

Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari Chartered Accountants



Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Pakistan Association of the Blind Sindh

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pakistan Association of the Blind Sindh (the Organization), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the statement of income & expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in fund, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, (or give a true and fair view of) the financial position of the Organization as at June 30, 2025, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (ISAB) as notified by SECP.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (ISAB) as notified by SECP, and for such internal control as the Management determine(s) is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Management either intends to liquidate the Organization or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

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. Misstatement 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 understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Organization's internal 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 Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of

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our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Organization to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Other Matter

The financial statements of Pakistan Association of the Blind Sindh for the year ended June 30, 2024 were audited by another firm of auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on October 25, 2024.

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

Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari
Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari
Chartered Accountants

Date: 15 September 2025
Place: Lahore
UDIN : AR202510410MhTjKw2ry



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**PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS ON JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant & equipment	5	15,118,165	11,469,146
CURRENT ASSETS			
Loan & Advances	6	610,000	40,000
Cash and bank balances	7	11,049,127	9,013,940
		11,659,127	9,053,940
TOTAL ASSETS		26,777,292	20,523,086
FUNDS & LIABILITIES			
General Fund		25,877,458	20,087,069
ACCRUED LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other liabilities	8	899,834	436,017
		-	-
		899,834	436,017
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
9			
TOTAL FUNDS & LIABILITIES		26,777,292	20,523,086

The annexed notes 1 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.



General Secretary

Abdul Jabbar Mirani,
General Secretary
Pakistan Association of the Blind
(Sindh)

President

Muzaffar Ali Qureshi
President
Pakistan Association of the Blind
(Sindh)

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PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
Income			
Government Grant	10	10,000,000	10,000,000
Specific Donation	11	7,000,000	-
General Donation	12	5,181,158	6,762,231
Donation in kind	13	6,551,500	4,498,900
Affiliation Fees	14	17,000	17,000
Sale of Braille Books	15	299,375	181,667
PAB Sindh Income Support	16	1,348,640	1,303,716
Income from Educational Services	17	925,000	893,155
Income from Transportation Services	18	459,150	356,300
		31,781,823	24,012,969

Expenditures

Salaries Expense		4,103,205	4,252,972
Mobile & Telephone		99,470	96,050
Utilities		727,282	848,714
Conveyance		727,417	690,405
Certification & Registration		24,000	16,000
Meeting & Travelling Expense		333,946	373,535
Program & Seminars	19	1,805,139	1,070,934
Women Development		408,396	537,810
Fund Raising Expense		2,137,619	917,000
Braille Printing Press		311,177	341,380
CTLC		-	1,300
Curricular/Extra Curricular Activities		129,770	372,340
Blind Cricket Tournament	20	1,159,960	2,149,546
White Cane Program		16,000	12,800
White Cane Distribution		1,150,000	306,000
Eidi & Cloth Distribution		6,586,500	4,498,900
Financial Aid	21	3,237,615	2,388,516
Website Maintenance		23,000	23,300
Office General Expense		31,730	32,965
Fuel		688,350	671,740
Repair & Maintenance		449,316	481,025
Printing & Stationary		408,206	72,742
Postage & Courier		138,371	63,419
Entertainment		205,656	236,023
Auditors remuneration		60,000	52,500
Provision against loan to members		-	465,000
Debit balance written off (Advance income taxes)		-	253,114
Bank Charges		12,939	6,240
Depreciation	5	887,480	920,610
Miscellaneous Expense		128,890	824,469
		(25,991,434)	(22,977,349)
Surplus before taxation		5,790,389	1,035,620
Taxation		-	-
Net Surplus for the year		5,790,389	1,035,620

The annexed notes 1 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

General Secretary

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**PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Surplus for the year	5,790,389	1,035,620
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to income and expenditure	-	-
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to income and expenditure	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	5,790,389	1,035,620

The annexed notes 1 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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**PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

	<u>General Funds Rupees</u>
Balance as at Jul 01, 2023	19,051,449
Surplus during the year	1,035,620
Balance as at Jun 30, 2024	<u>20,087,069</u>
Balance as at Jul 01, 2024	20,087,069
Surplus during the year	5,790,389
Balance as at Jun 30, 2025	<u>25,877,458</u>



General Secretary

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**PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

	Note	2025	2024
		----- Rupees -----	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Excess of Income over Expenditures		5,790,389	1,035,620
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation			
Provision against loan to members		887,480	920,610
Debit balance written off (Advance income tax)		-	465,000
		-	253,114
Surplus/(Deficit) before working capital changes		6,677,869	2,674,344
Working capital changes			
(Increase) / Decrease in current assets			
Loans and advances			
Accruals & other payables		(570,000)	(40,000)
		463,818	332,843
Cash generated from operations		6,571,687	2,967,187
Income tax paid		-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		6,571,687	2,967,187
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures on property and equipment		(4,536,500)	(3,148,405)
Investment		-	-
Interest on deposits		-	-
Net cash used generated from/(used in) investing activities		(4,536,500)	(3,148,405)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
		-	-
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		2,035,187	(181,218)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		9,013,940	9,195,158
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR		11,049,127	9,013,940

The annexed notes 1 to 32 form an integral part of these financial statements.



General Secretary

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1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

"PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH" was registered in Pakistan (Karachi) with registration number DSW(S)/101 on October 31, 1974 under Voluntary Social Welfare Agencies (Registration and Control) Ordinance 1961 (XL VI of 1961).

Subsequent to the change of regulator through The Sindh Empowerment of Person with Disabilities Act 2018, PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH applied for re-registration with Sindh Persons with Disabilities Protection Authority (SPDPA) and registration certificate was issued dated 7th Feb, 2025.

The primary purpose of the association is to raise funds within or across the city for the rehabilitation and development of visually impaired persons. Registered office of the organization is situated at "PAB House 3C 13/28, Nazimabad No. 3, Karachi".

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by ICAP in 2015, as adopted by ICAP through ATR 17; and

Accounting Standards for Not for Profit Organizations (Accounting Standards for NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

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

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

3.1 Accounting Convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise stated in relevant accounting policies below.

3.2 Material accounting judgments and critical accounting estimates / assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the organisation's financials statements or where judgements were exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

- Depreciation method, useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipments - Note 5
- Provisions - Note 4. 7
- Impairment of financial assets - Note 4.6.1
- Impairment of non-financial assets - Note 4.6.2
- Trade debts - Note 4.2
- Contingencies - Note 4.12
- Taxation - Note 4.14

3.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the organisation are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the organisation operates (the functional currency).

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at their cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost comprises purchase price, including import duties and nonrefundable purchase taxes and any other directly attributable costs.

Depreciation is charged on reducing balance method so as to write off the cost of an asset over its useful life at the rates specified in note 5 to the financial statements. Depreciation is charged from the date when the asset is purchased and ceases at the date of disposal.

Gain/ (loss) on disposal of property and equipment is charged to the statement of income and expenditure for the year.

Normal repair and maintenance expenses are charged to the statement of profit or loss, while major renewals and improvements are capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefit will flow to the Organisation and cost can be measured reliably. The Organisation reviews the residual value and useful lives and depreciation method appropriateness on regular basis.

4.2 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are recognised at original invoice amount less provision for doubtful debts. A provision is established for doubtful debts and other receivables when there is objective evidence that the Organisation will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

Balances considered bad and irrecoverable are written off when identified.

4.3 Advances, deposits and prepayments

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.

4.4 Cash and bank balances

Cash and bank balances are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of the statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and balances held with banks.

4.5 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are carried at their cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether billed to the Organisation or not.

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4.6 Impairment

4.6.1 Financial assets

Financial assets other than those that are carried at fair value, if any, are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of their impairment. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition.

The impairment loss, if any, is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss and the carrying amount of the related financial asset is reduced accordingly. An impairment loss is reversed only if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

4.6.2 Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.7 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Organisation has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively.

4.8 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Organisation has a possible obligation as a result of past events, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Organisation, or the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

4.9 Off-setting of financial assets and liabilities

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

4.10 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on an accrual basis, following the matching principle. Government grants are recognized when the conditions are met. Donations are recognized upon receipt or when measurable. Donations in kind are recorded at fair value on the date of receipt. Affiliation fees and service revenues (such as educational and transportation services) are recognized over the period when services are provided. Any revenue received in advance or with conditions attached is deferred and recognized when the related obligations are fulfilled.

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4.11 Related party transactions

Related parties include associated persons, directors, key management personnel, and post-employment benefit plans, etc. The Organisation regularly reviews such transactions and discloses material related party transactions.

4.12 Contingencies

A contingency is disclosed when the Organisation has a possible obligation as a result of past events, whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Organisation; or the Organisation has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from past events, but it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

4.13 Donations

Donations are recognized at fair value as and when received, or when the right to receive has been established.

4.14 Taxation

The Organisation has been granted approval under section 2(36) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and thus is entitled to 100% tax credit of the income tax payable, including minimum and final taxes payable, under section 100(C) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Therefore, no provision of income tax has been recorded in these financial statements.

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PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDHI
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

5. Property, plant and equipment

PARTICULARS	COST		ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					NET Book Value		
	01-Jul-24	ADDITION/ (DELETION))	30-Jun-25	01-Jul-24	ADJUSTMENT	WDV BEFORE DEPRECIATI ON	Rate (%)	DEPRECIATION	30-Jun-25	30-Jun-25
Rupees										
Land - Khairpur Plot	1,207,800	-	1,207,800	-	-	1,207,800	0%	-	-	1,207,800
Air Conditions	449,000	-	449,000	307,901	-	141,099	20%	28,220	336,121	112,879
Braille Box	6,250,000	-	6,250,000	1,576,426	-	4,673,574	10%	467,357	2,043,783	4,206,217
Braille Embosser	632,000	-	632,000	296,130	-	335,870	10%	33,587	329,717	302,283
Building	3,722,580	4,355,000	8,077,580	498,376	-	7,579,204	5%	179,704	678,080	7,399,500
Computer & Allied	382,888	50,000	432,888	223,970	-	208,918	20%	33,427	257,397	175,491
Electrical Equipments	143,354	55,000	198,354	91,733	-	106,621	20%	11,680	103,413	94,941
Furniture & Fixtures	580,016	76,500	656,516	250,306	-	406,210	10%	37,163	287,469	369,047
Generators	26,113	-	26,113	21,731	-	4,382	20%	876	22,607	3,506
School Van	1,507,483	-	1,507,483	1,153,678	-	353,805	20%	70,761	1,224,439	283,044
Photocopier Machines	1,013,500	-	1,013,500	25,337	-	988,163	10%	24,704	50,041	963,459
2024-25	15,914,734	4,536,500	20,451,234	4,445,588	-	16,005,646	-	887,480	5,333,069	15,118,165
2023-24	12,766,329	3,148,405	15,914,734	3,524,978	-	3,524,978	-	920,610	4,445,588	11,469,146

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PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
6. LOANS AND ADVANCES			
Loan to Members - Unsecured		1,035,000	465,000
Less: Provision against loan to members		(465,000)	(465,000)
Loan to Others - Unsecured		570,000	-
		40,000	40,000
		<u>610,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>
7. CASH AND BANK BALANCE			
Cash in hand		112,889	92,422
Cash at bank - Current a/c		10,936,238	8,921,518
		<u>11,049,127</u>	<u>9,013,940</u>
8. ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Accrued Expenses		839,834	383,517
Auditors remuneration payable		60,000	52,500
		<u>899,834</u>	<u>436,017</u>
9. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
The association has no contingencies and commitments as at reporting date. (2023-24: NIL)			
10. GOVERNMENT GRANT			
This represents the Grant-in-Aid given by DEPD (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities) under the supervision of Government of Sindh.			
11. SPECIFIC DONATION			
This represents the specific donation given by DEPD (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities) for the procurement of Assistive Devices for visually impaired or low sighted persons.			
12. GENERAL DONATION			
DANIYAL KHAN		900,000	-
MANZAR ALI		600,000	-
MEEZAN BANK		500,000	-
MRS. MARIA ANSAR		245,000	140,500
III-Q PHARMA		200,000	200,000
CDC TRUST AL AMEEN		178,835	-
GADOON TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED		160,000	150,000
ZAHR UDDIN BABAR		110,780	-
MAKDA ENTERPRISES		100,000	-
IBRAHIM ALI BHAI TRUST		100,000	100,000
ABDUR RAHEEM		100,000	-
ASIF NADEEM		100,000	-
HAROON ABBAS		100,000	-
ALI JAFFER		75,000	-
MUNAF HUSSAIN		75,000	-
SALEEM AKHTAR AND FAMILY		70,000	-
MIMRAN		50,000	-
KHURSHED ANWAR JAMALI		50,000	-
BASHEER AHMED		50,000	-
PAK AGRO MILLS		40,000	30,000
MS INTERTRADE DISTRIBUTOR		25,000	75,000
PACKAGES FOUNDATION		-	2,400,000
GEOFMAN PHARMA		-	20,000
CITY SCHOOLS PVT LTD		-	181,350
THE SMART SCHOOL		-	35,000
MS DENNING SERVICES		-	50,000
ATLAS ENGINEERING & CONTROLS		-	50,000
MR. IZHAR UL HAQ		-	51,990
MR. FURQAN WARIS		-	50,000
MUHAMMAD MUDASSIR		-	80,000
SIRAJ UDDIN AZIZ		-	30,000
OTHERS		-	-
		<u>1,351,543</u>	<u>3,118,391</u>
		<u>5,181,158</u>	<u>6,762,231</u>

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PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

13. DONATION IN KIND

This represents donation amounting to Rupees 6,551,500 (2024: Rupees 4,498,900) received in form of clothes and eidi donated by Mr. Haji Aman Ullah & Family on the occasion of Eid. The same is distributed among the needy people.

14. AFFILIATION FEES

It represents the annual affiliation fees i.e. Rs. 1,000 per year. Each branch is required to pay annual affiliation fees under article (12)(6) of the constitution of the organization.

15. SALE OF BRAILLE BOOKS

It represents the revenue earned from the selling of braille books. These braille books are not sold with commercial purpose, therefore, the same also represents the cost of making and printing of these books.

16. INCOME SUPPORT

This represents the financial assistance by Dollar Industries (Pvt) Ltd for needy members amounting to Rupees. 1,348,640 (2024: Rs. 1,303,716)

17. INCOME FROM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES

It represents the revenue earned by Silver Line School.

18. INCOME FROM TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

It represents the revenue earned by providing transportation services to silver line school children.

19. PROGRAM & SEMINARS

It represents the amount utilized on the following programs and seminars during the year:

	2025	2024
	Rupees	
Independence day	88,370	117,718
International disabled day	242,230	238,000
Anniversary of the organization	873,849	74,640
Iftar and dinner program	180,520	232,800
Awareness raising seminar for persons with disability	278,100	337,670
Speech therapy and training	53,928	70,106
Workshop on perfume making skills	25,550	-
International children's day walk	18,490	-
Misc. programs, workshops and seminars	44,102	-
	<u>1,805,139</u>	<u>1,070,934</u>

20. BLIND CRICKET TOURNAMENT

It represents the expenditures incurred on the arrangement of Blind Cricket Tournament amounting to Rupees 1,159,960 (2024: Rupees 2,149,546).

21. FINANCIAL AID

It represents the amount utilized on the following during the year:

Financial Aid - Education	458,000	15,000
Financial Aid - Medical	46,000	79,000
Financial Aid - PAB District Branches	1,088,675	972,500
Financial Aid - Wedding	100,000	10,000
Financial Aid - Other	1,544,940	1,312,016
	<u>3,237,615</u>	<u>2,388,516</u>

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PAKISTAN ASSOCIATION OF THE BLIND SINDH
NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS

22 REMUNERATION OF PRESIDENT, SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amount charged in the financial statements for the year for remuneration including all benefits to President, secretary & executive are as follows

	30-Jun-25			30-Jun-24		
	President	Secretary	Executives	President	Secretary	Executives
			Rupees			
Conveyance	262,599	500	166,420	220,685	-	149,670
Boarding & Lodging	-	55,490	2,000	-	13,960	-
Cellphone	-	3,050	700	-	-	1,400
Travelling & Meeting	-	12,000	7,200	-	6,200	20,000
Financial Aid - Other	-	-	29,500	-	-	-
Financial Aid - Medical	-	-	30,000	-	-	10,000
Total	262,599	71,040	235,820	220,685	20,160	181,070
No. of persons	1	1	15	1	1	15

23 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related parties comprise of holding and associated companies/organizations, companies/organizations with common trustees or members, key management staff

There were no related party transactions, except those shown in note 22.

24 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The organizations's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including the effect of changes in market interest rates, credit and liquidity risk associated with various financial assets and liabilities respectively.
Taken as a whole, risk arising of a organization financial instruments is limited as there is no significant exposure to market, liquidity and price risk in respect of such instruments.

MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as interest rates and service charge out rate will effect the organization's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on risk.

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate is a risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Organization does not have any long term and short term interest bearing bank borrowings.

Fixed rate instrument

The organization does not account for any fixed rate financial asset and liability at fair value through 'profit or loss account' therefore a change in interest rate at the reporting date would not effect income or expenditure of the Organization.

b) Currency risk

All of the Organization's transactions are carried out in Pakistani Rupee. There is no material exposure to Organization's receivables and payables

c) Other price risk

The Organization's is neither exposed to equity securities price risk not commodity price risk.

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25 FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	30-Jun-25			
	Investment in Subsidiary and associates	Held to maturity	Loans and advances	Available for sale
	Rupees			
Financial assets				
Cash and bank balances	11,049,127	-	-	11,049,127
30-Jun-25	11,049,127	-	-	11,049,127
30-Jun-24	9,813,948	-	-	9,813,948

	30-Jun-25 Rupees	30-Jun-24 Rupees
Financial liabilities - at amortized cost		
Accrued and other payables	899,834	436,017
	899,834	436,017

26 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Organization has exposures to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

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

Credit risk and concentration of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Organization if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions as well as credit exposures to its customers and employees.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Organization will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Organization's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure as far as possible to always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Organization is not materially exposed to liquidity risk as substantially all obligations / commitments of the Organization are short term in nature and are restricted to the extent of available liquidity. In addition, the Organization can obtain short term finance facilities from bank to meet any deficit, if required, to meet the short term liquidity commitments.

Following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including expected interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	Carrying Amount	Up to One Year	One to two Years	One to two Years	Two to Five Years
Financial liabilities					
Accrued and other payables					
30-Jun-25	899,834	899,834			
30-Jun-24	436,017	436,017			

27 FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the amount that would be received on sale of an asset or paid on transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and fair value estimates. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Organization is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurements requires the Organization to classify fair value measurements using fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

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

Level 3: inputs for the assets or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The following table shows that the categories as well as carrying amounts and fair value of financial assets according to their respective category, including their level in the fair value hierarchy for financial instruments measured at fair value and does not include fair value information for financial assets measured at fair value if the carrying amount is reasonable approximation of fair value.

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