Pakistan Kidney Institute
Audited Financial Statement
For the Year Ended
30 June 2023



NASIR JAVAID MAQSOOD IMRAN Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report to the Trustees

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PAKISTAN KIDNEY INSTITUTE (the project) which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30th June 2023, and the Statement of income and expenditure 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, and or give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 30th June 2023 and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with "approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan".

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' Trust 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.

Management's Responsibilities

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the "approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan", 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.

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

Boards of Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Trust financial reporting process

Auditor's Responsibilities

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.

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Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional 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 Trust'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 Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust's 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 Board of Trustees 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

Date: Dec 29, 2023

Place: Islamabad

UDIN# AR2023101636MgmBjulp

Nasir Javaid Maqsood Imran

Imran UI Haq

Chartered Accountants

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PAKISTAN KIDNEY INSTITUTE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2023

	NOTE	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS Operating fixed assets Long term investments	3 4	15,509,977 37,481,940 52,991,917	15,182,540 54,816,840 69,999,380
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances against expenses Withholding tax Stock Recievables Bank balances-deposit accounts TOTAL ASSETS FUND AND LIABILITIES	5 6 7 8	1,846,594 1,574,204 18,239,714 3,849,768 26,300,628 51,810,908	30,000 863,044 9,260,816 1,966,884 8,758,960 20,879,704 90,879,084
FUND			
General fund	9	93,548,650	83,523,981
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other liabilities Provision for taxation	10	10,117,298 1,136,877	6,868,661 486,443
TOTAL FUND AND LIABILITIES		104,802,825	90,879,084

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

PRESIDENT

TRUSTEE

PAKISTAN KIDNEY INSTITUTE STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	NOTE	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
INCOME			
Donations	11	72,304,012	30,284,887
Patient income		2,913,749	3,008,467
Other income	12	775,904	210,475
Gross profit from sale of Medical Surgical Supplies	13 _	1,512,192	5,622,366
		77,505,857	39,126,195
EXPENDITURE			
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	Г	7,778,665	8,647,380
Patient care expenses		19,267,071	21,272,498
Printing and stationery		344,721	323,234
Conveyance & Transportation		37,196	123,651
Telephone charges		28,970	33,000
Postage and communication		33,127	13,376
Registrtion charges		-	303,000
Auditors' remuneration		80,000	60,000
Flood Relief Expense		18,792,908	
Residiency Program		94,485 51,510	
Turkiya / Syria Earthquake Relief Expense		31,310	_
Consultancy charges		1,848,415	1,842,419
Depreciation	1	67,908	30,430
Amortization Computer and website expenses		114,599	52,699
Store rent			-
Internet Expenses	- 1	33,140	43,612
Bank charges	- 1	3,045	800
Entertainment	- 1	22,110	13,970
Repair and maintenance	- 1	196,650	99,124
EOBI Expense	- 1	122,500	108,282
Miscellaneous	L	92,390	104,114
		49,009,410	33,071,589
Profit(Loss)/ Before Taxation	Ξ	28,496,447	6,054,606
Taxation - Current		(1,136,877)	(486,443)
- Prior		•	(45,549)
(Deficit)Surplus/ After Taxation transferred to General Fund		27,359,570	5,522,614

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

PRESIDENT

TRUSTEE

PAKISTAN KIDNEY INSTITUTE NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

1 THE INSTITUTE AND ITS ACTIVITIES

Pakistan Kidney Institute is registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The objectives of the institute are to find, build, aid, assist, set up, manage, maintain, own, administer, and run hospitals, medical centers and institutions, laboratories, centers of learning and other institutions for studies and research in the field of medicine.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards for Small-Sized Entities (SSEs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

(b) Accounting Convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards for Medium-Sized Entities issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates in these financial statements relate to the useful life of depreciable assets. However, assumptions and judgments made by the management in the application of accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements are not expected to result in material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next year.

2.3 Foreign exchange

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate applicable at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Pak rupees using exchange rates applicable at the balance sheet date. All gains and losses on settlement and translation at year end are recognised in the income and expenditure account.

2.4 Operating fixed assets

Cost

Operating fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises acquisition and other directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to working condition. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Project and the cost of the item can be measured

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to income and expenditure account on reducing balance method. Depreciation on additions to operating fixed assets are charged on full year basis

Derecognition

An item of operating fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in the income and expenditure account in the year the asset is derecognized.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant. Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets are included in income and expenditure account

Maintenance and repairs are charged to income and expenditure account as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and the asset so replaced, if any, are written off. Gains and losses on disposal of assets, if any, are included in income and expenditure account currently.

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2.5 Investments

Classification of 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 and loss" which is initially measured at fair value.

a) Available-for-sale

Investments intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to need for liquidity, or changes to interest rates or equity prices are classified as available-for-sale. After initial recognition, investments which are classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognized directly in statement of changes in general fund until the investment is sold, de-recognized or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in statement of changes in

2.6 Impairment of assets

An assessment is made at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment or reversal of previous impairment, including items of operating fixed assets, long term investments. In the event that an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognised in the income and expenditure account. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation), had no impairment losses been recognised for the asset in the prior

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transactions will flow to the project and the amount of revenue and the associated cost incurred or to be incurred can be measured reliably.

- (i) Donations and patient income are recognized on actual receipt basis;
- (ii) Return on long term investment and return on bank deposits are recognized on accrual basis.

