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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PAKISTAN STONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **PAKISTAN STONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY** (the Company) which comprises the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2023, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and 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 purpose of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity 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, 2023 and of the loss, other comprehensive loss, changes in equity 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.

Emphasis of matter

We draw user attention to note 12.1.1 to the financial statement which describes the uncertainty relating to the outcome of pending lawsuit regarding the price escalation of land acquired for the Marble City Risalpur. In this respect, The Company has recognized an amount of Rs. 833.033 million as development properties as discussed under detailed note 17 to these financial statements and respective advances from the customers received amounting to Rs. 809.133 million as at June 30, 2023, as described in the note 11 to these financial statements.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Crowe

Information Other than Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises of directors' report for the year ended June 30, 2023 but doesn't include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements doesn't cover the other information and we don't express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appear to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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 is 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 Requirement

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 profit or loss, the statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, 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 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 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is C.A Habib.

Place: Islamabad
Dated: 22 SEP 2023
UDIN: AR202310349c7xiHdLRD

CROWE HUSSAIN CHAUDHURY & CO.
(CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS)

Crowe Hussain Chaudhary & Co. Chartered Accountant Member Crowe Global LLP

PAKISTAN STONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022 Restated
		------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	6	1,021,855,000	1,021,855,000
Advance against issue of shares	7	1,172,580,402	1,172,580,402
Accumulated deficit		(2,015,578,959)	(1,986,768,904)
		178,856,443	207,666,498
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Provision for leave encashment	8	3,496,223	3,967,456
Defined benefit - gratuity	9	31,174,214	33,365,080
Lease liability	12	-	6,649,040
		34,670,437	43,981,576
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	56,074,727	58,970,260
Advances from customers	11	809,133,760	780,933,760
Lease liability	12	7,922,122	7,154,767
		873,130,609	847,058,787
		1,086,657,489	1,098,706,861
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	13		
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	14	148,200,484	148,864,063
Receivables from projects - net	15	8,613,037	24,661,810
		156,813,521	173,525,872
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores and spare parts	16	19,909,912	28,860,784
Stock in trade	17	156,873	784,365
Development properties	18	833,033,178	805,920,698
Trade debts - considered good	19	17,589,619	17,776,854
Advances	20	6,152,123	7,543,641
Deposits and prepayments	21	2,855,429	2,881,885
Short term investment	22	9,000,000	10,000,000
Other receivables	23	3,412,353	1,849,540
Income tax refundable	24	32,234,641	31,788,978
Cash and bank balances	26	5,499,840	17,774,244
		929,843,968	925,180,989
		1,086,657,489	1,098,706,861

The annexed notes, from 1 to 36, form an integral part of these financial statements.

PAKISTAN STONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022 Restated
		------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
Revenue	27	96,323,288	85,888,213
Cost of sales	28	(65,783,026)	(74,036,737)
Gross Profit		30,540,262	11,851,477
Administrative expenses	29	(85,911,381)	(79,853,355)
Provision for doubtful debts	19 & 23	-	(687,596)
Reversal of Impairment on receivables from projects	15	16,835,590	6,124,000
Reversal of Impairment on MCR		-	19,385,504
Impairment due to decrease in NRV of stores and spare parts		(8,002,486)	-
Finance charges on lease	12	(1,327,698)	(1,388,185)
Other income	30	11,595,604	16,245,274
		(66,810,371)	(40,174,359)
Loss for the year		(36,270,109)	(28,322,882)

The annexed notes, from 1 to 36, form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN STONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022 Restated
		------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
Loss for the year		**(36,270,109)**	(28,322,882)
Other comprehensive income for the year:			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified in profit or loss:			
Remeasurement gain on gratuity	**9.1**	**7,460,054**	1,309,690
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(28,810,055)**	(27,013,192)

The annexed notes, from 1 to 36, form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN STONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Capital reserve	Revenue reserve	
	Share capital	**Advance against issue of shares**	**Accumulated deficit**	**Total**
	------------(Pak Rupees)----------			
Balance as at July 01, 2021	1,021,855,000	1,172,580,402	(1,959,755,714)	234,679,688
Loss for the year	-	-	(28,322,882)	(28,322,882)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	1,309,690	1,309,690
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(27,013,192)	(27,013,192)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	1,021,855,000	1,172,580,402	(1,986,768,904)	207,666,498
Balance as at July 01, 2022 - Restated	**1,021,855,000**	**1,172,580,402**	**(1,986,768,904)**	**207,666,498**
Loss for the year	-	-	**(36,270,109)**	**(36,270,109)**
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	**7,460,054**	**7,460,054**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(28,810,055)	(28,810,055)
Balance as at June 30, 2023	**1,021,855,000**	**1,172,580,402**	**(2,015,578,959)**	**178,856,443**

The annexed notes, from 1 to 36, form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

PAKISTAN STONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022 Restated
		-----------(Pak Rupees)----------	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year		**(36,270,109)**	(28,322,882)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	14.2	**33,355,610**	32,684,668
Provision for leave encashment	8.1	**131,526**	150,785
Provision for gratuity		**8,441,523**	5,584,515
Finance cost on right of use asset		**1,327,698**	1,388,185
Provision for doubtful debts	19 & 23	**-**	687,596
Written off stock in trade	17	**627,492**	478,662
Written off stores and spare parts	16	**8,002,486**	-
Reversal of Impairment on receivables from projects		**(16,835,590)**	(6,124,000)
Income from saving accounts and TDRs	30	**(2,164,450)**	(2,212,079)
		32,886,295	32,638,332
Changes in working capital:			
Development properties		**(27,112,480)**	(110,370,229)
Trade debts		**187,235**	4,527,108
Advances		**1,391,518**	1,182,346
Deposit and prepayments		**26,456**	413,195
Other receivables		**(1,562,814)**	3,351,352
Stoke in trade		**-**	2,096,640
Trade and other payables		**(2,895,533)**	3,795,500
Stores and spares		**948,386**	-
Advances from customers		**28,200,000**	87,404,145
		(817,232)	(7,599,943)
Cash (used in) operating activities		**(4,201,046)**	(3,284,493)
Tax paid		**(445,663)**	(1,346,685)
Leave encashment paid		**(602,759)**	(804,514)
Staff retirement benefits paid		**(3,172,335)**	(1,500,000)
		(4,220,757)	(3,651,199)
Net Cash generated from operating activities		**(8,421,803)**	(6,935,692)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment		**(605,895)**	(411,769)
Receivables from projects	15	**798,227**	6,524,000
Proceeds from interest on saving accounts and TDRs		**2,164,450**	2,212,079
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities		**2,356,782**	8,324,310
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Lease rental paid		**(7,209,383)**	(6,553,985)
Net cash (used in) investing activities		**(7,209,383)**	(6,553,985)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the year		**(13,274,404)**	(5,165,366)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**27,774,244**	32,939,610
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	25	**14,499,840**	27,774,244

The annexed notes, from 1 to 36, form an integral part of these financial statements.

PAKISTAN STONE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

1. THE COMPANY AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Pakistan Stone Development Company (the Company) is a public company limited by guarantee having share capital, incorporated and licensed under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017. The Company is a subsidiary of Ministry of Industries and Production, Government of Pakistan (MOIP) (the Parent Company). PASDEC's vision is "To make Pakistan globally competitive & socially responsible player of the international dimensional stone industry". This involves demonstration of mechanized mining and modern techniques through establishment/support of model quarries, upgradation of existing quarries, establishment of industrial cities and rock mining training institutes to impart quarrying skills in Pakistan. The registered office of the Company is situated at Islamabad Chamber of Commerce Building, 2nd floor, G-8/1, Mauve Area, Islamabad, Pakistan.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

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

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

2.2 BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

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

2.3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees (PKR) which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

3. USE OF ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with approved accounting and reporting standards that require the use of certain critical accounting estimates. They also require management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments 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 estimates are revised and in any future period affected.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Information about critical judgments in applying policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements is as follows:

a) Property and equipment

The Company reviews useful lives and residual value of property and equipment on a regular basis. Any change in estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property and equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

b) Impairment of non current assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non current assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. Any change in estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of respective assets with a corresponding effect on depreciation/ amortization charge and impairment.

c) Stores and spare parts

The Company reviews the carrying amount of stores and spare parts on a regular basis to assess any diminution in carrying value. Carrying value of stores, spare parts and loose tools is adjusted where the net realizable value is below the cost.

d) Provision against trade debts, advances and other receivables

The carrying amounts of trade debts, advances and other receivables are assessed on a regular basis and if there is any doubt about the reliability of their carrying amounts, appropriate amount of provision is made.

e) Provisions and contingencies

The Company reviews the status of all the legal cases on a regular basis. Based on the expected outcome and lawyers' judgments, appropriate disclosure or provision is made.

f) Stock in trade

The Company reviews the carrying value of stock in trade to assess any diminution in carrying values. Net realizable value is determined with reference to estimated selling price less estimated expenditures to make the sales.

4. CHANGES IN ACCOUTING STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND PRONOUNCEMENT

4.1 Standards, amendments and interpretation to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company.

		Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)
IAS 1	Amendments to 'IAS 1 and IFRS practice Statement 2' Disclosure of Accounting Policy	January 1, 2023
	Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current	January 1, 2023
IAS 8	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and error (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IAS 12	Income taxes (amendments)	January 1, 2023
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IAS 37	Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amendments)	January 1, 2022

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

5.1 Property and equipment

These are initially recognized at acquisition cost, including any 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 Company's management. These assets are subsequently measured using the cost model, cost less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

The cost includes the cost of replacing parts of the plant and equipment when that cost is incurred, if the recognition criteria are met. Depreciation is charged using the straight line method at the rates specified in note 14 when assets are available for use. No depreciation is charged on the assets in the month of sale / disposal, while full depreciation is charged in the month of acquisition. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income for the year as and when incurred, while major renewals and improvements are capitalized.

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Impairment losses are charged to income for the year. An item of fixed assets is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is included in profit and loss in the year the asset is derecognized. The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

5.2 Intangible assets

Internally generated intangible assets and other intangible assets are distinguished separately. Intangible assets with finite life are amortized over their useful life or the amortization rates used. The useful life of an intangible asset that arises from contractual or other legal rights shall not exceed the period of the contractual or other legal rights, but may be shorter depending on the period over which the entity expects to use the assets. Amortization is charged on pro rata basis.

5.3 Stores and spare parts

Store and spare parts are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Cost is based on weighted average cost principles and comprise of costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the assets to their present location and condition. Items considered obsolete based on physical form of related items are fully provided for.

5.4 Development properties

Development properties include land acquired for development of industrial plots to organize dimensional stone industry activities, such as processing, training, establishment of marble storage and display centers, within one vicinity. These are carried in the balance sheet at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes purchase costs, related Government taxes, construction cost, borrowing cost and other overheads necessary to bring the properties in saleable condition. Net realizable value represents the selling price in the ordinary course of business less cost of completion and estimated cost necessary to be incurred for sale.

5.5 Deposits and prepayments

These are recognized at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given. For measurement of loss allowance for advances, deposits and other receivables, the Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure the expected credit losses.

5.6 Receivable from projects

Receivable from projects recognized at cost which is expected realizable value of plant and machinery invested in projects.

5.7 Advance from customers

These represent actual amount received from customer against allottment of plots in the industrial state being developed by the Company.

5.8 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises of cash balances and bank deposits. Cash equivalents are short term highly liquid investments, that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

5.9 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are initially recognized at fair value which is the invoice value. After initial recognition these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment (if any). Any change in their value is recognized in profit and loss. Trade and other receivables are assessed on regular basis for impairment.

5.10 Restricted grant

Grants received for specific purposes and interest thereon are classified as restricted grants. Such grants are transferred to income as grants to the extent of actual expenditure incurred there against. Expenditure incurred against grant committed but not received is accrued and recognized in income and is reflected as receivable from donors. Unspent portion of such grants are reflected as restricted grants in the statement of financial position as liability.

5.11 Deferred capital grant

Monetary grant received for capital expenditure is accounted for as deferred capital grant and recognized as liability. Amount equal to the annual charge for depreciation on asset so acquired is recognized as income in the income and expenditure account.

5.12 Staff retirement benefits

5.12.1 The Company has defined benefit funded gratuity plan for all of its eligible employees. The fund is administered by trustees. Annual contribution to the gratuity is based on actuarial valuation using Projected Unit Credit Method, related details are given in note 9.1 to the financial statements.

Charge for the year is recognized in profit and loss account. Actuarial gains or losses arising on actuarial valuation are recorded directly in the other comprehensive income.

Calculation of gratuity requires assumptions to be made of future outcomes which mainly include increase in remuneration, expected long term return on plan assets and the discount rate used to convert future cash flows to current values. Calculations are sensitive to changes in underlying assumptions.

5.12.2 The Company accounts for all compensated absences when employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Cash compensation for the balance of earned leaves up to maximum of 48 days at the time of retirement, resignation, death or termination of service. It shall be paid at the rate of latest basic salary to the regular and contract employee of the Company.

5.13 Foreign currency transactions

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

5.14 Stock in trade

Stock in trade is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value whichever is lower. Cost of stock is based on the weighted average principle. Cost of stock comprises of direct labor and appropriate overheads. Net realizable value signifies estimated selling price less costs necessary to be incurred to effect such sale.

5.15 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that 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. Provisions are reviewed at each Statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

5.16 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other amounts payables are carried at cost which is the fair value considered to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company. Subsequent to initial recognition trade and other payables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest

5.17. Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments.

The Company's lease liabilities are reflected under "Lease Liabilities" (see Note 12).

5.17 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is recognized when recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs can be estimated reliably, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below;

Income from machinery rental:

Income from rented equipment is recognized based on utilization by the customer. The rental income is billed in units of completed hours. Receipt of advance rental is recorded as unearned revenue.

Revenue from service contracts:

Revenue from service contracts is recorded periodically as the performance obligation is satisfied over time.

Income sale of stone blocks:

Income from sale of stone blocks is recognized when the risk and rewards are transferred to the customers.

Income on investments and bank deposits:

Return on bank deposits and investments is recognized using the effective interest method.

5.18 Borrowing costs

Mark-up, interest and other charges on borrowings are capitalized up to the date when the qualifying assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Borrowing cost is included in the related qualifying assets acquired / constructed out of the proceeds of such borrowings. All other mark-up, interest and related

5.19 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

(a) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

(i) Amortised cost, where the effective interest rate method will apply;

(ii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);

(iii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at FVTOCI.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Further, assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments

Amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other operating income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other operating gains/ (losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the profit or loss.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest revenue which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other operating gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other operating income using the effective interest rate method. Impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the profit or loss.

Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other operating gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other operating income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade and other receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Company recognises life time ECL for trade debts and other receivables, using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors and other receivables, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date.

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in the profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Financial liabilities

Classification, initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories:

- at fair value through profit or loss; and
- other financial liabilities

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of other financial liabilities, also include directly attributable transaction costs. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) After initial recognition, other financial liabilities which are interest bearing are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Gain and losses are recognized in the profit or loss, when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through effective interest rate amortization process.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed is recognised in profit or loss.

Off-setting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position, when there is legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

5.20 Taxation

The Company was granted approval as a not for profit organization under section 2(36) the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. However due to subsequent change in the Income Tax Ordinance, management has applied for renewal, which is in process before Income Tax Tribunal. As per the Company's income tax advisor, favorable outcome is likely and accordingly provision for taxation has not been recognized in these financial statements.

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5.21 Correction of prior period error

During the year for compliance as per IFRS-16 "Leases" were corrected in lease of building.

The correction is accounted for retrospectively, and the comparative information for 2022 has been restated.

In the previous financial year the company was considering to relocate its head office to premises of lower rental value considering the fact it was recognised as operating lease. However, the office has not been relocated and lease should be accounted for as finance lease so retrospective adjustment has been made.

The correction has been made by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the prior periods, as follows:

Statement of profit or loss

	For the year ended 2022		
	Amount prevously recorded	**Effect of restatement**	**Amount as restated**
	--------------(Pak Rupees)--------------		
Rent Expense	6,007,819	(6,007,819)	-
Interest expense	-	1,388,185	1,388,185
Depreciation	-	5,796,269	5,796,269

Statement of financial position

	As at June 30, 2022		
	Amount previosuly recorded	**Effect of restatement**	**Amount as restated**
	--------------(Pak Rupees)--------------		
Right of use asset	-	13,173,338	13,173,338
Lease liability	-	13,803,807	13,803,807
Prepayment	546,165	(546,165)	-

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6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

2023	2022		2023	2022
(Number of shares)			(Pak Rupees)	
110,000,000	110,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each fully paid in cash	**1,100,000,000**	1,100,000,000

Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital

2023	2022		2023	2022
(Number of shares)				
102,185,500	102,185,500	Ordinary shares of Rs.10 each fully paid in cash	**1,021,855,000**	1,021,855,000

Ministry of Industries and Production (MoIP), Government of Pakistan is the Parent Company controlling 80,327,400 i.e. 78.61% (2022: 80,327,400 i.e. 78.61%) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each of the Company and 21,858,100 i.e. 21.39% (2022: 21,858,100 i.e. 21.39%) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each are held by Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), an associated company. All shares carry equal voting and dividend right and rank equally with regard to the company's residual assets.

7. ADVANCE AGAINST ISSUE OF SHARES

	Note	2023	2022
		(Pak Rupees)	
Funds received from MoIP		**1,026,733,866**	1,026,733,866
Interest paid on long term loan by MoIP		**145,846,536**	145,846,536
	7.1	**1,172,580,402**	1,172,580,402

7.1 Shares against this advance have not been issued as currently the authorised share capital of the Company is not adequate.

8. PROVISION FOR LEAVE ENCASHMENT

	Note	2023	2022
		(Pak Rupees)	
Provision for leave encashment	8.1	**3,496,223**	3,967,456

8.1 Provision for leave encashment

	2023	2022
Balance at 01 July	**3,967,456**	4,621,185
(Reversal) / charged during the year	**131,526**	150,785
Paid during the year	**(602,759)**	(804,514)
Balance at 30 June	**3,496,223**	3,967,456

	Note	2023	2022
		------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
9. DEFINED BENEFIT - GRATUITY	9.1.	**31,174,214**	33,365,080

9.1. Payable to gratuity fund

	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation	**31,188,508**	33,558,702
Fair value of plan assets	**(14,294)**	(193,622)
Net obligation	**31,174,214**	33,365,080

Amount to be recognised in income and expenditure account

	2023	2022
Current service cost	**3,296,514**	2,941,107
Past service cost (credit)	**1,438,977**	-
Interest cost	**3,748,983**	2,821,509
Interest income on plan assets	**(42,951)**	(178,101)
	8,441,523	5,584,515

Amount to be recognised in other comprehensive income

	2023	2022
Actuarial gain on obligations	**(7,503,005)**	(1,487,791)
Actuarial loss on plan assets	**42,951**	178,101
	(7,460,054)	(1,309,690)

	2023	2022
Expected contribution to be paid for the next year	**6,553,550**	7,421,923

Movement in present value of defined benefit obligation

	2023	2022
Present value of defined benefit obligation - as at July 01	**33,558,702**	31,871,777
Current service cost	**3,296,514**	2,941,107
Past service cost (credit)	**1,438,977**	-
Interest cost	**3,748,983**	2,821,509
Benefits paid	**(3,351,663)**	(2,587,900)
Remeasurement gain on defined benefit obligation	**(7,503,005)**	(1,487,791)
Present value of defined benefit obligation - as at June 30	**31,188,508**	33,558,702

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	2023	2022
	------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
Movement in fair value of plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets - as at July 01	**193,622**	1,281,522
Interest Income on plan assets	**42,951**	178,101
Contribution for the year	**3,172,335**	1,500,000
Benefits paid	**(3,351,663)**	(2,587,900)
Return on plan assets, excluding interest income	**(42,951)**	(178,101)
Fair value of plan assets - as at June 30	**14,294**	193,622
Movement in obligation in balance sheet		
Balance as at July 01	**33,365,080**	30,590,255
Charge for the year	**8,441,523**	5,584,515
Actuarial gain on gratuity valuation	**(7,460,054)**	(1,309,690)
Contribution during the year	**(3,172,335)**	(1,500,000)
Balance as at June 30	**31,174,214**	33,365,080
Actuarial assumptions		
Valuation discount rate	**16.25%**	13.50%
Salary increase rate	**5%**	-

Maturity Profile	2023	2022
Particulars	------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
Year 1	**2,189,923**	1,185,135
Year 2	**3,620,681**	1,959,303
Year 3	**3,794,342**	3,435,717
Year 4	**2,730,858**	3,670,963
Year 5	**2,113,470**	5,658,269
Year 6 to Year 10	**20,626,130**	22,793,416
Year 11 and above	**360,596,824**	434,729,934

Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the assumption set out above. The following table summarises how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period would have increased / (decreased) as a result of a change in the respective assumptions by one percent.

	Defined Benefit Obligation	
	1 percent increase	**1 percent decrease**
	------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
Discount rate	**(23,215,296)**	(27,243,149)
Salary increase rate	**27,323,856**	23,121,577

The above sensitivities are based on average duration of the benefit obligation determined at the date of the last actuarial valuation at 30 June 2023 and are applied to adjust the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period for the assumptions concerned.

Description of risk:

The defined benefit plan exposes the Company to the following risks;

Final salary risks:

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what was assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary, the benefit amount increases as salary increases.

Withdrawal risks:

The risk of actual withdrawls experience is different from assumed withdrawl probability. The significance of the withdrawl risk varies with the age, service and the entitled benefits of the beneficiary.

Mortality risks:

The risk that the actual mortality experience is different than assumed mortality. This effect is more pronounced in schemes where the age and service distribution is on the higher side.

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2023	2022
		(Pak Rupees)	
Trade creditors		**5,643,082**	5,643,082
Retention money payable		**13,652,054**	13,652,054
Accrued liabilities		**8,170,259**	10,736,030
Income tax payable (withheld from parties)		**132,564**	113,444
Security deposits against rental income		**27,994,765**	28,381,147
Advance from customers against rental income		**458,003**	400,803
Other payables		**24,000**	43,700
		56,074,727	58,970,260

11. ADVANCES FROM CUSTOMERS

	Note	2023	2022
Advance from allottees against development properties	**11.1**	**809,133,760**	780,933,760

11.1 PASDEC has established Marble City Risalpur –an industrial estate dedicated for marble and granite sector, to achieve cluster building function. The proceeds received from Customers (i.e. provisional allottees), has been recognized as 'Advances from Customers' The advance from allottees is adjusted against corresponding cost of development properties on issuance of respective possession certificates to the allottees.

11.2 This represents amount received against allocation of 180 industrial and 6 commercial plots in Marble City Risalpur. This industrial city is being developed to organize dimensional stone industry activities, such as processing, establishment of marble storage and display centers, within one vicinity.

Movement of advances from customers are as follows:

	2023	2022
	(Pak Rupees)	
Opening balance	**780,933,760**	693,529,615
Advance received from customers during the year	**28,200,000**	88,904,145
Advance adjusted/returned during the year	**-**	(1,500,000)
Closing balance	**809,133,760**	780,933,760

	2023	Restated 2022
	---------(Pak Rupees)--------	
12. LEASE LIABILITY		
Opening balance	13,803,807	-
Additions	-	18,969,607
Payments	(7,209,383)	(6,553,985)
Accretion of interest	1,327,698	1,388,185
As at 30 June	7,922,122	13,803,807
Current lease liabilities	7,922,122	7,154,767
Non-current lease liabilities	-	6,649,040
	7,922,122	13,803,807

The undiscounted maturity analysis of lease liabilities at 30 June 2023 is as follows:

	Up to 1 year	2 to 5 years	Total
	---------(Pak Rupees)--------		
Lease payments	7,922,122	-	7,922,122

13. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

13.1 CONTINGENCIES

13.1.1 Status of Law suit by ex-owners of marble city Risalpur

The Company acquired 185 acres of land from KPEZDMC [formally known as Sarhad Development Authority ("SDA")] for the development of Marble City Risaplur. This land was purchased by KPEZDMC from ex-owners. Subsequent to this purchase, ex-owners of the land filed case against KPEZDMC for upward revision of sale prices of land in the district court Nowshera, followed by appeal in Peshawar High Court that were decided in favour of ex-owners. The case was pleaded before Supreme Court of Pakistan by KPEZDMC (SDA) against the High Court judgment. The Honourable Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of the KPEZDMC.

As per the sale deed dated August 15, 2008 signed between the Company and KPEZDMC, the Company is liable to pay any subsequent increase in the cost of land allowed by the Court. Before the execution court (District Court Nowshera) KPEZDMC filed an objection petition under section 47 of Civil Procedure Court to make PASDEC party; however the court decided in favour of PASDEC while dismissing the objection petition on September 17, 2020. KPEZDMC challenged the decision of District Court Nowshera before Peshawar High Court, which has been decided by the court in favour of PASDEC. However, KPEZDMC has filed another writ petition in Peshawar High Court on attachment of their assets wherein PASDEC is made party.

Further, KPEZDMC had also filed an application in Civil Court Peshawar against PASDEC to resolve the dispute as per Arbitration Act 1940, which was dismissed on maintainability grounds of jurisdiction. Now KPEZDMC has filed such application in Civil Court Nowshera. The case decided in favor of PASDEC as at 12th July 2023.

However, in the event of court decision that Company would required to pay the increased market price. In accordance to the agreement between KPEZDMC & PASDEC, the allottees of the plots would be required to make payment as per terms and conditions of allotment, therefore no provision is recorded in these financial statements in this respect.

The Company has recognized an amount of Rs. 833.033 million as development properties as discussed under detailed note 18 to these financial statements and respective advances from the customers received amounting to Rs. 809.133 million as at June 30, 2023, as described in the note 11 to these financial statements.

13.1.2 Contingency related to tax litigation

The Company was granted approval under clause (36) of section (2) on Income Tax Ordinance 2001. However subsequent to this, there has been changes in the Income Tax Ordinance. Management has applied for renewal of its tax exemption certificate which is in process before Income Tax Tribunal. If such approval is rejected than the Company would be subject to minimum tax liability @ 1.5% of turnover which amounts to Rs. 8.75 million for tax year 2017 to 2023. As per the Company's income tax advisor, favourable outcome is likely and accordingly provision for taxation has not been recognized.

		2023	2022
13.2 Commitments		**------------(Pak Rupees)----------**	
Commitments	**13.2.1**	**5,593,000**	54,152,406

13.2.1 This includes commitments related to development of infrastructure in marble city Risalpur with different contractors.

14. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land	Lease hold improvements	Machinery	Furniture and fittings	Vehicles	Office equipment's	Computer and accessories	Pre-fabricated containers	Training tools	Capital work in progress	Total
	------------(Pak Rupees)----------										
Cost										Note 14.3	
Balance at July 01, 2021	12,000,000	5,345,934	982,051,738	3,718,616	23,966,095	6,127,491	7,363,472	5,208,743	2,081,129	40,736,700	1,088,599,919
Additions	-	-	-	52,900	-	264,590	94,279	-	-	-	411,769
Transfer from projects	-	-	2,631,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,631,828
Balance at June 30, 2022	12,000,000	5,345,934	984,683,566	3,771,516	23,966,095	6,392,081	7,457,751	5,208,743	2,081,129	40,736,700	1,091,643,516
Balance at July 01, 2022	12,000,000	5,345,934	984,683,566	3,771,516	23,966,095	6,392,081	7,457,751	5,208,743	2,081,129	40,736,700	1,091,643,516
Additions	-	-	-	-	47,000	378,895	180,000	-	-	-	605,895
Transfer from projects	-	-	16,286,136	-	15,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	32,086,136
Balance at June 30, 2023	12,000,000	5,345,934	1,000,969,702	3,771,516	39,813,095	6,770,976	7,637,751	5,208,743	2,081,129	40,736,700	1,124,335,547
Accumulated depreciation											
Balance at July 01, 2021	-	5,180,272	877,250,709	3,657,133	22,553,188	5,892,260	7,240,958	5,208,743	2,081,129	-	929,064,391
Charge for the year	-	151,183	25,712,299	49,080	831,998	93,598	50,241	-	-	-	26,888,399
Balance at June 30, 2022	-	5,331,455	902,963,008	3,706,213	23,385,186	5,985,858	7,291,199	5,208,743	2,081,129	-	955,952,790
Balance at July 01, 2022	-	5,331,455	902,963,008	3,706,213	23,385,186	5,985,858	7,291,199	5,208,743	2,081,129	-	955,952,790
Charge for the year	-	6,435	24,901,863	17,257	1,903,450	117,011	86,392	-	-	-	27,032,408
Balance at June 30, 2023	-	5,337,890	927,864,871	3,723,470	25,288,636	6,102,869	7,377,591	5,208,743	2,081,129	-	982,985,198
Carrying amounts											
As at June 30, 2023	12,000,000	8,044	73,104,831	48,046	14,524,459	668,107	260,160	-	-	40,736,700	141,350,348
As at June 30, 2022	12,000,000	14,479	81,720,558	65,303	580,909	406,223	166,552	-	-	40,736,700	135,690,724
Rates of depreciation	0%	20%	10%	15%	20%	20%	33%	15%	20%	0%	

	Note	2023	2022
		------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
			Restated
Leasehold assets	14.4	6,850,136	13,173,338
Owned assets	14.	141,350,348	135,690,724
		148,200,484	148,864,063

14.1 It includes the cost incurred on the foundation and shed of Gangsaw and Crane of Common Facility and Training Centre (CFTC) project of the Company at Risalpur. The establishment of the project was planned through PSDP funds. However, after the discontinuation of further release of PSDP funds, the Company has entered into Memorandum of Intent with Confindustria Marmomachine ((reference Association of Italian stone and technology) for technology transfer and completion of the project with the approval of Federal Cabinet in January 2018. Under the arrangement the Italian partner will contribute Euro 400,000 for machines, equipment and trainings. During March 2022 DDWP of MoIP approval a PC-I of PASDEC of Rs. 1.73 billion which includes fund for completion of Common Facility and Training Centre (CFTC) project.

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		2023	Restated 2022
		------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
14.2	**Depreciation charged for the period has been allocated as follows**		
	Cost of machinery pool	**24,901,863**	25,712,299
	Administrative expenses	**2,130,545**	1,176,100
		27,032,408	26,888,399
14.3	The breakup of capital work in progress is as follows:		
	Civil works	**26,759,239**	26,759,239
	Plant and machinery	**13,977,461**	13,977,461
		40,736,700	40,736,700
14.4	**Leasehold Assets**		
	Cost		
	Opening	**18,969,607**	-
	Addition	**-**	18,969,607
		18,969,607	18,969,607
	Accumulated depreciation		
	Opening	**5,796,269**	-
	Depreciation for the year	**6,323,202**	5,796,269
		12,119,471	5,796,269
	WDV	**6,850,136**	13,173,338

		Note	2023	2022
15.	**RECEIVABLES FROM PROJECTS - NET**			
	Opening balance		**24,661,810**	27,693,638
	Add: additions during the year		**1,012,363**	-
	Less: recovery during the year		**(1,810,590)**	(6,524,000)
	Less: assets transfer during the year to PPE		**(32,086,136)**	(2,631,828)
	Less: impairment recognized during the year	**15.3**	**-**	-
	Add: reversal of impairment due to recovery from Projects		**16,835,590**	6,124,000
		15.1	**8,613,037**	24,661,810

		2023	2022
		------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
15.1	**Breakup of net receivables from projects is as follow:**		
	Model Quarry Chitral	**800,000**	800,000
	Model Quarry Khuzdar	**2,210,249**	18,848,217
	Quarry Up-gradation Mastang 1 - Saleheen	**1,665,668**	1,665,668
	Quarry Up-gradation Mastang 2 - Aziz	**1,054,233**	1,054,233
	Quarry Up-gradation FATA 4	**2,550,641**	1,961,446
	Quarry Up-gradation Loralai - II	**332,246**	332,246
		8,613,037	24,661,810

15.2 The Company, with the objective to demonstrate mechanized mining techniques, has invested in quarry projects including the above during the year 2008-14. This involves introduction of new technologies and techniques through establishment of model quarries and up gradation of existing quarries. The Company recovers the investment by receiving certain amount per ton from production of stone as per the respective arrangement with joint ventures.

15.3 During the year ended June 30, 2016, an independent assessment was conducted and based on the assessment, the Company had recognized an impairment loss of Rs. 405 million. During the year ended June 30, 2020, management has revisited the assessment considering the insignificant recoveries and recognized an impairment loss of Rs. 107.08 million. Similarly, during the year ended June 30, 2021, management has recognized an impairment loss of Rs. 46.82 million based on in-house assessment majorly due to slow moving of available stock of these discontinued projects.

During the FY 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 1.81 million has been recovered through sale of stone of Rs. 0.31 million and recovery of PASDEC's share of Rs. 1.5 million. The machinery of value Rs. 32.086 million has also been transferred from Model Quarry Khuzdar to PASDEC. These machines include machinery valued as Rs. 30.625 million valued by Independent valuer M/s Anderson Consulting against their value in books of Rs. 17.1 million. Further, funds of Rs. 1.5 million has been recovered from JV partner of Model Quarry Khuzdar afte the balance sheet date. Hence, in aggregate total of impairment reversal of Rs. 16.835 million has been recognised during financial year 2022-23.

The net receivables of Rs. 8.613 million as at June 30, 2023 are backed by the machinery, and vehicle available at quarries majorly based on the values ascertained by independent valuer during December 2020. Since the receivable represents cost of the assets which have carrying amount substantially equivalent to the market value, therefore, fresh valuation has not been performed of these machines during the year.

		Note	2023	2022
			-----(Pak Rupees)-----	
16.	**STORES AND SPARE PARTS**			
	Diamond wire		**6,339,350**	6,339,350
	Others	**16.1**	**21,573,048**	22,521,434
			27,912,398	28,860,784
	NRV loss		**(8,002,486)**	-
			19,909,912	28,860,784

16.1 This includes plug & feather, hydro pushing bags, ISD rods, electric cables etc to be used as part of machinery.

		2023	2022
		-----(Pak Rupees)-----	
17	**STOCK IN TRADE**		
	Opening stock	**784,365**	3,359,667
	Consumed during the year	**-**	(2,096,640)
	NRV loss	**(627,492)**	(478,662)
		156,873	784,365

		Note	2023	2022
18	**DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES**			
	Land	**18.1**	**88,390,000**	88,390,000
	Capitalised borrowing cost - net		**135,599,975**	135,599,975
	Construction, related costs and directly attributable cost	**18.3**	**609,043,203**	581,930,723
	Write down of marble city Risalpur to NRV		**-**	-
		18.2	**833,033,178**	805,920,698

18.1 This includes land having value of Rs. 44.72 million (2022: Rs. Rs. 44.72 million) which has been acquired from KPMEZD & MC [formally known as Sarhad Development Authority ("SDA") under an agreement for the development of Marble City Risaplur. The title of land has not been transferred in the name of the Company

18.2 Breakup of Development Properties

	2023	2022
	(Pak Rupees)	
Development property related to Marble City Risalpur	**1,023,546,933**	996,434,453
Adjustment of Development Property against plots	**(198,889,579)**	(198,889,579)
	824,657,354	797,544,874
Development property related to Marble City Loralai	**6,487,017**	6,487,017
Development property related to Machinery Pool Risalpur	**117,500**	117,500
Development property related to Gaddani	**1,771,307**	1,771,307
	8,375,824	8,375,824
	833,033,178	805,920,698

18.3 This represents cost spend for development of 180 industrial and 45 commercial plots in Marble City Risalpur, along with cost incurred on planning and acquisition of 50 Acres land of Mable City Loralai.

19. TRADE DEBTS

	Note	2023	2022
		(Pak Rupees)	
Trade debts - considered good		**17,589,619**	17,776,854
Trade debts - considered doubtful		**65,999,409**	66,709,838
	19.1	**83,589,028**	84,486,692
Less; expected credit loss	**19.2**	**(65,999,409)**	(66,709,838)
		17,589,619	17,776,854

19.1 Aging analysis of trade debts is as follows:

	2023	2022
Not yet due	**8,188,809**	5,750,350
Past due		
31 to 90 days	**587,420**	3,226,947
91 to 180 days	**-**	2,325,612
181 to 365	**2,610,906**	1,520,363
More than 365 days	**72,201,893**	71,663,420
	83,589,028	84,486,692

19.2 Movement of expected credit loss during the year

	2023	2022
Opening balance	**66,709,838**	67,393,816
Charge for the year	**-**	430,290
Reversal during the year	**(710,429)**	(1,114,268)
Closing balance	**65,999,409**	66,709,838

20. ADVANCES

	2023	2022
Advances to employees - considered good	**5,146,556**	6,538,074
Advances to suppliers - considered good	**1,005,567**	1,005,567
	6,152,123	7,543,641

21. DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2023	2022
Security deposits	**1,608,362**	1,648,362
Prepayments	**1,247,067**	1,233,523
	2,855,429	2,881,885

22. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT - AMORTIZED COST

	2023	2022
Term Deposit Receipt (TDR)	**9,000,000**	10,000,000

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23. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	2023	2022
		(Pak Rupees)	
Due from related parties - unsecured			
Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation - considered doubtful		**19,050**	19,050
FATA - Secretariat - considered doubtful		**1,920,579**	1,920,579
		1,939,629	1,939,629
Provision for doubtful receivables from related parties		**(1,939,629)**	(1,939,629)
		-	-
Others			
- considered good		**173,234**	547,105
- considered doubtful		**10,844,348**	12,454,129
		11,017,582	13,001,234
Provision for doubtful other receivables	23.1	**(10,844,348)**	(12,454,129)
		173,234	547,105
Receivable from Competitive Industries Project Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		**2,999,684**	800,960
Sales tax receivable - net		**239,435**	501,475
		3,412,353	1,849,540

23.1 Movement of expected credit loss during the year

	2023	2022
Opening balance	**12,454,129**	12,446,823
Charge for the year	**-**	257,306
Written off during the year	**-**	-
Reversal during the year	**(1,609,781)**	(250,000)
Closing balance	**10,844,348**	12,454,129

24. INCOME TAX REFUNDABLE

The Company was granted approval under clause (36) of section (2) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001. However, subsequent to this there has been changes in the Income Tax Ordinance. Management has applied for renewal/grant of the said approval, which case is pending before Tribunal Income Tax. The Company has also advance tax refundable from taxation authorities aggregating to Rs. 32.23 million as at June 30, 2023 (2022: 31.78 million) for which the Company has filed tax refund application and has compiled the supporting evidence for the preceding years. The refund of advance tax will depend over the grant of approval under Section 2(36) of Income Tax Ordinance 2001.

25. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Note	2023	2022
		(Pak Rupees)	
Cash and bank balances	26.	**5,499,840**	17,774,244
Term deposit Certificates	22.	**9,000,000**	10,000,000
		14,499,840	27,774,244

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	Note	2023	2022
		-----------(Pak Rupees)----------	
26. CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash in hand		**98,173**	53,214
Bank balances:			
Current accounts		**2,290,013**	6,209,701
Deposit accounts	26.1	**3,111,654**	11,511,329
		5,401,667	17,721,030
		5,499,840	17,774,244

26.1 These carry interest rate ranging from 13.75% to 19.5% per annum (2022:13.75% to 14.4%).

	Note	2023	2022
		-----------(Pak Rupees)----------	
27. REVENUE			
Income from machinery rentals		**83,154,753**	78,650,024
Service charges on rental of CIPK machinery		**13,168,535**	5,490,989
Sale of blocks		**-**	1,747,200
		96,323,288	85,888,213
28. COST OF SALES			
Cost of blocks		**-**	2,096,640
Cost of machinery pool	28.1	**65,783,026**	71,940,096
		65,783,026	74,036,736
28.1 COST OF MACHINERY POOL			
Salaries, wages and other benefits		**23,273,018**	24,136,793
Consultancy charges		**-**	200,000
Depreciation	14.2	**24,901,863**	25,712,299
Travelling, lodging and conveyance		**448,801**	453,860
Advertisement		**130,874**	168,718
Freight charges		**1,765,800**	171,600
Rent		**1,442,345**	1,949,153
Communication		**154,490**	157,445
Vehicles' running and maintenance		**1,221,137**	681,000
Entertainment		**65,370**	540
Legal and professional charges		**100,000**	529,998
Utilities		**670,923**	617,520
Printing and stationery		**21,020**	27,910
Insurance		**2,137,549**	2,540,911
Office supplies		**63,409**	86,491
Security services		**576,840**	563,365
Impairment due to decrease in NRV of stock	17	**627,492**	478,662
Repairs and maintenance		**7,192,392**	13,461,697
Stores and spares consumed	28.2	**981,186**	-
Bank charges/commission		**5,517**	2,134
Miscellaneous expenses		**3,000**	-
		65,783,026	71,940,096

28.2 It is related to the cost of stores and spares sold during the year.

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FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

29. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

		2023	2022
		(Pak Rupees)	
Salaries, wages and other benefits	29.1	**61,787,871**	57,937,835
Consultancy charges		**623,750**	500,816
Depreciation	14.2	**2,130,545**	1,176,100
Depreciation on right of use asset	14.4	**6,323,202**	5,796,269
Travelling, lodging and conveyance		**841,266**	1,275,271
Advertisement		**85,157**	467,456
Freight charges		**-**	500
Rent		**1,466,904**	2,794,842
Communication		**936,538**	915,383
Vehicles' running and maintenance		**2,291,766**	1,481,679
Entertainment		**104,731**	63,409
Legal and professional charges		**1,134,150**	1,378,753
Utilities		**1,527,127**	1,441,130
Printing and stationery		**681,658**	420,140
Insurance		**411,767**	415,534
Trainings		**130,000**	-
Office supplies		**281,983**	220,935
Auditors' remuneration	29.2	**450,000**	378,600
Security services		**2,691,969**	2,050,794
Repairs and maintenance		**974,149**	1,079,452
Newspapers, books and periodicals		**22,745**	22,430
Bank charges/commission		**7,270**	3,678
Marketing expenses		**958,831**	25,000
Miscellaneous expenses		**48,002**	7,350
		85,911,381	79,853,355

29.1 It includes gratuity of Rs. 8,441,523 (2022: 5,584,515) and remuniration of CEO, Directors and Executive amounting to Rs. 21,009,493 (2022:17,534,910).

	Note	2023	2022
		(Pak Rupees)	
29.2 Breakup of auditor's remuneration is as follows:			
Audit fee		**271,551**	225,388
Code of corporate governance review fee		**90,517**	75,129
Out of pocket expenses		**30,000**	30,000
Applicable sales tax		**57,931**	48,083
		450,000	378,600

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	Note	2023	2022
		------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
30. OTHER INCOME			
Income from financial assets			
Income from saving accounts		**1,216,238**	2,212,079
Interest income on short-term investments		**948,212**	805,630
Reversal of provision through recovery		**2,320,210**	1,364,267
		4,484,660	4,381,976
Income from non-financial assets			
Forefeited deposits		**-**	150,000
Restoration, transfer fee and others from plots		**2,967,760**	8,818,584
Surcharge on late payments against the plots allotment		**113,583**	214,000
Penalty recovered from contractor		**52,146**	720,166
Insurance recovery		**-**	204,710
Income from Sale of Scrap items		**1,980,000**	121,000
Income from QUG Dir Granite		**494,500**	-
Others		**1,502,955**	1,634,838
		7,110,944	11,863,298
		11,595,604	16,245,274

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31. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTORS

The aggregate amounts charged in the financial statements for the year with respect to remuneration, including benefits and perquisites, were as follows:

	Chief Executive		Directors		Executives	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
	(Pak Rupees)		(Pak Rupees)		(Pak Rupees)	
Managerial remuneration	**7,200,000**	6,000,000	-	-	**10,590,012**	8,567,293
Allowances and meeting fee	-	-	**1,150,000**	1,550,000	-	-
Travelling and other expenses	**444,474**	343,914	**187,535**	393,693	**15,200**	59,380
Gratuity expense	**750,000**	-	-	-	**672,272**	620,630
	8,394,474	6,343,914	**1,337,535**	1,943,693	**11,277,484**	9,247,303
Number of persons	**1**	1	**8**	8	**4**	4

31.1 The Chief Executive is provided with medical insurance facility and Company maintained car as per his limit. Gratuity is payable to the Execūtives in accordance with the terms of employment and determined based on actuarial valuations.

32. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company is subsidiary of Ministry of Industries and Production, Government of Pakistan (the "Parent Company"). Therefore all the department and agencies controlled by the parent company are related parties of the Company. Other related parties comprise of associated companies, directors and close family members, companies with common directorship, executives, key management personnel and major shareholders of the Company. Balances with related parties are shown elsewhere in the notes to the financial statements. Remuneration of chief executive, directors and executives is disclosed in note 29 to the financial statements. Transactions with related parties disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

Name of related party	Basis of relationship	Percentage of shareholding	
Ministry of Industries and Production, Government of Pakistan	Parent	80,327,400	78.61% Shares
Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation [Associated Company]	Associated company	21,858,098	21.39% Shares
Shamama Tul Amber Arbab	Chairperson & Director	N/A	
Khadim Hussain	Director	N/A	
Rizwan Ahmed Bhatti CEO, PIDC	Director	1	
Naimatullah Khan	Director	N/A	
Sardar Rizwan Kehar	Director	N/A	
Hashim Raza, CEO SMEDA	Director	N/A	
Ahsan Ali Mangi Sect. TDAP	Director	N/A	
Additional Secretary-I MoI&P	Director	N/A	
Babar Miraj Shami	Chief Executive / Key Management Personnel	N/A	
Shahzad Basharat	Key Management Personnel	N/A	
Moin Qadir Janjua	Key Management Personnel	N/A	
Naveed Akhtar	Key Management Personnel		
Rukhsana Iqbal	Key Management Personnel	N/A	

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	Notes	2023	2022
Transactions with associated company		-----------(Pak Rupees)---------	
Shares issued to PIDC		-	-
Remuneration of key management personnel			
Remuneration, allowances and benefits	32.1	**17,790,012**	14,970,587

32.1 Remuneration of key managerial personnel

	2023	2022
Managerial remuneration	**17,790,012**	14,567,293
Travelling expenses	**459,674**	403,294
	18,249,686	14,970,587

33. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following risks associated with its financial instruments:
Credit risk
Liquidity risk
Market risk

The senior management of the Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders. Further, senior management under the guidance of Board of Directors (the Board) ensures that the Company's financial risk-taking activities are governed through resolution passed by the Board and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk appetite.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity (comprising issued capital and advance against issues of shares in note 6 & 7). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Board reviews and agrees the policies for measuring each of their risks which are summarized below:

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORIES

The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks namely credit risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk. Overall, risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are limited. The Company manages its exposure to financial risk in the following manner:

June 30, 2023

Description	INTEREST / MARK UP BEARING			NON INTEREST / MARK-UP BEARING			
	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year	Sub Total	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year	Sub Total	Total
	(Pak Rupees)						
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Amortised cost							
Trade debts - net	-	-	-	17,589,619	-	17,589,619	17,589,619
Receivables from projects - net	-	-	-	-	8,613,037	8,613,037	8,613,037
Advances	-	-	-	6,152,123	-	6,152,123	6,152,123
Other receivables - net	-	-	-	3,412,353	-	3,412,353	3,412,353
Cash and bank balances	3,111,654	-	3,111,654	2,388,185	-	2,388,185	5,499,840
	3,111,654	-	3,111,654	29,542,280	8,613,037	38,155,317	41,266,973
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	56,074,727	-	56,074,727	56,074,727
	-	-	-	56,074,727	-	56,074,727	56,074,727

June 30, 2022

Description	INTEREST / MARK UP BEARING			NON INTEREST / MARK-UP BEARING			
	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year	Sub Total	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year	Sub Total	Total
	(Pak Rupees)						
FINANCIAL ASSETS							
Amortised cost							
Trade debts - net	-	-	-	17,776,854	-	17,776,854	17,776,854
Receivables from projects - net	-	-	-	-	24,661,810	24,661,810	24,661,810
Advances	-	-	-	7,543,641		7,543,641	7,543,641
Other receivables - net	-	-	-	1,849,540	-	1,849,540	1,849,540
Cash and bank balances	11,511,329	-	11,511,329	6,262,915	-	6,262,915	17,774,244
	11,511,329	-	11,511,329	33,432,950	24,661,810	58,094,760	69,606,090
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES							
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost							
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	58,970,260	-	58,970,260	58,970,260
	-	-	-	58,970,260	-	58,970,260	58,970,260

33.1 Credit risk

Credit risk represents that risk that one party to a financial instruments will cause a financial loss for the another party by failing to discharge an obligation and arises from receivables, trade debts, advances, deposits, other receivables and bank balances.

33.1.1 Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets reperesents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follow:

	Note	2023	2022
		-------(Pak Rupees)------	
Trade debts - net	33.1.2	**17,589,619**	17,776,854
Receivables from Projects	15	**8,613,037**	24,661,810
Advances	20	**6,152,123**	7,543,641
Other receivables	23	**3,412,353**	1,849,540
Short term investment	22	**9,000,000**	10,000,000
Cash and bank balances	26	**5,499,840**	17,774,244
		50,266,972	79,606,089

33.1.2 Impairment losses

The aging of receivable at the reporting date is:

	2023			2022		
	Gross	Impairment	Net Receivables	Gross	Impairment	Net Receivables
	------------------------------------		(Pak Rupees)	------------------------------------		
Not yet due 1-30 days	**8,188,809**	**-**	**8,188,809**	5,750,350	-	5,750,350
Not yet due 31-90 days	**587,420**	**-**	**587,420**	3,226,947	-	3,226,947
Past due 91-180 days	**-**	**-**	**-**	2,325,612	(69,768)	2,255,844
Past due 181-365 days	**2,610,906**	**(1,305,453)**	**1,305,453**	1,520,363	(760,182)	760,182
More than 365 days	**72,201,893**	**(64,693,956)**	**7,507,937**	71,663,420	(65,879,888)	5,783,532
	83,589,028	**(65,999,409)**	**17,589,619**	84,486,692	(66,709,840)	17,776,854

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributes to its short term investments and balances at banks. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings. The name and credit ratings of major banks where the Company maintains its bank balances are as follows:

Name of Bank	Rating Agency	Credit Rating	
		Short Term	Long Term
United Bank Limited	VIS	A-1+	AAA
Allied Bank limited	PACRA	A-1+	AAA
Bank Alfalah Limited	PACRA	A-1+	AA+
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	A-1+	AAA

33.2 Market risk

33.2.1 Interest rate risk

Interest Rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market interest rates.The Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of market interest rates.

At the reporting date, the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2023	2022
	------------(Pak Rupees)----------	
Financial assets		
Bank balances	**3,111,654**	**11,511,329**

The effective interest rates for the financial assets are mentioned in respective notes to the financial statements.

Interest rate sensitivity analysis

At June 30, 2023 if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/ lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit before tax for the year ended June 30, 2023 would increase/ decrease by Rs.60,553 (2022: increase/ decrease by Rs 107,557).

32.2.2 Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income of the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of foreign currency risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return on financial instruments.

The Company does not have any financial instruments involving any foreign currency risk.

33.3 *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that an enterprise will encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances and availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

Financial liabilities in accordance with their contractual maturities are presented below:

June 30, 2023	**Rupees**		
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**	**Less than 1 Year**
Trade and other payables	**56,074,727**	**56,074,727**	**56,074,727**
	56,074,727	**56,074,727**	**56,074,727**

June 30, 2022	**Rupees**		
	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**	**Less than 1 Year**
Trade and other payables	**58,970,260**	**58,970,260**	**58,970,260**
	58,970,260	**58,970,260**	**58,970,260**

33.4 Fair value of financial Instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company has no financial instruments under the fair value hierarchy. As at statement of financial position date, the carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values.

33.4.1 Fair value hierarchy

The carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value hierarchy:

- **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 (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices)
- **Level 3** Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs)

The Company does not have any financial instruments which are required to be classified under aforesaid fair value hierarchies.

33.5 Capital risk management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide return for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and to maintain a strong capital base to support the sustained development of it businesses.

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year and the Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

	2023	2022
	-----Number-----	
34 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		
Total number of employees (contractual) at end of the year	**45**	49
Average number of employees (contractual) during the year	**49**	49

35 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been re-classified, re-arranged for better presentation of transactions and events for the purpose of comparison. However no significant reclassification has been made during the year, except Short term investment was classified under head "cash and bank balances". However, during the year it has been presented as separate line item on statement of financial position in "Current Assets". Sales tax receivable was classified under the head "trade and other payables" which calssified under the head "other receivables". "Interest on short term invesment was classified under the head "interest income from saving accounts" which has been presented as separate line item under the head "Other income".

36 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on of the Company in its meeting held on 22 Sep 2023

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR