized as income to the extent of actual expenses incurred during the year. Where funds received are in excess of the actual expenses, the balances are carried forward as restricted fund balances.
- Gains / (losses) arising on sale of investments are included in the income and expenditure account in the period in which the transaction takes place.
- Cash dividend on mutual fund units is recognised when the Organization's right to receive the dividend is established.
- Income on term deposit receipts and profit and loss sharing bank accounts is recognised on a time proportion basis at effective rate of return.
- Miscellaneous income is recognised on receipt basis.

4.8 Taxation

As per section 100C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, the income of Non-profit organisations, trusts or welfare institutions shall be allowed a tax credit equal to one hundred per cent of the tax payable, including minimum tax and final taxes payables subject to the return has been filled, tax required to be deducted or collected has been deducted or collected and paid; and withholding tax statements for the immediately preceding tax year have been filed. The Organisation is in the process of claiming tax credit equal to one hundred percent of the tax payable under section 100C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 for the current year. Management is confident that the exemption shall be obtained and no tax provision is required in these financial statements.

4.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and balances with banks.

4.10 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Organization becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised at the time when the Organization loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. Financial liabilities are derecognised at the time when they are extinguished that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities are taken to income and expenditure account currently. Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at fair value or amortised cost as the case may be.

4.10.1 Investments*Initial recognition*

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset or financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to acquisition or issue of the financial asset or financial liability.

Subsequent measurement

Investment classified as at fair value through profit or loss is subsequently measured at fair value with changes recognised in income and expenditure account.

Investment classified as available for sale is subsequently measured at fair value and changes in fair value is recognised in statement of changes in accumulated fund. Impairment losses on available for sale financial assets are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated on other comprehensive income to income and expenditure account. Any subsequent increase, in case of debt security, is recognised in income and expenditure account to the extent of reversal of previously recognised impairment with remaining balance if any, reported in other comprehensive income. Reversal of impairment loss with respect to equity securities is not recognised in income and expenditure account.

Investment classified as held to maturity or loan and receivable is subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Fair value of units of mutual funds are determined using net assets value of the funds determined by respective asset management company as of the reporting date.

4.11 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when the Organization has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the Organization intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or winding up of the Organization or the counterparties.

4.12 Expenses

All expenses are recognised in the income and expenditure account on accrual basis.

5 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

Note	Computer equipments		Office equipments		Furniture and fixture		Vehicles		Total	
	unrestricted	restricted	unrestricted	restricted	unrestricted	restricted	unrestricted	restricted	unrestricted	restricted
	Rupees		Rupees		Rupees		Rupees		Rupees	
As at 01 July 2016										
Cost	3,026,185	832,278	1,679,368	99,567	995,750	32,700	1,712,351	-	7,413,654	964,545
Accumulated depreciation	(2,809,246)	(344,943)	(1,548,603)	(1,660)	(876,342)	(5,551)	(1,527,262)	-	(6,761,453)	(352,154)
Net book value	216,939	487,335	130,765	97,907	119,408	27,149	185,089	-	652,201	612,391
Additions during the year	21,300	250,460	43,500	-	5,200	-	1,235,600	-	1,305,600	250,460
Transfers during the year										
Cost	18,400	(18,400)	99,567	(99,567)	-	-	-	-	117,967	(117,967)
Depreciation	(2,556)	2,556	(6,298)	8,298	-	-	-	-	(10,854)	10,854
	15,844	(15,844)	91,269	(91,269)	-	-	-	-	107,113	(107,113)
Deletions during the year										
Cost	(539,189)	-	(520,644)	-	(29,150)	-	-	-	(1,088,983)	-
Depreciation	539,167	-	519,416	-	29,135	-	-	-	1,087,718	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(187,231)	(316,134)	(80,340)	(6,638)	(38,603)	(3,272)	(237,543)	-	(543,717)	(326,044)
Closing net book value	66,830	405,817	183,966	-	85,990	23,877	1,183,146	-	1,519,932	429,694
As at 30 June 2017										
Cost	2,526,696	1,064,338	1,301,791	-	971,800	32,700	2,947,951	-	7,748,238	1,097,038
Accumulated depreciation	(2,459,866)	(658,521)	(1,117,825)	-	(885,810)	(8,823)	(1,764,805)	-	(6,228,306)	(667,344)
Net book value	66,830	405,817	183,966	-	85,990	23,877	1,183,146	-	1,519,932	429,694
Depreciation rates (% per annum)	33.33%		20%		15%	10%	20%			
As at 01 July 2015										
Cost	2,923,185	843,878	1,646,174	-	995,750	32,700	1,712,351	-	7,277,460	876,578
Accumulated depreciation	(2,463,444)	(95,973)	(1,468,991)	-	(820,019)	(647)	(1,211,672)	-	(5,964,126)	(96,620)
Net book value	459,741	747,905	177,183	-	175,731	32,053	500,679	-	1,313,334	779,958
Additions during the year	-	91,400	33,194	99,567	-	-	-	-	33,194	190,967
Transfers during the year										
Cost	103,000	(103,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	103,000	(103,000)
Depreciation	(14,304)	14,304	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,304)	14,304
	88,696	(88,696)	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,696	(88,696)
Deletions during the year										
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(331,498)	(263,274)	(79,612)	(1,660)	(56,323)	(4,904)	(315,590)	-	(783,023)	(269,838)
Closing net book value	216,939	487,335	130,765	97,907	119,408	27,149	185,089	-	652,201	612,391
As at 30 June 2016										
Cost	3,026,185	832,278	1,679,368	99,567	995,750	32,700	1,712,351	-	7,413,654	964,545
Accumulated depreciation	(2,809,246)	(344,943)	(1,548,603)	(1,660)	(876,342)	(5,551)	(1,527,262)	-	(6,761,453)	(352,154)
Net book value	216,939	487,335	130,765	97,907	119,408	27,149	320,931	-	652,201	612,391
Depreciation rates (% per annum)	33.33%		20%		15%	10%	20%			

5.1 This represents assets transferred to the Organisation from various projects that were completed during the year. *mfr* *Kif* *A*

6 LOANS, ADVANCES, PREPAYMENTS
AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017			2016		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	Rupees			Rupees		
Staff Loans	-	169,000	169,000	-	-	-
Advances to staff - considered good						
For expenses	204,090	33,470	237,560	-	70,000	70,000
Against salary	1,565	260	1,825	-	-	-
	205,655	33,730	239,385	-	70,000	70,000
Prepayments	318,226	-	318,226	1,369,854	-	1,369,854
Other Receivables	41,604	454,027	495,631	67,825	-	67,825
	565,485	656,757	1,222,242	1,437,679	70,000	1,507,679

7 AVAILABLE FOR SALE - SHORT TERM INVESTMENT - Unrestricted

2017	2016	Name of Mutual Fund	2017	2016
Number of units			2017	2016
585,326	517,879	NAFA Income Opportunity Fund - cost	6,084,745	5,268,300
		Accumulated unrealised gain on remeasurement of investments market value	176,141	273,832
			6,260,886	5,542,132

8 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2017			2016		
	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total	Unrestricted	Restricted	Total
	Rupees			Rupees		
Bank balances						
- current accounts	19,500	-	19,500	819,285	-	819,285
- PLS saving accounts	20,509,060	30,495,648	51,004,708	32,001,026	34,896,785	66,897,811
Cash in hand	296,212	-	296,212	291,814	-	291,814
	20,824,772	30,495,648	51,320,420	33,112,125	34,896,785	68,008,910

8.1 This represents cash at banks in local currency kept in PLS saving accounts. Profit rates on the same ranges between 4.5% and 5% (2016: 4.0% and 4.5%) per annum

9 RESTRICTED FUND BALANCES

	Balance as at 1 July 2016	Funds received	Income earned	Utilised	Balance as at 30 June 2017
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Aman (Sukh)	889,639	20,938,334	78,871	15,563,009	6,343,835
Novib Development	918,777	-	115,654	11,565	1,022,865
UNFPA - III	-	274,900	-	274,900	-
Patient Welfare	1,138,561	-	39,068	-	1,177,629
WPF Project	(227,665)	-	1,093	109	(226,681)
PHI - Neelam	326,145	609,000	-	935,145	-
PHI - Neha	1,153,823	-	-	1,153,823	-
Amplify Change	2,393,436	-	-	1,657,817	735,619
Saaf	2,125,695	-	(68,178)	5,992,198	(3,934,680)
Plan	(2,548,738)	5,703,693	-	3,282,449	(127,494)
Iwhc	4,336,353	10,328,708	244,140	7,950,959	6,958,242
Packard	25,448,102	-	791,355	16,190,190	10,049,267
ICRW	-	1,179,936	-	1,179,936	-
Pathfinder	-	252,800	-	252,800	-
RIZ	-	616,080	-	616,080	-
	35,954,128	39,903,451	1,202,003	55,060,980	21,998,602

44/2

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	Balance as at 1 July 2015 Rupees	Funds received Rupees	Income earned Rupees	Utilised Rupees	Balance as at 30 June 2016 Rupees
Aman (Sukh)	(1,172,156)	19,443,213	-	17,381,418	889,639
Amplify Change	-	2,513,445	108,247	228,256	2,393,436
International Women's Health Coalition	8,334,998	2,244,000	262,072	6,504,887	4,336,182
NOVIB Advocacy	1,338,805	(1,338,805)	-	-	-
Novib Development	(111,937)	11,388,793	681,732	11,039,811	918,777
NOVIB Early Marriage Poem	3,441,865	(3,372,615)	-	69,250	-
NOVIB MAIN	7,089,221	(7,089,221)	-	-	-
Novib Mofa	2,383,997	(949,679)	-	1,434,318	-
Packard	4,213,818	31,766,445	9,222	10,541,384	25,448,101
Patient Welfare	1,232,985	-	48,909	143,333	1,138,561
Public Health Institute - Neha	595,183	621,000	-	62,360	1,153,823
Public Health Institute- Neelam	-	609,000	-	282,856	326,144
Plan International	-	1,420,439	-	3,969,177	(2,548,738)
Safe Abortion Action Fund	3,014,513	3,185,422	68,178	4,142,424	2,125,689
United Nations Population Fund- 1 Ghotki	384,116	760,193	-	1,144,309	-
United Nations Population Fund- Ghotki	-	319,000	-	319,000	-
United Nations Population Fund Sargodha	-	292,500	-	292,500	-
United Nations Girls' Education Initiative	852,575	123,178	-	975,753	-
United Nations International Children's Fund	982,023	(612,354)	-	369,669	-
World Population Foundation	(228,143)	-	1,392	735	(227,485)
	<u>32,351,863</u>	<u>61,323,954</u>	<u>1,179,752</u>	<u>58,901,441</u>	<u>35,954,128</u>

	Note	2017 Rupees	2016 Rupees
9.1 Movement in restricted funds			
Total Utilization		55,060,980	58,901,441
Net Capital Expenditure		(250,460)	(190,967)
Other income shown separately	13	(1,202,003)	(1,179,752)
Net restricted funds utilized for expenses reflected in the statement of income and expenses		<u>53,608,517</u>	<u>57,530,722</u>
10 DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANTS - restricted			
Opening balance		612,391	779,958
Add: Net capital expenditure during the year	5	250,460	190,967
Less: Deferred capital grants released (Net)		(317,362)	(358,534)
Less: Assets recognized as income		(115,795)	-
Closing balance		<u>429,694</u>	<u>612,391</u>
11 DEFERRED LIABILITY GRATUITY - unrestricted			
Opening balance		4,502,041	4,686,672
Provision during the year		1,360,599	1,418,352
Less: Payments to employees		5,862,640	6,105,024
Closing balance		<u>(985,539)</u>	<u>(1,602,983)</u>
		<u>4,877,101</u>	<u>4,502,041</u>
12 ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES			

	2017			2016		
	Unrestricted Rupees	Restricted Rupees	Total Rupees	Unrestricted Rupees	Restricted Rupees	Total Rupees
Staff Medical	247,188	-	247,188	150,203	-	150,203
Staff Annual Leaves	-	-	-	65,077	-	65,077
Audit Fee	-	176,000	176,000	-	176,000	176,000
Accruals	-	2,745,582	2,745,582	367,412	3,007,875	3,375,287
Withholding Tax Payable	3,373	-	3,373	73,975	31,249	105,224
Suppliers & Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Payable	178,388	1,800	180,188	1,291,012	-	1,291,012
	<u>428,949</u>	<u>2,923,382</u>	<u>3,352,331</u>	<u>1,947,679</u>	<u>3,215,124</u>	<u>5,162,803</u>

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13 OTHER INCOME

	2017			2016		
	Unrestricted Rupees	Restricted Rupees	Total Rupees	Unrestricted Rupees	Restricted Rupees	Total Rupees
Profit on saving bank accounts	991,523	1,270,181	2,261,703	1,230,320	1,172,752	2,403,072
Exchange Gain	68,178	(68,178)	-	-	-	-
Management fee	2,103,911	-	2,103,911	2,366,033	-	2,366,033
Consultancy fee	2,152,603	-	2,152,603	5,104,255	-	5,104,255
Donation	125,000	-	125,000	35,000	-	35,000
Profit on sale / transfer of Fixed Assets	154,386	-	154,386	88,696	-	88,696
Board membership fee	4,500	-	4,500	7,500	-	7,500
(Loss) / gain on sale of investments	65,323	-	65,323	(55,799)	-	(55,799)
Profit on Term Deposit Receipts	-	-	-	425,205	-	425,205
Receipt of award	-	-	-	9,178,752	-	9,178,752
Dividend Income	380,345	-	380,345	313,560	-	313,560
Other Miscellaneous	138,451	-	138,451	123,512	7,000	130,512
	<u>6,184,220</u>	<u>1,202,003</u>	<u>7,386,223</u>	<u>18,817,034</u>	<u>1,179,752</u>	<u>19,996,786</u>

14 OPERATING EXPENSES

	Note	2017			2016		
		Unrestricted Rupees	Restricted Rupees	Total Rupees	Unrestricted Rupees	Restricted Rupees	Total Rupees
Salaries and benefits		3,773,924	2,373,177	6,147,101	3,010,301	2,215,051	5,225,352
Support and administration	14.1	2,309,109	2,885,718	5,194,827	5,005,664	2,066,632	7,072,296
		<u>6,083,033</u>	<u>5,258,895</u>	<u>11,341,928</u>	<u>8,015,965</u>	<u>4,281,683</u>	<u>12,297,648</u>

14.1 Support and administration

	2017			2016		
	Unrestricted Rupees	Restricted Rupees	Total Rupees	Unrestricted Rupees	Restricted Rupees	Total Rupees
Audit Fee	-	176,000	176,000	-	176,000	176,000
Depreciation	547,312	326,044	873,356	783,327	269,838	1,053,165
Support & Operational Expenses	1,761,797	2,383,674	4,145,471	4,222,337	1,620,794	5,843,131
	<u>2,309,109</u>	<u>2,885,718</u>	<u>5,194,827</u>	<u>5,005,664</u>	<u>2,066,632</u>	<u>7,072,296</u>

15 PROGRAM AND PROJECT EXPENSES - restricted

		2017	2016
		Rupees	Rupees
Program and project staff salaries	15.1	15,580,533	7,687,504
Material development		3,708,280	5,747,128
Workshops, trainings, forums and meetings		20,410,561	17,377,340
Monitoring, survey and research		4,729,197	7,665,809
Advocacy and communication		3,404,448	5,457,888
Training and development		133,973	8,061,239
Consultancy and management fee		1,901,995	2,559,123
Other expenses		-	142,598
		<u>49,868,987</u>	<u>54,698,629</u>

15.1 Salaries and benefits include Rs. 1,360,599 (2016: Rs. 1,418,352) in respect of staff Year End Benefits.

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16 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprise associated undertakings, directors and Board Members of the Organisation, key management personnel. The Organisation continues to have a policy whereby all transactions with related parties are entered into at negotiated terms and conditions. Remuneration of key management personnel is in accordance with their terms of employment and the Organisation's policy.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Organisation. The Organisation considers its Directors and Departmental Heads to be its key management personnel. There are no transactions with key management personnel other than their terms of employment / entitlement.

Details of transactions with related parties, other than those which have been specifically disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

	2017 Rupees	2016 Rupees
Members	<u>4,500</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Management personnel	<u>14,762,649</u>	<u>9,589,116</u>

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The organization has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The board has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of organization's risk management framework. The board is also responsible for developing and monitoring the organization's risk management policies.

17.1 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the financial loss that would be recognised at the balance sheet date if counterparties fail completely to perform as contracted / fail to discharge an obligation / commitment that it has entered into with the Organization. It arises principally from loan, investments, bank balances, security deposits and other receivables.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is:

Security deposits	365,100	365,100
Short term investments	6,260,886	5,542,132
Other receivables	495,631	67,825
Bank balances	<u>51,320,420</u>	<u>68,008,910</u>
	<u>58,442,037</u>	<u>73,983,967</u>

The Organization does not take into consideration the value of collateral while testing financial assets for impairment. The Organization considers the credit worthiness of counter parties as part of its risk management.

Security deposit

The Organization has deposited various amounts as security against provision of different services. The management doesn't expect to incur material losses on such deposit and consider such amount as receivable upon termination of service contracts for respective suppliers.

Other receivables:

These comprises of loan to staff and interest receivables and management does not expect to incur material losses against those balances.

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Investments:

Investments represent units of open ended mutual fund. The analysis below summarises the credit rating of the mutual fund in which the organisation has invested its funds, is as follows.

Name of mutual fund	Rating Agency	Rating	
		2017	2016
NAFA Income Opportunity Fund	PACRA	AM2++	A(f)

Management does not anticipate to incur financial loss owing to credit risk on the aforementioned investment.

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their abilities to meet contractual obligation to be similarly effected by the changes in economic, political or other conditions. The Organization believes that it is not exposed to major concentration of credit risk.

Settlement risk

All investing transactions are settled / paid for upon delivery as per the advice of management of the Organization. The Organization's policy is to enter into financial instrument contract by following internal guidelines such as approving counterparties and approving credits. At present no settlement risk exists.

Bank balances

The Organization kept its surplus funds with bank having sound credit rating. Currently the surplus funds are kept with the bank having rating as follows:

Banks	Rating			
	2017		2016	
	Short term	Long term	Short term	Long term
Soneri Bank Limited	A1+	AA-	A1+	AA-

17.2 Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligation arising from financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset or that such obligation will have to be settled in a manner disadvantageous to the Organization. The Organization's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Organization's reputation. The liabilities of the Organization are for short duration and arise from its normal business activities. The Management does not anticipate Liquidity risk arising on account of settling its obligations.

The following are the contractual maturities of the non interest bearing financial liabilities:

	2017			
	Carrying amount Rupees	Contractual cash flows Rupees	Six months or less Rupees	Upto one year Rupees
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Accrued and other liabilities	3,352,331	(3,352,331)	-	-
	2016			
	Carrying amount Rupees	Contractual cash flows Rupees	Six months or less Rupees	Upto one year Rupees
Non-derivative financial liabilities				
Accrued and other liabilities	13,961,332	(13,961,332)	(13,961,332)	-

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17.3 Market Risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will effect the Organization's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The management monitors the portfolio of its investment and adjust the portfolio in light of changing circumstances.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Organization at present is not exposed to currency risk as all transactions are carried out in Pak Rupees.

Interest rate risk

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

The Organization does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect income and expenditure account.

Further the Organization has no floating rate financial assets and financial liabilities that exposes the Organization's cash flow to interest rate risk.

17.4 Other price risk:

Other price risk arises from the Organization's investment in units of mutual funds. A 5% increase / (decrease) in redemption prices and quoted prices at year end would have increased / (decreased) the Organization's fund balances for the year and the value of investments as follows:

	2017 Rupees	2016 Rupees
Effect on surplus for the year	<u>313,044</u>	<u>277,107</u>
Effect on investments	<u>313,044</u>	<u>277,107</u>

The sensitivity analysis prepared is not necessarily indicative of the effects on income and expenditure and assets of the Organization.

17.5 Fair value of financial instruments:

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Organization uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

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	30 June 2017			Fair Value		
	Loan and receivables	Carrying amount Assets classified as available for sale	Other financial liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
----- (Rupees) -----						
Financial assets not measured at fair value						
Security deposits	365,100	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	51,024,208	-	-	-	-	-
Other receivables	1,222,242	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value						
Short term investments	-	6,260,886	-	6,260,886	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value						
Accrued and other liabilities	-	-	3,352,331	-	-	-

The estimated fair value of all financial assets and liabilities is considered not significantly different from carrying values as the items are either short-term in nature or periodically repriced.

17.6 Fund management

The Organization is funded by contributions received from its members and donors from different sections of society within and outside Pakistan. The funds received are utilised for the purpose / objective of the Organisation. The Organisation is a not for profit entity.

17.7 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

None of the financial assets and financial liabilities are offset in the balance sheet.

18. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no contingencies and commitments to report at balance sheet date.

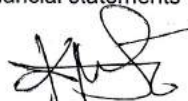
19 GENERAL

19.1 The number of employees of the Organisation as at 30 June 2017 were 36 (2016: 36) and weighted average number of employees were 32 (2016: 35).

19.2 Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified for better presentation, wherever considered necessary, the effect of which is not material.

20 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Members on 11 Nov 17.



BOARD MEMBER

ky/r



BOARD MEMBER