2.8 Other receivables

Other receivables are stated at estimated realisable value after each debt has been considered individually. Where the payment of debt becomes doubtful a provision is made and charged to the income and expenditure account.

2.9 Accrued and other liabilities

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

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Project has a present, legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made of the amount of obligation.

2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at book value which approximates to its fair value. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash with banks on current and deposit accounts.

2.12 Stock

All stocks are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on FIFO basis.

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. If the net realizable value is lower than the carrying amount, a write-down is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds its net realizable value. Provision is made in the financial statements for obsolete and slow moving stock in trade based on management

2.13 Taxation

Income of trust is subject to tax credit under section 100(c) of income tax ordinance 2001, since it is an approved non-profit organization under section 2(36) of income tax ordinance, 2001. Tax provision is made after taking into consideration the tax credits and rebates, if any.

Annual rate of depreciation	At 30 June 2023 Cost Accumulated depreciation Net book value	Year ended 30 June 2023 Opening net book value Addition Depreciation charge Closing net book value	Year ended 30 June 2022 Opening net book value Addition Depreciation charge Closing net book value At 30 June 2022 Cost Accumulated depreciation Net book value	At 30 June 2021 Cost Accumulated depreciation Net book value
10	24,573,796 (10,198,713) 14,375,084	14,189,875 1,782,440 (1,597,232) 14,375,084	10,344,928 5,421,600 (1,576,653) 14,189,875 22,791,356 (8,601,481) 14,189,875	Medical Equipment 17,369,756 (7,024,828) 10,344,928
10	605,914 (149,718) 456,197	427,885 79,000 (50,689) 456,197	156,014 319,414 (47,543) 427,885 526,914 (99,029) 427,885	Furniture and fixture 207,500 (51,486) 156,014
33	1,060,282 (653,217) 407,065	443,060 164,500 (200,495) 407,065	35,501 625,782 (218,223) 443,060 895,782 (452,772) 443,060	Computer Equipment Rupccs———————————————————————————————————
20	396,820 (125,188) 271,632	121,720 217,820 (67,908) 271,632	152,150 - (30,430) 121,720 179,000 (57,280) 121,720	Software 179,000 (26,850) 152,150
اران الاران	26,636,812 (11,126,835) 15,509,977	15,182,540 2,243,760 (1,916,323) 15,509,977	10,688,593 6,366,796 (1,872,849) 15,182,540 24,393,052 (9,210,512) 15,182,540	Total 18,026,256 (7,337,663) 10,688,593

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PAKISTAN KIDNEY INSTITUTE NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

		Notes	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
4	LONG TERM INVESTMENT Available for sale			
	Cost/Carrying value Unrealised Gain/(Loss)	4.1	54,816,840 (17,334,900) 37,481,940	65,745,000 (10,928,160) 54,816,840
4.1	It represent 306,000 ordinary shares of Shift 6,000 ordinary shares as a bonus shares in 2	a International Hospitals Ltd. 30 022. Fair value of these shares i	00,000 were received as a d is Rs. 122.49 (2022: Rs.179	onation previously and 2.14).
5	Advances Advance against expenses		1,846,594 1,846,594	30,000 30,000
6	Withholding tax			
	Withholding tax opening balance With held during the year -Prior -Adjustment		863,044 1,197,604 486,444	88,282 807,148 - 32,386
			486,444 1,574,204	32,386 863,044
7	Cost of Goods sold			
	Opening Inventory Purchases Closing Inventory		9,260,816 39,180,024 (18,239,714) 30,201,126	5,785,178 28,875,777 9,260,816 25,400,139
8	Bank Balances Foreign currency accounts Local currency accounts	7.1	98,819 26,201,809 26,300,628	98,646 8,660,314 8,758,960
	USD 484.76 converted at the exchange rate	of 286.5660 rupees		
9	General Fund			
	Opening Balance Surplus/(Deficit) for the year Adjustment (Loss)/Surplus arsising on remeasurement of	of investment to fair value	83,523,980 27,359,570 (17,334,900) 93,548,650	88,929,526 5,522,614 (10,928,160) 83,523,980
	Closing Balance		2010401000	00/020/200
10	Accrued and other Liabilities Audit Fee Payable EOBI Payable Others Income Tax Payable		80,000 1,080 9,881,585 154,633 10,117,298	60,000 1,830 6,716,761 90,070 6,868,661
11,	Donations Patient care Flood Relief Donation Donation-Turkiya/Syriya Earthquake		30,481,845 18,715,917 23,106,250	30,284,887
			72,304,012	30,284,887

		2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
12	OTHER INCOME	*****	100.470
	Profit on deposit accounts	316,904	190,469
	Exchange Gain	459,000	20,006
	Dividend from Shifa Hospital	775,904	210,475
		773,744	
13	Medical Surgical Supplies Income		
	Income from Medical Surgical supplies	31,713,318	31,022,505
	Less: Cost of sales	(30,201,126)	(28,875,777)
	Gross profit	1,512,192	2,146,728
		2023	2022
14	Number of employees		
	Average during the period	13	12
	As at 30 June 2023	11	14
15	DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE		
13			
	These financial statements were authorized for issue on	by the Board of Trustees of t	the Foundation.
16	CORRESPONDING FIGURES		
	No significant reclassification / rearrangement of corresponding figures	has been made	
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17	GENERAL	"()	
•	Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee.)	
	rigures have been founded on to the hearest Rupee.		

PRESIDENT

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