PUNJAB POPULATION INNOVATION FUND
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Operating fixed assets	4	182,461,569	8,575,795
Intangible assets	5	5,679,556	3,094,617
Long term deposits and advances	6	314,256,658	69,959,803
		502,397,783	81,630,215
CURRENT ASSETS			
Loans, advances, prepayments and other receivables	7	106,842,023	69,989,616
Short term investments	8	540,000,000	340,000,000
Income tax refundable		159,441	159,441
Bank balances	9	180,226,738	294,913,564
		827,228,202	705,062,621
		1,329,625,985	786,692,836
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
General fund		(2,709,547)	2,854,257
Reserve fund	10	75,918,688	27,877,122
		73,209,141	30,731,379
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred grants - restricted funds	11	664,113,319	486,423,642
Staff retirement gratuity	12	47,587,102	34,755,044
		711,700,421	521,178,686
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	544,716,423	234,782,771
COMMITMENTS	14	-	-
		1,329,625,985	786,692,836

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER　　CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER　　DIRECTOR

PUNJAB POPULATION INNOVATION FUND
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
INCOME			
Grants amortized during the year	11	895,355,757	568,595,641
Other income	15	102,399,812	105,456,830
		997,755,569	674,052,471
EXPENDITURE			
Program expenses	16	(938,340,328)	(637,664,258)
Administrative expenses	17	(59,369,943)	(36,364,317)
Bank charges		(45,298)	(23,896)
		(997,755,569)	(674,052,471)
Surplus for the year before taxation		-	-
Provision for taxation	18	-	-
Surplus for the year		-	-

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER　　CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER　　DIRECTOR

PUNJAB POPULATION INNOVATION FUND
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Surplus for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive loss / income for the year:		
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income and expenditure		
-Remeasurement of staff retirement gratuity	(5,563,804)	138,050
Total Comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(5,563,804)	138,050

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER **CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER** **DIRECTOR**

PUNJAB POPULATION INNOVATION FUND
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	General Fund	Reserve Fund	Total
	-------------------------Rupees-------------------------		
Balance as at July 01, 2023	2,716,207	12,600,000	15,316,207
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Surplus for the year	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	138,050	-	138,050
	138,050	-	138,050
Transfer from deferred grant during the year	-	15,277,122	15,277,122
Balance as at June 30, 2024	2,854,257	27,877,122	30,731,379
Total comprehensive loss for the year			
Surplus for the year	-	-	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year	(5,563,804)	-	(5,563,804)
	(5,563,804)	-	(5,563,804)
Transfer from deferred grant during the year	-	48,041,566	48,041,566
Balance as at June 30, 2025	(2,709,547)	75,918,688	73,209,141

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER **CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER** **DIRECTOR**

PUNJAB POPULATION INNOVATION FUND
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
A) CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year before taxation		-	-
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation on property and equipment	4	45,902,137	2,766,863
Amortization on intangible asset	5	2,199,226	670,057
Amortization of deferred grants	11	(895,355,757)	(568,595,641)
Profit on saving account / investments	15	(102,399,812)	(105,456,830)
Provision for gratuity	12	9,258,638	10,736,684
Operating cashflows before working capital changes		(940,395,568)	(659,878,867)
Working capital changes			
Decrease in current assets			
Loans, advances, prepayments and other receivables		(46,429,251)	9,436,024
Increase/ (Decrease) in current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables		309,933,652	20,635,034
		263,504,401	30,071,058
Cashflow from operations		(676,891,167)	(629,807,809)
Gratuity paid		(1,990,384)	(199,038)
Long term deposits and advances paid / (received back)		(244,296,855)	5,252,930
Net Cashflow from operating activities		(923,178,406)	(624,753,917)
B) CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment		(219,787,911)	(3,692,424)
Acquisition of intangible asset		(4,784,165)	(2,625,555)
Short term investments (made) / encashed		(200,000,000)	203,504,796
Profit on saving account / investments		111,976,656	115,810,942
Net Cashflow from investing activities		(312,595,420)	312,997,759
C) CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Grants received during the year		1,121,087,000	500,000,000
Net cash flow from financing activities		1,121,087,000	500,000,000
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C)	(114,686,826)	188,243,842
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		294,913,564	106,669,722
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		180,226,738	294,913,564

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DIRECTOR

PUNJAB POPULATION INNOVATION FUND
NOTES COMPRISING MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION AND OTHER EXPLANATORY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

1.1 Punjab Population Innovation Fund (the Company) is a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. The Company is a non profit organization under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 repealed by the Companies Act, 2017 incorporated on October 04, 2016. The objectives of the Company are to support the Government of Punjab in improving the quality of life of the people of the Punjab, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized areas and sections of the population, by assisting service delivery organizations in the public, non-governmental and private sectors to improve access, and the quality of family planning services in Punjab. The registered office of the Company is situated at 2nd floor, Health and Population Department, Shahrah Nazaria-e-Pakistan, adjacent NADRA office, trade center, block R, Phase 2, Johar town, Lahore, in the province of Punjab.

1.2 The Company is carrying out the following projects through the implementing partners:

	Project Name	Nature of project
1.2.1	**Male Engagement in Family Planning**	Improve accessibility of family planning products, information and services through pharmacies/drug shops and private health service providers applying sustainable business models (male engagement in family planning).
1.2.2	**Call Communication 4.2**	Improve family planning knowledge, positive attitudes and practice through systematic and evidence-based social and behaviour change communication interventions.
1.2.3	**Youth Call**	Youth centered family planning services through doorstep information and household decision by engaging local body's representatives and community gate-keepers. Meeting SRHR information Gap Among Young People in 30 Universities and Colleges in Punjab
1.2.4	**Noor Call**	Scale up of innovative approach to family planning in 'Lady Health Workers' rural uncovered areas through doorstep delivery by a noor (community resourse person) for family planning information and commodities
1.2.5	**BISP**	Implementation of innovative model for FP Service delivery for the poor in 15 control Union councils of Tehsil Khanpur of Rahim Yar Khan.
1.2.6	**BISP Scale Up**	Scale-up of Innovative Model for FP Service Delivery for the Poor (BISP Households) in 4 Districts of Punjab.
1.2.7	**Scale up of Male Engagement Call 2.1**	Improve Accessibility of FP Products, Information and Services through Pharmacies/Drug Shops and Private Health Service Providers Applying Sustainable Business Models.
1.2.8	**Punjab Family Planning Program**	Scale up of E-voucher Model for BISP Beneficiaries in 14 Districts of Punjab and Production of Drama Serial and Short Tele-Film Series. An amount of Rs. 5.68 billion has been approved for research and implementation, monitoring and validation, production of drama serial etc.
1.2.9	**Family Planning for Economically Empowered Women**	Empower economically active women by integrating Family Planning (FP) education with microfinance and entrepreneurship programs. An amount of Rs. 348.46 Million has been approved for Program Implementation, monitoring and validation etc.

1.2.10	**Scale up of Youth Centered Information and Services**	Promote awareness and use of modern contraceptives among youth aged 15-29. Dispel myths and misconceptions related to family planning (FP). Increase community acceptance and positive attitudes toward FP. An amount of Rs. 418.31 Million has been approved for Program Implementation, monitoring and validation etc.
1.2.11	**Scale up of Innovative Model for FP Service Delivery for the Poor (BISP Households)**	Increase modern contraceptive use among the poorest women (MWRAs aged 15-49) under BISP. Address physical and financial barriers to family planning (FP). An amount of Rs. 834.61 Million has been approved for Program Implementation, monitoring and validation etc.

1.3 An Individual has filed a writ petition challenging the creation / incorporation of Public Sector Companies by Government of the Punjab. The Company is one of the respondent companies contesting the petition. The matter is pending for adjudication before the Honourable Lahore High Court, Lahore. The management of the Company is of the view that such petition would be dismissed and accordingly, there is no impact on going concern status of the Company.

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) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Accounting Standards for Not for Profit Organizations (NPOs) issued by ICAP 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 and accounting standards for NPOs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except lease liability and post employement benefits obligation which are stated at present value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are prepared and presented in Pak Rupees which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All the figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of judgments and key estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. In addition, it requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. 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:

- Contingent liabilities - Note 3.17
- Amortization of Grants - Note 3.7 & 11
- Provisions - Note 3.9
- Useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property and equipment - Note 4
- Useful live, residual value and amortization method of intangible asset - Note 5
- Staff retirement gratuity - Note 3.8 & 12
- Provision for taxation - Note 3.11 & 18

2.5 STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS TO STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

2.5.1 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations becoming effective in current year

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for financial statements of the Company for the periods beginning on or after July 01, 2024 and therefore, have been applied in preparing these financial statements.

i. IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The IASB has issued 'Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)' providing a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments in Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position — not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability income or expenses, or the information that entities disclose about those items. They:

- clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months and make explicit that only rights in place "at the end of the reporting period" should affect the classification of a liability;
- clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and
- make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The IASB has further modified the requirements introduced by 'Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current' on how an entity classifies debt and other financial liabilities as current or non-current in particular circumstances. Only covenants with which an entity is required to comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. In addition, an entity has to disclose information in the notes that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants could become repayable within twelve months.

These amendments are to be applied retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8. Application of these amendments have no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

ii. IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The IASB has published 'Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)' to add disclosure requirements, and 'signposts' within existing disclosure rquirements, that ask entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements. The amendments in Supplier Finance Arrangements;

- do not define supplier finance arrangements. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity is required to provide the information. The amendments note that arrangements that are solely credit enhancements for the entity or instruments used by the entity to settle directly with a supplier the amounts owed are not supplier finance arrangements;

- add two disclosure objectives. Entities are required to disclose in the notes information that enables users of financial statements;

  -to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities and cash flows; and

  -to understand the effect of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk and how the entity might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available to it.

- complement current requirements in IFRSs by adding to IAS 7 additional disclosure requirements about;

  -the terms and conditions of the supplier finance arrangements;

  -for the arrangements, as at the beginning and end of the reporting period;

  a) the carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are part of the arrangement and the associated line item presented;

  b) the carrying amount of financial liabilities for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers;

  c) the range of payment due dates (for example, 30 to 40 days after the invoice
  d) comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement;

  -the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of the arrangement.

  The IASB decided that, in most cases, aggregated information about an entity's supplier finance arrangements will satisfy the information needs of users of financial statements.

- add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the liquidity risk disclosure requirements in IFRS 7.

Application of these amendments have no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

iii. IFRS 16 Leases

The IASB has issued amendments for 'Lease Liability in Sale and Leaseback' that clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the rquirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as sale.

'Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback Amendments' require a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. The amendments also include one amended and one new illustrative example.

Application of these amendments have no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.5.2 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations becoming effective in the current year but not relevant

There are certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that became effective during the year and are mandatory for accounting periods of the Company beginning on or after July 01, 2024 but are considered not to be relevant to the Company's operations and are, therefore, not disclosed in these financial statements.

2.5.3 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations becoming effective in future periods

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after the effective dates specified therein.

i. **IAS 21 — The Effects Of Changes In Foreign Exchange Rates**

- Specify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and when it is not — a currency is exchangeable when an entity is able to exchange that currency for the other currency through markets or exchange mechanisms that create enforceable rights and obligations without undue delay at the measurement date and for a specified purpose; a currency is not exchangeable into the other currency if an entity can only obtain an insignificant amount of the other currency;

- Specify how an entity determines the exchange rate to apply when a currency is not exchangeable — when a currency is not exchangeable at the measurement date, an entity estimates the spot exchange rate as the rate that would have applied to an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date and that would faithfully reflect the economic conditions prevailing;

- Require the disclosure of additional information when a currency is not exchangeable — when a currency is not exchangeable an entity discloses information that would enable users of its financial statements to evaluate how a currency's lack of exchangeability affects, or is expected to affect, its financial performance, financial position and cash flows.

The pronouncement also includes a new appendix with application guidance on exchangeability and a new illustrative example.

The amendments also extend to conforming amendments to IFRS 1 which previously referred to, but did not define, exchangeability. Application of these amendments have no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

ii. **IFRS 7 — Financial Instruments: Disclosures and IFRS 9 — Financial Instruments**

A The IASB has issued 'Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)' to address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'. The amendments are as under:

Derecognition of a financial liability settled through electronic

- The amendments to the application guidance of IFRS 9 permit an entity to deem a financial liability (or part of it) that will be settled in cash using an electronic payment system to be discharged before the settlement date if specified criteria are met. An entity that elects to apply the derecognition option would be required to apply it to all settlements made through the same electronic payment system.

- Classification of financial assets:

  - **Contractual terms that are consistent with a basic lending arrangement**

    The amendments to the application guidance of IFRS 9 provide guidance on how an entity can assess whether contractual cash flows of a financial asset are consistent with a basic lending arrangement. To illustrate the changes to the application guidance, the amendments add examples of financial assets that have, or do not have, contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

  - **Assets with non-recourse features**

    The amendments enhance the description of the term 'non-recourse'. Under the amendments, a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.

- **Contractually linked instruments**

  The amendments clarify the characteristics of contractually linked instruments that distinguish them from other transactions. The amendments also note that not all transactions with multiple debt instruments meet the criteria of transactions with multiple contractually linked instruments and provide an example. In addition, the amendments clarify that the reference to instruments in the underlying pool can include financial instruments that are not within the scope of the classification requirements.

- **Disclosures:**

  - **Investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income**

    The requirements in IFRS 7 are amended for disclosures that an entity provides in respect of these investments. In particular, an entity would be required to disclose the fair value gain or loss presented in other comprehensive income during the period, showing separately the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments derecognised in the period and the fair value gain or loss that relates to investments held at the end of the period.

  - **Contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows**

    The amendments require the disclosure of contractual terms that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows on the occurrence (or non-occurrence) of a contingent event that does not relate directly to changes in a basic lending risks and costs. The requirements apply to each class of financial asset measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income and each class of financial liability measured at amortised cost.

B The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has issued 'Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)'. The amendments are:

- the own-use requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to include the factors an entity is required to consider when applying IFRS 9 to contracts to buy and take delivery of renewable electricity for which the source of production of the electricity is nature-dependent; and

- the hedge accounting requirements in IFRS 9 are amended to permit an entity using a contract for nature-dependent renewable electricity with specified characteristics as a hedging instrument:

  - to designate a variable volume of forecast electricity transactions as the hedged item if specified criteria are met; and

  - to measure the hedged item using the same volume assumptions as those used for the hedging instrument.

- The IASB amends IFRS 7 and IFRS 19 to introduce disclosure requirements about contracts for nature-dependent electricity with specified characteristics.

Application of these amendments have no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

iii. IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

The ISSB has published IFRS S1 'General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information'. IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to the primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. The application of this stanadard is deferred by SECP and will become effective for different categories of companies in three phases starting from July 01, 2025.

The application of this standard will result in additional disclosures in the Company's financial statements in respect of sustainablity related infromation.

iv. IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

The International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) has published IFRS S2 'Climate-related Disclosures'. IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity. The application of this stanadard is deferred by SECP and will be effective to companies in three phases starting from July 01, 2025.

The application of this standard will result in additional disclosures in the Company's financial statements in respect of climate related information.

2.5.4 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations becoming effective in future periods but not relevant

There are certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are effective from different future periods as specified therin, but are considered not to be relevant to the Company's operations, therefore, not disclosed in these financial statements.

2.5.5 Standards issued by IASB but not applicable in Pakistan

Following new standards have been issued by IASB which are not yet notified by the SECP for the purpose of applicability in Pakistan:

IFRS 1 - First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

3 Summary of Material Accounting Policy Information

The significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless stated otherwise.

3.1 Operating fixed assets

All items of property and equipment are initially recoded at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any.

Depreciation on property and equipment has been charged using the straight line method at the rates specified in Note 4. Depreciation on additions is charged from the date of availablility of the asset for use up to the date of disposal.

Normal repairs and maintenance are charged to income as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized. Gain or loss on disposal of property and equipment, if any, is included in the statement of income and expenditure.

3.2 Impairment

3.2.1 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. An impairment loss is recognized, as an expense in the profit and loss account. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to disposal and value in use. Value in use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets for which the estimate of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized previously. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the profit or loss.

3.2.2 Impairment of financial assets

The carrying amounts of financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense in the statement of income and expenditure. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to disposal and value in use. Value in use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a pre tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets for which the estimate of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognised previously. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of income and expenditure.

3.3 Intangible asset

Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of such assets can be measured reliably. Cost of intangible assets includes purchase cost and directly attributable expenses incidental to bring the software to its intended use.

Costs associated with the maintenance of intangible assets are charged to expenses.

All intangible assets are measured initially at cost and subsequently stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses, if any. Amortization is charged to statement of income and expenditure using the straight line method so as to write off the cost of an asset over its estimated useful life. The amortization period and the amortization method for intangible assets are reviewed, at each reporting date, and adjusted if impact on amortization is significant.

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks only.

3.5 Advances and other receivables

Advances and other receivables are recognised at nominal amount which is fair value of the consideration to be received in future less an estimate made for doubtful balances based on review of outstanding amounts at the reporting date. Balances considered bad are written off when identified.

3.6 Income

Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For this purpose, the Company:

- identifies the contract with a customer;

- identifies the performance obligations in the contract;

- determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration, if any, and the time value of money;

- allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations, if applicable, on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and

- recognizes revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer of control of the goods or services promised to the customer.

Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement.

Profit on saving account is accrued on a time proportionate basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective profit rate applicable.

3.7 Grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the statement of income and expenditure over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate. The Company meets its expenses with other income, if any, to the extent possible while the balance expenses are covered by the amortization of grant.

Government grants relating to the property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the statement of income and expenditure over the useful lives of the related assets based on the pattern of flow of economic benefits to the Company.

3.8 Staff Retirement Gratuity

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme (defined benefit plan) covering all eligible employees, payable at the cessation of employment. Provision is made annually on the basis of actuarial recommendations. The actuarial valuation is carried out using the projected unit credit method.

Eligible employees are entitled to gratuity under the scheme equal to one month gross salary after completing the prescribed period of service. Expense including the current service cost and interest thereon is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to other comprehensive income in the year in which they arise. Past service costs are recognized immediately to profit or loss.

3.9 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

3.10 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other payables are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid or given in future for goods and services received or to be delivered whether or not billed to the Company.

3.11 Provision for taxation

3.11.1 Current tax

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rates of taxation after taking into account applicable tax credits, rebates and exemptions, if any.

3.11.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary differences at the reporting date between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses, if any, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which such temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except in case of items credited or charged to equity in which case it is included in equity.

3.12 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are carried at arm's length on price determined using the comparable uncontrolled price method except for those transactions which, in exceptional circumstances, are specifically approved by the Board.

3.13 Financial instruments

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

3.13.1 Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

a) Classification

Financial assets are classified in either of the three categories: at amortized cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income and at fair value through profit or loss. Currently, the Company classifies its financial assets at amortized cost. This classification is based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

b) Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition except for trade receivable. Other receivables are initially measured at the transaction price.

c) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the statement of income and expenditure.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value prevailing at the reporting date. The difference arising is charged in the statement of income and expenditure.

d) Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired. The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure.

e) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all financial assets which are measured at amortised cost. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs for other receivables. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

3.13.2 Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially classified at amortized cost. Such liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and include trade and other payables.

b) Subsequent measurement

The Company measures its financial liabilities subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the income and expenditure statement. Difference between carrying amount and consideration paid is recognized in the statement of income and expenditure when the liabilities are derecognized.

3.13.3 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are off-set and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.14 Investments

In Term deposits - Held to maturity

Investments with fixed maturity that the management has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and are initially measured at cost. At subsequent reporting dates, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

Any premium paid or discount availed on acquisition of held to maturity investments is deferred and amortized over the term of the investment using the effective yield unless the impact of amortization is immaterial to the financial statements.

Income from held to maturity investments is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the effective yield on the investments.

The difference between the redemption value and the purchase price of the held to maturity investments is amortized and taken to the profit and loss account over the term of investment.

3.15 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease or not at the inception of a contract and reassesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease further when the terms and conditions of the contract are modified.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to not to exercise that option.

The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the Company and affects whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in the determination of the lease term.

The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

Company as a lessee

Recognition

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date. A commencement date is the date on which the lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by the lessee (the Company).

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of all underlying assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset, when new, is of low-value as per the threshold set by the Company. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

Initial measurement

Lease liability

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the Company's incremental borrowing rate if the implicit rate is not readily available. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments comprise fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees; the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Right-of-use asset

The Company initially measures the right-of-use asset at cost. This cost comprises the amount of lease liability as initially measured, plus any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less lease incentives received, initial direct costs and estimated terminal costs (i.e. dismantling or other site restoration costs required by the terms and conditions of the lease contract).

Subsequent measurement

Lease liability

After the commencement date, the Company re-measures the lease liability to reflect the affect of interest on outstanding lease liability, lease payments made, reassessments and lease modifications etc. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability and interest on lease liability are recognized in the income and expenditure statement, unless these are included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability using the incremental borrowing rate implicit in the lease to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Right of use asset

After the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated identified impairment losses, if any, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The Company depreciates the cost of right-of-use asset, net of residual value, from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

3.16 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange pervailing on the date of the transactions. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistan Rupees at the rate of exchange pervailing on the reporting date and exchange differences, if any, are charged in the statement of income and expenditure.

3.17 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence is confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not entirely within the control of the Company.

A contingent liability is also disclosed when there is present obligation that arises from past events but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits would be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

3.18 Allocation of expenses

The operational expenses except travel expenses and salaries and benefits of operational staff are allocated equally in program and administrative expenses.

4 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS - OWNED	Furniture & Fixtures	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Generator Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Total
	Rupees						
As at 01 July, 2024							
Cost	6,643,801	12,235,530	2,380,616	7,357,410	3,130,699	3,770,551	35,518,607
Accumulated depreciation	(4,247,126)	(8,131,218)	(1,391,264)	(7,357,410)	(2,167,007)	(3,648,787)	(26,942,812)
Net book value	2,396,675	4,104,312	989,352	-	963,692	121,764	8,575,795
Year end June 30, 2024							
Opening net book value	2,750,243	1,617,011	1,147,763	393,687	1,277,620	463,910	7,650,234
Additions	293,435	3,324,189	74,800	-	-	-	3,692,424
Depreciation for the year	(647,003)	(836,888)	(233,211)	(393,687)	(313,928)	(342,146)	(2,766,863)
	2,396,675	4,104,312	989,352	-	963,692	121,764	8,575,795
Year end June 30, 2025							
Opening net book value	2,396,675	4,104,312	989,352	-	963,692	121,764	8,575,795
Additions	568,800	169,069,939	10,032,229	34,003,000	31,000	6,082,943	219,787,911
Depreciation for the year	(694,768)	(40,018,268)	(949,739)	(2,999,717)	(314,599)	(925,046)	(45,902,137)
Closing net book value	2,270,707	133,155,983	10,071,842	31,003,283	680,093	5,279,661	182,461,569
As at 30 June, 2025							
Cost	7,212,601	181,305,469	12,412,845	41,360,410	3,161,699	9,853,494	255,306,518
Accumulated depreciation	(4,941,894)	(48,149,486)	(2,341,003)	(10,357,127)	(2,481,606)	(4,573,833)	(72,844,949)
Net book value	2,270,707	133,155,983	10,071,842	31,003,283	680,093	5,279,661	182,461,569
Depreciation rate	10%	20% - 33.33%	10%	20%	10%	20%	

4.1 Depreciation for the year has been allocated as under:	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Program expenses	16	41,336,837	1,474,418
Administrative expenses	17	4,565,300	1,292,445
		45,902,137	2,766,863

4.2 Operating fixed assets include fully depreciated assets of Rs. 18.22 million (2024: Rs. 16.51 million).

4.3 Two fully depreciated vehicles held by the Company are not in its name and three fully depreciated vehicles of the Company are held by a related party of the Company.

5 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Accounting Software	Mobile Application	Total
	----------Rupees----------		
Year end June 30, 2024			
Opening net book value	1,139,119	-	1,139,119
Additions during the year	-	2,625,555	2,625,555
Amortization for the year	(574,156)	(95,901)	(670,057)
	564,963	2,529,654	3,094,617
As at 30 June, 2024			
Cost	1,708,593	2,625,555	4,334,148
Accumulated depreciation	(1,143,630)	(95,901)	(1,239,531)
Net book value	564,963	2,529,654	3,094,617
Year end June 30, 2025			
Opening net book value	564,963	2,529,654	3,094,617
Additions during the year	4,784,166	-	4,784,166
Amortization for the year	(1,319,333)	(879,894)	(2,199,227)
Closing net book value	4,029,796	1,649,760	5,679,556
As at 30 June, 2025			
Cost	6,492,759	2,625,555	9,118,314
Accumulated depreciation	(2,462,963)	(975,795)	(3,438,758)
Net Book Value	4,029,796	1,649,760	5,679,556
Useful Life (Years)	3	3	

5.1 Amortization for the year has been allocated:

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Program expenses	16	1,272,199	335,029
Administrative expenses	17	927,028	335,029
		2,199,227	670,058

6 LONG TERM DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

	Note	2025	2024
Security deposits	6.1	1,700,742	2,665,107
Mobilization advances	6.2	312,555,916	67,294,696
		314,256,658	69,959,803

6.1 Security deposits

	2025	2024
Office building	-	1,275,000
PSO - against fuel	1,700,742	1,390,107
	1,700,742	2,665,107

6.2 Mobilization advances

	Note	2025	2024
Mobilization advances		357,061,091	107,864,337
less: Current portion		(44,505,175)	(40,569,641)
	6.2.1 & 6.2.2	312,555,916	67,294,696

			2025	2024
6.2.1	**Movement of mobilization advances is as follows:**		**Rupees**	**Rupees**
	Opening balance		107,864,337	125,256,515
	Add: Advances given during the year	6.2.2	363,293,648	68,854,360
	Less: Adjusted against billings		(114,096,894)	(86,246,538)
		6.2.3	357,061,091	107,864,337

6.2.2 20% of project cost is given to implementing partners as per terms of the contracts which are adjusted against the billings raised by the implemeting partners projects.

		2025	2024
6.2.3	**Party wise break up of mobilization advances :**	**Rupees**	**Rupees**
	Akhtar Hameed Khan Resources Centre	-	2,522,372
	Green Star Marketing	5,149	3,331,950
	Health & Nutrition Development Society	6,106,538	20,280,331
	International Rescue Committee	6,140	8,313,203
	Lahore School System	-	264,009
	Pathfinder International	-	4,897,774
	Punjab Rural Support Programme	74,909,648	43,474,747
	Rural Education and Economic Development Society	60,083,510	11,746,716
	Roshni Development Foundation	6,526,597	9,536,592
	Strengthening Participatory Organization	-	3,196,109
	Sungi Development Foundation	-	300,534
	Rural Community Development Society	62,561,521	-
	Community Innovation Hub Pvt Ltd - Sehat Kahani	10,342,792	-
	Contech International	28,991,395	-
	Sanj-Preet Organization	55,045,673	-
	Development Strategies	5,776,800	-
	Docthers (Pvt.) Limited	46,705,328	-
		357,061,091	107,864,337

7 LOANS, ADVANCES, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

		2025	2024
Loan to employees against gratuity		45,393,377	4,338,895
Current portion of long term advances	6.2	44,505,175	40,569,641
Advances to employees for expenses		123,327	229,493
Prepayments		2,845,618	1,255,717
Other receivables			
Profit on short term investments		6,770,496	14,320,759
Profit on saving account		7,204,030	9,230,611
Others		-	44,500
		106,842,023	69,989,616

8 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

		2025	2024
Term deposits receipts	8.1 & 8.2	540,000,000	340,000,000

8.1 These are made with a related party - the Bank of Punjab. These include investment of the reserve funds created for a couple of projects (Refer Note 10.1).

8.2 These are subject to profit ranging from 8.90% to 19.00% per annum (2024: 18.90% to 20.75% per annum).

9	BANK BALANCES	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Balances with banks in			
	- Current account	9.1	8,797,916	6,986,650
	- Savings account	9.2 & 9.3	171,428,822	287,926,914
			180,226,738	294,913,564

9.1 This includes balance of Rs. 0.84 million maintained with a related party - the bank of punjab.

9.2 These are maintained with a related party - the Bank of Punjab.

9.3 The average rate on savings account is 5.28% to 14.54 per annum (2024: 16.02% to 21.75% per annum).

10	RESERVE FUND	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	BISP households		12,600,000	12,600,000
	Male engagement in family planning		15,277,122	15,277,122
	Family planning for economicallly empowered women		10,454,055	-
	Scale up of youth call in 5 districts of Punjab		12,549,255	-
	Innovative model for family planning BISP households		25,038,256	-
		10.1	75,918,688	27,877,122

10.1 As per the terms of approved PC-01, a reserve equal to 3% of the cost of the relevant projects is created as a proactive financial strategy to enhance the Company's resilience against unforeseen economic challenges.

11	DEFERRED GOVERNMENT GRANTS - RESTRICTED FUNDS	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Related to income			
	- from Government of Punjab	11.1	664,113,319	486,423,642

11.1 Grants related to income

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Opening balance		486,423,642	568,596,405
Received during the year	11.1.1	1,121,087,000	500,000,000
		1,607,510,642	1,068,596,405
Amortised/adjusted during the year		(895,355,757)	(566,895,641)
Transferred to reserve fund		(48,041,566)	(15,277,122)
		(943,397,323)	(582,172,763)
Closing balance		664,113,319	486,423,642

11.1.1 These are received from Government of the Punjab for meeting the operational and project expenses of the Company. These are recognized as grant income on utilization as per terms of the relevant agreements.

11.2	Grant amortized during the year	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Grants related to income	895,355,757	566,895,641
	Grants related to assets	-	1,700,000
		895,355,757	568,595,641

12	STAFF RETIREMENT GRATUITY	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Present value of defined benefits obligation	47,587,102	34,755,044

12.1 The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its permanent employees. Actuarial valuation of the scheme is carried out annually by an independent actuary and the latest actuarial valuation was carried out as of June 30, 2024.

12.2	Defined benefits Obligation - Gratuity	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Present value of defined benefit obligation at beginning		34,755,044	24,355,448
	Expenses recognized in income and expenditure		9,258,638	10,736,684
	Benefit paid during the year		(1,990,384)	(199,038)
	Remeasurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit obligation		5,563,804	(138,050)
			12,832,058	10,399,596
			47,587,102	34,755,044

12.2.1 The Company has paid accumulated balances to the relevant employees, during the year as approved by the Board.

12.3	Reconciliation of the present value of defined benefit obligation	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Opening liability		34,755,044	24,355,448
	Charge for the year			
	Current service cost		7,626,821	5,961,237
	Past service cost		-	833,859
	Interest cost on defined benefit obligation		1,631,817	3,941,588
		12.4	9,258,638	10,736,684
	Remeasurement loss /(gain) charged in other comprehensive income	12.5	5,563,804	(138,050)
	Benefits paid during the year		(1,990,384)	(199,038)
	Closing liability		47,587,102	34,755,044

12.4	Expense recognised in income & expenditure	2025	2024
	Current service cost	7,626,821	5,961,237
	Past service cost	-	833,859
	Interest cost	1,631,817	3,941,588
		9,258,638	10,736,684

12.5	Remeasurement of plan obligation recognized in other comprehensive income	2025	2024
	Actuarial loss/(gain) from changes in financial assumptions	4,047,525	(124,805)
	Experience adjustments	1,516,279	(13,245)
		5,563,804	(138,050)

12.6	Actuarial assumptions	2025	2024
	Discount rate used for interest cost	14.75%	16.25%
	Discount rate used for year end obligation	11.50%	14.75%
	Salary increase rate	11.50%	13.75%
	Mortality rates:	SLIC 2001 - 2005	
	Withdrawl rate:	Age-based	
	Retirement assumption:	Age-60	

12.7 Sensitivity analysis

If the significant actuarial assumptions used to estimate the defined benefit obligation and accumulated compensated absences at the reporting date had fluctuated by 100 BPS with all other variables held constant, the present value of the net defined benefit obligation and accumulated compensated absences as at June 30, 2025 and 2024 would have been as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
		------Rupees------	
Discount Rate + 100 bps		43,618,812	32,170,467
Discount Rate - 100 bps		52,074,951	37,655,719
Salary Rate + 100 bps		52,082,200	37,717,941
Salary Rate - 100 bps		43,539,577	32,070,032

13 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2025	2024
Payable to implementing partners		518,137,490	170,238,330
Accrued liabilities		94,330	23,822,088
Retention money		22,502,100	22,412,816
Other payables	13.1	3,982,503	18,309,537
		544,716,423	234,782,771

13.1 This includes an amount of Nil (2024: Rs. 0.80 million) payable to Directorate General Public Relations - a related party.

14 COMMITMENTS

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Under contracts with implementing partners	1.2	2,474,510,108	625,741,231

15 OTHER INCOME

	Note	2025	2024
Profit on:			
- Short term investments		76,862,150	87,350,723
- Saving account		25,537,662	18,106,107
		102,399,812	105,456,830

16 PROGRAM EXPENSES

	Note	2025	2024
Program support by Implementing Partners	16.1	620,479,417	458,569,657
Surveys (Monitoring and Evaluation)	16.2	121,174,092	61,804,939
Salaries and benefits	16.3	88,854,391	62,335,898
Advertisement / Awareness campaigns and semin:	16.4	9,987,480	13,306,472
Rent, rate and taxes		8,073,332	4,800,168
Legal and professional		11,154,126	6,057,039
Travelling and conveyance		10,762,511	7,206,694
Printings and stationery		1,147,217	7,177,110
Depreciation on operating fixed assets	4.1	41,336,837	1,296,639
Repairs and maintenance		5,175,086	1,187,783
Insurance		1,572,731	952,946
Communication and postage		1,232,789	5,768,738
Office supplies		3,664,067	1,920,095
Utilities		1,240,675	844,636
Security		1,485,331	994,668
Amortization on intangible asset	5	1,272,199	335,029
Technical assitance to partners		5,558,790	-
Meetings and workshops		4,169,257	3,105,747
		938,340,328	637,664,258

16.1 Break-up of projects and implementing partners:

Project Name	Implementing partners	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Call Communication 4.2 (Refer Note 1.2.2)	- Green Star Social Marketing	2,357,406	40,786,201
	- Health and Nutrition Development Society	-	15,490,477
	- Sungi Development Foundation	-	14,514,750
	- Strengthening Participatory Organization	7,495,805	14,336,975
	- Lahore School System and Vocational Training Institute	-	18,871,422
	- SBCC Drama	26,518,910	21,697,290
Youth Call (Refer Note 1.2.3)	- Rural Education and Economic Development Society	-	23,389,133
	- Health and Nutrition Development Society	3,662,381	51,054,714
	- Green Star Social Marketing	975,849	9,015,971
Noor Call (Refer Note 1.2.4)	- Rural Education and Economic Development Society	8,563,056	41,862,140
	- Health and Nutrition Development Society	11,190,450	63,435,375
	- International Rescue Committee	17,127,864	69,691,324
	- Akhter Hameed Khan Resource Center	9,407,265	19,911,169
	- Pathfinder International	7,385,714	23,351,539
BISP (Refer Note 1.2.5)	- Disbursement Agency (Private Providers & BISP Beneficiaries Payment including service charges of disbursement agency)	-	551,594
BISP Scale Up (Refer Note 1.2.6)	- Rural Education and Economic Development Society	25,433,234	7,751,092
	- Health and Nutrition Development Society	16,178,657	1,183,832
	- Punjab Rural Support Programme	43,450,952	12,497,777
	- Bisp Beneficiaries & Private Providers (04 Districts)	47,175,000	
Scale up of Male Engagement Call 2.1 (Refer Note 1.2.7)	- Punjab Rural Support Programme	69,754,176	2,092,070
	- Roshni Welfare Organization	27,853,810	1,244,495
Scale up of Male Engagement II (Refer Note 1.2.9)	- Rural Education and Economic Development Society	25,297,911	-
	- Sehat Kahani	5,328,238	-
Punjab Family Planning Program (Refer Note 1.2.8)	- Rural Education and Economic Development Society	39,473,172	5,840,317
	- Punjab Rural Support Programme	38,594,392	-
	-Rural Community Development Society	53,267,647	-
	-Docthers(PVT) Limited	27,793,256	-
	-Sanjh Preet organization (Lead Firm)	52,140,172	-
	- Bisp Beneficiaries & Private Providers (10 Districts)	54,054,100	-
		620,479,417	458,569,657

16.2 Surveys (Monitoring and Evaluation)

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Baseline Survey		
- Male Engagement I	14,479,120	-
- Male Engagement II	19,860,420	-
- Youth Call - 30 Universities	-	281,302
- Bisp Household D.G Khan	-	14,363,120
	34,339,540	14,644,422
Third Party Monitoring		
- Noor Call	4,528,828	20,046,927
- Sustainable Behaivor Change Call	-	10,602,132
- Youth Call	178,488	6,051,770
- Youth Call - 30 Universities	-	1,452,465
- Scale up of BISP	14,642,736	-
- Male Engagement I	1,114,097	-
	20,464,149	38,153,294

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Endline Survey		
- 30 Universities	2,314,384	6,445,725
- SBCC Call	14,640,675	1,246,207
- Youth Call	13,640,736	-
- Noor Call	30,210,460	-
	60,806,255	7,691,932
Travel expenses	1,246,353	1,315,291
General consultancy	1,822,170	-
Printing and Stationary	2,495,625	-
	121,174,092	61,804,939

16.3 This includes Rs. 5,780,855/- (2024: Rs. 4,255,335) in respect of staff retirement gratuity.

16.4 This includes Rs. 1,877,480 (2024: Rs. 11,699,850) paid to Directorate General Public Relations, Government of Punjab for awareness campaigns through print and electronic media.

17 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Salaries and benefits	17.1	19,082,951	11,949,538
Board meeting fees		3,595,041	3,105,747
Repair and maintenance		5,175,085	1,187,783
Communication		1,230,615	817,900
Travelling and conveyance		2,515,914	975,449
Office supplies		3,664,066	1,920,095
Utilities		1,240,674	844,636
Security		1,485,331	994,668
Depreciation	4.1	4,565,300	1,296,639
Insurance		1,572,730	952,946
Rent, rate and taxes		8,073,331	4,800,168
Printings and stationery		935,716	839,680
Auditor's remuneration	17.2	460,000	287,000
Legal and professional		4,846,161	6,057,039
Amortization on intangible asset	5	927,028	335,029
		59,369,943	36,364,317

17.1 This includes Rs. 3,477,783 (2024: Rs. 786,479) in respect of staff retirement gratuity.

17.2 **Auditors' remuneration**

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Annual audit fee	367,500	200,813
Certification fee	52,500	50,312
Out of pocket charges	40,000	35,875
	460,000	287,000

18 PROVISION FOR TAXATION

The Company is approved as a non profit organisation under Section 2(36) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and therefore income of the Company is subject to 100% tax credit under section 100C. Accordingly, no provision for taxation is made in these financial statements.

19 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DIRECTORS & EXECUTIVES

Aggregate amounts charged in the financial statements for the year as remuneration and benefits to the chief executive officer, directors and executives of the Company are as follows:

	Chief Executive Officer		Directors		Executives	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rupees					
Managerial remuneration	-	-	-	-	67,375,968	50,090,647
Medical expenses	-	-	-	-	1,849,992	1,743,336
Mobile allowance	-	90,000	-	-	312,000	312,000
Additional charge allowance	-	132,000	-	-	-	-
Board meeting fees	-	-	5,935,000	6,265,000	-	-
Running and maintainance	1,126,511	777,451	-	-	-	-
Gratuity	-	-	-	-	5,209,226	4,529,762
	1,126,511	999,451	5,935,000	6,265,000	74,747,186	56,675,745
Number of persons	1	1	13	13	8	8

19.1 The charge of Chief Executive Officer is given to DG Population welfare Department of Government of Punjab The Chief Executives Officer is also provided with Company maintained car.

20 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties which comprise of Government of Punjab, Directors and key management personnel. Balances outstanding at the year end have been disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements. Significant transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

Related party	Relationship	Nature of transactions	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
The Bank of Punjab	Company owned by the Government of the Punjab	Bank charges paid	45,298	23,896
		Markup on saving account and term deposit receipts	102,399,812	105,456,830
Government of the Punjab	Associated undertaking	Grant received	1,121,087,000	500,000,000
Directorate General Public Relations	Department of the Government of Punjab	Advertisement expenses	1,877,480	11,699,850
Key Management Personnel	Employment	Advances disbursed	74,189,324	4,500,000
		Advances recovered	33,718,395	4,500,000

21 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

21.1 Financial risk factors

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

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to respond to changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

21.1.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency, interest rate, commodity price and equity price that will effect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to foreign currency transactions. The Company is not exposed to currency risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

This represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to following interest rate risk:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Bank balances	171,428,822	287,926,914

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

As at June 30, 2025, if interest rates had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, surplus before tax for the year would have been lower / higher by Rs. 1.72 million (2024: Rs. 2.88 million), mainly as a result of interest exposure on saving accounts.

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors effecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to other price risk since there are no investments in equity securities.

21.1.2 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counter parties failed completely to perform as contracted. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Short term investments	540,000,000	340,000,000
Other receivables	13,974,526	23,551,370
Bank balances	180,226,738	106,699,722
	734,201,264	470,251,092

Due to the Company's long standing relations with counterparties and after giving due consideration to their financial standing, the management does not expect non performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company.

The credit risk exposure is limited in respect of bank balance as this is placed with the bank having good credit rating from international and local credit rating agencies.

The credit quality of bank balances that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings or to historical information about counterparty default rate:

	Rating		Rating	2025	2024
	Short term	Long term	Agency	Rupees	Rupees
United Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	-	6,986,650
Telenor Micro. Bank Limited	A1	A+	PACRA	7,953,500	-
The Bank of Punjab	A1+	AA+	PACRA	172,273,238	287,926,914
				180,226,738	294,913,564

21.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they fall due. Liquidity risk arises because of the possibility that the Company could be required to pay its liabilities earlier than expected or difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company'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 Company's reputation.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at June 30, 2025 and 2024 are as under:

	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	2-5 Years	More than 5 years
2025	-------	-------	Rupees	-------	-------
Trade and other payables	544,716,423	544,716,423	544,716,423	-	-
2024					
Trade and other payables	234,782,771	234,782,771	234,782,771	-	-

21.1.4 Fair value of financial instruments

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

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.

22 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Number of employees as at the year end	35	37
Average number of employees during the year	34	33

23 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 18 SEP 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

24 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupees.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DIRECTOR