

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of TT Care Foundation
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of TT Care Foundation (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024 and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in general fund, the statement of cash flows for the year ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

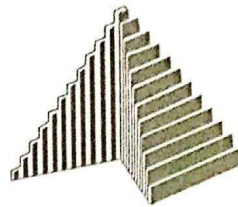
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of Income and expenditure, statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in general fund and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and 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 June 30, 2024 and of the surplus, other comprehensive income, the changes in general funds and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' 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 (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 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.

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

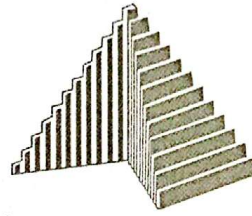
Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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 ISA's 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 ISA's as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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

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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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

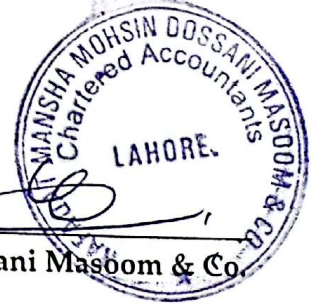
Based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

- 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, statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in general 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 year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) No zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Usher Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mohsin Nadeem, FCA.

Place: Lahore,
Date: November 8, 2024

Rafaqat Mansha Mohsin Dossani Masoom & Co.
Chartered Accountants
UDIN:AR202410048OZIFaWr9u




TT CARE FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SETUP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

	NOTE	2024 RUPEES
GENERAL FUND AND LIABILITIES		
General fund	4	-
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Deferred Income	5	19,750,000
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	6	250,000
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	7	-
		<u>20,000,000</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
NON CURRENT ASSETS		-
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and bank balances	8	20,000,000
		<u>20,000,000</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.


 CHIEF EXECUTIVE

RMDM

 DIRECTOR

TT CARE FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SETUP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	NOTE	2024 RUPEES
INCOME		
Donations	9	1,080,000
EXPENSES		
Programme expenses	10	-
Administrative and general expenses	11	(1,080,000)
		(1,080,000)
Excess of income over (expense) before taxation		-
Taxation	12	-
Surplus for the year		-

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements. RMDM



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

TT CARE FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SETUP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	2024
	Rupees
Surplus for the year	-
Other comprehensive income	
Items that will be subsequently reclassified in profit or loss	-
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified in profit or loss	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>-</u>

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

RMDM



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

TT CARE FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SETUP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Description	General Fund	Total Fund
.....Rupees.....		
Balance as at June 30, 2023	-	-
Surplus for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2024	-	-

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

RMDM



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

TT CARE FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SETUP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	2024 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Excess of income over (expense) before taxation		-
Adjustment for :		-
Operating income before working capital changes		-
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease/ (increase) in current assets		
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade and other payables		250,000
Deferred Income		19,750,000
		20,000,000
Cash generated from operations		20,000,000
Net cash (used in)/ generated from operating activities	A	20,000,000
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash generated from investing activities	B	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net cash generated from financing activities	C	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		20,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		20,000,000

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements. RMDM



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

1 CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

- The company was incorporated in Pakistan on August 3, 2023 as a company limited by guarantee having registration # 0236076 having no share capital, under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017.

- The principal object of the company is to provide medical treatment/medicines, health services, medical research, cooked food and rationed bags to the needy, poor, destitute, old aged people, orphans, widows and to support victim families in case of natural and unnatural disasters.

These financial statements have been prepared from the date of incorporation i.e. August 3, 2023 to June 30, 2024.

Registered Office

The registered office of the company is situated at 48 C 2, Gulberg III, Ghalib road, Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention without any adjustment for the effect of inflation or reference to current values.

2.2 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 as applicable in Pakistan for the Company comprise of:

- International Financial Reporting Standards for small and medium-sized Entities (IFRS for SMEs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;

- Accounting Standard for Not for Profit Organizations (Accounting Standard for NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and

- Provisions of, regulations and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

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.

2.3 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain items as disclosed in the relevant accounting policies below.

2.4 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupee (Rs. / Rupees) which is the Company's functional currency. Amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest of Rs. / Rupees, unless otherwise stated.

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2.5 KEY JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the 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:

- Useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment
- Estimation of contingent liabilities - and
- Current income tax expense, provision for current tax and recognition of deferred tax asset (for carried forward tax losses) .

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

3 Property and equipment

Except freehold land, these are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation on operating assets is charged on reducing balance method.

Depreciation on addition during the year is charged from the month when the asset is available for use. Similarly the depreciation on deletion is charged upto the preceding month when the asset is disposed off or derecognized.

Gain or loss, if any, on disposal of fixed assets is included in current year's income.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income and expenditure statement as and when incurred and major renewals and improvements are capitalized.

The Company reviews the useful lives and residual value of its assets on regular basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge.

3.1 Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost less any identifiable impairment loss and includes the expenditure on material, labour and appropriate overheads directly relating to the project. These costs are transferred to Property and equipment as and when assets are available for intended use.

3.2 Cash And Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash in hand and balance with banks in current and deposit accounts.

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3.2 Trade And Other Receivables

Trade receivables and other receivables are recognised at transaction price less an allowance for impairment.

3.3 Impairment Of Financial Assets Other Than Trade Receivables

The financial assets other than those that are carried at fair value 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 of the asset, and that loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

3.4 Trade And Other Payables

Trade payables are obligations under normal short-term credit terms. These are measured at the undiscounted amount of cash to be paid.

3.5 Foreign Currency Transactions

- Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the books at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction.

- Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are stated in rupees at the rate of exchange prevailing on the reporting date.

- All exchange differences are included in the income and expenditure account.

3.6 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when: the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event, it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that entity will be required to transfer economic benefits in settlement; and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

3.7 Recognition of Grants and Donations

Grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that entity will comply with relevant conditions, if any, and donation/grant received.

Grants/donation related to assets initially recognized at fair value in statement of financial position, as deferred income, that is amortized over useful life of asset.

Grant related to project expenses are recognized as revenue in the income and expenditure account on a systematic basis in same period in which expenses are incurred.

Grants where no Conditions are associated by the donor with its utilization are recognized as income in the period in which it is received.

3.8 Revenue recognition

Unrestricted/General Fund

The Company Policy for revenue recognition under different contracts with donor meets the IFRS 15 recognition criteria so it stands as follows:

a) Income from Community Donation Programme

Income from Community Donation Programme relates to donations collected through donation boxes placed at different community centres, direct bank deposits, physical cash receipt, and branches. This income is recognized in relation to actual cash collection through depositing into banks.

b) Restricted funds

The Company has adopted the restricted fund method for recognition of its following funds, as prescribed in Accounting Standards for Not-for-Profit Companies (NPO).

c) Return on Bank deposits

Return on bank deposits is recognized when earned.

3.9 Taxation

TT Care Foundation is a non profit organization under section 2(36) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001 and the income from donations, contributions, profit from investment in securities of the Federal Government and profit on bank deposits are exempt from income tax under section 100C of Income Tax Ordinance 2001. Accordingly, same applies to these financial statements. Resultantly, no provision for deferred taxation has been made in these financial statements. However, provision for current tax is made for other taxable income, if any.

3.10 Loan and advances

Loans and advances are recognized initially at cost and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

3.11 Expense recognition

Expenses are recognized on accrual basis, or otherwise, as stated.

3.12 Offsetting

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

3.13 Financial Instruments

All the financial assets and liabilities are recognized at the time when the company becomes a party to a contractual provision of the instruments. All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and receivable respectively.

These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortized cost or cost, as the case may be.

The particular measurement methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

The financial assets are derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the assets has expired or have been transferred and the company has transferred subsequently all the risks and rewards of ownership. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished i.e. when obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

A financial asset and a financial liability is set off and the net amount is reported in the financial statements if the company has a legally enforceable right to set off the transaction and also intends either to settle on net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability.

Any gain or loss on the derecognition and derecognition of the financial assets and liabilities is included in the income for the year in which it arises. *RMMDM*

3.14 Investments

Classification of an investment is made on the basis of intended purpose for holding such investment. Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designation on regular basis. Investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs directly attributable to acquisition, except for "Investment at fair value through profit or loss" which is initially measured at fair value. The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that investments are impaired. If any such evidence exists, the Company applies the provisions of IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' to all investments, except investment in subsidiary companies, which is tested for impairment in accordance with the provisions of IAS 36 'Impairment of Assets'.

3.14.1 Investments at fair value through profit or loss

Investments which are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or the investments that are part of a portfolio of financial instruments exhibiting short term profit taking are classified as investments at fair value through profit or loss. These are stated at fair values with any resulting gains or losses recognized directly in the statement of income and expenditure. The fair value of such investments representing listed equity securities are determined on the basis of prevailing market prices.

3.14.2 Investments available for sale

These are recognized at fair value. Gains or losses from changes in fair values are taken to equity until disposal at which time these are recycled to the statement of income and expenditure.

Available for sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or are not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investments within twelve months from the reporting date. Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as short term investments in the statement of financial position.

When securities classified as available for sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised directly in equity are included in the profit and loss account as gains and losses from investment securities. Interest on available for sale securities calculated using effective interest method is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure. Dividends on available for sale equity instruments are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

3.14.3 Investments held to maturity

Investments with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity, which the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, are carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method less impairment losses, if so determined. RMDM

3.15 Government Grant

- Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.
- A grant without specified future performance conditions is recognised in income when the grant proceeds are receivable. A grant that imposes specified future performance conditions is recognised in income when all those conditions are met and there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received.
- Government grants are presented separately from the assets to which they relate. Government grants received before the income recognition criteria are satisfied are presented as a separate liability in the statement of financial position.
- Government grants recognised in income are presented separately in the 'other income'.
- Further, the Company does not recognise those forms of government assistance for which a reasonable value cannot be placed on them.

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IT CARE FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SETUP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	2024 Rupees
4 GENERAL FUND		
Opening balance		-
Surplus for the year		-
Closing balance		-
5 Deferred Donation		
Opening Balance		-
Received During the year		20,830,000
Amortized During the year		(1,080,000)
		19,750,000
Closing Balance		19,750,000
6 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
Auditor's remuneration		250,000
		250,000
7 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS		
There are no contingencies and commitments at balance sheet date.		
8 CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
Cash in hand		-
Cash at bank		20,000,000
Current account - local currency		20,000,000

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IT CARE FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SETUP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	2024 Rupees
9 DONATION INCOME		
Donation Income - local		1,080,000
		<u>1,080,000</u>
10 PROGRAMME EXPENSES		
		<u>-</u>
11 ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES		
Legal and professional charges		830,000
Auditors' remuneration	11.1	250,000
		<u>1,080,000</u>
11.1 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION		
Audit services		250,000
Annual audit fee		<u>250,000</u>
12 TAXATION		
Current		-
Current year		-
Prior year		-
Tax credit u/s 100C(2)		<u>-</u>
Tax u/s 100C(5)		<u>-</u>

12.1 This is first year of operation and company has started its operation its first return will be filed till december 31, 2024.

13 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVES, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The chief executive officer and directors of the company are not provided with any remuneration or benefits during the year. There are no executives of the Company.

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related parties comprise of associated undertakings and key management personnel. Amounts due from and to related parties are shown under relevant notes to the financial statements. No remuneration paid to key management personnel during the year .The significant transactions with related parties during the year is as under:

Name of Related party	Basis of relationship and percentage	Nature of Transaction	2024 Rupees
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Rashid Minhas	Director	Donation	20,830,000
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15 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Amortized Cost	Total
	2024	
	Rupees	
Financial Assets		
Cash and bank	20,000,000	20,000,000
	20,000,000	20,000,000
Financial Liabilities		
Trade and other payables	250,000	250,000
	250,000	250,000

2024
Number

16 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Total employees of the Company at the year end
Average employees of the Company during the year

1
1

17 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

The financial statements were authorized for issue in the Board of Directors Meeting held on 0-11-2024.

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR