



HAFIZ ASIM & Co.

Chartered Accountants

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF SMALL EFFORTS TRUST

We have audited the annexed statement of financial position of **SMALL EFFORTS TRUST** ("the Trust") as at June 30, 2021 and the related statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in funds, statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended 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 our audit.

It is the responsibility of the Entity's management to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the above said statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards and the legal requirements applicable on medium-sized entities. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the above said statements are free of any material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the above said statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies and significant estimates made by management, as well as, evaluating the overall presentation of the above said statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and, after due verification, we state that:

- a) in our opinion:
 - i. the statement of financial position, statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in funds, statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in agreement with the books of account and are further in accordance with accounting policies consistently applied;
 - ii. the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the Entity's business; and
 - iii. the business conducted, investments made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the objects of the Entity;
- b) 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 changes in funds, statement of cash flows account together with the notes forming part thereof conform with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Entity's affairs as at June 30, 2021 and of the income for the year then ended; and
- c) in our opinion "no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980)".

Date: **21 DEC 2021**
Place: Islamabad.

Hafiz Asim
HAFIZ ASIM & CO.
Chartered Accountants
(HAFIZ ASIM KHURSHID, ACA)



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PWD Double Road NPF Sector O-9, Islamabad.

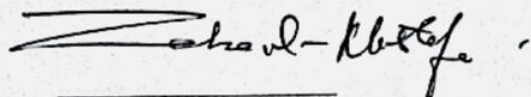
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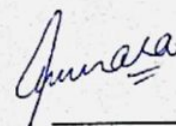
info@hafizassociates.com, www.hafizassociates.com, Ph: 051-8772981, 8772991

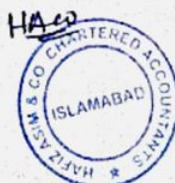
SMALL EFFORTS TRUST
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	-----Rupees-----	
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	670,804	407,272
Intangibles	5	472,239	524,710
		1,143,043	931,982
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances and other receivables	6	5,534,563	1,400,434
Cash and bank balances	7	5,195,647	6,848,551
		10,730,210	8,248,985
		<u>11,873,253</u>	<u>9,180,967</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Un-restricted funds		-	164,136
Restricted funds	8	10,576,373	7,959,370
		10,576,373	8,123,506
NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred capital grant	9	1,143,043	931,982
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accrued and other liabilities	10	153,838	125,479
		<u>11,873,253</u>	<u>9,180,967</u>
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	11		

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


 CHAIRMAN


 TRUSTEE



SMALL EFFORTS TRUST

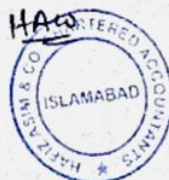
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

		2021	2020
	Note	-----Rupees-----	
INCOME			
Grants released	8	29,908,978	29,530,811
Grants amortized	9	242,720	96,014
EXPENDITURE		<u>30,151,698</u>	<u>29,626,825</u>
Programme activities:			
Clean Water Projects	12	5,735,208	2,806,003
Poverty Alleviation Projects	13	6,140,000	1,030,400
Village Enabling Project	14	6,498,794	5,893,439
Covid 19 Project	15	4,450,362	14,025,689
Qurbani Project	16	1,300,000	1,197,000
Agricultural Project	17	683,000	1,134,371
Health Care Project	18	4,164,720	3,117,014
Zakat	19	499,300	-
Pakistan Sweet Home Project	20	110,000	-
Administrative expenses	21	570,315	422,909
		(30,151,698)	(29,626,825)
SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION		-	-
Taxation		-	-
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income:		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

Zake ul-Mutafa
CHAIRMAN

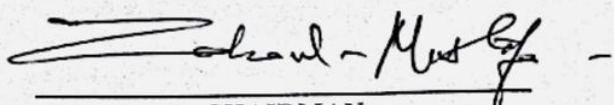
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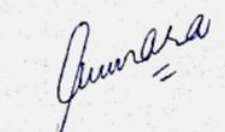


SMALL EFFORTS TRUST
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

	Un - Restricted Funds	Restricted Funds	Total
	-----Rupees-----		
Balance as at June 30, 2019	164,136	1,994,800	2,158,936
Additions during the year	-	36,386,571	36,386,571
Grants released to revenues	-	(29,530,811)	(29,530,811)
Transferred to deferred capital grant - net	-	(891,190)	(891,190)
Surplus for the year	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2020	164,136	7,959,370	8,123,506
Additions during the year	-	32,815,625	32,815,625
Grants released to revenues	-	(29,908,978)	(29,908,978)
Transferred to deferred capital grant - net	-	(453,780)	(453,780)
Transfer of funds	(164,136)	164,136	-
Balance as at June 30, 2021	-	10,576,373	10,576,373

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


 CHAIRMAN

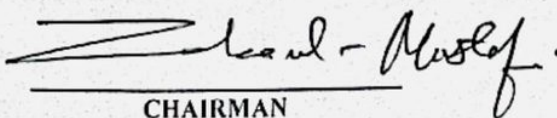

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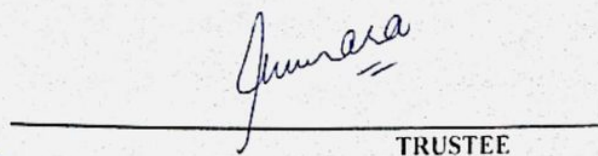


**SMALL EFFORTS TRUST
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021**

	Note	2021 -----Rupees-----	2020
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year before tax		-	-
Adjustments for:			
Grants released	8	(29,908,978)	(29,530,811)
Grants amortized		(242,720)	(96,014)
Depreciation for the year		242,720	96,014
Provision for taxation		-	-
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		-	-
		<u>(29,908,978)</u>	<u>(29,530,811)</u>
Changes in:			
Advances and other receivables		(4,134,129)	(336,287)
Accrued and other liabilities		28,359	966
Cash generated from / (used in) operations		(4,105,770)	(335,321)
Taxes Paid		-	-
Net cash used in operating activities		<u>(34,014,748)</u>	<u>(29,866,132)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for property and equipment		(453,780)	(699,162)
Payments for long term deposits		-	-
Payments for intangibles		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(453,780)</u>	<u>(699,162)</u>
Grants received	8	32,815,625	36,386,571
Net cash generated from financing activities		<u>32,815,625</u>	<u>36,386,571</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents during the year		(1,652,904)	5,821,277
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		6,848,551	1,219,302
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	7	<u><u>5,195,647</u></u>	<u><u>7,040,579</u></u>

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


CHAIRMAN


TRUSTEE



SMALL EFFORTS TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

1 THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Small Efforts Trust "the Organization" is a non-profit, non-governmental organization established and registered in 2017 under the Trust Act 1882 in Islamabad. It is working throughout the country having its registered office at 3rd floor, Plaza # 145 Civic Center, Phase IV, Bahria Town Islamabad. It is engaged to facilitate Social Development through the provision of sustainable quality education as the main tool for poverty alleviation and to be at the forefront of provision of health care and emergency relief aid whenever and wherever it occurs.

The Organization, in its respective domain, has been contributing towards a positive social change and to achieve that goal the main areas it has been focusing on are education, health, livelihood, safe drinking water in its core thematic category whereas the Organization has been equally proactive during emergency situations to respond to the community needs at its best.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standard for Not for Profit Organizations (NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) as applicable in Pakistan i.e. as notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP). Where the requirements of IFRS differ from those of the Accounting Standard for NPOs, the requirements of IFRS prevail.

2.2 Basis of measurement and preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention.

This is the first set of the company's annual financial statements in which IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' and IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' have been applied. Changes to significant accounting policies are described in Note 3.1 of the financial statements.

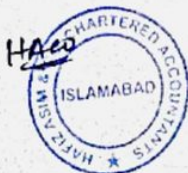
2.3 Functional and Presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees (PKR) which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Amounts presented in PKR have been rounded off to nearest rupees, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of Company's accounting policies and 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. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which estimates are 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.

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in these financial statements is included in the following notes:



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SMALL EFFORTS TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

2.4.1 Property and equipment

The Company reviews the residual values and useful lives of property and equipment on regular basis. Further where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in such estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment with corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment of the assets.

2.4.2 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of such obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

Where it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation can not be measured with sufficient reliability, it is disclosed as contingent liability.

2.4.3 Impairment

2.4.3.1 Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortized cost after considering the pattern of receipts from and future financial outlook of the counterparty and is reviewed by the management on regular basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of assets with a corresponding effect on the profit or loss.

2.4.3.2 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, recoverable amount is estimated using criteria given in respective accounting standards to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any.

2.5 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2019:

- IFRIC 23 'Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019) clarifies the accounting for income tax when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under IAS 12. The interpretation requires the uncertainty over tax treatment be reflected in the measurement of current and deferred tax. The application of interpretation is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

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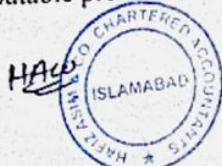


SMALL EFFORTS TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

- Amendment to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). For a debt instrument to be eligible for measurement at amortized cost or FVTOCI, IFRS 9 requires its contractual cash flows to meet the SPPI criterion – i.e. the cash flows are 'solely payments of principal and interest'. Some prepayment options could result in the party that triggers the early termination receiving compensation from the other party (negative compensation). The amendment allows that financial assets containing prepayment features with negative compensation can be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) if they meet the other relevant requirements of IFRS 9. The application of amendment is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.
- Amendments to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits'- Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019). The amendments clarify that on amendment, curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan, a company now uses updated actuarial assumptions to determine its current service cost and net interest for the period; and the effect of the asset ceiling is disregarded when calculating the gain or loss on any settlement of the plan and is dealt with separately in other comprehensive income. The application of amendments is not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.
- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The amendments are intended to make the definition of material in IAS 1 easier to understand and are not intended to alter the underlying concept of materiality in IFRS. In addition, the IASB has also issued guidance on how to make materiality judgments when preparing their general purpose financial statements in accordance with IFRS.
- On 29 March 2018, the International Accounting Standards Board (the IASB) has issued a revised Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting which is applicable immediately contains changes that will set a new direction for IFRS in the future. The Conceptual Framework primarily serves as a tool for the IASB to develop standards and to assist the IFRS Interpretations Committee in interpreting them. It does not override the requirements of individual IFRSs and any inconsistencies with the revised Framework will be subject to the usual due process – this means that the overall impact on standard setting may take some time to crystallize. The companies may use the Framework as a reference for selecting their accounting policies in the absence of specific IFRS requirements. In these cases, companies should review those policies and apply the new guidance retrospectively as of 1 January 2020, unless the new guidance contains specific scope outs.

Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle - the improvements address amendments to following approved accounting standards:

- IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IFRS 11 Joint Arrangement - the amendment aims to clarify the accounting treatment when a company increases its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition of a business. A company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business. A company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.
- IAS 12 Income Taxes - the amendment clarifies that all income tax consequences of dividends (including payments on financial instruments classified as equity) are recognized consistently with the transaction that generates the distributable profits.



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SMALL EFFORTS TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

- IAS 23 Borrowing Costs - the amendment clarifies that a company treats as part of general borrowings

any borrowing originally made to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

The above amendments are effective from annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and are not likely to have an impact on Company's financial statements.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements except for the changes as indicated below:

3.1 IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

The IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") in May 2014. This IFRS replaces IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and several revenue-related interpretations. IFRS 15 establishes a single revenue recognition framework which requires an entity to recognize revenue to reflect the transfer of goods and services for the amount it expects to receive, when control is transferred to the purchaser. The Company has reviewed its revenue stream and underlying contracts with the customers and, as a result of this review, the adoption of IFRS did not have a material impact on the Company's statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income and financial position.

3.2 Income tax

The Company being registered as Trust under Trust Act 1882 intends to apply for approval under section 2(36) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 as a non profit organization. Accordingly, the income of the Foundation would be subject to 100% tax credit as per section 100C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001

3.3 Property and equipment **Owned**

Property and equipment, recognized initially at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items which comprises of purchase price, non-refundable local taxes and other directly attributable cost including borrowing cost.

The cost of replacing part of an item of equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in income and expenditure statement.

Depreciation is provided on reducing balance method at rates specified in note 4 to the financial statements so as to write off the cost of property and equipment over their estimated useful life. Depreciation on additions to property and equipment is charged from the month in which property and equipment is acquired or capitalized while no depreciation is charged for the month in which property and equipment is disposed off.

Amortization is provided on reducing balance method rates specified in note 4 to the financial statement so to write off the cost of intangible over their estimated useful life. Full amortization is charged in the year of disposal and no amortization is charged in the year of purchase



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SMALL EFFORTS TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property and equipment and are recognized net within "other income" in income and expenditure statement.

3.4 Impairment

(i) Non - derivative financial assets

Policy applicable from 1 July 2018

The Company recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortized cost. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 90 days past due.

The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when:

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial asset.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

Measurement of ECLs

Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to

Credit-impaired financial assets

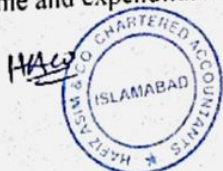
At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost are credit impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.

Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the counterparty;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the counterparty will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Presentation of allowance for ECL in the statement of financial position

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the carrying amount of the assets and charged to income and expenditure statement.



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SMALL EFFORTS TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

Policy applicable before 1 July 2018

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in income and expenditure statement. An impairment loss is reversed in income and expenditure statement if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

(ii) Non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its non-financial assets (other than investment property, inventories and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash generating units (CGUs).

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount.

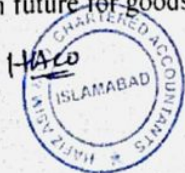
Impairment losses are recognized in income and expenditure statement. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amounts of any goodwill allocated to CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis. An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.5 Advances and other receivables

Advances and other receivable are stated at amortized value as reduced by appropriate provision for impairment.

3.6 Accrued and other liabilities

Accrued and other liabilities are carried at amortized value which is approximately the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods and services, whether or not billed to the Company.



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SMALL EFFORTS TRUST
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

3.7 Other income

Other income comprises of exchange gain only.

3.8 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, 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 measured at the present value of expected expenditure, discounted at a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of the money and the risk specific to the obligation. However, provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

3.9 Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistani Rupee at the rate of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date and exchange differences, if any, are charged to income or expenditure for the period.

3.10 Financial instruments

Recognition and initial measurement

Grant receivable are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual

