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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of The Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019, and the income and expenditure statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in fund, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies 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, the income and expenditure statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in 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 give 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 31 December 2019 and of the surplus, the comprehensive income, the changes in fund 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



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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.

Board 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 auditors' 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. 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 judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain 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 auditors' report to the
 related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate,



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to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' 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);
- the statement of financial position, the income and expenditure statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in 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;
- 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 Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Riaz Pesnani.

KPMG Taseer Hadi & Co. Chartered Accountants

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Islamabad 23 June 2020

(A company incorporated under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984) STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2019

ASSETS	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	11010	Rupees	Rupees
NON-CORRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	5	11,524,903	18,894,498
Long-term investments	6	991,094,640	991,094,640
Loans to businesses	8	12,950,028	12,141,667
). -	1,015,569,571	1,022,130,805
CURRENT ASSETS			
Loans and advances	9 [11,643,583	7,948,758
Deposits, prepayment and other receivables	11	3,826,866	2,316,049
Receivable from related parties	14	1,096,931	193,790
Contract Assets	10	74,981,168	,,,,,,,,
Receivable from donors	17	60,589,887	128,581,085
Short-term investments	15	363,959,589	380,718,822
Bank balances	16	90,872,383	122,486,414
	_	606,970,407	642,244,918
	-	1,622,539,978	1,664,375,723
FUND BALANCE AND RESERVE	.=		
Fund balance Surplus on re-measurement of investments class	sified as	885,698,064	860,983,680
fair value through other comprehensive income		555,000,000	555,000,000
	-	1,440,698,064	1,415,983,680
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Restricted grants	17	43,065,386	107,998,721
Deferred capital grant	18	9,044,205	16,542,562
Revolving Fund for Accelerate Prosperity	19	27,243,167	14,758,985
		79,352,758	139,300,268
CURRENT LIABILITIES		10000000000000000000000000000000000000	100 CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF
Other payables	20	102,489,156	100 001 775
1, any and a	20	102,409,100	109,091,775
		1,622,539,978	1,664,375,723
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	21	·	(m)
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The annexed notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman

Director

(A company incorporated under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984) INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
INCOME			
Income from Microhydel Projects	13	8,747,687	117,062,727
Grant income recognised	17	700,757,898	987,824,775
Amortization of deferred capital grant	18	6,925,813	11,371,559
Other income	22	60,676,802	51,260,771
Unrestricted grant	23	64,473,750	31,484,900
	_	841,581,950	1,199,004,732
EXPENDITURE			
Civil society development	24 Γ	107,229,627	130,756,296
Gender and development	25	45,136,684	43,290,640
Resource development	26	393,861,483	759,416,265
Market development	27	124,311,564	103,701,044
		670,539,358	1,037,164,245
Management and administration	28	150,386,536	151,664,422
	_	820,925,894	1,188,828,667
Impairment loss against investment in subsidiaries	6 Г	- 1	14,999,400
Loss allowance for expected credit losses	29	6,033,885	20,397,949
	_	6,033,885	35,397,349
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR	-	14,622,171	(25,221,284)

The annexed notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman

Director

(A company incorporated under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984) STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	14,622,171	(25,221,284)
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to income and expenditure statement		
Gain on fair value of investment classified as fair value through other comprehensive income	.	555,000,000
Total comprehensive income for the year	14,622,171	529,778,716
		Un

The annexed notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman

Director

(A company incorporated under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984) STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

	Fund Balance Rupees	Surplus on re- measurement of investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income Rupees	Total Rupees
Balance as at January 01, 2018	886,204,964		886,204,964
Total comprehensive income for the year	(25,221,284)	555,000,000	529,778,716
Balance as at December 31, 2018	860,983,680	555,000,000	1,415,983,680
Impact of change in accounting policy	10,092,213	8	10,092,213
Adjusted balance at January 01, 2019	871,075,893	555,000,000	1,426,075,893
Total comprehensive income for the year	14,622,171		14,622,171
Balance as at December 31, 2019	885,698,064	555,000,000	1,440,698,064
			1

The annexed notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman

Director

(A company incorporated under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984) STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		14,622,171	(25,221,284)
Adjustment for non-cash items:		1.4100001111	(20,221,204)
Depresiation			
Depreciation Interest income on investments		6,714,817	12,243,544
		(46,446,826)	(38,634,016)
Income from Microhydel Projects		(8,747,687)	(117,062,727)
Grant income recognized		(700,757,898)	(987,824,775)
Amortization of deferred capital grant		(6,925,813)	(11,371,559)
Exchange gain		(186,735)	(4,271,387)
Loss on transfer of fixed assets		1,795,900	
Gain on sale of property and equipment		(9,598)	(400,161)
Impact of change in accounting policy on opening balance			
of Fund Balance		10,092,213	
Provision against doubtful receivables in respect of sale shares of MOGH		-	4,500,000
Impairment loss against investment in subsidiaries		-	14,859,625
Write-off of loan to subsidiary		- 1	6,686,800
Loss allowance for expected credit losses		6,033,885	20,319,889
		(738,437,742)	(1,100,954,767)
		(723,815,571)	(1,126,176,051)
Working capital changes		3 1000 1000	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Loans and advances		(5,341,516)	(4,722,427)
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables		(1,510,817)	6,743,635
Contract assets		(74,981,168)	
Receivable from donors		64,403,003	(18,730,692)
Receivable from associated undertakings		(903,141)	3,780,732
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities Other payables		(6,602,619)	(13,006,020)
		(24,936,258)	(25,934,772)
Cash used in operations		(748,751,829)	(1,152,110,823)
Change in restricted grant		644 570 054	
Change in deferred capital grant		644,572,251	1,062,392,004
Change in Revolving Fund		(572,544)	2,800,412
Net cash used in operating activities		12,484,182	(9,541,015)
		(92,267,940)	(96,459,422)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure incurred	1	(1,189,120)	(3,150,112)
Interest received on investments		33,206,059	30,868,964
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		63,952	553,368
Investments made during the year - net	1	30,000,000	(51,720,450)
Loans extended to businesses - net		(1,613,717)	(-1, 20, 100)
Net cash from investing activities		60,467,174	(23,448,230)
Effect of foreign currency exchange gain on cash and cash equivalents		186,735	4,271,387
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	-	(31,614,031)	(115,636,265)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		122,486,414	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	-	90,872,383	238,122,679 122,486,414
			1100,414
The annexed notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.			7
In In			12
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Chairman Director			LX
Chairman Director		Chief Executive	Officer

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 STATUS AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Aga Khan Rural Support Programme (the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan as a public company limited by guarantee not having share capital under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now, the Companies Act, 2017) on August 9, 1982. The Company has its registered office in Karachi and its principal place of activities is in Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral. The primary objective of the Company is rural upliftment, development of land resources and other welfare activities and it:

- applies its income towards those objectives; and

- prohibits payments of any dividend or income to its members.

The Company's current programme is under three themes specifically Institutional Development, Resource Development and Market Development.

The business units of the Company include the following:

Business units

Registered office

Geographical location

Second Floor, New Jubilee Insurance building, I.I. Chundrigar

Road, Karachi.

Liaison office

Level 9, Serena Business Complex, Islamabad.

Regional offices

Core Office

Regional Office, Gilgit

Regional Office, Chitral Regional Office, Baltistan Baber Road, Kashrote,

Opposite Supreme Appellate Court, Jutial, Gilgit.

Near Shahi Qilla, Chitral, Sadpara Road, Skardu.

District offices

Astore Office

Ghizer Office

Near Eidgah, Astore,

Opposite Green Palace Hotel, Gahkooch, Ghizer, Gilgit.

Area offices

Hunza Office

Hunza Nagar, near Civil Hospital, College road, Ali Abad, Hunza.

Ghanche Office

Booni Office

Near Khaplu Fort, Serena Hotel, Ghanche.

Main Booni Bazar, Booni.

Program office

Accelerate Prosperity

Zulfiqarabad, Gilgit.

These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the holding Company (AKRSP). In 1.2 addition to these separate financial statements the Company also prepares consolidated financial statements to consolidate its four subsidiaries Ozhor Utility Company Limited, Yadgar Utility Company Limited, Shandur Utility Company Limited and Pamir Utility Company (Private) Limited.

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 as applicable in Pakistan comprise of:

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

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

2.2 Accounting convention and basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for available for sale investments, which are valued at their fair value.

2.3 Presentation and functional currency

These financial statements of the Company are presented in Pak Rupees (PKR), which is the Company's functional currency and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

2.4 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards 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 judgment about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent 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 recognized in the year in which estimates are revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

Judgments, assumptions and estimates made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are included in the following notes:

- Note 4.1 and 5 for useful life, residual value and depreciation method of property and equipment;
- Note 8, 17 and 4.9 for measurement of ECL allowance for doubtful receivables;
- Note 6 and 4.9 for provision for impairment against investments;
- Note 6 and 4.2 for fair valuation of investment in shares of The FirstMicro Finance Bank Limited (FMFB) classified as FVTOCI

Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair value, both for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.



The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. Management has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values.

Management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses market observable data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

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

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

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

3 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND IFRIC INTERPRETATIONS THAT ARE NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017 and the amendments and interpretations thereto will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2020:

- Amendment to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020). The IASB has issued amendments aiming to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments include an election to use a concentration test. The standard is effective for transactions in the future and therefore would not have an impact on past 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 Standards. 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 Standards.



- 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 crystallise. 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.
- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform which amended IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 is applicable for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. The G20 asked the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to undertake a fundamental review of major interest rate benchmarks. Following the review, the FSB published a report setting out its recommended reforms of some major interest rate benchmarks such as IBORs. Public authorities in many jurisdictions have since taken steps to implement those recommendations. This has in turn led to uncertainty about the long-term viability of some interest rate benchmarks. In these amendments, the term 'interest rate benchmark reform' refers to the market-wide reform of an interest rate benchmark including its replacement with an alternative benchmark rate, such as that resulting from the FSB's recommendations set out in its July 2014 report 'Reforming Major Interest Rate Benchmarks' (the reform). The amendments made provide relief from the potential effects of the uncertainty caused by the reform. A company shall apply the exceptions to all hedging relationships directly affected by interest rate benchmark reform. The amendments are not likely to affect the financial statements of the Company.
- IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2019) provides interim guidance on accounting for regulatory deferral accounts balances while IASB considers more comprehensive guidance on accounting for the effects of rate regulation. In order to apply the interim standard, an entity has to be rate regulated i.e. the establishment of prices that can be charged to its customers for goods or services is subject to oversight and/or approved by an authorized body. The term 'regulatory deferral account balance' has been chosen as a neutral descriptor for expense (income) or variance account that is included or is expected to be included by the rate regulator in establishing the rate(s) that can be charged to customers and would not otherwise be recognized as an asset or liability under other IFRSs. The standard is not likely to have any effect on Company's financial statements.

4. 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 change as indicated below:

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 introduces a single five-step model for revenue recognition with a comprehensive framework based on core principle that an entity should recognise revenue representing the transfer of promised goods or services under separate performance obligations under the contract to customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those promised goods or services. The standard also requires revenue from customers to be disaggregated into categories that depict how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

The Company has adopted IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' with a date of initial application of 01 January 2019. The change in accounting policy as a result of application of IFRS 15 has been applied using the cumulative effect method, i.e. by recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 as an adjustment to the opening balance of Fund balance at 01 January 2019. Therefore, the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under previous accounting standards. However, the comparative figures in the income and expenditure statement have been reclassified.



Relevant accounting policy notes on adoption of the new standard have been explained in note 4.5.

The Company has reviewed its income streams i.e. income from restricted grant and, as a result of this review, it was noted that certain contracts previously classified as 'income from restricted grant' meet revenue recognition criteria of this IFRS. However, grants implemented on behalf of institutions falling under the umbrella of Aga Khan Development Network, i.e. Aga Khan Foundation - Pakistan (AKF-P), Aga Khan Foundation USA (AKF-USA) and Aga Khan Foundation - Geneva (AKF-G) do not meet the criteria of this IFRS. Further, the Company has expanded the disclosures in the notes to its financial statements as prescribed by IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

The following table summarizes the impact of adopting IFRS 15 on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019:

i Statement of Financial Position

	Impact of change in accounting policies				
	As reported	Adjustments	Balances without adoption of IFRS 15		
- And Proceedings of the Control of		Amounts in rupees			
Contract asset	74,981,168	(74,981,168)			
Receivable from donors	60,589,887	64,807,832	125,397,719		
Other	1,486,968,923	100 March 100 Ma	1,486,968,923		
Total assets	1,622,539,978	(10,173,336)	1,612,366,642		
Fund balance	885,698,064	(10,465,116)	875,232,947		
Other	555,000,000	(10,100,110)	555,000,000		
Fund balance and reserves	1,440,698,064	(10,465,116)	1,430,232,947		
Deferred capital grant	9,044,205	291.780	0.335.000		
Other	172,797,709	231,700	9,335,986		
Other liabilities			172,797,709		
•	181,841,914	291,780	182,133,695		
Total fund balances, reserves and liabilities	1.622.539.978	(10 173 336)	1 612 366 642		

ii Income and Expenditure Statement

Impact	of ch	ange	in	accounting	policies
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impact of change in accounting policies			
As reported	Adjustments	Balances without adoption of IFRS 15	
	Amounts in rupees		
8,747,687	(8,747,687)	-	
700,757,898	89,483,116	790,241,014	
6,925,813	571,463	7,497,276	
125,150,552	-	125,150,552	
841,581,950	81,306,892	922,888,842	
107,229,627	-	107,229,627	
		45,136,684	
393,861,483	79.880.173	473,741,656	
	2	124,311,564	
	855 255	151,241,791	
	000,200	101,241,751	
6,033,885		6,033,885	
826,959,779	80,735,428	907,695,207	
14,622,171	571,464	15,193,635	
	8,747,687 700,757,898 6,925,813 125,150,552 841,581,950 107,229,627 45,136,684 393,861,483 124,311,564 150,386,536 6,033,885 826,959,779	As reported Adjustments	



iii Statement of Comprehensive Income

iv

	Impact of	change in accountin	g policies
	As reported	Adjustments	Balances without adoption of IFRS 15
B 4 1		Amounts in rupees	
Surplus for the year	14,622,171	571,464	15,193,635
Total comprehensive income for the year	14,622,171	571,464	15,193,635
Statement of Cash flows			
	Impact of	change in accountin	g policies
	As reported	Adjustments	Balances without adoption of IFRS 15
E 2		Amounts in rupees	
Surplus for the year	14,622,171	571,464	15,193,635
Adjustment for non-cash items:			
Income from microhydel projects	(8,747,687)	8,747,687	
Grant income recognized	(700,757,898)	(89,483,116)	(790,241,014)
Amortization of deferred capital grant	(6,925,813)	(571,463)	(7,497,276)
Impact of change in accounting policy	1212212121	(011,100)	(1,431,210,
on opening balance of Fund Balance	10,092,213	(10,092,213)	
Others	(32,098,557)	(10,002,210)	(32,098,557)
	(738,437,742)	(91,399,105)	(829,836,847)
1000 0 U	(723,815,571)	(90,827,641)	(814,643,212)
Work capital changes:			(,,,,,,,,,,,,
Contract asset	(74,981,168)	74,981,168	-
Receivable from donors	64,403,003	65,165,850	129,568,853
Others	(14,358,093)	-	(14,358,093)
	(24,936,258)	140,147,018	115,210,760
Cash used in operations	(748,751,829)	49,319,377	(699,432,452)
Change in deferred capital grant	(572,544)	863,144	290,600
Change in others	657,056,433		657,056,433
Net cash from operating activities	(92,267,940)	50,182,521	(42,085,419)
	1 1 1 1 1 1 1		(42,000,419)

IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments'

The Company has adopted IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with a date of initial application of 01 January 2019. IFRS 9 replaced IAS 39 'Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement' and includes the requirements on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, de-recognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting it also includes an expected credit losses impairment model that replaces the current incurred loss impairment model. The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide its notification dated 02 September 2019 has deferred the application of expected credit loss model on financial assets due from the Government of Pakistan which continues to be accounted for under the previously applicable requirements of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" till 30 June 2021. The Company has changed its accounting policy for classification and measurement of its financial instruments and as a result financial assets previously classified as 'loans and receivables' are now classified as 'amortized cost' while financial liabilities previously classified as 'other financial liabilities' are now classified as 'amortized cost'. Further, effective 01 January 2019, the Company implemented expected credit loss impairment model for financial assets. For loans to businesses and receivable from donors, the calculation methodology has been updated to consider expected losses based on ageing profile and forward looking estimates such as economic profiling related to these receivables. Details of adoption of IFRS 9 have been explained in note 4.8.



IFRS 16 'Leases'

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 'Leases' using the cumulative effect method with a date of initial application of 01 January 2019. IFRS 16 introduces a single, on-balance sheet accounting model for lessees. Lessor accounting remains similar to previous accounting policies. Since, the Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities of office buildings as they have a lease term of 12 months and the Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line method over the lease term, therefore, adoption of IFRS 16 has had an no effect on the financial statements of the Company.

4.1 Property and equipment

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any. Cost of an item of property and equipment comprises purchase price, import duties and other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

Gains and losses on disposals of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposals with the carrying amounts of property and equipment, and are recognised in the income and expenditure statement.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line method and charged to the income and expenditure statement to allocate cost of an asset over its estimated useful life. The depreciation is charged on additions from month of purchase, while no depreciation is charged in the month of derecognition / disposal. The annual depreciation rates are specified in note 5 to these financial statements.

The cost of replacing a part of item of property and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that 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 cost of the day-to-day servicing of the property and equipment are recognised in income and expenditure statement as incurred.

4.2 Investments

(a) Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies

Investments in subsidiaries and associated companies are initially recognised at cost. At subsequent reporting dates, the recoverable amounts are estimated to determine the extent of impairment losses, if any, and carrying amounts of investments are adjusted accordingly. Impairment losses are recognised as expense in the income and expenditure statement. Where impairment losses subsequently reverse, the carrying amounts of the investments are increased to the revised recoverable amounts but limited to the extent of initial cost of investments. Reversal of impairment loss are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

(b) Investments classified as fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Fair value through other comprehensive income financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the reporting date.

Fair value through other comprehensive income investments are initially recognised at cost and carried at fair value at the reporting date. Adjustment arising from measurement of investment to fair value is recorded in the fund balance and taken to income on disposal of investment or when the investment is determined to be impaired. For equity investments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value could not be reliably measured are measured at cost.

W

(c) Amortized Cost

Investments with fixed maturity, where management has both the intent and the ability to hold to maturity are classified as amortized cost and are initially measured at cost representing the fair value of consideration given. At subsequent reporting dates these are measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method. The resultant change in value is reported directly in the statement of income and expenditure.

Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of the purchase. All regular way purchases and sales of investment securities are accounted for at the settlement date.

4.3 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the financial statements when the Company has legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events 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 obligation.

4.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and bank and short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

4.5 Income

(a) Grants

(i) Capital grants

Grants received for fixed assets are initially recorded as capital grants in the statement of financial position. Subsequently, these are recognized as income on a systematic basis over periods necessary to match them with the carrying value of the related assets.

(ii) Restricted grants

Grants, of a non-capital nature, received for specific purposes, and any bank interest earned on them, are classified as restricted grants. Such grants are transferred to income to the extent of actual expenditure incurred against them which approximately corresponds to the satisfaction of related performance obligations. Expenditure incurred against grants committed but not received, is accrued and recognized in income and is reflected as a grant receivable. Unspent portions of such grants, representing unsatisfied performance obligations, are reflected as restricted grants in the statement of financial position. Refer note 17 for nature of activities undertaken from restricted funds and related balances at the reporting date.

(iii) Unrestricted grants

Grants received from donors without any conditions are recognized as unrestricted grants in income in the period of receipt.

(b) Income from microhydel projects

On 4 August 2014 the Company entered into service contract with Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) to undertake the project, 'Construction of 55 Mini/Micro Hydro Power Projects in District Chitral'. The following table lays out contract details:



(i) Feasibility study and design submission

Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms

Under the service contract, the Company is required to complete feasibility study and design submission for 55 mini/micro hydro power plants in Chitral District. The performance obligations are satisfied when feasibility study and designs are submitted and receipt acknowledgment received from Customer and income is recognized at that point in time. There is no financing component to the transaction price and it is allocated to this set of performance obligations in line with contract price breakdown as laid down in Annex - III of Financial Proposal submitted by the Company to the customer. Payment is received in accordance with clause 33.1 'Terms of Payment' of the service contract, whereby a pre-determined percentage of total contract price is released upon invoicing based on milestone completion.

Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 (applicable from 01 Jan 2019)

Income is recognized at a point in time when receipt acknowledgment from Customer is received for feasibility study and design submission.

Revenue recognition (applicable before 01 Jan 2019)

Income was recognized to the extent of expenses incurred.

(ii) Construction and hand-over of mini/micro hydro power plants

Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations, including significant payment terms

Under the service contract, the Company is required to construct and handover 55 mini/micro hydro power plants in Chitral District. The performance obligations are satisfied when formal taking over certificate is issued by the Customer and income is recognized at that point in time. There is no financing component to the transaction price and it is allocated to this set of performance obligations in line with contract price breakdown as laid down in Annex - III of Financial Proposal submitted by the Company to the customer. Payment is received in accordance with clause 33.1 'Terms of Payment' of the service contract, whereby a pre-determined percentage of total contract price is released upon invoicing based on milestone completion.

Revenue recognition under IFRS 15 (applicable from 01 Jan 2019)

Income is recognized at a point in time when formal taking over certificate is received from customer against each constructed and handed over mini/micro hydro power plant.

Revenue recognition (applicable before 01 Jan 2019)

Income was recognized to the extent of expenses incurred.

(iii) Income against restricted grant from donor

Being a non-profit organization, the Company is undertaking this service contract with a view to fulfilling its objective of rural upliftment. Therefore, certain additional works are undertaken which are funded by Aga Khan USA, a related party. Income against these grant funds is recognized as per policy mentioned in note 4.5 (a) (ii).



4.5.1 Transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations

The Company applies the practical expedient as per paragraph 121 of IFRS 15 and does not disclose information about the remaining performance obligations that have original expected duration of one year or less. Refer note 17.15 for disclosure of transaction price allocated to remaining performance obligations for ongoing service contracts and welfare projects at the the reporting date.

4.5.2 Contract asset

The contract asset primarily relates to the Company's rights to consideration for delivery of services provided these are not yet billed at the reporiting date. The contract assets are transferred to trade debts when the rights become unconditional.

4.5.3 Contract liability

Contract liability is the obligation of the Company to deliver services for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company delivers services, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognized as income when the Company performs its performance obligations under the contract.

4.5.4 Receivable from donors

Receivable from donor primarily relates to the Company's right to consideration for services rendered under various welfare projects that are not billed at the reporting date. Refer note 4.9 for measurement of ECL against receivable from donors.

4.6 Other payables

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

4.7 Staff retirement benefits - Provident fund

The Company operates a defined contributory provident fund for all eligible employees for which the Company's contributions are charged to income and expenditure at the rate of 10% of basic salary.

4.8 Financial instruments

4.8.1 Financial assets

Classification

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortized cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets is based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.



a) Amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and (ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets at amoritzed cost

Measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial assets at FVTPL

Measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Equity investment at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

De-recognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred, or it neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control over the transferred asset. Any interest in such derecognized financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.



4.8.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in income and expenditure statement. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also included in profit or loss.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. Any gain / (loss) on the recognition and de-recognition of the financial assets and liabilities is included in the income and expenditure statement for the period in which it arises.

4.8.3 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.8.4 Financial instruments - accounting policy applied before 01 Jan 2019

The Company classified financial assets into the following categories:

- (a) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- (b) loans and receivables

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at FVTPL were measured at fair value and changes therein including interest or dividend income were recognized in profit or loss. Loans and receivables were subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

All financial liabilities were initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable cost, if any, and subsequently measured at amortised cost and are classified into other financial liabilities category.

4.9 Impairment

4.9.1 Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowance for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) on financial assets measured at amortized cost, other than those due from the Government of Pakistan entities. For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Lifetime ECLs are those that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

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



Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. 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. For recognition of impairment on financial assets due from the Government of Pakistan entities, the Company continues to apply the accounting policy as stated below.

Impairment of financial assets - accounting policy applied before 01 July 2018

A financial asset other than held for trading and carried at fair value was assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. 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. Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is objective evidence of impairment. All impairment losses are recognized in income and expenditure statement. An impairment loss is reversed in the income and expenditure statement if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

4.9.2 Non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are 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. In the absence of any information about the fair value of a cash-generating unit, the recoverable amount is deemed to be the value in use. For the purpose of 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 groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in income and expenditure statement. Impairment losses in respect of cash-generating units are allocated to the carrying amounts of assets in the cash-generating unit group on pro-rata basis. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

4.10 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency, using the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities, denominated in foreign currencies, are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the statement of financial position. Exchange gains and losses are taken to income directly.

4.11 Taxation

The income of the Company is exempt under clause 66 of Part I of Second Schedule to the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.



5 PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Equipment and appliances	Computers and accessories	Furniture and fixture	Vehicles	Total
	=======================================		Rupees-		
As at January 1, 2018					
Cost	41,060,326	48,990,749	11,371,476	171,677,390	273.099.941
Accumulated depreciation	(33,465,606)	(44,822,891)	(4,314,678)	(162,355,629)	(244,958,804)
Net book amount	7,594,720	4,167,858	7,056,798	9,321,761	28,141,137
Year ended December 31, 2018					
Opening net book amount	7,594,720	4,167,858	7,056,798	0 224 764	20 444 407
Additions during the year	2,147,313	570,300	432,499	9,321,761	28,141,137
Disposals	2,147,010	570,300	432,499		3,150,112
Cost	(2,650,070)	(7,155,670)	(45.000)	(00.000)	
Accumulated depreciation	2,554,020		(15,000)	(30,200)	(9,850,940)
7 io annual de depressation		7,109,764	3,750	30,199	9,697,733
Depreciation charge	(96,050)	(45,906)	(11,250)	(1)	(153,207)
Net book amount	(3,396,820)	(2,589,094)	(1,085,547)	(5,172,083)	(12,243,544)
THOU BOOK BITTOUTH	6,249,163	2,103,158	6,392,500	4,149,677	18,894,498
As at January 1, 2019					
Cost	40,557,569	42,405,379	11,788,975	474 647 400	
Accumulated depreciation	(34,308,406)	(40,302,221)		171,647,190	266,399,113
Net book amount	6,249,163	2,103,158	(5,396,475) 6,392,500	(167,497,513) 4,149,677	(247,504,615) 18,894,498
Year ended December 31, 2019					(5)55 () 100
Opening net book amount	6,249,163	2,103,158	C 202 F00	4 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	72272237737
Additions during the year	284,520		6,392,500	4,149,677	18,894,498
Disposals	204,320	560,600	344,000	•	1,189,120
Cost	(2 244 400)	(2.042.405)	(400 000)		
Accumulated depreciation	(3,211,400)	(2,013,485)	(199,305)	(9,734,933)	(15,159,123)
Accumulated depreciation	2,786,369	1,827,469	108,243	8,593,143	13,315,224
Depreciation charge	(425,031)	(186,016)	(91,062)	(1,141,790)	(1,843,899)
Adjustments	(2,616,139)	(1,176,646)	(1,072,432)	(1,849,600)	(6,714,817)
Cost	491,496	(401,496)	720	4,224,933	4 24 4 222
Accumulated depreciation	(526,095)	436,095	13.1		4,314,933
	(34,599)	34,599		(4,224,932)	(4,314,932)
Net book amount	3,457,914	1,335,695	5,573,006	1,158,288	11,524,903
As at December 31, 2019					,-=,,
Cost	38,122,185	40,550,998	11 022 670	400 407 400	
Accumulated depreciation	(34,664,271)		11,933,670	166,137,190	256,744,043
Net book amount	3,457,914	1,335,695	(6,360,664)	(164,978,902)	(245,219,140)
	5,457,514	1,335,095	5,573,006	1,158,288	11,524,903
Rate of depreciation per annum	20	33.33	10	20	

^{5.1} The First MicroFinanceBank Limited (FMFB), an associated undertaking, is using 16 (2018: 16) vehicles of AKRSP having net book value amounting to Rs.16 (2018: 16).

5.2 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated to following categories of expenditures:

	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Civil society development	24	642,679	1,463,240
Gender and development	25	48,793	145.925
Resource development	26	3,040,050	5,035,153
Market development	27	663,359	1,647,411
Management and administration	28	2,319,936	3,951,811
		6,714,817	12,243,540

^{5.3} Fully depreciated assets still in the Company's use are carried at nominal value of Rs 1 each aggregating to Rs. 1,391 (2018: Rs 1,343)

^{5.4} Written down value of disposals during the year fully funded by donors was Rs. 1,795,896 (2018: Rs 66,314).



6	LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Investments held at cost - unquoted shares			
	Subsidiaries			
	Ozhor Utility Company Limited 99,996 fully paid ordinary shares of Rs.100 each (2018: 99,996) Shares held 55.08% (2018: 55.08%)	6.1	9,999,600	9,999,600
	Yadgar Utility Company Limited 99,996 (2018: 99,996) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs.100 each Shares held 50.03% (2018: 50.03%)	6.1	9,999,600	9,999,600
	Shandur Utility Company Limited 99,996 (2018: 99,996) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs.100 each Shares held 49.74% (2018: 49.74%)	6.1	9,999,600	9,999,600
	Pamir Utility Company (Private) Limited 9,996 (2018:9,996) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs.100 each Shares held 99.96% (2018: 99.96%)	6.1	999,600	999,600
	Cost of investment in subsidiaries		30,998,400	30,998,400
	Less: Impairment loss against investment			
	Ozhor Utility Company Limited	1	(9,999,600)	(9,999,600)
	Yadgar Utility Company Limited		(9,999,600)	(9,999,600)
	Shandur Utility Company Limited		(9,999,600)	(9,999,600)
	Pamir Utility Company (Private) Limited		(999,600)	(999,600)
			(30,998,400)	(30,998,400)
	Cost less provision for impairment loss			-
	Investments clasiffied as fair value through other comprehensive income - unquoted shares			
	The First Microfinance Bank Limited 30,000,000 (2018: 30,000,000) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each Shares held 10.98% (2018: 10.98%)	6.2	990,000,000	990,000,000
	Shares field 10.96% (2016, 10.96%)			
	MOGH Limited 109,464 fully paid ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each Shares held 13.74% (2018: 13.74%)		1,094,640	1,094,640
	Other investments			
	Amortized cost			
	Pakistan Investment Bonds			10 406 940
		-	991,094,640	1,001,501,489
	Less: current maturity of investment classified as amortized cost			(10,406,849)
		-	991,094,640	991,094,640
	All and the second			
1 7	All subsidiaries and associated companies are in	Ald a klasses		14 /

- 6.2 This represents investment classified as fair value through other comprehensive income recognized at a fair value of Rs. 33 per share. (2018: Rs. 33 per share)
- The investments in associated companies and undertakings have been made in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2017. (2018: repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984)

7	LONG-TERM LOAN TO SUBSIDIARIES	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Ozhor Utility Company Limited	25,793,335	32,480,135
	Yadgar Utility Company Limited	10,529,168	10,529,168
	Shandur Utility Company Limited	14,738,886	14,738,886
		51,061,389	57,748,189
	Less: write off against long-term loan		
	Ozhor Utility Company Limited	-	(6,686,800)
	Less: provision against impairment		(-,,,
	Ozhor Utility Company Limited	(25,793,335)	(25,793,335)
	Yadgar Utility Company Limited	(10,529,168)	(10,529,168)
	Shandur Utility Company Limited	(14,738,886)	(14,738,886)
		(51,061,389)	(51,061,389)
	Less: current maturity of long-term loan		

- 7.1 These represent un-secured loans to subsidiaries of the Company at an interest rate of 9% per annum, payable on semi-annual basis. The tenure of these loans is 7 years, ending on December 31, 2023. Though, as per the agreement, the amount of loan outstanding carries interest, however, the Company has not recognized interest for the year due to uncertainty in respect of its recovery.
- 8 LOANS TO BUSINESSES 2019 2018 Secured and considered good Note Rupees Rupees Loans to businesses 8.1 23,503,278 14,600,000 Less: loss allowance for expected credit losses 8.2 (1,105,531)22,397,747 14,600,000 Less: current maturity of loans to businesses (9,447,719)(2,458,333)12,950,028 12,141,667
- These represent loans extended to businesses carrying markup at 8% per annum under the project, 'Accelerate Prosperity'. The tenure of these loans is four years, repayable in quarterly installments after lapse of a grace period of twelve months. As of the reporting date, loans are extended to 14 businesses (2018: 10).
- 8.2 This represents loss allowance for expected credit losses against loans to businesses.

LOANS AND ADVANCES	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
Unsecured and considered good			51
Loan to local support organizations Advances to staff Advances to vendor Current maturity of loans to businesses - secured	8 _	1,701,887 2,195,864 - 9,447,719 13,345,470	1,701,887 2,950,813 837,725 2,458,333 7,948,758
Less: provision for doutful receivables		(1,701,887)	-
		11,643,583	7,948,758
	Unsecured and considered good Loan to local support organizations Advances to staff Advances to vendor Current maturity of loans to businesses - secured	Unsecured and considered good Loan to local support organizations Advances to staff Advances to vendor Current maturity of loans to businesses - secured 8	LOANS AND ADVANCES Unsecured and considered good Loan to local support organizations Advances to staff Advances to vendor Current maturity of loans to businesses - secured Less: provision for doutful receivables Note Rupees 1,701,887 2,195,864 2,195,864 8 9,447,719 13,345,470



10 CONTRACT BALANCES

Following table provides information about contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers:

	31 December 2019	01 January 2019
	Rupees	Rupees
Contract assets	827,347,152	746,611,723
Contract liabilities	(752,365,984)	(665,853,780)
	74,981,168	80,757,943
Receivables which are included in trade and other receivables		

- 10.1 There was no revenue recognized during the year that was either included in contract liability at the beginning of the year or from performance obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in previous periods.
- The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's right to consideration for work done but not billed at the reporting date against the project, 'Construction of 55 Mini/Micro Hydro Power Projects in District Chitral' funded by PEDO. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customer for this Project, for which revenue is recognized upon completion of each micro-hydel project after formal taking over certificate is issued by the communities.
- 10.3 Significant changes in the contract assets and contract liabilities balances during the period are as follows:

			31 Dece	mber 2019
	Increase due to cash received, excluding amounts recognized	Note	Contract assets Rupees	Contract liabilities Rupees
	as revenue during the year	10.3.1		86,512,204
	Increase as a result of further cost incurred towards project completion	10.3.1	80,735,429	
10.3.1	Movement during the year: Balance at start of the year Funds received during the year Revenue recognized during the year Expenses incurred towards partial completion of performance		746,611,723 - -	665,853,780 86,512,204
	obligations Balance at end of the year	10.3.1,1	80,735,429 827,347,152	752,365,984



10.3.1.1	Breakup of expenses incurred during the year:		2272
	broadle or expenses mounted during the year.		2019
			Rupees
	Staff salaries and benefits		10,145,135
	Programme grants - infrastructure		63,855,942
	Total operations	2-	74,001,077
	Staff salaries and benefits	1	920 669
	Staff travel		839,668 1,823,289
	Vehicle operations		2,098,861
	Rent and maintenance		144,232
	Utilities		124,334
	Legal and professional fees		12,000
	Others		1,421,000
	Total support	_	6,463,384
	Consultancies		270,968
	Grand Total	=	80,735,429
		2019	2018
11	DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	Rupees	Rupees
	Unsecured and considered good	rapeos	rupees
	Security deposits	1,755,580	851,219
	Prepayments	244,770	270,505
	Receivable against sale of shares in MOGH Limited	3,000,000	4,500,000
	Other receivables	1,826,516	1,194,325
		6,826,866	6,816,049
	Less: Provision against receivable against sale of shares in		57/MESSE 17/1/10
	MOGH Limited	(3,000,000)	(4,500,000)
		3,826,866	2,316,049
40	DESCRIVED S SPORT OF STREET		2,010,040
	RECEIVABLE FROM SUBSIDIARIES		
	Unsecured and considered good		
	Ozhor Utility Company Limited	-	117,830
	Pamir Utility Company (Private) Limited		559,783
			677,613
	Less: provision against doubtful receivable		(677,613)
			-
12.1	The maximum aggregate amount outstanding from related parties at any reference to month-end balances were as follows:	time during the year	ar calculated by
		2019	2018
	Out - There o	Rupees	Rupees
	Ozhor Utility Company Limited	117,830	117,830
	Pamir Utility Company (Private) Limited	559,783	559,783
	Yadgar Utility Company Limited Shandur Utility Company Limited	-	16,702
	Change Carry Company Limited	7	22,180
			10~
			_

13	INCOME FROM MICROHYDEL PROJECT	Note	2019	2018
	l 1 DEDO D : :		Rupees	Rupees
	Income under PEDO Project	13.1		53,933,879
	Income recognized under grant received from AKF-USA	13.2	8,747,687	63,128,848
	Total income from microhydel project		8,747,687	117,062,727
13.1	Movement of funds received and expenditure incurred is as for	ollows:	2019	2018
	Receivable at beginning of the year		Rupees	Rupees
	Funds received during the year		(70,584,907)	(41,765,629)
	and your		86,512,204	25,114,601
	Impact of change in accounting policy:			
	Transfer to contract asset		70,584,907	-
	Transfer to contract liability		(86,512,204)	
	Income recognized during the year on account of expenditure	incurred	-	(53,933,879)
	Receivable at end of the year			(70,584,907)
13.2	Movement of funds received and expenditure incurred is as fo	llows:	2019	2018
		morro.	Rupees	Rupees
	Restricted grant at beginning of the year		8,747,687	Kupees
	Funds received during the year		0,747,007	71.876.535
	Income recognized during the year on account of expenditure	incurred	(8,747,687)	(63,128,848)
	Restricted grant at end of the year		-	8,747,687
14	RECEIVABLE FROM RELATED PARTIES		-	
	Unsecured and considered good			
	Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Pakistan		1,096,931	193,790
			1,096,931	193,790
14.1	The maximum aggregate amount outstanding from related reference to month-end balances were as follows:	parties at any	time during the year	r calculated by
			2019	2018
			Rupees	Rupees
	Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Pakistan		1,096,931	1,266,549
	Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Tajikistan		-	606,723
	Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Kyrgystan		-	356,628
	Aga Khan Foundation (AKF), Geneva			913,184
	Aga Khan Council for Pakistan		=	935,066
				6

15	SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Amortized cost			
	Investments in Term Deposit Receipts	15.1		
	Habib Bank Limited, a related party The First MicroFinanceBank Limited, a related party NRSP MicroFinanceBank Limited, a related party	15.2	52,552,055 311,407,534	113,411,205 123,406,027
	Pakistan Investment Bonds	15.3		133,494,741
			363,959,589	380,718,822

- 15.1 TDRs carry markup at the rate ranging between 9.25% to 12.75% (2018: 5.25% to 11%) per annum.
- 15.2 This represents term deposit receipt carrying face value of Rs. 52 million is marked under lien with 7% margin against term loan facilities of Rs. 4.9 million, Rs. 8.2 million and Rs.27 million payable at the reporting date to Habib Bank Limited by Shandur Utility Company Limited, Yadgar Utility Company Limited and Ozhor Utility Company Limited respectively.
- 15.3 This represents investment, classified as amortized cost, purchased for period upto 15 years which matured on 20 January 2019. Profit was receivable on semi-annual basis with coupon rate of 9% per annum (2018: 9% per annum). Face value of these investments at year end amounts to Rs. nil (2018: Rs. 10 million).

16	BANK BALANCES	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	In local currency			
	Savings accounts Current accounts	16.1	85,234,346 3,782,389	120,292,350 527,676
	In foreign currency	0-	89,016,735	120,820,026
	Savings accounts	16.2	1,855,648	1,666,388
			90,872,383	122,486,414

- 16.1 Local currency savings account carry markup at the rates ranging from 10.25% to 10.33% (2018: 4% to 8.30%) per annum on minimum balance in a month.
- Foreign currency savings accounts carry markup at the rates ranging from 0.01% to 0.01% (2018: 0.10% to 0.15%) per annum. Foreign currency balances are represented by USD 9,395 (2018: 9,395) and EURO 2,299 (2018: 2,299)



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17 RESTRICTED GRANT

Donor Name		Less: Opening receivable January 1, 2019	Less: Impact of change in accounting policy (Refer note 4)	Restricted grant January 1, 2019	Add: Received during the year	Add: Interest Income	Add: Cost Recovery / write backs	Less: Refund to donors / other income	Less: Transferred to AP Revolving Fund	Add: Transferred to deferred capital grant	Less: Grant income recognised (Project expenditure during the year)	Receivable from donors December 31, 2019	Restricted Grant December 31, 2019
Foreign source of funding: (Note 17.15) Colombo Plan Drug Advisory	Note 17.1	٠	*	2,455,181	:*:	•8		,	*	*	(2,455,181)		
Local source of funding:													
Through the Aga Khan Foundation, Pakistan - a related party The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)	17.2	(753,277)	ŧ	74,518,446	470,303,899	4,866,589		34	(8,740,000)	(194,600)	(515,989,441)	15,268,886	30,532,815
Through other sources													
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PEDO)	17.3	(70,584,907)	70,584,907				,					1	0
Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	17.4	(146,071)		6,118,931	17,145,216	()	Y			. 4	129 810 8281	7 837 965	1 145 213
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation-SDC	17.5	*	÷	23,652,085	4,821,485	1,042,454	i v		1	3	(29.579.215)	63 191	
United Nations International Education Fund (UNICEF)	17.6		•	1,254,078	38,609,460		34	N		¥	(31,030,425)		8.833.113
World Food Programme	17.7	(8,036,368)	•		9,881,680	(4)	Tř	1			(1.845,312)		
Food & Agriculture Organization	17.8	(1,881,951)			9,208,988	٠	Y		7		(7,327,037)	,	- 14
CIMMYT International	17.9	(456,423)	,		501,725			٠	•	3	(209,216)	163,914	,
Social Mobilization ETI-IFAD	17.10	(39,696,757)	,		57,073,000	¥			2.*		(52,003,503)	34,627,260	,
DURAIN CASSIM	17.11	(3,077,899)		,	16,935,662		3		1,0	(96,000)	(11,207,518)		2,554,245
Rural Support Programmes Network, a related party	17.12	(2,991,891)			3,317,012	ř	1				(2,844,287)	2,519,166	
Government of Pakistan-GPP	17.13	(955,541)		٠	12,569,100		. 1	*			(15,893,898)	4,280,339	
Aga Khan Agency for Microfinance, a related party	17.14	٠		,	562,037		,	1	2		(562,037)		
		(128,581,085)	70,584,907	107,998,721	640,929,264	5,909,043			(8,740,000)	(290,600)	(700,757,898)	64,760,721	43,065,386
less: loss allowance for expected credit losses		51*5	•	6	? !	•		Ť	•	ř	٠	(4,170,834)	•
		(128,581,085)	70,584,907	107,998,721	640,929,264	5,909,043			(8,740,000)	(290,600)	(700,757,898)	60,589,887	43,065,386
Corresponding figures for year ended December 31, 2018		(109,850,393)		150,494,219	1,032,175,814	5,842,249	10,007,047	(554,964)	(1,008,422)	(2,800,412)	(1,104,887,502)	128,581,085	107,998,721



