APPORTION RELIEF FOUNDATION

Financial Statements

June 30, 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members APPORTION RELIEF FOUNDATION

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements **APPORTION RELIEF FOUNDATION (The Company)**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in funds, the statement of cash flows for and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in funds and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2025 and of the surplus, the changes in funds and its cash flows for the period June 30,2025.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgement 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company'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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);

b) the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in fund and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the period were for the purpose of the Company's business; and

d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

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

Fazal Mahmood & Company

Fazal Mahmood & Company
Chartered Accountants
Lahore
Date: December 20, 2025
UDIN: AR202510155tUgf1qImu

APPORTION RELIEF FOUNDATION
[A company setup under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017]
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

Rupees	Notes	2025	2024
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and Equipment	5	754,570	543,990
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances		6,145	-
Cash and Bank Balances	6	1,834,831	825,857
		1,840,976	825,857
TOTAL ASSETS		2,595,546	1,369,847
FUND			
General Funds		863,136	775,857
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred Liabilities		546,381	543,990
Designated Donations		1,000,000	-
		1,546,381	543,990
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables	7	186,029	50,000
		186,029	50,000
TOTAL FUND AND LIABILITIES		2,595,546	1,369,847

CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS 7 - A

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

Member Member Member

APPORTION RELIEF FOUNDATION
[A company setup under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017]
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Rupees	Notes	2025	2024
INCOME			
Donation In Cash		3,134,005	1,517,080
Donation In Bank	8	4,432,644	1,057,111
In-Kind Donations		900,000	1,010,700
		8,466,649	3,584,891
Other Income	8.1	801,400	-
Ammortization-Deferred Contributions		89,610	10,200
		891,010	10,200
TOTAL INCOME		9,357,659	3,595,091
EXPENDITURES			
Admin Expenses	9	864,032	307,239
Project Expenses	10	8,247,077	3,148,180
Legal and Professional Charges	12	152,000	52,500
Bank Charges	11	7,271	35
		9,270,380	3,507,954
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		9,270,380	3,507,954
Surplus before tax		87,279	87,137
Taxation		-	-
Surplus after tax		87,279	87,137

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

Member

Member

Member

APPORTION RELIEF FOUNDATION
[A company setup under secction 42 of the Companies Act, 2017]
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Revenue Reserves / Unappropriated profit	Total Funds
Balance as at July 1, 2022	-	-
Net Surpus for the period	688,720	688,720
Balance as at June 30, 2023	688,720	688,720
Net Surpus for the year	87,137	87,137
Balance as at June 30, 2024	**775,857**	**775,857**
Net Surpus for the year	**87,279**	**87,279**
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**863,136**	**863,136**

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial state

Member Member Member

APPORTION RELIEF FOUNDATION
[A company setup under secction 42 of the Companies Act, 2017]
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

Rupees	Notes	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the period		87,279	87,137
Adjustments For			
-Depreciation		101,707	10,210
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		188,986	97,347
(INCREASE) / DECREASE IN CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances		(6,145)	-
INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables		136,029	-
CASH USED IN OPERATIONS		318,870	97,347
Tax Paid		-	-
NET CASH USED IN OPERATIONS		318,870	97,347
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of Property & equipments		(312,287)	(554,200)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Deffered Liabilities		2,391	543,990
Designated Donations		1,000,000	-
NET (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		1,008,974	87,137
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		825,857	738,720
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		1,834,831	825,857

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

Member Member Member

APPORTION RELIEF FOUNDATION
[A company setup under secction 42 of the Companies Act, 2017]
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1 FOUNDATION AND ITS OBJECTS

- Apportion Relief Foundation is a not for profit organization registered in Pakistan on November 24, 2022. As a company limited by guarantee, not having share capital, under section 42 of the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 which has now been replaced with Companies Act, 2017.
- The registered office is situated at House# 66, Block 4 Sector D1, Township, Lahore, Pakistan.
- The major objects of foundation includes eliminating hunger & poverty, promote education, provide accomodations for homeless population and to financially support and providing medical aid to the needy.

2 BASIS OF PREPERATION

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 Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Accounting standards for Not for Profit Orgainzations (Accounting Standards for NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accounants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Provision of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.
- Where provision of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS, the provision 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 for measurement of certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value and recognition of employee benefits at present value.

2.3 Functional And Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is also the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Pakistan Rupees has been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

3 New / Revised Standards, Interpretations, Amendments And Improvements To Accounting Standards

3.1 Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective in the current year:

Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to IFRS are effective for accounting periods beginning on July 1, 2020 but are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations (although they may affect the accounting for future transactions and events) and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements.

3.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company:

There following standards, amendments to the IFRS and interpretations are mandatory for companies having accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2022 but are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements:

New Standards		**Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)**
Standard:	**Description:**	
IFRS - S1	**General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability - Related Financial Information** FRS 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.	January 1, 2024
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.	January 1, 2024
IFRS - 17	**Insurance Contracts**	January 1, 2026
IFRS - 18	**Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements**	January 1, 2027
IFRS - 19	**Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures**	January 1, 2027

Amendments to existing Standards:

IFRS - 16	**Leases** Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions	1 January 2024
IAS - 1	**Presentation of Financial Statements** Amendments regarding the classification of debt with covenants. Amendments regarding classification of liabilities. Amendment to defer the effective date of the January 2020 amendments	1 January 2024
IAS - 7	**Statement of Cash** Amendments regarding supplier finance arrangements	1 January 2024
IAS - 8	**Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors** Amendments regarding the definition of accounting estimates.	1 January 2023
IAS - 12	**Income Taxes** Amendments regarding deferred tax on leases and decommissioning obligations Amendments to provide a temporary exception to the requirements regarding deferred tax assets and liabilities related to pillar two income taxes	1 January 2023

* IFRS - 1 - (First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards), IFRS - 17 - (Insurance Contracts) and IFRIC-12 - (Service concession arrangements), have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the SECP

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

4.1 Property And Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset.

Depreciation on property and equipment is charged on reducing balance method at the rates stated in Note 5 to these financial statements..

Depreciation is charged applying the reducing balance method at rates given in note 5 to write off the cost of an asset over its estimated useful life. Depreciation on addition and deletion is charged on the basis of number of days the asset remain in use of the company. Assets residual values, useful life and depreciation rates are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate at each statement of financial position date. An asset carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Normal repair and maintenance is charged to income as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized.

Residual values and the useful lives are reviewed at each date of statement of financial position and adjusted if expectations differ significantly from previous estimates.

Residual values are determined by the management as the amount it expects it would receive currently for an item of property and equipment if it was already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life based on the prevailing market prices of similar assets already at the end of their useful lives.

Useful lives are determined by the management based on the expected usage of assets, physical wear and tear, technical and commercial obsolescence, legal and similar limits on the use of the assets and other similar factors.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date for indications that an asset may be impaired and carrying values may not be recovered. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the asset or cash generating unit is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of property and equipment is the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

Normal repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements, if any, are capitalised, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

An item of grants are recognized at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the foundation will comply with all attached conditions. fair value signifies the amount received in cash and current market value in case of grant received in kind. grants related to income are recognized on a systematic basis as income over the period necessary to match them with related expenses incurred in accordance with terms of the respective project agreements. is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount of the relevant assets. These are included in profit or loss.

4.1.2 Financial Instruments

4.1.2-1 Financial Assets

a) Amortised Cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flow represents solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets, impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gain or loss arising on derecognition are recognised directly in profit or loss.

b) Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income

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

c) **Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss**

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income or assets that are designated at fair value through profit or loss using fair value option, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Equity instrument financial assets are measured at fair value at and subsequent to initial recognition. Changes in fair value of these financial assets are normally recognised in profit or loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in prom or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established. Where an election is made to present fair value gains and losses on equity instruments in other comprehensive income there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the statement of profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently remeasured to fair value, amortized cost or cost as the case may be. Any gain or loss on the recognition and de-recognition of the financial assets and liabilities is included in the statement of profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

Financial assets are derecognized when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset. Assets or liabilities that are not contractual in nature and that are created as a result of statutory requirements imposed by the Government are not the financial instruments of the Company.

a) **Impairment Of Financial Assets**

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for ECL on trade debts / receivables. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial assets.

The Company always recognizes lifetime ECL for trade debts / receivables. The ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

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

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

b) **Significant Increase In Credit Risk**

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Company becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contracts, the Company considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

(a) The financial instrument has a low risk of default,
(b) The borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and
(c) Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations

c) **Definition Of Default**

The Company employs statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of probability of default

("PD") of exposures with the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification for any changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors across various geographies of the Company.

d) **Credit-Impaired Financial Assets**

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

(a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
(b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
(c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
(d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
(e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

e) **Write-off Policy**

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

f) **Measurement And Recognition Of ECL.**

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts, the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

4.1.2-2 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value less transaction costs. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective yield method.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender or substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange and modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

4.1.2-3 Offsetting Of Financial Assets And Liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the company has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and the company intends to settle either on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.1.2-4 Derecognition Of Financial Liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

4.1 Receivables

These are carried at fair value of the consideration to be received in future. An estimated provision is made against amounts considered doubtful of recovery whereas, amounts considered irrecoverable are written off.

4.2 Cash And Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at amortized cost. Cash includes cash in hand and cash with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are

4.3 Accrued And Other Liabilities

Liabilities for accrued and other liabilities are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

4.4 Taxation

The Company is a "Not for Profit Organization" approved under Section 2 (36) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001 and its income is eligible for 100% tax credit under section 100 C of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Therefore no provision is recognized in the books of accounts for taxation.

4.5 Functional And Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Pak rupee, which is the functional and presentation currency for the Company and rounded off to the nearest rupee.

4.6 Revenue Recognition

- Income from grants is recognised in the period in which the related expenditure are incurred.
- Grants that are received or become receivable as compensation for expenses incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the company, with no future related costs, are recognised as income of the period in which these are received or become receivable.
- Income from local donations is recognised when these are actually received.
- Income from return on the bank deposit is recognised in the period to which it relates.

4.7 **Designated Donations**

The Foundation received designated donations during the year which were restricted by the donors for disaster relief purposes, including flood relief activities conducted during 2025. In accordance with the requirements applicable to Section 42 companies and non-profit organizations in Pakistan, these amounts have been treated as restricted funds and have been utilized strictly in line with the donors' specified intentions. Any unutilized portion of such funds at the reporting date has been carried forward and disclosed as restricted funds in the financial statements.

	Rupees	2025	2024
6	**Cash and Bank Balance**		
	Cash In Hand	48,921	169,181
	Bank Alfalah	1,784,789	633,586
	Finja (Bank) Balance	1,121	23,090
	TOTAL	1,834,831	825,857
7	**Payables**		
	Audit Fee	105,000	50,000
	Other Payables	81,029	
	TOTAL	186,029	50,000

7-A **Contingencies and Commitments**

There are no contingencies and commitments at the balance sheet date. (2024: Nil)

		2025	2024
8	**Donations**		
	Donations In Cash	4,134,005	1,517,080
	Donaton At Bank	4,432,644	1,057,111
	Donation In Kind	900,000	1,010,700
	TOTAL	9,466,649	3,584,891
8.1	**Other Income**		
	Riaity Dastarkhwan Collection	801,400	-
		801,400	-
9	**Admin Expenses:**		
	Advertisement Expenses	57,220	121,430
	Travelling And Coveyance	37,897	5,178
	Cleaning and Sanitation	13,314	2,450
	Entertainment Expenses	46,034	4,651
	Internet and Telephone Expenses	30,760	9,900
	Printing and Copying	16,030	25,320
	Postage and Mailing Expenses	1,860	-
	Salaries and Wages	490,000	90,000
	Utensils and Crockey	-	19,100
	Depreciation Expenses	101,707	10,210
	Stationery and Office Supplies	16,330	19,000
	Electronic Accessories	590	-
	Donation Box Expenses	17,900	-
	Website And Application Expenditures	20,000	-
	Other	14,390	-
		864,032	307,239
10	**Project Expenses:**		
	Project Dastarkhwan		
	Iftar And Sehr Meals		708,000
	ARF Kitchen Expenses [Food Preperation For Ramadan, Riaity and Free Dastarkhwan]	1,741,695	
	ARF Langarkhwana June - July 2024	263,750	
	Salaries and Wages	207,500	92,000
	Other Direct Expenses	7,000	93,000
		2,219,945	893,000
	Ration Distribution-Ramadan		
	Ration Expenses	-	500,000
	Salaries and Wages	-	90,000
	Other Direct Expenses	-	26,700
		-	616,700
	Eid Box (Eid Ul Fitr) Expenses		
	Cloths (Male And Female)	-	960,000
	Other Direct Expenses	-	50,700
		-	1,010,700

Welfare Application Cases Expenditures		**215,990**	
Imprest Issued To Project Coordinator		-	7,030
Ramadan 2025			
Eid Gift distribution		763,698	-
Ration Distribution		2,011,085	-
Sehr o Iftar		248,600	-
Salaries And Wages		115,000	-
Printing And Publications		67,000	-
		3,205,383	-
Project Health Expenses			
Health Allowance - Monthly Beneficiaries		375,025	-
Free Medical Camps		81,764	-
		456,789	-
Project Shelter For Homeless And Orphans			
Orphans Sponsorship Fee		450,000	-
Project Education Expenses			
Institutes Fee - Monthly Beneficiaries		647,312	53,500
Salaries And Wages		30,000	
		677,312	53,500
Qurbani Program Expenses			
Animal Purchases		641,000	-
Slaughter Expenses		140,000	-
Printing and Publications		38,738	-
Packaging		121,350	-
Salaries And Wages		50,000	-
Other Expenses		30,570	-
Gilgit Qurbani Expenses		-	115,000
Lahore Qurbani Expenses		-	118,000
Jhang Qurbani Expenses	52,500	-	118,000
Multan Qurbani Expenses		-	119,000
Other Direct Expenses		-	97,250
		1,021,658	567,250
		8,247,077	3,148,180

11 Bank Charges

Bank Charges	7,271	35
TOTAL	7,271	35

12 Legal And Professional Charges

Legal and Professional Charges	152,000	52,500
	152,000	52,500

13 In-Kind Donation Received - 2024

DONATION RECORD		DONOR DETAILS		DONATION DETAILS		
Book No.	Receipt No.	DONOR NAME	DONOR CONTACT	PURPOSE	MALE	FEMALE

14 In-Kind Donation Received - 2025

DONATION RECORD		DONOR DETAILS	DONATION DETAILS	
Book No.	Receipt No.	DONOR NAME	PURPOSE	DESCRIPTION
		TOTAL		

15	**Financial instruments**		
	Financial assets as per statement of financial position		
	At amortized cost		
	Advances	6,145	
	Cash and cash equivalents	1,834,831	825,857
		1,840,976	825,857
	Financial liabilities as per statement of financial position		
	At amortized cost		
	Trade and other payables	186,029	50,000
		186,029	50,000
16	**DEFERRED LIABILITIES**		
	IT Equipment	87,750	109,687
	Machinary Equipment	183,853	229,816
	Furniture and Fixture	184,038	204,487
	Media Equipment	90,740	
		546,381	543,990
16.1	**IT Equipment**		
	Opening Balance	109,687	
	IT Equipment purchased	-	112,000
	Income realized	(21,937)	(2,313)
		87,750	109,687
16.2	**Machinary Equipment**		
	Opening Balance	229,816	-
	Machinery equipment purchased	-	233,700
	Income realized	(45,963)	(3,884)
		183,853	229,816
16.3	**Furniture and Fixture**		
	Opening Balance	204,487	-
	Furniture and Fixture purchased	-	208500
	Income realized	(20,449)	(4,013)
		184,038	204,487
16.4	**Media Equipment**		
	IT Equipment purchased	92,000	-
	Income realized	(1,260)	-
		90,740	-

		2025 (Numbers)	2024 (Numbers)
17	**AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**		
	Total number of persons employed at end of the year	6	3
	Average number of employees during the year	6	3

18 **Corresponding Figures**

Comparative figures have been re-arranged / reclassified, wherever necessary, to facilitate comparison. Rearrangements have been made in these financial statements for better presentation of the financial statements.

Reclassification and rearrangements

Reclassification from	Reclassification to	Amount Rupees
Admin Expenses	**Project Expenses**	
Sound Syetem Expenses	Other Direct Expenses	12,000
Catering	Other Direct Expenses	50,000
Catering	Ration Box Expenses	500,000
Catering	Ration Box Expenses	11,800
Salary Expenses	Other Direct Expenses	88,000
Salary Expenses	Wages	90,000
Salary Expenses	Wages	92,000
Postage And Mailing Expenses	Other Direct Expenses	9,250
Postage And Mailing Expenses	Other Direct Expenses	14,900
Postage And Mailing Expenses	Other Direct Expenses	20,000

Project Expenses	**Administrative Expenses**	
Crokery	Utensil And Crockery	**19,100**
Postage And Mailing Expenses	Advertisement Expenses	**121,430**
Printing, Copying And Stationery	Printing And Copying	**25,320**
Printing, Copying And Stationery	Stationery And Office Supplies	**19,000**
Project Expenses	**Project Expenses**	
Eidi Box (Eid Ul Fitr Gift) Expenses:	Eid Box (Eid Ul Fitr) Expenses - Cloths (Male	**960,000**
Eidi Box (Eid Ul Fitr Gift) Expenses:	Other Direct Expenses	**50,700**
Qurbani Expenses	Qurbani Program Expenses-Gilgit Qurbani	**115,000**
Qurbani Expenses	Qurbani Program Expenses-Lahore Qurbani	**118,000**
Qurbani Expenses	Qurbani Program Expenses-Jhang Qurbani	**118,000**
Qurbani Expenses	Qurbani Program Expenses-Multan Qurbani	**119,000**
Dastarkhwan	Sehr O Iftar Meals	**708,000**
Dastarkhwan	Other Direct Expenses	**11,000**

18 DATE OF APPROVAL

These financial statements were authorized for issue on 20/12/2025 by the Board of Governors of the Foundation.

19 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupees unless otherwise stated.

Member

Member

Member

APPORTION RELIEF FOUNDATION
[A company setup under secction 42 of the Companies Act, 2017]
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Cost			Rate	Depreciation			Written down value as at 30-06-2025
	As on 01-07-2024	Additions/ (deletions)	As at 30-06-2025	%	As on 01-07-2024	For the year	As at 30-06-2025	
	-Rupees-				-Rupees-			
IT Equipment	112,000	650	112,650	20%	2,313	22,016	24,329	88,321
Machinery Equipment	233,700	-	233,700	20%	3,884	45,963	49,847	183,853
Media Equipment	-	92,000	92,000	20%	-	1,260	1,260	90,740
Vehicle	-	192,262	192,262	10%	-	10,114	10,114	182,148
Furniture and Fixture	208,500	27,375	235,875	10%	4,013	22,354	26,367	209,508
2025	**554,200**	**312,287**	**866,487**		**10,210**	**101,707**	**111,917**	**754,570**
2024	-	554,200	543,990		-	10,210	10,210	543,990