

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL**

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

**Grant Thornton Anjum
Rahman**

1st & 3rd Floor,
Modern Motors House,
Beaumont Road,
Karachi, Pakistan.

Opinion

T +92 21 35672951-56

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Swiss Business Council** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **June 30, 2025**, and the statement of income & expenditure and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information 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 statement of income & expenditure and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets 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 **June 30, 2025**, and of the surplus, other comprehensive income, the changes in net assets 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 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017, (XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

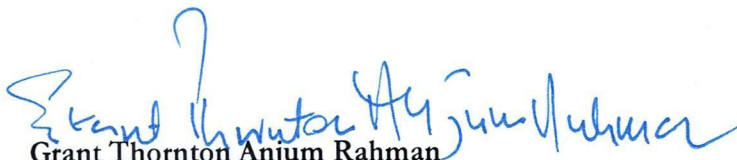
We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of income & expenditure and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in net assets and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Muhammad Shaukat Naseeb**.



Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman
Chartered Accountants
Karachi

Date: October 06, 2025
UDIN: AR202510126smiehkIIS

Swiss Business Council

Financial Statements

For the year ended June 30, 2025

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL

(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

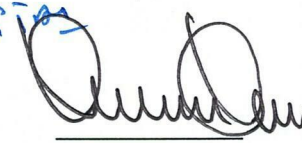
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		Rupees	
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Operating fixed assets	4	54,008	125,200
Intangible asset	5	13,180	19,770
Security deposit	6	50,460	46,602
Right of use asset	7	617,908	1,235,816
		735,556	1,427,388
Current assets			
Prepayments	8	29,132	22,580
Accounts receivable		136,020	137,000
Advance tax	9	1,416,317	986,012
Accrued interest on term deposit receipts		289,315	465,616
Cash and bank balances	10	21,325,167	18,354,330
		23,195,951	19,965,538
TOTAL ASSETS		23,931,507	21,392,926
LIABILITIES AND FUNDS			
Non-current liabilities			
Liability against subject to finance lease	11	59,138	772,799
Current liabilities			
Current maturity of liability against subject to finance lease	11	710,961	656,604
Advance fee	12	3,691,740	3,561,477
Accrued and other payables	13	237,600	196,020
		4,640,301	4,414,101
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,699,439	5,186,900
NET ASSETS		19,232,068	16,206,026
REPRESENTED BY			
General fund	14	19,232,068	16,206,026
TOTAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES		19,232,068	16,206,026
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	15		

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements



PRESIDENT



DIRECTOR

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL**(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)****STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025**

	Note	2025 ----- Rupees -----	2024 -----
INCOME			
Annual fee		3,790,450	3,668,950
Service fee		3,425,389	3,562,720
Advertisement income		802,848	666,289
Joining fee		275,342	142,658
Other income	16	2,602,031	2,251,673
		<u>10,896,060</u>	<u>10,292,290</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Administrative expense	17	(7,870,018)	(5,993,736)
Honorarium expense		-	(1,300,000)
		<u>(7,870,018)</u>	<u>(7,293,736)</u>
Surplus for the year		<u>3,026,042</u>	<u>2,998,554</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		<u><u>3,026,042</u></u>	<u><u>2,998,554</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements. *PiAm*

**PRESIDENT****DIRECTOR**

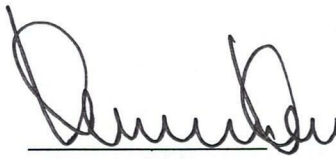
SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL
(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025	2024
	----- Rupees -----	
Opening balance	16,206,026	13,207,472
Total comprehensive income	3,026,042	2,998,554
Closing balance	<u>19,232,068</u>	<u>16,206,026</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements. *rim*



PRESIDENT



DIRECTOR

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL

(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 ----- Rupees -----	2024 -----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year		3,026,042	2,998,554
Adjustments for non-cash and other items			
Depreciation on office equipment	4.1	71,192	90,958
Amortization on intangible asset	5.1	6,590	6,590
Unwinding of security deposit	6	(3,858)	(3,563)
Depreciation on right of use asset	7.1	617,908	619,600
Interest expense on lease liability	11	90,396	140,597
Profit on term deposit receipts	16	(2,146,129)	(2,330,946)
Donation	16	-	(75,000)
Surplus before working capital changes		1,662,141	1,446,790
Decrease / (increase) in current assets			
Advances and prepayments		(6,552)	(10,978)
Accounts receivable		980	(27,000)
Loan to employee		-	1,300,000
		(5,572)	1,262,022
Increase in current liabilities			
Advance fee		130,263	432,546
Accrued and other liabilities		41,580	38,520
		171,843	471,066
Cash generated from operations		1,828,412	3,179,878
Advance tax paid		(430,305)	(348,645)
Net cash generated from operating activities		1,398,107	2,831,233
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Profit received on term deposit receipts		2,322,430	1,865,330
Net cash generated from investing activities		2,322,430	1,865,330
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Lease rentals paid		(749,700)	(747,000)
Net cash used in financing activities		(749,700)	(747,000)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,970,837	3,949,563
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		18,354,330	14,404,767
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		21,325,167	18,354,330

The annexed notes from 1 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.


PRESIDENT


DIRECTOR

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL
(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

- 1.1 Swiss Business Council (the Company) was incorporated on May 22, 2008 as a Company Limited by Guarantee, without having share capital under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. Pursuant to the said Section, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan granted a license to the Company to register as a company with limited liability without the addition of the words “(Guarantee) Limited” to its name.
- 1.2 The Company has been formed with the objective of encouraging, facilitating and promoting Swiss Investment in Pakistan to develop trade, commerce, economic, cultural and media co-operation between the two countries. The registered office of the Company is located at 20th Floor, B.R.R Tower, Hassan Ali Street, Off I.I Chundrigar Road, Karachi.

2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. The approved accounting and reporting standards 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;
- Accounting Standard for Not for Profit Organizations (Accounting Standard for NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

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

2.2 Accounting Convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise stated in the respective accounting policies notes. These financial statements have been prepared following accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow statement.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees, which is the Company’s functional and presentation currency.

2.4 Use of critical accounting estimates and judgments

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.

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historic experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised, if the revision effects only that period, or in the period of the revision and the future periods if the revision effects both current and future periods. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or area where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

	Notes
a) Useful life of operating fixed assets	3.1
b) Useful life of intangible asset	3.2
c) Incremental borrowing rate of leased asset	3.3
d) Impairment of financial assets	3.17.1
e) Impairment of non financial assets	3.16
f) Taxation	3.14

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL
(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

2.5 NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS TO APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

2.5.1 Initial application of standards, amendments or interpretations to existing standards

The following amendments and interpretations to published accounting and reporting standards that are applicable to the Company's financial statements covering annual periods, beginning on or after 1 July, 2024.

2.5.2 Amendments and interpretations to accounting and reporting standards that became effective in the current year

There are certain amendments to the published accounting and reporting standards that are mandatory for the Company's accounting period beginning on July 1, 2024. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's operations and, therefore, have not been detailed in these financial statements.

2.5.3 Standards and amendments to accounting and reporting standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

There are certain other standards, amendments and interpretations that are mandatory for the Company's accounting period beginning on or after July 1, 2025 but are considered not to be relevant or will not have any significant effect on the Company's operations and are, therefore, not disclosed in these financial statements.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

3.1 Operating fixed assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is charged to income and expenditure account by applying the straight line method. Depreciation on additions to property and equipment is charged from the month in which an item is capitalized while no depreciation is charged for the month in which an item is disposed of.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gain and loss on disposal of fixed asset is included in income and expenditure account.

The asset's useful life is reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate at each date of statement of financial position.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income and expenditure account as and when incurred. Major repairs and improvements are capitalized.

3.2 Intangible assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Amortization is charged using straight line method over a period of 10 years. The Company charges amortization on additions from the date the asset became available for the intended use upto the date when it is derecognized.

Gains and losses on disposal of Intangible asset, if any, are taken to income and expenditure account.

3.3 Lease liability and its right of use of an assets

The company recognizes a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the lease commencement date. Asset and liabilities arising from lease are initially measured on a present value basis.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, and subsequently at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight line method over the shorter of the lease term and the asset's useful life. The estimated useful lives of the assets are determined on the same basis as that for owned assets. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit inn the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the entity's incremental borrowing rate.

The lease liability is subsequently increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is re-measured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in assessment of whether extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL
(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

These are carried at cost and comprise of cash in hand and bank balances.

3.5 Trade payables, accruals and other liabilities

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

3.6 Trade receivables

These are initially measured at the fair value of the consideration receivable. Subsequently these are valued at amortized cost. These assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Credit loss is based on the expected credit loss.

3.7 Advances, deposits and other receivable

Income on term deposit receipts and saving bank accounts are recognized on time proportioned basis taking into accrual the implicit rate of return on investments on accrual basis.

Other receivables are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be received or paid in future for goods or services.

3.8 Revenue recognition

- Annual fee / Joining fee are received in advance and recognized as income when performance obligation is satisfied i.e. when the services are rendered.
- Service fee is recognized as income when performance obligation is satisfied i.e. when the services are rendered.
- Advertisement income is recognized when performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.
- Profit on term deposit is accounted for using the effective interest rate method.

3.9 Other Income

Profit on term deposit is recognized on accrual basis in proportion to the period of investment, based on the rate agreed with the financial institution. Unwinding of security deposit is recognized on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method, over the term of the deposit. Exchange gains and losses arising on foreign currency transactions and revaluation of monetary assets and liabilities are recognized in the statement of profit or loss on the date when the exchange differences occur. Donations received are recognized as income when the amount is received or the Company's right to receive such income is established.

3.10 Expenditure

All expenses are recognized in the income and expenditure account on accrual basis.

3.11 Staff benefits

Staff benefits, including salaries, allowances, and other employee-related benefits, are recognized as an expense on an accrual basis. Any benefits payable at the reporting date are recorded as liabilities in the financial statements.

3.12 Funds balance (restated)

Funds balance represents the accumulated surplus or deficit of the Company and is carried forward to subsequent periods. Any appropriations or adjustments to the funds balance are made in accordance with the Company's governing policies and applicable regulations.

3.13 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are based at arm's length at normal commercial rates on same terms and conditions as applicable to third party transactions.

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL
(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

3.14 Taxation

(i) Current

The Company's income is taxable under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (the Ordinance), however, the Company, being a non-profit organization, is also entitled to a tax credit equal to one hundred percent of the tax payable under the Ordinance, in view of provisions contained in section 100C of the Ordinance. Further, as there is no temporary differences and therefore no deferred tax asset / liability is required to be recognized in these financial statements. Accordingly, tax suffered not same is recognized as refundable.

(ii) Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet method in respect of all taxable temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of profit or loss, except in the case of items credited or charged to equity in which case it is included in equity.

3.15 Provisions and contingencies

Provisions are recognized when the Company has the present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is probable that the outflow of the resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated.

3.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists the assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in income and expenditure account.

3.17 Financial instruments

The particular recognition methods adopted for significant financial assets and financial liabilities are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with them. Financial assets are de-recognized when the contractual right to future cash flows from the asset expires or is transferred along with the risk and reward of the asset. Financial liabilities are de-recognized when obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the financial assets and liabilities in the profit or loss account of the current period.

3.17.1 Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into three categories upon initial recognition; namely amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- (a) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- (b) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL
(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

Amortized cost

A financial asset shall be measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
- (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Fair value through profit or loss (income or expenditure)

A financial asset shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, an entity may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company holds annual accounts receivable with no financing component and have maturities of less than 12 months at amortised cost and, as such, has chosen to apply an approach similar to the simplified approach for expected credit losses (ECL) under IFRS 9. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead, recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date.

The Company's approach to ECLs reflects a probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Company uses the provision matrix as a practical expedient to measuring ECLs on annual accounts receivable based on days past due for groupings of receivables with similar loss patterns. Receivables are grouped based on their nature.

3.17.2 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for those which are designated at fair value through income and expenditure account, which are carried subsequently at fair value with remeasurement gains or losses recognized in income and expenditure.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value are reported in income and expenditure account are included within finance costs or finance income.

3.17.3 Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized at the time when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. Financial liabilities are derecognized at the time when they are extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired. Any gains or losses on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities are taken to the income and expenditure account immediately.

3.17.4 Off setting

Financial assets and liabilities are off set and the net amount is reported in statement of financial position if the Company has a legal right to set-off the transactions and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL
(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

4 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets

4.1

54,008

125,200

4.1 Tangible fixed assets

2025

	Cost		Accumulated Depreciation			Written down value	Depreciation rate per annum (%)	
	As at July 01, 2024	Additions / (Disposals)	As at June 30, 2025	As at July 01, 2024	Charge for the year	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2025	
----- Ruppes -----								
Computers	523,662	-	523,662	411,464	67,192	478,656	45,006	30
Office equipment	168,223	-	168,223	168,221	-	168,221	2	20
Furniture	20,000	-	20,000	7,000	4,000	11,000	9,000	20
Ruppes: 2025	711,885	-	711,885	586,685	71,192	657,877	54,008	

2024

	Cost		Accumulated Depreciation			Written down value	Depreciation rate per annum (%)	
	As at July 01, 2023	Additions / (Disposals)	As at June 30, 2024	As at July 01, 2023	Charge for the year	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2024	
Computers	448,662	75,000	523,662	324,506	86,958	411,464	112,198	30
Office equipment	168,223	-	168,223	168,221	-	168,221	2	20
Furniture	20,000	-	20,000	3,000	4,000	7,000	13,000	20
Rupees: 2024	636,885	75,000	711,885	495,727	90,958	586,685	125,200	

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL
(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	Rupees	Rupees
6 SECURITY DEPOSIT			
Opening balance		46,602	43,039
Unwinding of security deposit		3,858	3,563
Closing balance	6.1	<u>50,460</u>	<u>46,602</u>
6.1	This represents security deposit against right of use asset. The deposit is equivalent to one-month rent, paid in advance at the commencement of the lease for the office premises.		
7 RIGHT OF USE ASSET			
Office Premises			
Cost		5,431,969	5,431,969
Accumulated depreciation	7.1	<u>(4,814,061)</u>	<u>(4,196,153)</u>
Closing net book value		<u>617,908</u>	<u>1,235,816</u>
7.1 Accumulated depreciation			
Opening balance		4,196,153	3,576,553
Depreciation for the year	7.2	<u>617,908</u>	<u>619,600</u>
Closing balance		<u>4,814,061</u>	<u>4,196,153</u>
7.2	The Company has entered into lease arrangement with B.R.R Guardian Modaraba for lease of office premises. The remaining lease term (useful life) of the ROU is 1 years. (2024: 2 years)		
8 PREPAYMENTS			
Opening balance		22,580	11,602
Amount paid during the year	8.1	76,813	67,345
Charge for the year		<u>(70,261)</u>	<u>(56,367)</u>
Closing balance		<u>29,132</u>	<u>22,580</u>
8.1	This represents the prepayment made for Website designing and Maintenance, Domain and MS Team Subscription renewal.		
9 ADVANCE TAX			
Opening balance		986,012	637,367
Amount paid during the year	9.1	<u>430,305</u>	<u>348,645</u>
Closing balance		<u>1,416,317</u>	<u>986,012</u>
9.1	The advance tax is withheld as per section 151 and 154 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.		

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	----- Rupees -----	
10 CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash in hand		7,331	16,182
Cash at bank			
- Current account		6,317,836	838,148
- Term deposit receipts	10.1	15,000,000	17,500,000
		<u>21,325,167</u>	<u>18,354,330</u>
10.1	The term deposit receipts is for one year on roll forward basis, which carries profit ranging from @ 7.25% to 9.50% (2024: 19% to 20%) per annum.		
11 LEASE LIABILITY		2025	2024
		----- Rupees -----	
Balance at the beginning of the year		1,429,403	1,962,224
Addition during the year due to recalculation		-	73,582
Finance cost		90,396	140,597
Payments made during the year		(749,700)	(747,000)
		<u>770,099</u>	<u>1,429,403</u>
Less: Current portion shown in current liability		(710,961)	(656,604)
		<u>59,138</u>	<u>772,799</u>
12 ADVANCE FEE			
Annual fee		1,916,500	1,873,950
Service fee		1,520,000	1,667,527
Joining fee		255,240	20,000
		<u>3,691,740</u>	<u>3,561,477</u>
13 ACCRUED AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Audit fee		<u>237,600</u>	<u>196,020</u>

SWISS BUSINESS COUNCIL**(A COMPANY INCORPORATED UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025****14 MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTION**

Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts or liabilities of the Company, as per the clause VIII of memorandum of association, contracted before he ceases to be a member and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up and for adjustment of the rights of the contributories among themselves such amount as may be required but not exceeding Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty Thousand Only).

The Directors of the Company are:

Khurram Shahzad Khan
Khatri Muhammad Iqbal
Hafsa Shamsie
Farhat Ali
Asif Ikram
Mujtaba Rahim
Shaikh Imtiaz Hussain
Jason Avancena
Zeeshan Hasib Baig

15 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no contingencies and commitments as of June 30, 2025 (2024: nil).

16 OTHER INCOME

	Note	2025 ----- Rupees -----	2024
Unwinding of security deposit	6	3,858	3,563
Profit on term deposit receipts		2,146,129	2,330,946
Exchange gain/(loss)		452,044	(163,742)
Donation		-	75,000
Excess income tax deducted returned		-	5,906
		<u>2,602,031</u>	<u>2,251,673</u>

17 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Salaries and allowances		3,756,710	3,366,650
Depreciation	17.1	689,100	710,558
Legal and professional charges		354,504	368,146
Advertisement		540,600	349,400
Travelling and conveyance		1,452,520	197,649
Audit fee	17.2	237,600	196,020
Others		65,635	154,148
Interest expense on lease liability against right of use asset		90,396	140,597
Entertainment expense		83,074	116,413
Events and meetings		190,199	100,234
Communication and internet		136,710	95,239
Repairs and maintenance		36,850	72,350
Postage and courier		29,394	33,333
Bank charges		16,336	32,787
Printing and stationery		153,989	30,962
Website designing and maintenance		29,811	22,660
Amortisation of intangible asset	5.1	6,590	6,590
		<u>7,870,018</u>	<u>5,993,736</u>

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

17.1 Depreciation

Depreciation on right of use asset	7.1	617,908	619,600
Depreciation of property and equipment	4.1	71,192	90,958
		<u>689,100</u>	<u>710,558</u>

17.2 Legal and professional charges

Audit fee		200,000	165,000
Out of pocket expenses		20,000	16,500
Sindh sales tax		17,600	14,520
		<u>237,600</u>	<u>196,020</u>

18 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise of Council members, Managing Committee, Switzerland Global Enterprise and the Patron & Consulate General of Switzerland in Islamabad.

18.1 Details of transactions with related parties during the year:

Name	Relationship	Nature	2025	2024
			-----Rupees-----	
Polygal AG	Common directorship	Annual fee	<u>110,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
		Advertisement income	<u>8,500</u>	<u>-</u>
Archroma Pakistan Limited	Common directorship	Annual fee	<u>110,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
		Advertisement income	<u>28,500</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Al Ameen Trading Corporation (Private) Limited	Common directorship	Annual fee	<u>40,000</u>	<u>40,000</u>
		Advertisement income	<u>5,500</u>	<u>24,000</u>
SICPA Inks Pakistan (Private) Limited	Common directorship	Annual fee	<u>110,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
		Advertisement income	<u>28,500</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Habib Metro Bank Limited	Common directorship	Annual fee	<u>110,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
		Advertisement income	<u>28,500</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Imtiaz Enterprises	Common directorship	Annual fee	<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
		Advertisement income	<u>3,500</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Roche Pakistan	Common directorship	Annual fee	<u>110,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
		Advertisement income	<u>28,500</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Nestle Pakistan	Common directorship	Annual fee	<u>110,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
		Donation income	<u>-</u>	<u>75,000</u>
		Advertisement income	<u>140,875</u>	<u>185,283</u>
Syngenta Pakistan Limited	Common directorship	Annual fee	<u>110,000</u>	<u>110,000</u>
		Advertisement income	<u>8,500</u>	<u>27,000</u>
Switzerland Global Enterprise	Global Partner	Service fee	<u>3,425,389</u>	<u>3,562,720</u>

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

22 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors of the Company reviews and agrees policies for managing each of the risks which are summarized below:

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. At the date of statement of financial position, the Company is exposed to such risk in respect of bank balances.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company mainly has foreign currency exposure in CHF. At the end of the year, the company has no balances that is exposed to foreign currency risk.

Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its bank balances. However, the credit risk on bank balances is limited because the Company has only one bank i.e. Habib Metro Bank Limited bearing a credit ratings of A1+ for short term and AA+ for long term by credit rating agency PACRA.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations with the financial liabilities. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance in working capital management. These will be settled at amounts as disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position. The Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities which are summarized below.

The company has sufficient liquid assets including bank balance to meet its liabilities as at year end.

	Carrying amount	1 year or less	1 to 5 years
As at June 30, 2025			
Liability against subject to finance lease	770,099	710,961	59,138
Accrued and other liabilities	237,600	237,600	-
	<u>1,007,699</u>	<u>948,561</u>	<u>59,138</u>
	Carrying amount	1 year or less	1 to 5 years
As at June 30, 2024			
Liability against subject to finance lease	1,429,403	656,604	772,799
Accrued and other liabilities	196,020	196,020	-
	<u>1,625,423</u>	<u>852,624</u>	<u>772,799</u>

Capital risk management

The objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure the Company's ability to continue as going concern and maintain a basis for continuous growth in the Company. Total capital comprises of equity as reserves as shown in the statement of financial position.

23 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

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

Fair values of financial assets that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices. For all other financial instruments the Company determines fair values using valuation techniques unless the instruments do not have a market/ quoted price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured.

Valuation techniques used by the Company include discounted cash flow model. Assumptions and inputs used in valuation techniques includes risk-free rates, bond and equity prices, foreign currency exchange rates, equity and equity index prices. The objective of valuation techniques is to arrive at a fair value determination that reflects the price of the financial instrument at the balance sheet date that would have been determined by market participants acting at arm's length.

Valuation models for valuing securities for which there is no active market requires significant unobservable inputs and a higher degree of management judgement and estimation in the determination of fair value. Management judgement and estimation are usually required for selection of the appropriate valuation model to be used, determination of expected future cash flows on the financial instrument being valued and selection of appropriate discount rates.

June 30, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Instrument	-----Rupees-----			
Cash and bank balances	21,325,167	-	-	21,325,167
Accrued interest on term deposit receipts	289,315	-	-	289,315
Accounts receiveable	136,020	-	-	136,020
	<u>21,750,502</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,750,502</u>
June 30, 2024				
Financial Instrument				
Cash and bank balances	18,354,330	-	-	18,354,330
Accrued interest on term deposit receipts	465,616	-	-	465,616
Accounts receiveable	137,000	-	-	137,000
	<u>18,956,946</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,956,946</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

24 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for issue on 24.09.25 by the Council Members.

25 GENERAL

Figures presented in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee.

CFM



PRESIDENT



DIRECTOR