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	Donor Name	Less: Opening receivable	Less: Impact of change in accounting policy	Restricted grant January 1, 2019	Add: Received during the year	Add: Interest Income	Less: Refund to Donors/other	Less: Transferred to AP Revolving	Add: Transferred to deferred capital grant	Less: Grant Income recognised (Project expenditure during	Receivable from donors December 31,	Restricted Grant December 31,
		collegy 1, coll	(Refer note 4)		8		Rupees	Duni		the year)	2019	2019
	Foreign source of funding: (Note 17.15)											
17.1	Colombo Pian Drug Advisory	٠	•	2,455,181		200		63	•	(2,455,181)	•	X
	Local source of funding:											
	Through the Aga Khan Foundation, Pakistan - a related party	SIL										
17.2	The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)											
	AKF-Accelerate Prosperity (Note 17.15)	:*		8,501,725	36,797,200	,	,	(8.740.000)	(194,600)	(26.512.063)		9 852 262
	AKF-Contribution to PEDO Project		Y	8,747,687			٠	,		(8.747.687)	٠	-
	AKF- Programme for Resource Poor Valleys	¥	*	42,449,917	386,281,699	3,382,940	,	Ŷ	33	(445,572,887)	13,458,331	9
	AKF-Taping Tourism in Broghul Valley	(753,277)			2,500,000	/4	9		.1	(1,836,116)	89,393	
	AKF-MicroHealth Insurance		ete	640,536	18.1		¥.5	ě.	10	(311,237)		329,299
	AKF-Access to the Quality Care through Extending and Strengthening Health System (AQCESS)	(90)		678,423	43,625,000	1,483,649	73	6	50	(36,866,132)	40	8,920,940
	AKF-Rehabilitation of Infrastructure Projects	(10)	18	ř	1,100,000		16		*	(1,100,000)		
	AKF-All Weather Road to Brogul Valley	٠		٠	٠	*	7			(1,721,162)	1,721,162	*
	AKF-Satpara Development Project	٠		13,500,158	٠	•	*		*	(2,069,844)	4	11,430,314
	Reclassification to income from microhydel projects AKF-Contribution to PEDO Project (refer note 13)	en!	34						,	8,747,687		
		(753,277)		74,518,446	470,303,899	4,866,589		(8,740,000)	(194,600)	(515,989,441)	15,268,886	30,532,815
	Through other donors											
17.3	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PEDO)	(70,584,907)	70,584,907	ř		•	Ĭ		*	*	*	
17.4	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)											
	Development of Hydropower and Kenewable Energy Program in KPK	(54,664)	•	*	666,816	ř	÷	*1	*/	(1,203,714)	591,562	
	PPAF PPR Phase-II	(91,407)	Þ	*	16,478,400			3.4		(23,633,396)	7,246,403	3
	PPAF-Tameer-o-Tabeer			6,118,931				,		(4,973,718)		1,145,213
		(146,071)	•	6,118,931	17,145,216			#0		(29,810,828)	7,837,965	1,145,213
17.5	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation- SDC											
12	Water and Energy Security through Micro Hydels in the Hindukush			23,652,085	4,821,485	1,042,454	() (1)	(*)) P	(29,579,215)	63,191	36)
1												

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,	Donor Name	Less: Opening receivable January 1, 2019	Less: Impact of change in accounting policy (Refer note 4)	Restricted grant January 1, 2019	Add: Received during the year	Add: Interest Income	Less: Refund to Donors/other income Rupees	Less: Transferred to AP Revolving Fund	Add: Transferred to deferred capital grant	Less: Grant Income recognised (Project expenditure during the year)	Receivable from donors December 31, 2019	Restricted Grant December 31, 2019
J 9.71	United Nations International Education Fund (UNICEF)											
4	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Schemes	e	٠	٠	29,141,798			ø	,	1303 900 007		0.000
>	WASH Early Restoration Project		,	1,254,078	9,467,662				C .	(10.721.740)		6,633,113
			0.00	1,254,078	38,609,460					(31,030,425)		8,833,113
> 0	World Food Programme Cash for Work	(8,036,368)	9	*	9,881,680	٠	i,	60	×	(1,845,312)	*	
IL IL	Food & Agriculture Organization Food & Agriculture Org	(1,881,951)	×		9,208,988	•	*	(4)		(7,327,037)	٠	*
0	CIMMYT International	(456,423)	٠	9	501,725			v	×	(209,216)	163,914	7,
45	Social Mobilization ETI-FAD	(39,696,757)	*	÷	57,073,000		,	9	6	(52,003,503)	34,627,260	•
۵	DURAIN CASSIM	(3,077,899)			16,935,662		٠	٠	(96,000)	(11,207,518)	•	2,554,245
& g	Rural Support Programmes Network, a related party	(2,991,891)	ř	ž	3,317,012	*	3	34 1	141	(2,844,287)	2,519,166	
O	Government of Pakistan-GPP	(955,541)	*	(4)	12,569,100	16	*:	ř		(15,893,898)	4,280,339	9
4	Aga Khan Agency for Microfinance, a related party		*	,	562,037		18			(562,037)		*
H	Total	(128,581,085)	70,584,907	107,998,721	640,929,264	5,909,043		(8,740,000)	(290,600)	(700,757,898)	64,760,721	43.065.386

17.15 Under 'Accelerate Prosperity' project, total funds received include foreign source funding of Rs. 31,429,950 (2018: Rs. 28,972,180) received from Aga Khan Foundation - Geneva, a related party.

17.16 TRANSACTION PRICE ALLOCATED TO THE REMAINING PERFORMANCE

The following table includes revenue expected to be recognized in the future related to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) at the reporting date:

(i) Construction of 55 Micro/Mini Hydro Power Projects in Chitral funded by Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO)

As of 31 December 2019, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations is Rs. 1,037,630,000 and the Company will recognize this revenue as the micro-hydel plants are completed and formal taking over certificates are issued by the customer, which is expected to occur over the next 12 months.

(ii) Development of Hydropower and Renewable Energy Program in KPK funded by Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)

This grant was initiated in 2014 and subsequently revised in 2016 for construction of two micro hydel plants in Chitral. This project ended in December 2019 and upon satisfaction of performance obligations, transaction price was fully recognized. As of 31 December 2019, no future transaction price for this grant remains.

(iii) Water energy security through microhydels in the Hindukush (Pakistan) funded by Swiss Development Corporation (SDC)

This grant was initiated in October 2017 with the objectives of construction of two mini hydropower projects, promotion of tourism and value chain of agriculture products in the project area of Chitral .The project ended in September 2019 and upon satisfication of performance obligations, transaction price was fully recognized. As of 31 December 2019, no future transaction price for this grant remains.

(iv) Strengthening drug demand reduction services in Pakistan funded by CPDAP

This grant was initiated in 2016 for two years but was extended for a further period of two years. The objective of this project was reduction of drug use through awarness raising events, workshops and trainings. This grant was closed in September 2019 and upon satisfaction of performance obligations, transaction price was fully recognized. As of 31 December 2019, no future transaction price for this grant remains.

(v) Alleviation of poverty & improvement of living standards (Phase-II) funded by PPAF

This grant was initiated in 2017 for 12 months but was extended for further periods i.e. till 30 June 2020. However, due to early satisfaction of the following performance obligations during 2019, transaction price was fully recognized:

I. Social mobilization;

II. Livelihood enhancement and protection;

III. Community physical infrastructures; and

IV. Education and health units.

As of 31 December 2019, no future transaction price for this grant remains.

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(vi) Mentoring and support for community institutions (LSOs/VOs) in high priority districts funded by PPAF

As of 31 December 2019, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations is Rs. 21.4 million and the Company will recognize this revenue against various soft targets such as capacity building and strengthening of rural institutions, which is expected to occur over the next 12 months by obtaining extension of this grant.

(vii) Restoration of livelihoods of affected communities and to build their resilience to cope with future disasters funded by UN Food and Agriculture Organization

This grant was initiated in 2017 with the objective of restoration of livelihoods of disaster affected communities and to build resilience to cope with future disasters in Chitral District. The Project ended in November 2019 and transaction price was fully recognized upon satisfaction of performance obligations, i.e. completion assessment studies, adoptive research with local farmers, promotion of innovative techniques in agri/livestock development and improved water management and conservation practices, among other objectives.. As of 31 December 2019, no future transaction price for this grant remains.

(viii) Specific Community Mobilization and Development Related Services to the Economic Transformation Initiative Gilgit-Baltistan funded by International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) through Planning and Development Dept. G-B

As of 31 December 2019, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations is Rs. 118.3 million and the Company will recognize this revenue against social mobilization, which is expected to occur over the next 27 months. The objectives of the project are community mobilization through dialogues, meetings for information dessimination about ETI-GB and formation of farmers organizations. Formation of marketing associations and village development plan etc and nutrition related training etc.

(ix) Development project in Kharho & Sarfarangah village situated in Baltistan funded by Durrain Cassim

This grant was initiated in 2016 for construction of irrigation channels, green houses and provision of livestock to communities in Baltistan. The project ended in September 2019 and transaction price was fully recognized. As of 31 December 2019, no future transaction price for this grant remains.

(x) Implementation of Waseela-e-Taleem Programme for cluster-1 funded by Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN)

As of 31 December 2019, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations is Rs. 3.1 million and the Company will recognize this revenue against various campaigns and trainings, which is expected to occur over the next 12 months by obtaining extension of this project.

(xi) Green Pakistan Programme - Revival of forestry resources in Gilgit Baltistan by Government of Pakistan

As of 31 December 2019, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations is Rs. 341 million and the Company will recognize this revenue against:

- I. Plantation of trees
- II. Motivating communities for plantation
- III. Construction and repair of irrigation channels
- IV. Establishing private nurseries

This project is expected to complete over the next 27 months.

(xii) WASH sanitation up-scaling project in Chitral funded by UNICEF

As of 31 December 2019, the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations is Rs. 19.3 million and the Company will recognize this revenue against various soft targets such as trainings and events of communities for cleanliness compaigns, which is expected to occur over the next 12 months by obtaining extension of this grant.



18	DEFERRED CAPITAL GRANT	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Balance as on January 1		16,542,562	25,113,709
	Impact of change in accounting policy	4	(863,144)	-
	Adjusted balance as on January 1		15,679,418	25,113,709
	Cost of assets purchased during the year Amortization during the year	17	290,600	2,800,412
	Depreciation		(5,129,917)	(11,305,245)
	Net book value of donor funded assets disposed off		(1,795,896)	(66,314)
			(6,925,813)	(11,371,559)
	Balance as at December 31		9,044,205	16,542,562
19	REVOLVING FUND FOR ACCELERATE PROSPERITY	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Balance as on January 1		14,758,985	*
	Additions during the year:			
	Loans extended to enterprises	19.1	9,500,000	14,600,000
	Interest income on outstanding loans	19.2	2,360,111	14,000,000
	Space rental, training fee and other income	19.3	624,071	158,985
			12,484,182	14,758,985
	Balance as on December 31	19.4	27,243,167	14,758,985

- 19.1 This represents loans extended to enterprises from funds received from AKF, Geneva and AKF, Pakistan, both related parties, under Accelerate Prosperity project.
- 19.2 This represents interest income on loans extended to enterprises @ 8% per annum.
- 19.3 This represents income generated under Accelerate Prosperity project on account of trainings for business incubation, seminars and events and rental income by subletting the project office premises.
- 19.4 This represents funds received from related parties, AKF, Geneva and AKF, Pakistan to extend loans to enterprises under Accelerate Prosperity project.

20	OTHER PAYABLES	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Provision for leave encashment Provident fund payable Retention money payable Accrued and other liabilities Community support fund Other payable	20.1	6,612,284 - 68,004,788 24,377,722 1,094,640 2,399,722	9,128,300 9,438 62,488,536 36,370,861 1,094,640
			102,489,156	109,091,775

20.1 This represents un-spent amount of donations received from Jubilee Life Insurance Company Limited, a related party, for micro health insurance (MHI) initiative activities.



21 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

21.1 Contingencies

There were no contingencies at year-end (2018: Nil)

21.2	Commitments Commitment to village / women organisations in respect of		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	programme grants for physical infrastructure projects		371,137,439	348,967,731
22	OTHER INCOME	Note		
	Income from financial assets Income from other than financial assets	22.1 22.2	46,446,826 14,229,976 60,676,802	38,634,016 12,626,755 51,260,771
22.1	Income from financial assets Interest income on: Pakistan Investment Bonds Term Deposit Receipts Local currency savings bank accounts Foreign currency savings bank accounts Exchange gain		43,150 36,918,163 9,296,253 2,525 186,735 46,446,826	760,495 27,723,480 5,877,166 1,488 4,271,387 38,634,016
22.2	Income from other than financial assets	Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Management cost recovery Vehicle Rental Income Donations Gain on sale of property and equipment Others	22.2.1	1,081,256 2,027,840 100,278 9,598 11,011,004 14,229,976	2,499,934 1,605,045 7,500,000 400,161 621,615 12,626,755
22.2.1	Management cost recovery			
	European Commission World Food Programme Colombo Plan Durain Cassim Local Government and Rural Development Department of Gilgit-Baltistan		120,872 116,710 843,674	397,446 985,766 155,695 - 961,027
23	UNRESTRICTED GRANT		1,081,256	2,499,934

This represents unrestricted grant received from AKF, Geneva through AKF, Pakistan, both being related parties to the Company.



24	CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Staff salaries and benefits Staff training Community based trainings Workshops, conferences and exposure visits Support to LSOs, CSOs and VBIs Research, survey and studies Youth capacity building and support Public private partnership program Village level small infrastructure Visibility and outreach	28.1	33,258,398 - 18,803,272 4,049,322 19,750,325 1,707,390 4,689,516 - 2,004,551	45,425,517 22,000 6,103,552 9,678,224 29,888,907 3,142,563 2,904,581 3,372,336 1,842,578 1,421,350
	Staff travel Vehicle operations Depreciation Rent and maintenance Loss on sale of fixed assets Others Total support Consultancies	5.2	84,262,774 5,407,200 9,018,699 642,679 5,158,926 - 2,619,349 22,846,853 120,000 107,229,627	103,801,608 6,049,961 9,150,874 1,463,240 7,396,939 - 2,893,674 26,954,688
25	GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT	Note		
	Staff salaries and benefits Youth support services Community based trainings Workshops, conferences and exposure visits Support to LSOs, CSOs and VBIs Research, survey and studies Visibility and outreach Total operations Staff travel Vehicle operations Depreciation Rent and maintenance Others Total support	28.1 5.2	17,867,385 - 3,189,866 626,483 17,236,717 255,550 190,000 39,366,001 508,867 3,579,148 48,793 1,172,363 461,512 5,770,683	16,359,387 683,974 1,091,783 1,702,473 15,419,970 1,137,612 - 36,395,199 997,568 3,690,447 145,925 1,529,272 532,229 6,895,441
			45,136,684	43,290,640



26	RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Staff salaries and benefits Foods and Nutrition Support Establishment of green house and orchards	28.1	32,564,697 - 13,119,865	123,054,700 16,346,796 6,096,582
	Livelihood support services		14,222,480	9,846,057
	Community based trainings		22,449,327	9,412,684
	Workshops, conferences and exposure visits		1,244,557	13,998,244
	Programme grants - infrastructure	26.1	242,603,275	417,318,679
	Research, survey and studies		11,730,289	2,824,528
	Visibility and outreach		45,600	347,982
	Support to LSOs, CSOs, UCs and VBIs		14,360,713	66,557,478
	Land Terracing and Development DRR and Water Management		7,629,010	13,438,887
	Project management cost		2,891,133	14,604,163
	Grant to subsidiary companies			961,027
	Total operations		11,487,551	10,659,740
	Total operations		374,348,497	705,467,547
	Staff travel		3,213,366	9,209,814
	Vehicle operations		6,096,844	16,868,063
	Depreciation	5.2	3,040,050	5,035,153
	Rent and maintenance		2,632,154	15,492,697
	Utilities		455,381	2,455,468
	Loss on transfer of fixed assets to donor		1,795,900	-,,
	Others		1,779,291	3,875,669
	Total support		19,012,986	52,936,864
	Consultancies		500,000	1,011,854
			393,861,483	759,416,265
26.1	Programme grants - infrastructure			
	Bridges		29,602,757	49,345,602
	Hydel power projects		124,336,703	278,731,556
	Irrigation channels		36,400,073	25,124,149
	Link roads		41,634,290	39,495,942
	Protective bunds		2,297,953	3,266,946
	Water supply schemes		3,038,137	7,885,229
	Solar Power projects		*	8,076,096
	Other projects		5,293,362	5,393,159
			242,603,275	417,318,679
				110/



	Rupees	Rupees
28.1	28,477,443 1,529,132 21,456,933 26,694,317 13,497,821 19,608,392	34,794,992 3,283,199 10,654,800 11,704,537 5,208,458 19,697,571 1,239,574 86,583,131
5.2	3,716,832 4,185,032 663,359 3,488,802 446,566 546,935 13,047,526	4,868,711 3,433,164 1,647,411 5,398,031 524,176 695,767 16,567,260 550,653
	124,311,564	103,701,044
Note	2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
28.1 5.2 28.2	96,580,641 1,171,900 283,625 8,762,310 5,864,831 21,482,917 2,319,936 3,076,895 1,830,749 1,760,150 921,421 474,377 56,677 85,950 3,654,052 659,105 1,401,000 150,386,536	104,864,433 115,139 31,225 1,232,000 449,147 8,148,951 5,837,706 13,769,950 3,951,811 2,218,139 1,083,827 932,840 595,390 459,631 - 216,267 1,926,990 359,950 710,000 4,761,026
	5.2 Note 28.1	1,529,132 21,456,933 26,694,317 13,497,821 19,608,392

28.1 Salaries and benefits include Rs.23,940,943 (2018: Rs. 12,332,775) in respect of staff retirement benefits.



019 2018 pees Rupees
715,000 650,000
66,000 60,000
600,000 -
20,000 -
401,000 710,000
019 2018
pees Rupees
- 8,689,652
- 4,484,330
- 7,111,767
- 112,200
588,195 -
743,803
701,887 -
033,885 20,397,949



THE AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
(A company incorporated under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984)
NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Total			27,004,761 469,849,555 2,007,099	1,721,162 37,001,885 8,747,687 1,100,000 562,037	548,457,732	307,220
Management and administration			72,625,112	367,329 2,565,743	76,490,932	258,287
Market development	Rupees		26,980,260 91,465,125 34,663	113,400	118,971,527	51,729
Resource development	Rup		281,177,270	857,460 - 8,747,687 1,100,000	293,040,966	2,520,829
Gender and Development			44,663	10,327,427	10,372,090	-
Civil society development			24,501 24,537,385 80,144 442,373	382,973 24,108,715 - 6,126	49,582,217	Sen's
Total expenditure	Through the Aga Khan Foundation, Pakistan -	The Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)	AKF-Geneva (Professional Association) Programme for Resource Poor Valleys KfW-PATRIP(Broghil Valley) KfW-MicroHealth Insurance	All Weather Road to Broghul Valley DFATD-AQCESS Aga Khan Foundation - USA Rehabilitation of Infrastructures in Chitral Digital Solution Pilot	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade Development (DFATD) Enhancing Employability and Leadership for	United States Agency for International Bevelopment (USAID) Satpara Development Project
30		30.1			30.2	E. W

THE AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
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Total				42,892	23,732	66,624	571,862		1,203,714	23,698,109	29,875,541		31,263,208
Management and administration				a:	4,706	4,706	365,285		·		19,062		1,514,371
Market development	Rupees			42,492	1	42,492				•			504,951
Resource development	Rup			ů,	1	Ĩ	205,874		1,203,714	23,456,109	24,659,823		29,243,286
Gender and Development				; ; ;	1	i				V#17			009
Civil society development				400	19,026	19,426	703		1	242,000	5,196,656		
Total expenditure	•	Through other donors	European Commission The Jewel of Pakistan: Developing a Sustainable	Value Chain for Gems and Jewellery Sector in Northern Pakistan	Deepering Participatory Governance in Gilgir-Baltistan		Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (PEDO)	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)	Development of Hydropower and Renewable Energy Program in KPK	PPAF PPR Phase-II		Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation-SDC	Water and Energy Security through Micro Hydels in the HinduKush
30			30.4				30.5	30.6				30.7	V

THE AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Total		2,472,664		10.776.234	20,329,876	31,106,110		1,850,542	1,850,542	6,110		7,354,187	7,354,187	209,216	52,233,784	11,217,705
Management and administration		17,483		403,832	17,390	421,222		65,838	65,838	*		175,071	175,071		9,571,649	31,856
Market development	see			,	٠					1,760		1		i	2,943,284	38,987
Resource	Rupees	٠		13,789	1,295	15,084		1,784,704	1,784,704	4,350		7,153,730	7,153,730	170,646	1,177,674	3,796,213
Gender and Development		1		10,301,717	20,311,191	30,612,908		1				25,386	25,386		4,125,012	
Civil society development		2,455,181		56,896		968'99								38,570	34,416,165	7,350,649
Total expenditure		Colombo Plan Drug Advisory	United Nations International Education Fund (UNICEF-Through LG&RDD)	WASH Early Restoration Project	Rehabilitation of Water Supply Schemes			Food for Work programme		Multi Input Resettlement Program	Food & Agriculture Organization	UN-Food/Agri.Organization		CIMMYT International	Social Mobilization ETI-IFAD	DURAIN CASSIM
30		30.8	30.9				30.10			30.11	30.12			30.13	30.14	30.5 5.5

THE AGA KHAN RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
(A company incorporated under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984)
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FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

Total		2,944,994	15,893,898	11,932	545	125,874	740,926,655	79,999,239	820,925,894	1,224,226,016
Management and administration		1,320,369	12,375			83,875	92,736,730	57,648,394	150,385,124	197,721,511
Market development	see		٠	11,932			122,578,398	1,733,166	124,311,564	103,701,044
Resource development	Rupees		14,802,150		545	41,999	378,617,873	15,243,610	393,861,483	748,756,525
Gender and Development							45,138,096	î	45,138,096	43,290,640
Civil society development		1,624,625	1,079,373				101,855,558	5,374,069	107,229,627	130,756,296
Total expenditure		Rural Support Programmes Network, a related party				PPAF- MHPs		Funded by own sources	Total	Corresponding figures for year ended December 31, 2018
30		30.16	30.17	30.18	30.19	30.20				2

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - FAIR VALUE AND RISK MANAGEMENT 31

31.1 Fair value of financial Instruments

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities by categories:

## Fair value through other comprehensive income (Rupees) 991,094,640 991,094,640 - 12,950,028 - 11,643,583 - 13,826,866 - 10,606,931 - 60,589,887 - 100,872,383 - 102,489,156 - 102,489,156 - 102,489,156 - 102,489,156 - 10,489			durying children					
measured at fair value ts neutral at fair value ts neutrand other receivables 11,643,583 14,981,168 14,996,331 14,643,583 14,996,331 14,643,583 14,996,331 1		Amortized cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
tes nents not measured at fair value ts not measured at fair value	December 31, 2019			(Rui	pees)			
tes 12,950,028 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 11,643,583 12,950,028 11,643,583 12,950,628 10,96,931 11,643,583 12,950,028 11,643,583 12,850,628 12,950,028 11,643,583 12,950,028 12,950,028 11,643,583 12,648,188 12,950,028 11,643,583 12,643,583 13,626,866 11,096,931 14,643,583 14,681,168 16,920,435 16,920,435 102,489,156 102,489,156	Financial assets measured at fair value Non-current assets Long-term investments	5	991,094,640	991,094,640	*		991,094,640	991,094,640
nents and other receivables 11,643,583 - 11,643,583 - 3,826,866 - 3,826,866 - 1,096,931 - 1,096,970,407 - 1,096,970,407 - 1,096,970,407 - 1,011,015,075 - 1,02,489,156 - 1,	Financial assets not measured at fair value Non-current assets Loans to subsidiaries	12,950,028	,	12,950,028	÷			
nent and other receivables 3,826,866 1,096,931	Current assets							
s not measured at fair value 1,096,931 2,826,866 1,096,931 2,006,931 2,006,931 2,006,931 2,006,931 2,006,931 2,006,931 2,006,589,887 363,959,589 2,006,589,887 363,959,589 2,006,589,887 363,959,589 2,006,589,887 363,959,589 2,006,589,887 363,959,589 2,006,589,887 363,959,589 2,006,589,887 363,959,589 2,006,589,887 363,959,589 2,006,589,887 363,959,589 360,589,887 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 360,589,889 3	Loans and advances	11,643,583		11,643,583				
lonors nents	Deposits, prepayment and other receivables	3,826,866		3,826,866		•		
nents	Receivable from related parties	1,096,931		1,096,931		•	1.	
s not measured at fair value s not measured at fair value 363,959,589 74,981,168 90,872,383 606,970,407 619,920,435 991,094,640 102,489,156 102,489,156 102,489,156	Receivable from donors	60,589,887	3	60,589,887		٠	1	
s not measured at fair value 74,981,168 - 74,981,168 - 90,872,383 - 90,872,383 90,872,383 606,970,407 - 619,920,435 - 991,094,640 1,611,015,075 102,489,156 - 102,489,156	Short-term investments	363,959,589		363,959,589		٠		
80,872,383 - 90,872,383 - 606,970,407 - 606,970,407 - 619,920,435 991,094,640 1,611,015,075	Contract assets	74,981,168	•	74,981,168	1	•		
s not measured at fair value 606,970,407 - 606,970,407 - 619,920,435 991,094,640 1,611,015,075 619,920,435 102,489,156 - 102,489,156	Bank balances	90,872,383		90,872,383		1		
s not measured at fair value - 102,489,156 -		606,970,407		606,970,407			•	
s not measured at fair value		619,920,435	991,094,640	1,611,015,075			991,094,640	991,094,640
102,489,156	Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
	Other payables	102,489,156	7.0	102,489,156	ıc	t	٠	
		102,489,156		102,489,156		,		

31.1 Fair value of financial Instruments (continued)

The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities by categories:

		Carrying	Carrying Amount			Fa	Fair Value	
	Loans and receivables	Available for sale investments	Held to maturity	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2018				(Rupees)				
Financial assets measured at fair value Non-current assets Long term investments		991,094,640	e	991,094,640	*	*	991,094,640	991,094,640
Financial assets not measured at fair value Non-current assets Loans to businesses	12,141,667	i i		12,141,667	11		·	
Current assets								
Loans and advances	7,948,758	,	,	7.948.758	[
Deposits, prepayment and other receivables	2,316,049			2,316,049				٠
Receivable from associated undertakings	193,790	•		193,790		*		
Receivable from donors	128,581,085		•	128,581,085	7.4		,	.,
Short-term investments	370,311,973		10,406,849	380,718,822			*	
Bank balances	122,486,414			122,486,414				
	631,838,069		10,406,849	642,244,918		٠	•	
	643,979,736	991,094,640	10,406,849	1,645,481,225			991,094,640	991,094,640
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value								
Other payables	109,091,775	i.	*	109,091,775	ï	٠	·	,
9	109,091,775			109,091,775				
7	17 17							

- 31 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS FAIR VALUE AND RISK MANAGEMENT
- 31.1 Fair value of financial Instruments (continued)
- i. Level 3 fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring Level 3 values for financial instruments measured at fair value in the statement of financial position, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

Туре	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Equity Securities	Discounted cash flows	Expected cash flows, Risk- adjusted discount rate	The estimated fair value would increase (decrease), if: - the expected cash flows were higher (lower); or - the risk-adjusted discount rate were lower (higher)

Reconciliation of Level 3 fair values

The following shows a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for Level 3 fair values:

Equity Securities Rupees

Balance at 1 January 2019

990,000,000

Transfers in / out of Level 3

Gain included in Other Comprehensive Income

- net changes in fair value (unrealised)

Balance at 31 December 2019

990,000,000

Sensitivity Analysis

For the fair values of equity securities - available for sale, reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the significant unobservable inputs, holding other inputs constant, would have the following effects.

Equity securities - Available for sale	Other Compreh-	ensive Income
24 December 2040	Increase	Decrease
31 December 2019	Rupees	Rupees
Risk-adjusted discount rate (1% movement)	141,300,000	(87,300,000)

31.2 Financial instruments by category

December 31, 2019

Financial assets		Amoritzed cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income
Meturity up to any		Ru	pees
Maturity up to one year			
Loans and advances		11,643,583	
Deposits, prepayment and other receivables		3,826,866	
Receivable from associated undertakings Receivable from donors		1,096,931	-
Short-term investments		60,589,887	-
Bank balances		363,959,589	
bank balances		90,872,383	-
Maturity after one year		531,989,239	17.
Long term investments			
Loans to businesses			991,094,640
Loans to businesses		12,950,028	
		12,950,028	991,094,640
		544,939,267	991,094,640
Financial liabilities			
Maturity up to one year			
Other payables		102,489,156	
		102,489,156	
December 31, 2018		102,405,150	-
Financial assets	Loans and Receivables	Available for sale Investments	Held to maturity Investments
Maturity up to one year		Rupees	
Loans and advances	7.040.750		
Deposits, prepayment and other receivables	7,948,758		~
Receivable from associated undertakings	2,316,049	*	-
Receivable from donors	193,790	*	-
Short-term investments	128,581,085	7	-
Short-term investments Bank balances	370,311,973	5 4	10,406,849
	370,311,973 122,486,414		
	370,311,973		10,406,849
	370,311,973 122,486,414		
Bank balances	370,311,973 122,486,414	991 094 640	
Bank balances Maturity after one year	370,311,973 122,486,414 631,838,069	991,094,640	
Bank balances Maturity after one year Long term investments	370,311,973 122,486,414 631,838,069		
Bank balances Maturity after one year Long term investments	370,311,973 122,486,414 631,838,069 - 12,141,667 12,141,667	991,094,640	10,406,849
Bank balances Maturity after one year Long term investments Loans to businesses	370,311,973 122,486,414 631,838,069		
Bank balances Maturity after one year Long term investments Loans to businesses Financial liabilities	370,311,973 122,486,414 631,838,069 - 12,141,667 12,141,667	991,094,640	10,406,849
Bank balances Maturity after one year Long term investments Loans to businesses Financial liabilities Maturity up to one year	370,311,973 122,486,414 631,838,069 12,141,667 12,141,667 643,979,736	991,094,640	10,406,849
Bank balances Maturity after one year Long term investments Loans to businesses Financial liabilities	370,311,973 122,486,414 631,838,069 - 12,141,667 12,141,667	991,094,640	10,406,849

31.3 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of companies financial assets have been assessed below by reference to external credit rating of counterparties determined by the Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) and JCR - VIS Credit Rating Company Limited (JCR - VIS). The counterparties for which external credit ratings were not available have been assessed by reference to internal credit ratings determined based on their historical information for any default in meeting obligations.

	Rat	ings	Rating Agency	2019
	Long Term	Short Term	Rating Agency	Rupees
Non-current assets	(7)			Nupces
Counterparties with external credit ratings				
Long-term investments - FMFB	A+	A-1	JCR-VIS	991,094,640
Counterparties without external credit ratings				
Long-term portion of loans to businesses				12,950,02
	Rat	ings	D-11- 4	
	Long Term	Short Term	Rating Agency	
Current assets	Long reim	Onort Term		
Counterparties with external credit ratings				
Short-term investments				
Habib Bank Limited	AAA	A-1+	JCR-VIS	F0 FF0 0F
The First MicroFinanceBank Limited	A+	A-1	JCR-VIS	52,552,055
	7.50.0	:AX:A	JOK-419 -	311,407,534
Bank balances				363,959,589
Habib Bank Limited	AAA	A-1+	JCR-VIS	70,768,827
The First MicroFinanceBank Limited	A+	A-1	JCR-VIS	14,980,073
Soneri Bank Limited	AA-	A1+	PACRA	4,395,254
National Bank of Pakistan	AAA	A-1+	JCR-VIS	261,969
Bank Alfalah Limited	AA+	A-1+	JCR-VIS	201,969
NRSP Microfinance Bank Limited	Α	A-1	JCR-VIS	68.949
			-	90,475,680
Interest accrued				50,475,000
Habib Bank Limited				552,055
The First MicroFinanceBank Limited				31,407,534
			-	31,959,589
Counterparties without external credit ratings:				
Loans and advances				
Deposits, prepayment and other receivables				11,643,583
Receivable from associated undertakings				3,826,866
Contract assets				1,096,931
Receivable from donors				74,981,168
				60,589,887
			-	152,138,435



31.4 Financial Risk Management

Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- A. Credit risk
- B. Liquidity risk
- C. Market risk

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, other price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

This note presents information about the company exposure to each of the above risks, the company objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the company management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company risk management framework. The Board is responsible for developing and monitoring the company risk management policies.

The company risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities. The company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Board of Directors of the company oversees how management monitors compliance with the company risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the company.

A. CREDIT RISK

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counter party fails to perform as contracted. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to investments, loans and advances, deposits and bank balances. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The credit risk on liquid funds and investment is limited because the counter parties are companies and banks with reasonably high credit rating. Credit risk represents the loss that would result if counter parties fail to perform as contracted.

(i) Exposure to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	Rupees	Rupees
Loans to businesses Loan and advances Deposits and other receivables Contract assets Receivable from donors Receivable from related parties Short term investments Bank balances	12,950,028 11,643,583 3,826,866 74,981,168 60,589,887 1,096,931 363,959,589 90,872,383 619,920,435	12,141,667 7,948,758 2,316,049 128,581,085 193,790 380,718,822 122,486,414 654,386,585



2019

2019

The company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing only in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have high credit rating. Management actively monitors credit ratings and given that the company only has invested in securities with high credit ratings, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

(ii) Geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

B. LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company reputation. The company uses different methods which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimising its cash return on investments. Typically the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a reasonable period, including the servicing of financial obligation; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on the contractual amounts is as follows:

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows	6 months or less	6 months to
As at December 31, 2019		Ri	upees	
Other payables	102,489,156	102,489,156	-	102,489,156
	102,489,156	102,489,156		102,489,156
As at December 31, 2018 Other payables	109,091,775	109,091,775	#3	109,091,775
	109,091,775	109,091,775		109,091,775

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

C. MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. The company incurs financial liabilities to manage its market risk. All such activities are carried out with the approval of the Board. The company is exposed to interest rate and currency risks.

Market risk management is further analysed in two categories:

(i) Interest rate risk management

The interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The management of the Company estimates that a 1% increase in the market interest rates, with all other factors remaining constant, would increase the Company's income by Rs. 4,190,900 (2018: 510,614), and a 1% decrease in the market interest rates would decrease the Company's income by the same amount. However, in practice, the actual results may differ from the sensitivity analysis.

(ii) Currency risk management

The company is exposed to currency risk on bank balance and investments which is denominated in currency other than the functional currency of the company. The company exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows:

	201	9	2018	3
Bank balances in USD	Rupees 1,457,048	USD 9,420	Rupees 1,302,150	USD 9,395
	2019	9	2018	3
	Rupees	Euros	Rupees	Euros
Bank balances in Euros	398,600	2,300	364,238	2,296

The following significant exchange rate applied during the year:

	Averag	Average rates		ate rates
	2019	2018	2019	2018
US Dollars	146.64	124.83	154.67	138.60
Euros	165.97	149.03	173.30	158.64

A 10% strengthening of the functional currency against foreign currencies at December 31, 2019 would have decreased income and expenditure by Rs. 185,565 (2018: Rs.166,643). A 10% weakening of the functional currency against foreign currencies at December 31, 2019 would have had the equal but opposite effect of these amounts. The analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

32 FUND MANAGEMENT

The company's objective when managing fund, is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to increase/ contribute to fund balance and benefits for other stakeholders, and to maintain a strong fund base to support the sustained development of its objectives. The company's Board of Directors regularly monitors the fund structure of the company by ensuring that appropriate fund is injected and manages its fund structure by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. There were no changes to company's approach to fund management during the year and the company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

33 EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUND TRUST

All the investments out of provident fund/trust have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the rules formulated for this purpose.



34 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise affiliates of the Aga Khan Development Network, subsidiary companies, associated undertakings by virtue of common directorship, directors, executives, key management personnel, staff contributory provident fund and entities over which the directors are able to exercise significant influence. Transactions with related parties are made on terms negotiated with them. Balances and transactions with related parties with whom the Company has transacted along with the basis of relationship, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

34.1 Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions during the year:

Basis of Relationship	Name of Related Party	Aggregate %age shareholding by the Company
Subsidiary Company	Ozhor Utility Company Limited	55%
	Yadgar Utility Company Limited	50.03%
	Shandur Utility Company Limited	50%
	Pamir Utility (Private) Limited	99.96%
Associated undertaking by virtue of common directorship	Aga Khan Foundation, Geneva Registered address: 1-3, Avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland	Nil
	Rural Support Programme Network	Nil
	NRSP Microfinance Bank Limited	Nil
	Tourism Promotion Services (Pakistan) Limited	Nil
Others	Aga Khan Foundation, United Kingdom	Nil
	Aga Khan Foundation, United States of America	Nil
	Aga Khan Agency for Microfinance	Nil
	The Aga Khan University Hospital, Pakistan	Nil
	Aga Khan Planning and Building Services, Pakistan	Nil
	Habib Bank Limited	Nil
	Jubilee Life Insurance Company Limited	Nil
	Aga Khan Foundation, Pakistan	Nit
	Aga Khan Foundation, Tajikistan	Nil
	Aga Khan Foundation, Kyrgystan	Nil

	Basis of Relationship	Name of Related Party	Aggregate %age the Cor	
	Staff Retirement Fund	Aga Khan Rural Support Programme - Staff Provident Fund	N	1
34.2	Transactions during the year:		2019 Rupees	2018 Rupees
	Subsidiaries			
	Expenses incurred on behalf of sub	osidiaries	183,074	242,862
	Collection from subsidiaries		860,687	38,882
	Grants disbursed during the year in	ncluding repayment	Short And Service	
	of external debts		17,930,381	53,842,547
	Associated undertakings by virtu	ue of common directorship		
	Expenses incurred on behalf of ass undertakings	sociated		
	Services provided to the Company		•	26,100
	Payments made to associated und			2,820,976
	Grant received from associated und	ertakings	2,034,685	2,705,482
			3,317,012	7,084,565
	Interest received on bank deposits	and IDRs	12,145,132	4,565,635
	Others			
	Expenses incurred on behalf of rela	ated parties	1,118,720	8,677,088
	Collection made from related partie incurred for them	s on behalf of expenses		
			404,074	10,863,413
	Services provided to the Company		2,235,500	2,900,000
	Payments made to related parties		4,152,508	3,850,543
	Grant received		535,339,686	809,310,351
	Insurance premium paid	- Appendix	4,135,695	6,505,423
	Interest received on bank deposits	and TDRs	24,207,588	26,862,448
	Grant refunded through related part	ty to donor		189,204
	Vehicles rental income received		1,587,840	1,587,840
	Donation received		2,500,000	7,500,000
	Staff Retirement Fund			
	Contribution to staff provident fund		7,316,193	12,332,775
	Balances with related parties			
	Payable to related parties		4 455 500	2 400 074
	Receivable from related party		4,155,500	3,123,671
	Prepayment to related party		1,606,611	19,850 35,346
	Balances with Habib Bank Limited:			
	Bank balances		70,768,827	117 000 500
	Short-term investments in TDRs		52,552,055	117,828,583 113,411,205
	Balances with The First MicroFinan	ce Bank Limited:		
	Bank balances		14,980,073	17,899,656
	Short-term investments in TDRs		311,407,534	123,406,027
			, ,	. 0 /
				Ch.

Balances with NRSP Microfinance Bank Limited: Bank balances

248,381

68,949

Short-term investments in TDRs

133,494,741

34.3 Aggregate financial assistance provided to subsidiary companies since 2017:

In addition to loan as disclosed in note 7 and bank guarantee given by AKRSP as disclosed in note 15.2, the Company has provided cumulative finnacial assistance to subsidairies for the years 2017, 2018 and 2019 which have been charged off to income and expenditure statement in respective years.

Yadgar Utility **Shandur Utility** Company Company Limited Limited

Ozhor Utility Company Limited

Cumulative amount of such asssitance till December 31, 2019

Rupees 35,171,769 27,646,574 22,147,291

35 Remuneration of Chief Executive, Directors and Executives

2019		Chief Executive Officer	Non- Executive Directors	Executives	Total
12		*******	(Rupees i	n '000)	
Fees	<			14	
Basic Pay		9,456		38,652	48,108
Allowances		1,212		491	1,703
Contribution to Pro-	vident fund	605	-	2,425	3,030
Others		554		2,097	2,651
		11,827	•	43,665	55,492
Number of persons		1		15	

2018	Chief Executive Officer	Non- Executive Directors (Rupees i	Executives	Total
Fees		***************************************	N 2557	
Managerial remuneration	9,794	_	137,490	147,284
Allowances	1,212	-	7,361	8,573
Contribution to Provident fund	632	2	7.422	8,054
Others	503	-	7,704	8,207
	12,141		159,977	172,118
Number of persons	1		63	

The Chief Executive Officer is provided with a Company maintained car for official use.



36 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

36.1	REGION-WISE	No. of perman	ent employees
		2019	2018
	Baltistan	16	28
	Chitral	25	41
	Gilgit	26	40
	Core	32	43
	Total	99	152
		2019	2018
	Average employees during the year (Number)	126	178

37 RECLASSIFICATION

37.2

37.1 Management has reclassified 'Monitoring and Evaluation' expenses which was being previously reported as separate line item in the Income and Expenditure Statement which has now been merged with 'Management and administation' expenses. Accordingly, corresponding figures have been reclassified as follows:

	Management and administration expenses 31 December 2018			
196	Previously reported amounts	Effect of reclassification	Amounts after reclassification	
		(Rupees)		
Reclassification of Monitoring and Evaluation to				
Management and Administration				
Staff salaries and benefits	86,974,427	17,890,006	104,864,433	
Staff training	93,139	22,000	115,139	
Research, survey and studies		31,225	31,225	
Consultancies	200,000	1,032,000	1,232,000	
Staff travel	6,609,465	1,539,486	8,148,951	
Vehicle operations	5,476,241	361,465	5,837,706	
Rent and maintenance	13,148,632	621,318	13,769,950	
Depreciation	3,600,139	351,676	3,951,815	
Jtilities	2,129,549	88,590	2,218,139	
Office supplies	1,055,397	28,430	1,083,827	
Communication	917,383	15,457	932,840	
Office meals and refreshment	1,888,811	38,176	1,926,987	
Grant to subsidiary companies (note 37.2)	10,659,740	(10,659,740)		
Other Management and Administration expenses	7,551,410		7,551,410	
Total	140,304,333	11,360,089	151,664,422	
	Resour	rce Development e	xpenses	
		31 December 2018		
Reclassification of Management and Administration to Resource Development	Previously reported amounts	Effect of reclassification	Amounts after reclassification	
		(Rupees)		
Other Resource Development expenses Grant to subsidiary companies (Note 26)	748,756,525	10,659,740	748,756,525 10,659,740	



38 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Subsequent to the year-end, the COVID-19 pandemic emerged which impacted the economy in general. At this stage, the management believes that this event may not significantly impact the operations and financials of the Company in subsequent periods; however, since the situation is still developing and changing rapidly, the assessment of potential impact cannot be ascertained. Management believes that the COVID – 19 will not have any impact on the underlying assumption for its assessment of going concern and impairment of non-current assets.

39 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 06 JUNE 2020

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Chairman

Director

Chief Executive Officer