

**SINDH PEOPLES HOUSING FOR
FLOOD AFFECTEES**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE 1ST QUARTER ENDED
SEPTEMBER 30, 2025**

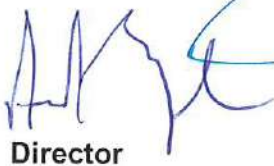
SINDH PEOPLES HOUSING FOR FLOOD AFFECTEES

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT SEPT 30, 2025

		Sept 30 2025	June 30,2025
	Note	(Rupees in '000)	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	78,807	82,558
Intangible assets	5	43,823	46,171
		<u>122,630</u>	<u>128,729</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Deposits, prepayments and others	6	28,112	32,398
Bank balances	7	303,316	319,293
Funding receivable	8	2,093,531	1,899,465
		<u>2,424,959</u>	<u>2,251,156</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>2,547,589</u></u>	<u><u>2,379,885</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred grant			
Grants related to assets	4/5	122,630	128,729
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts and other payables	9	2,424,959	2,251,156
		<u>2,424,959</u>	<u>2,251,156</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u><u>2,547,589</u></u>	<u><u>2,379,885</u></u>
REPRESENTED BY:			
FUND			
General Fund		<u><u>-</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

The annexed notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Executive Officer


Director


Chief Financial Officer

SINDH PEOPLES HOUSING FOR FLOOD AFFECTEES

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPT 30, 2025

	Note	For the Period July 01 2025 to Sept 30,2025	For the Period July 01 2024 to Sept 30,2024
		(Rupees in '000)	
INCOME			
Funding activities	10	40,214,484	21,535,151
		40,214,484	21,535,151
OPERATING EXPENDITURE			
Cost of project	11	(40,095,725)	(21,460,724)
General and administrative expenses	12	(118,759)	(74,427)
		(40,214,484)	(21,535,151)
Surplus for the year		-	-

There are no other comprehensive income items.

The annexed notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Executive Officer


Director


Chief Financial Officer

SINDH PEOPLES HOUSING FOR FLOOD AFFECTEES

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

For the
Period July
01 2025 to
Sept 30, 2025

For the
Period July
01 2024 to
Sept 30, 2024

(Rupees in '000)

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Surplus for the year

- -

Adjustments for non cash charges and other items:

Depreciation & Amortization

18,621 7,262

Cash flow used before working capital changes

18,621 7,262

Effect on cash flow due to working capital changes

(Increase) / decrease in current assets:

Deposits, prepayments and others

4,286 3,857

Funding receivable

(194,066) 429,085

(189,780) 432,942

Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities:

Accounts and other payables

173,803 (433,311)

Unutilised funding

- -

173,803 (433,311)

Cash generated / (used) from operations

2,644 6,893

Grant related to assets (amortized) / received during the year

(6,099) (7,262)

Net cash (used) / generated in operations

(3,455) (369)

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Purchase of property and equipment

(12,522) -

Purchase of intangible assets

- -

Net cash used in investing activities

(12,522) -

Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents

(15,977) (369)

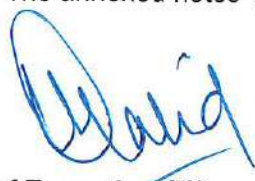
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year

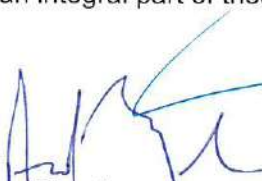
319,293 352,243

Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year

303,316 351,874

The annexed notes 1 to 14 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Chief Executive Officer


Director


Chief Financial Officer

SINDH PEOPLES HOUSING FOR FLOOD AFFECTEES

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

1.1 Sindh Peoples Housing For Flood Affectees was incorporated in Pakistan on October 19, 2022 as a public limited company under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017. The Company has been set up by the Government of Sindh ("GoS") to implement the "Sindh Flood Emergency Housing Reconstruction Project (SFEHRP) with a primary objective of rehabilitation of families affected by floods in 2022 in the province of Sindh.

1.2 During the year 2022, Joint Assessment & Verification (JA&V) Survey for housing was carried out by GoS comprising of representatives from the District Administration, Local Government (UC Secretary), Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and Pakistan Army officials. As per survey, there were approximately 2 million houses affected by floods. Out of which, 1.4 million houses were categorised as fully damaged while 0.6 million houses partially damaged. The total estimated cost of construction and other related activities amounts to Rs. 570.2 billion (USD 2.04 billion) including project management and implementation costs.

1.3 The International Development Association, a part of the World Bank, under an agreement with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has provided financing to SFEHRP of USD 500 million Special Drawing Rights (SDR) equivalent to Rs. 389.7 million. The closing date for the financing period is June 30, 2027 and the repayment of principal amount by the Government of Pakistan (GoP) shall commence from May 1, 2028. Further, International Development Association has signed for additional financing under an agreement with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan of USD 450 million to SFEHRP and WASH Special Drawing Rights (SDR) equivalent to Rs. 342.5 million on April 3, 2025. The closing date for the additional financing period is June 30, 2028 and the repayment of principal amount by GoP shall commence from April 15, 2030. For this purpose, based on six months forecast, the Company submits drawdown application to the World Bank which is specified in the USD and its equivalent in PKR. The approved drawdown in USD is transferred to the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), which retains the foreign currency and transfers equivalent amount in PKR to the Provincial Government of Sindh non-food account no. 1, which is earmarked for the Assignment Account maintained for the project with National Bank of Pakistan (NBP).

As of Sept 30, 2025, USD 451.1 million equivalent to Rs. 125.93 billion (2024: USD 351.1 million equivalent to Rs. 98.07 billion) has been received by the SBP from World Bank and transferred to GoS non-food account no. 1. Out of this amount, Rs. 32.73 billion (2024: Rs. 80.21 billion) has been released to the Company during the year and the remaining balance will be released whenever required.

1.4 In addition to the financing provided by World Bank, GoS has agreed to provide Rs. 86.2 billion (2024:Rs. 50 billion) for SFEHRP. This funding will be sourced from GoS's annual budget. For the current year, Rs. 27.15 billion (2024: Rs. 24.9 billion) has been allocated for SFEHRP. Out of which, Rs. 8.18 billion (2024: Rs. 24.87 billion) has been utilised during the year, while the unused balance has lapsed. Additionally an allocation of Rs. 11.20 billion (2024-2025: Rs. 27.2) billion has been designated by GoS for the year 2025-2026.

The second revision of PC-1 of the project has been approved by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) of Government of Pakistan on April 16, 2025 on the recommendation of Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives titled "Flood Response Emergency Housing Project". With this revision, the project's gestation period has been extended from 44 months, originally in first revision set to conclude in June 2026, to 68 months, now expected to end in June 2028. Furthermore, the scope of the project for fully damaged houses has been increased from 860,204 to 1,317,888 and construction of household toilets has been increased from 54,750 to 84,750. Furthermore PKR 50,000 each has also been allocated against specialised provision for vulnerable groups - Person with disability for 15,000 units.

Additionally a separate PC-1 of the project through financing from Asian Development Bank has also been approved by the Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) of Government of Pakistan on October 11, 2024 on the recommendation of Ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives titled "Flood Response Emergency Housing Project". With this PC-1 additional construction of fully damaged houses and household toilets has been included 278,210 and 100,000 respectively. Furthermore PKR 50,000 each has also been allocated against specialised provision for vulnerable groups - Person with disability for 12,000 units.

As per the PC-1s an amount of Rs. 47.35 billion (2024: Rs. 10.95 billion) has been allocated for the Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) project which aims to create awareness and shape behaviour of school-going children around health and hygiene, to provide clean water to schools, and to help in construction of latrines in flood affected areas of the province of Sindh. As at June 30, 2025, the implementation of this project has not yet commenced. However the company has signed an agreement with EA Consulting (Private) Limited with contract price of Rs. 959.24 million for implementation, consultation and supervision of the project. The project implementation shall involve formation of communal institutions (village organisation) who will be directly involved in all household toilets construction related activities through funding provided by the Company and a tripartite agreement shall be signed between EA Consulting (Private) Limited, Implementation support partners and communal institutions defining roles and responsibilities of each party.

According to the above discussed PC-1s, the total project cost is now Rs. 570.2 billion, which includes the following financial commitments:

- The World Bank has committed USD 950 million, equivalent to Rs. 266 billion (using an exchange rate of Rs. 280 / USD for reporting purposes).
- The Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) under agreements with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has pledged Euro 188.70 million, which converts to Rs. 56 billion (using an exchange rate of Rs. 297.8 / Euro for reporting purposes). This includes Euro 165.1 million for installment sales and Euro 23.60 million as Qarz-e-Hasna. The Government of Pakistan (GoP) will begin repaying the principal amount starting December 31, 2027.
- The Government of Pakistan (GoP) has agreed to contribute Rs. 50 billion.
- The Government of Sindh (GoS) has also committed Rs. 75 billion and 11.2 billion in Phase I & II respectively.
- The Asian Development Bank has committed USD 400 million, equivalent to Rs. 112 billion (using an exchange rate of Rs. 280 / USD for reporting purposes). The Government of Pakistan (GoP) will begin repaying the principal amount starting January 15, 2035.

Under the previous revised PC-1 approved by ECNEC on June 29, 2024, the revised project cost was PKR 296 billion, comprised of Rs. 140 billion from the World Bank, Rs. 50 billion from GoS, Rs. 56 billion from Islamic Development Bank, and Rs. 50 billion from GoP. The project cost is subject to further revisions and approval due to dynamic nature of the project that are expected to be done at provincial level.

- 1.6 The funds received by the Company from the GoS either through their own budget or through World Bank financing are disbursed onwards to the flood affectees as grant after following verification process. For households classified as fully damaged, a grant of Rs. 300,000 per household is being provided in four installments.
- 1.7 During the year, the Provincial Cabinet approved the Company's proposal in a meeting held on July 11, 2024, authorising the removal of payment provisions for partially damaged houses and permitting the reallocation of these funds to the reconstruction of fully damaged houses.
- 1.8 During the year, the Provincial Cabinet approved the Company's proposal in a meeting held on May 20, 2025, authorising for reconstruction of fully damaged houses by SPHF in Balochistan (Sohbatpur, Jaffarabad-old jurisdiction and Nasirabad districts) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Dera Ismail Khan district) along with release of Rs. 2 billion and Rs.1 billion as Grant in Aid (Non-Development account) respectively. As of now, no funds have been released for this purpose.
- 1.9 The Company has also collaborated with the "Poverty Alleviation and Inclusive Development across Rural Sindh (PAIDAR) programme, a project of United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) funded by the European Union, to produce non-fired bricks for the construction of houses. For this purpose, in 2024 the Company signed an agreement with UNIDO for Rs 9.92 million to conduct a pilot project involving construction of 10 model houses using non-fired bricks. The Company received Rs. 5.95 million during 2024 from UNIDO in respect of this agreement. Based on the results of this pilot project, UNIDO is anticipated to make additional investments in the project to support mass production. Subsequent to the year end, the Company has submitted the final completion report for approval of the pilot project to UNIDO on July 17, 2025.

Further, the Company has collaborated under the same programme for Climate resilient settlement development plan (CRSDP). For this purpose the Company shall receive Rs. 94.60 million under an agreement with UNIDO under planning phase and EURO 5 million for implementation phase of this project respectively. As per UNIDO's recommendation, Catholic relief service has been contracted for providing technical and human assistance services for this project. During the year, the Company received Rs. 11.09 million for planning phase and Rs. 316.70 million for implementation phase respectively.

- 1.10 In January 2024, the Company launched an online portal on its website to facilitate additional funding for the project from the general public. However, no funds were received through the portal till 30 June 2025.
- 1.11 The Company is actively pursuing to arrange the funds from other multilateral financial institutions in order to meet the overall cost of this housing reconstruction project.
- 1.12 The registered office of the Company is located at Bungalow no. 20, Block 7/8 Modern Cooperative Housing Society, Karachi.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Accounting Standards for Not for Profit Organizations (Accounting Standards for NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS Standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.2 Overall valuation policy

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies in then notes below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to estimates are recognised prospectively. Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amount recognised in the financial statements and to the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities and assumptions and estimation uncertainties that may have a significant risk resulting in a material adjustment in the subsequent year are set forth below:

- Property and equipment (note 3.1)
- Intangible assets (note 3.2)

2.5 Changes in accounting standards, interpretations and pronouncements

(a) Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective but not relevant

There are certain amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards which are mandatory for the Company's accounting period which began on July 1, 2024. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial reporting.

(b) Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective but relevant

There are certain amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards that will be mandatory for the Company's annual accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2024. However, these will not have any impact on the Company's financial reporting and, therefore, have not been disclosed in these financial statements.

i) Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Classification and measurement of financial instruments (effective January 1, 2026):

These amendments

- clarify the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system.
- clarify and add further guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) criterion.
- add new disclosures for certain instruments with contractual terms that can change cashflows (such as some instruments with features linked to the achievement of environment, social and governance (ESG) targets).
- make updates to the disclosures for equity instruments designated at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI).

ii) IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (IFRS 18) (effective January 1, 2027):

A new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss is being introduced. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

Other than above, there are standards and certain amendments to accounting standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company. Such standards and amendments are not expected to have any significant impact in the Company's financial reporting and, therefore, have not been presented in these financial statements.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below:

3.1 Property and equipment

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amounts or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable when future economic benefits associated with the items will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Depreciation on operating assets is charged using the straight line method over its useful life at the rates specified in respective notes in these financial statements. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the asset is put to use and on disposals up to the month immediately preceding the disposal. Assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each Statement of financial position date.

Company accounts for impairment, where indications exist, by reducing its carrying value to the estimated recoverable amount.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to statement of income and expenditure as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalised and the assets so replaced, if any, are retired.

Gains and losses on disposal of property and equipment are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

3.2 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and that the cost of such asset can be measured reliably. These are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment, if any.

Costs that are directly associated with identifiable software and have probable economic benefits exceeding the cost beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. Direct costs include the purchase cost of the intangible asset, implementation cost and related overhead cost.

Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over a period of three years or license period, whichever is shorter.

The carrying value of intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the assets are written down to their recoverable amount.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost accumulated to the balance sheet date less impairment losses, if any. Cost include expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. Transfers are made to relevant asset category as and when asset is available for intended use.

3.3 Deposits, prepayments and others

These are recognised at fair value of consideration given. These assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Fair value of these deposits is not considered to be materially different from cost.

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, bank balances comprise balances with banks in current accounts.

3.5 Accounts and other payables

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

3.6 Financial instruments

3.6.1 Initial measurement

Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets and financial liabilities is accounted for at the trade date, which is the date that the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ('FVPL'), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in income and expenditure.

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 statement of income and expenditure.

3.6.2 Classification of financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into following three categories:

- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- measured at amortised cost.

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

3.6.3 Subsequent measurement of financial assets

Debt Investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest / markup income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment are recognised in the income and expenditure account. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of income and expenditure.
Equity Investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in the statement of income and expenditure unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to the statement of income and expenditure.
Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest / markup or dividend income, are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses, if any. Interest / markup income and impairment, if any, are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

3.6.4 Non-derivative financial assets

All non-derivative financial assets are initially recognised on trade date i.e. date on which the Company becomes party to the respective contractual provisions. Non-derivative financial assets comprise loans and receivables that are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets and include trade debts, deposits, advances, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents. The Company derecognises the financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or it neither transfers nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset.

3.6.5 Impairment of financial asset

Expected credit losses (ECLs) are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and cash flows that the Company expects to receive). Life time ECLs are the ECLs that results from all possible defaults events over the expected life of a financial instrument. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to 12 months' ECLs i.e. ECLs that result from default event that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

3.6.6 Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises the financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or it neither transfers nor retain substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset.

3.6.7 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised on trade date i.e. date on which the Company becomes party to the respective contractual provisions. Financial liabilities include unutilised funding and accounts payable.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method. Financial liability other than at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction cost.

The Company derecognises the financial liabilities when contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

3.6.8 Offsetting of Financial assets and Financial liabilities

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

3.7 Grant

Grants are recorded on receipt basis at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that all attaching conditions will be complied with, whereas funds required to settle expenses already incurred by the Company are accrued.

3.7.1 Where the grant received relates to an asset, it is recorded as deferred grant and charged to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset through depreciation, amortisation and / or disposal.

3.7.2 All grants received are classified as restricted grants.

3.8 Unutilised funding

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income over the periods in which the entity recognises the related costs as expenses for which the grant is intended to compensate. Unspent grants at the end of the year are disclosed separately in the statement of financial position as unutilised funding.

3.9 Expenses

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

3.10 Taxation

As per Section 100C of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001, (the Ordinance), the income of the Company is eligible for a tax credit equal to one hundred percent of the tax payable, including minimum tax and final taxes payable. Management intends to continuously comply with the provisions to avail the tax credit and accordingly no provision for tax has been recognised.

3.11 Staff retirement benefits

The Company operates an unapproved unfunded gratuity scheme (defined benefit plan) for all its employees, at the rate of one gross salary for every completed year of service and proportionate share in case he leaves/retire in the middle of the year of service.

		Sept 30, 2025	June 30,2025
		(Rupees in '000)	
4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT			
Operating fixed assets		<u>78,807</u>	<u></u>

4.1 Operating fixed assets

	Lease hold improvements	Office equipment	Computer and peripherals	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
	Rupees in '000					
Net carrying amount for the year ended Sept 30, 2025						
Opening net book value	654	18,459	15,101	11,335	37,009	82,558
Additions (at cost)	-	394	11,856	272	-	12,522
Depreciation charge	(192)	(2,335)	(5,594)	(2,040)	(6,112)	(16,273)
Net book value	<u>462</u>	<u>16,518</u>	<u>21,363</u>	<u>9,567</u>	<u>30,897</u>	<u>78,807</u>
Useful life (in years)	4	5	3	5	5	

4.1.1 Depreciation for the year has been charged to general and administrative expenses.

		Sept 30, 2025	June 30,2025
		(Rupees in '000)	
5. INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
Operating intangible assets		43,823	46,171
Capital work in progress (CWIP)		-	-
		<u>43,823</u>	<u>46,171</u>

	Sept 30 2025	June 30,2025
	(Rupees in '000)	
5.1 Operating Intangible assets		
Net carrying amount for the year ended Sept 30		
Opening net book value at start of the year	46,171	21,248
Additions during the 1st Quarter	-	1,151
Transfers from the Capital work in progress (CWIP)	-	44,460
Amortisation during the year	(2,348)	(20,688)
Closing net book value at end of the year	<u>43,823</u>	<u>46,171</u>
Gross carrying amount as at year ended June 30		
Cost	73,791	73,791
Accumulated amortisation	(29,968)	(27,620)
Net book value	<u>43,823</u>	<u>46,171</u>
Rate of amortisation	33.33%	33.33%

	Sept 30, 2025	June 30,2025
	(Rupees in '000)	
6. DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHERS		
Prepayments	20,559	22,803
Rental deposits	5,400	5,400
Advance to employees	1,850	4,116
Others	303	79
	<u>28,112</u>	<u>32,398</u>

	Sept 30, 2025	June 30,2025
7. BANK BALANCES		
Cash at bank		
- Current account in SBL	9,434	24,510
- Current account in NBP	293,882	294,783
	<u>303,316</u>	<u>319,293</u>

8.	(FUNDING RECEIVABLE) / UNUTILISED FUNDING	Sept 30, 2025	June 30,2025
		(Rupees in '000)	
	Grant receivable against accounts payable	2,424,959	2,251,156
	Less:		
	Against deposits, prepayments and others	(28,112)	(32,398)
	Cash grant from Government of Sindh	(9,434)	(24,510)
	Grant through UNIDO and Public donations	(293,882)	(294,783)
		<u>2,093,531</u>	<u>1,899,465</u>
		Sept 30, 2025	June 30,2025
		(Rupees in '000)	
9.	ACCOUNTS AND OTHER PAYABLES	For the quarter ended Sept 30,2025	For the quarter ended Sept 30,2024
		(Rupees in '000)	
	Creditors	-	73,565
	Accrued liabilities	2,386,951	2,127,557
	Gratuity payable	37,710	33,616
	Others	298	16,418
		<u>2,424,959</u>	<u>2,251,156</u>
10.	FUNDING ACTIVITIES	For the quarter ended Sept 30,2025	For the quarter ended Sept 30,2024
		(Rupees in '000)	
	Government of Sindh - through World Bank financing	3,004,903	13,824,805
	WB Additional Finance	10,555,800	
	Government of Sindh	1,561,961	7,710,346
	Government of Sindh - through ADB	8,726,000	
	GoS PH 2	643,185	-
	Government of Pakistan	9,759,050	-
	Islamic Development Bank		
	- Installment Sales financing	5,619,425	-
	- Qarza-e-Hasna financing	344,160	-
		<u>40,214,484</u>	<u>21,535,151</u>

For the quarter ended Sept 30,2025	For the quarter ended Sept 30,2024
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11. COST OF PROJECT

(Rupees in '000)

Payments to beneficiaries - first installment	10,513,500	3,770,850
Payments to beneficiaries - second installment	14,903,800	7,029,500
Payments to beneficiaries - third installment	11,473,100	8,082,200
Payments to beneficiaries - fourth installment	2,105,675	1,712,075
Implementation support costs through partner organisations	- 1,002,142	- 856,951
Execution partner charges	9,031	9,031
Environmental consultant charges	-	117
Independent technical verification charges	8,282	-
Satellite and Technological Services Drone - Geospatial mapping	45,758	-
Grievance redress management charges	1,255	-
Mason training & capacity building charges	4,292	-
Media and Communication Support Consultant	10,000	-
Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant Charges	18,889	-
	40,095,724	21,460,724

For the quarter ended Sept 30,2025	For the quarter ended Sept 30,2024
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12. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(Rupees in '000)

Salaries and other benefits	67,079	52,209
Depreciation & Amortization	18,621	7,261
Rent	3,477	2,970
Travelling and conveyance	16,898	3,262
Legal and professional charges	265	-
Meeting fee	850	150
Printing and stationery	416	399
Insurance	255	252
Utilities	1,308	923
Security	825	244
Repair and maintenance	768	-
Internal audit fee	2,498	2,498
Entertainment	416	969
Electronic Communication / Internet	182	176
IT expense	2,493	1,590
Training expense	-	31
Others	2,408	1,493
	118,759	74,427

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties include associated undertakings having common directors and government entities. Details of transactions with related parties are as follows:

Name of the related party	Relationship and percentage shareholding	Transactions during the year and year end balances	For the Period July 01 2025 to Sept 30,2025 (Rupees in '000)	For the Period July 01 2024 to Sept 30,2024
Sindh Rural Support Organization	Government entity	- Services received	<u>2,277,454</u>	<u>376,060</u>
		- Payments made	<u>1,086,070</u>	<u>188,647</u>
Government of Sindh Information Department	Government entity	- Services received	<u>2,018</u>	<u>317</u>
		- Payments made	<u>2,018</u>	<u>317</u>
Sindh Insurance Limited	Government entity	- Services received	<u>1,823</u>	<u>252</u>
		- Payments made	<u>2,455</u>	<u>-</u>

14. DATE OF AUTHORISATION

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on


Chief Executive Officer


Director


Chief Financial Officer

