Consolidated Financial Statements of Secure Logistics Group Limited for the year ended December 31, 2024

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RSM Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Secure Logistics Group Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed Consolidated financial statements of **Secure Logistics Group Limited** (the Group), which comprise the Consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and Consolidated statement of profit or loss, the Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the Consolidated statement of changes in equity, the Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Consolidated statement of financial position, the Consolidated statement of profit or loss, the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the Consolidated statement of changes in equity and the Consolidated 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 December 31, 2024 and of the profit, the other comprehensive income, the 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 *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.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

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<table>
<tr><th>Key Audit Matters</th><th>How the matter was addressed in our audit</th></tr>
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1- Revenue Recognition:

- Revenue is a significant financial statement item and a key performance indicator for the Group. The Group primarily generates revenue from rendering logistics services, security services (including close protection duty), and IT-enabled services in accordance with contractual agreements. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Group recorded revenue of Rs. 2,518.354 million.
- We identified revenue recognition as a key audit matter due to the materiality of the amount involved and the inherent risk associated with ensuring that revenue is recognized in accordance with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Group's accounting policies. Additionally, there is a risk of cut-off errors, whereby revenue may not be recorded in the appropriate reporting period, impacting the accuracy of the financial statements.

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Our key audit procedures in this area amongst others included the following:

- **Evaluation of Internal Controls:** We obtained an understanding of the **revenue recognition process**, assessed the **design and operating effectiveness** of relevant internal controls, and tested selected controls related to **contract management, invoicing, and revenue recording**.
- **Substantive Testing and Cut-off Procedures:** We **verified revenue transactions** on a sample basis by inspecting **customer contracts, invoices, and payment receipts**, and performed **cut-off testing** by analysing transactions before and after the reporting date to ensure revenue was recognized in the correct period.
- **Assessment of Financial Statement Disclosures:** We reviewed the **revenue recognition policies and disclosures** in the financial statements to assess whether they were presented **fairly and in compliance with IFRS and applicable regulatory requirements** in Pakistan.

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2- Acquisition of Subsidiary through Share-for-Share Exchange

- During the year, the Group acquired a 75% shareholding in Sky Guards (Private) Limited through a share-for-share exchange arrangement, resulting in the Group obtaining control over the acquiree effective from January 1, 2024. This transaction has been accounted for as a business combination in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 3 – Business Combinations, as adopted in Pakistan.
- The accounting for the business combination required significant management judgment and estimation, particularly in determining the fair value of the equity instruments issued as consideration, the acquisition date, the identification and measurement of the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and the resulting recognition of goodwill or a gain on bargain purchase.
- Given the complexity of the transaction structure and the significant judgments involved, we considered this to be a key audit matter.

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Our audit procedures included, among others:

- We reviewed the share subscription and exchange agreements and other supporting documents to understand the transaction terms, including the acquisition date and nature of consideration transferred.
- We assessed the appropriateness of the accounting treatment in accordance with IFRS 3, including the recognition and fair valuation of shares issued as purchase consideration.
- We evaluated the valuation methodology, key assumptions, and estimates used by management and their external valuer in determining the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.
- We assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework.

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Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following matters in the accompanying financial statements:

a) **Note 12**, which discloses that the **Company (parent entity) successfully listed its securities on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) on April 22, 2024**, following an **Initial Public Offering (IPO)**. The listing pertains **only to the standalone financial statements of the parent company** and does not extend to the **entire Group**, whose consolidated financial statements have been separately prepared. The listing involved compliance with the regulatory requirements of the **Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and PSX** and recognition of IPO proceeds and related expenses in accordance with **IFRS and the Companies Act, 2017**.

b) **Note 4.22** to the financial statements, which describes the restatement made due to a prior period error identified by the Company. As disclosed in the note, the Company identified an omission in the recognition of management salaries in prior years, resulting in an understatement of administrative expenses and accrued liabilities. In accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, the Company has retrospectively corrected the error, and the comparative figures have been restated accordingly.

These matters are disclosed to draw attention to their **significant financial impact and complexity**. Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the director report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not 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 appears 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.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and report the same to the shareholders of the Company.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated 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.

We also provide the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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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 consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated 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 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Syed Naveed Abbas.

Rsm Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman

RSM AVAIS HYDER LIAQUAT NAUMAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Islamabad
Date: 05 APR 2025
UDIN: AR202410239tl7A5xG0p

SECURE LOGISTICS GROUP LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Operating Fixed asset	5	4,072,306,800	3,566,772,505
Intangible assets	6	57,575,950	30,738,635
Long term security deposits	7	89,243,072	89,153,572
		4,219,125,822	**3,686,664,712**
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade debts	8	394,566,486	425,049,047
Stores and spares	9	969,893,310	600,825,781
Advances, deposits and prepayments	10	45,589,560	12,057,738
Cash and bank balances	11	14,281,170	1,033,111
		1,424,330,526	**1,038,965,677**
TOTAL ASSETS		**5,643,456,348**	**4,725,630,389**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL			
Authorized share capital			
275,000,000 (2023: 250,000,000) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each	12	**2,750,000,000**	**2,500,000,000**
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital			
273,639,181 (2023: 166,435,068) Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each	12	2,736,391,810	1,664,350,680
Revaluation surplus		3,967,750	4,959,688
Share premium		593,483,477	435,631,420
		3,333,843,037	**2,104,941,788**
Unappropriated profit		1,359,079,935	772,511,838
Equity attributable to equity holders of the holding company		**4,692,922,972**	**2,877,453,626**
Non-controlling interest		20,102,544	-
		4,713,025,515	**2,877,453,626**
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Liability against assets subject to finance lease	13	-	3,418,624
Deferred tax	14	26,617,184	99,064,857
Employee benefit obligation	15	35,853,779	16,717,918
		62,470,963	**119,201,399**
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors, accrued and other payables	16	158,896,297	196,554,551
Provision for taxation	17	127,013,674	68,077,092
Current portion of leasing liability	13	3,413,508	143,797,015
Loan from associates	17	70,896,820	254,773,515
Advances against fixed assets	18	-	25,000,000
Short term loans	19	507,739,570	1,040,773,192
		867,959,869	**1,728,975,364**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**5,643,456,348**	**4,725,630,389**
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	20		

The annexed notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Parvaiz Khan.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER For

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

SECURE LOGISTICS GROUP LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Revenue - net	21	2,518,354,795	2,044,844,978
Cost of services	22	(1,424,656,936)	(1,208,876,424)
Gross profit		**1,093,697,859**	**835,968,554**
Administrative expenses	23	(307,788,548)	(311,895,349)
Operating profit for the year		**785,909,311**	**524,073,205**
Finance cost	24	(175,743,248)	(211,020,179)
Expected credit losses		(3,428,860)	(871,588)
Other income	25	10,102,798	15,004,006
Profit for the year before levies and income tax		**616,840,001**	**327,185,444**
Levies		(10,296,966)	(1,040,954)
Profit for the year before income tax		**606,543,035**	**326,144,490**
Taxation	27	(5,867,080)	26,572,935
Profit for the year after tax		**600,675,955**	**352,717,425**
Share of profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of holding company		595,573,411	352,717,425
Non- controlling interest		5,102,544	-
		600,675,955	**352,717,425**
Earning per share- basic and diluted	28	**2.43**	**2.12**

The annexed notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

For

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Pervaiz Khan.

DIRECTOR

SECURE LOGISTICS GROUP LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Profit for the year after tax	600,675,955	352,717,425
Other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement (loss)/ gain on defined benefit obligation-net of tax	(10,171,148)	189,760
Remeasurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit obligation of subsidiary	173,896	(64,763)
	(9,997,252)	**124,997**
Total comprehensive income for the period	**590,678,703**	**352,907,185**
Share of total comprehensive income attributable to :		
Equity holders of the company	590,678,703	352,907,185
Non-controlling interest	-	-
	590,678,703	**352,907,185**

The annexed notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
For

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

SECURE LOGISTICS GROUP LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Share capital	Revaluation surplus	Share premium	Unappropriated profits	Equity attributable to the owners of holding company	Non-Controlling interest	Total Equity
	-----	-----	-----	(Pak Rupees)	-----	-----	-----
Balance as at January 01, 2023	1,664,350,680	-	435,631,420	419,669,416	2,519,651,516	-	2,519,651,516
Revaluation surplus	-	4,959,688	-	-	4,959,688	-	4,959,688
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	352,717,425	352,717,425	-	352,717,425
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	124,997	124,997	-	124,997
	-	-	-	352,842,422	352,842,422	-	352,842,422
Balance as at December 31, 2023 (Restated)	1,664,350,680	4,959,688	435,631,420	772,511,838	2,877,453,626	-	2,877,453,626
Balance as at January 01, 2024 (Restated)	1,664,350,680	4,959,688	435,631,420	772,511,838	2,877,453,626	-	2,877,453,626
Shares issued for cash	831,036,660	-	116,551,833	-	947,588,493		947,588,493
Shares issued for non-cash	241,004,470	-	41,300,224	-	282,304,694		282,304,694
	1,072,041,130	-	157,852,057	-	1,229,893,187	-	1,229,893,187
Transfer of revaluation surplus to retained earnings	-	(991,938)	-	991,938	-	-	-
Initail share of non- controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000
Total comprehensive income for the year							
Profit for the period	-	-	-	595,573,411	595,573,411	5,102,544	600,675,955
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	(9,997,252)	(9,997,252)	-	(9,997,252)
	-	-	-	585,576,160	585,576,160	5,102,544	590,678,703
Balance as at December 31, 2024	2,736,391,810	3,967,750	593,483,477	1,359,079,935	4,692,922,972	20,102,544	4,713,025,515

The annexed notes from 1 to 37 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
For

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

SECURE LOGISTICS GROUP LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES			
Profit for the year before levies and income tax		616,840,001	327,185,444
Adjustment for :			
Interest expense	24	175,743,248	211,020,179
Depreciation and amortization	22 & 23	278,188,384	203,050,125
Exchange loss on loan		3,623,305	1,909,601
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		20,279,244	97,843,194
Expected credit loss		3,415,516	871,588
Gain on derecognition of lease assets		(4,733,414)	-
Gratuity expense		5,055,225	2,816,844
		1,098,411,508	**844,696,975**
Changes in working capital			
(Increase)/decrease in current assets:			
Advances, deposits and other receivables		(14,557,698)	77,108,717
Trade debts		27,812,045	(140,863,243)
Due from associated company		-	
Stores and spares		(369,067,529)	(114,912,772)
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities			
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities		(5,469,448)	71,831,463
		(361,282,629)	**(106,835,835)**
Cash generated from operations		**737,128,879**	**737,861,140**
Income tax paid		(25,591,752)	(17,846,786)
Finance cost paid		(159,100,702)	(201,562,311)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**552,436,425**	**518,452,043**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of operating assets		(821,831,832)	(795,984,855)
Proceed from disposal of operating assets		5,000,000	223,659,326
Unearned income		-	23,512,067
Long term security deposits-Addition		(89,500)	28,118,533
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		**(816,921,332)**	**(520,694,929)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of loan from associates		-	(8,500,000)
Lease rental paid		(143,802,131)	(104,312,646)
Issuance of shares		947,588,493	-
Repayment of HBL loan		(283,730,816)	(48,691,185)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities		**520,055,547**	**(161,503,831)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		255,570,639	(163,746,717)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		(756,009,268)	(592,262,550)
Cash and cash equalant of Sky Guards (Pvt.) Ltd. at acquisition date		6,980,229	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		**(493,458,400)**	**(756,009,268)**

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

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	DIRECTOR
For		

1 THE GROUP AND ITS OPERATIONS

1.1 Secure Logistics Group Limited (the Group) previously known as Asia Capital Partners (Private) Limited was incorporated on 18th of April, 2013 as a private limited company under the Companies Ordinance 1984, (repealed Companies Act, 2017). The "SLG" has two main business segments, i.e. Logistics & Tracking / Fleet Management services. The registered office is situated in Sector I-10/3, Islamabad.

Secure Logistics Group and its subsidiaries are comprises of following:

Name	Holding / Subsidiary	Percentage of shareholding
Secure Logistics Group Limited	Holding Company	-
Fist Securities (Private) Limited	Subsidiary Company	100%
Logi Serve (Private) Limited	Subsidiary Company	100%
Sky Guards (Private) Limited	Subsidiary Company	75%

Nature of operations of subsidiaries

Fist Securities (Private) Limited

Fist Security (Private) Limited was incorporated on 27th June 2001 in Pakistan under the Companies Ordinance 1984, (repealed with enactment of Companies Act, 2017) and is wholly owned subsidiary of Secure Logistics Group Limited. The company is engaged in the business of providing security and consultancy services for protection of life and property, particularly with respect to building and factories. The registered office of the company is situated in Sector I-10/3, Islamabad.

Logi Serve (Private) Limited

Logi Serve (Private) Limited was incorporated on December 28, 2021, under the Companies Act, 2017.The principal line of business of the Company is to engage in software and application development, data processing and to provide consultancy and training facilities. The Company obtained the Zone Enterprise license of Special Technology Zones Authority ("STZA") on May 12, 2022. The registered office of the Company is 10th Floor, State Life Tower, Jinnah Avenue, Blue Area, Islamabad.

Sky Guards (Private) Limited

The Company has acquired 75% shareholding in Sky Guards (Private) Limited during the period. Sky Guards (Private) Limited was incorporated on May 10, 2001 in Pakistan as a private limited company under the Companies Ordinance 1984, (repealed with enactment of Companies Act, 2017). The company is engaged in the business of providing security and consultancy services for protection of life and property, particularly with respect to building and factories. The registered office of the company is 28/6-F Academy road Walton, Lahore cantt, Pakistan.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These consolidated 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; 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 Standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed."

2.2 Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain items as disclosed in the relevant accounting policies below.

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2.3 Basis for consolidation

Subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Generally, there is presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control.

The Group re-assess whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more elements of control.

Subsidiary is consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. Income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in profit or loss from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

The financial statements of the Subsidiary Company are prepared for the same reporting period as the Holding Company, using consistent accounting policies. The accounting policies of the Subsidiary Company have been changed to conform with accounting policies of the Holding Company, where required.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date; any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest. The excess of cost of acquisition is recorded as goodwill, however, if the cost of acquisition is less than fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the profit or loss.

The assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the Subsidiary Company are consolidated on a line by line basis and carrying value of investments held by the Holding Company is eliminated against the Subsidiary Company's shareholders' equity in the consolidated financial statements.

All material intra-group balances, transactions and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions and dividends within the Group are eliminated in full.

Non-controlling interest (NCI) is that part of the net results of operations and of net assets of subsidiary attributable interest which are not owned by the Group. The Group measures NCI on proportionate basis of the net assets of subsidiary company.

When the ownership of a subsidiary is less than hundred percent, a NCI exists. The NCI is allocated its share of the total comprehensive income for the year, even if that results in a deficit balance.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control as transactions with equity owners of the Group. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid / received and the relevant share acquired / disposed off of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary, carrying amount of any NCI, cumulative translation differences recognised in other comprehensive income, and recognises fair value of consideration received, any investment retained, surplus or deficit in profit and loss, and reclassifies the Holding Company share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income to profit and loss account or retained earnings, as appropriate.

2.4 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Holding Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Rupee, unless otherwise stated.

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2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued….)

2.5 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. In addition, it requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are documented in the following accounting policies and notes, and relate primarily to:

- Useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property, plant and Equipment
- Revenue from contracts with customers
- Useful lives, residual values and amortization method of intangible assets
- Provision for impairment of store and spares
- Impairment loss of non-financial assets other than inventories
- Provision for expected credit losses
- Obligation of defined benefit obligation
- Estimation of provisions
- Estimation of contingent liabilities
- Current income tax expense, provision for current tax and recognition of deferred tax asset (for carried forward tax losses)

3 STATUS OF STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

(a) Standards, amendments and interpretations 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	Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendments)	January 1, 2024
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments)	January 1, 2024
IFRS	Leases (Amendments)	January 1, 2024
IAS 21	The Effects of changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments)	January 1, 2025
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments)	January 1, 2026

(b) The above standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations are not likely to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at June 30, 2024;

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
- IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangement
- IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

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4 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Operating fixed asset

Items of operating fixed asset, other than capital work in progress are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any).

Capital work in progress is stated at cost less impairment loss (if any).

The costs of property and equipment include:

- its purchase price including import duties, non-refundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management; and
- Borrowing costs, if any.

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets (capital work in progress) over their estimated useful lives, using the reducing balance method at rates specified in relevant notes to the consolidated financial statements.

An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising on derecognition of an item of property and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised in as other income in the statement of profit or loss.

The useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate is accounted for on a prospective basis.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

4.2 Intangibles assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recognized at cost. After initial recognition, these are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Costs associated with routine maintenance of intangible assets are recognized as an expense when incurred. However, costs that are directly attributable to identifiable intangible assets and which enhance or extend the performance of intangible assets beyond the original specification and useful life is recognized as capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

Amortization is charged using the reducing balance method as per rates mentioned in note 6. Amortization on additions is charged from the month in which an intangible asset is available for use till the date of disposal.

The useful lives, residual values and amortization method are reviewed on a regular basis. The effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

4.3 Borrowing costs

Borrowing Costs are recognized as an expense in the period they are incurred. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of the cost of assets.

4.4 Store and spares

Stores and spares are stated at lower of weighted average cost and net realisable value, less provision for impairment, if any. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges incurred Provision is made for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares and is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

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4.5 Trade and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are stated initially at invoice amounts and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less an allowance for expected credit losses, if any. Allowance for expected credit losses is based on lifetime ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the trade debts and other receivables. Bad debts, if any, are written off when considered irrecoverable.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of statement of cash flow, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, with banks and short term bank finances. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents approximate their carrying amount.

4.7 Government grant

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. As the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

4.8 Staff retirement benefits

The Group operates an un-funded gratuity scheme for all its permanent employees who have attained retirement age, died or resigned during service period and have served for the minimum qualification period. Provision is based on the actuarial valuation of the scheme carried out as at December 31, 2022 using the Projected Unit Credit Method in accordance with IAS-19 "Employee Benefits" and resulting vested portion of past service cost has been charged to income in the current year. The remeasurement gains / losses as per actuarial valuation done at financial year end are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income and all other expenses are recognized in accordance with IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" in the statement of profit or loss.

4.9 Lease

The Group, as a lessee, has recognised right-of-use assets representing its right to use the underlying assets and lease liabilities representing its obligations to make lease payments.

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group mainly leases properties for its operations. The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and lease liability at the lease commencement date. 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 remeasurements 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 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 Group has lease agreements for head office building which were previously classified by the Group based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership. Under IFRS 16, the Group recognises right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all the leases i.e. these leases are on statement of financial position.

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 in the lease or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the entity's incremental borrowing rate being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. 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. The corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in statement of profit or loss if the carrying amount of right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

4.9 Lease (Continued...)

Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;
- Variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising that option.

4.10 Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises a 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 re-measurement 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. If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right of use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the lessee shall depreciate the right of use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right of use asset from the commencement date to earlier of end of the useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term.

4.11 Non-Controlling interest

Non-controlling interest (NCI) represents the equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent company. It is measured at the proportionate fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary.

Non-controlling interest is initially measured at the proportionate share of the fair value of the subsidiary's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date. Subsequent to acquisition, NCI is adjusted for the non-controlling interests' share of changes in the subsidiary's equity.

4.12 Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 60 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

4.13 Taxation

Tax Liability is based on taxable income at the current rates of taxation after taking into account tax credits and rebates available, if any, or minimum tax on turnover or Alternate Corporate Tax whichever is higher in accordance with the provisions of Income Tax Ordinance 2001.

Current

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Levies

Tax charged under Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 which is not based on taxable income and based on revenue or other basis other than taxable income is classified as levy. Minimum taxes in excess over the amount designated as income tax is recognized as levy falling under the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

4.13 Taxation (Continued...)

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet approach providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. In this regard, the effects on deferred taxation of the portion of income that is subject to final tax regime is also considered in accordance with the treatment prescribed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. Deferred tax is measured at rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. A deferred tax liability is recognized for all taxable temporary differences. A deferred tax asset is recognized for deductible temporary differences to the extent that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Significant judgment is required in determining the income tax expenses and corresponding provision for tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain as these matters are being contested at various legal forums. The Group recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

4.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

4.15 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

All financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI), fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) and in case of an equity instrument it is classified as FVOCI or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

(a) Amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets till maturity and to collect contr
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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4.15 Financial instruments (Continued…)

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in statement of profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized Financial assets measured at amortized cost comprise of cash and bank balances, deposits, trade debts and long term loan.

(b) Debt Instrument - FVOCI

A debt

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in statement of profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to statement of profit or loss. However, the Group has no such instrument at the reporting date.

(c) Equity Instrument - FVOCI

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and these investments are never reclassified to profit or loss. However, the Group has no such instrument at the reporting date.

(d) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Financial assets – Business model assessment

For the purposes of the assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable-rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

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4.15 Financial instruments (Continued...)

Financial liabilities

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

The Group's financial liabilities comprise Creditors, short term borrowings, accrued markup, Accrued expenses & Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease.

Derecognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group might enter into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

- **Financial liabilities**

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The Group also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4.16 Impairment

Financial assets

The Group recognizes loss allowances for ECLs on:

- financial assets measured at amortized cost;
- debt investments measured at FVOCI; and
- contract assets.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities, bank balances and other receivables for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

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

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4.16 Impairment (Continued…)

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

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable period of time. Loss allowances for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

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

Non - financial assets

The carrying amount of the Group's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less cost to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present values using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash generating unit.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of the assets or its cash generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in statement of profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash generating units are allocated to reduce the carrying amounts of the assets in a unit on a pro rata basis. Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to that extent that the asset's carrying amount after the reversal does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation and amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

4.17 Foreign currency transactions

Pak Rupee is the functional currency of the Group. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in Pak Rupees at the exchange rate approximating those prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are reported in Pak. Rupees at the exchange rate approximating those prevalent at the reporting date. Non monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transaction. Non monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies, are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

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4.18 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

Dividends and appropriations to the reserves are recognized in the period in which these are approved. However if these are approved after the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorized for issue they are disclosed in the notes to these financial statements.

4.19 Revenue recognition

IFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Specifically, the standard introduces a 5 - step approach to revenue recognition.

Step 1 Identify the contract with a customer
Step 2 Identify the performance obligations in the contract
Step 3 Determine the transaction price
Step 4 Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5 Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

4.20 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are carried out on commercial terms and condition unless specifically mentioned in relevant note.

4.21 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed when:

- there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group; or
- there is a present obligation that arises from past events but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measure with sufficient reliability.

4.22 Correction of prior period error

During a review of prior years' financial records, the Company identified an omission in the recognition of management salaries over the past 2 years. This resulted in an understatement of administrative expenses and accrued liabilities in previous reporting periods. The omission occurred as management inadvertently did not record these salaries in the financial statements.

In accordance with **IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates, and Errors**, this prior period error has been corrected retrospectively. The financial statements have been restated to reflect the appropriate recognition of these expenses, impacting the financial statements as follows:

-Increase in administrative expenses for prior years to properly account for the previously unrecorded management salaries.

-Increase in accrued liabilities/payables, recognizing the amounts due for unpaid salaries.

-Reduction in retained earnings as of the beginning of the earliest prior period presented, reflecting the cumulative impact of the correction.

Statement of profit or loss

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	2024 Rupees	Increase / (Decrease)	2024 Restated Rupees
Revenue	2,518,354,795	-	2,518,354,795
Administrative expenses	(289,188,548)	18,600,000	(307,788,548)
Profit for the year before levies and income tax	635,440,001	(18,600,000)	616,840,001

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4.22 Correction of prior period error (Continued...)

Levies	(10,296,966)	-	(10,296,966)
Profit for the year before income tax	625,143,035	(18,600,000)	606,543,035
Taxation	(5,867,080)	-	(5,867,080)
Profit for the year after taxation	619,275,955	(18,600,000)	600,675,955
Earning per share	2.51	(0.08)	2.43

Statement of financial position

	As at January 1, 2024		
	December 31, 2023 Rupees	**Increase / (Decrease)**	**Jan 1, 2024 (Restated) Rupees**
Retained earnings	787,811,838	(15,300,000)	772,511,838
Creditors, accrued and other payables	181,254,551	15,300,000	196,554,551

	As at December 31, 2024		
	December 31, 2024 Rupees	**Increase / (Decrease)**	**Dec 31, 2024 (Restated) Rupees**
Retained earnings	1,387,054,323	(18,600,000)	1,368,454,323
Creditors, accrued and other payables	124,996,297	33,900,000	158,896,297

SECURE LOGISTICS GROUP LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

5 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	2023 (Rupees)
Owned	5.1	4,066,203,990	2,123,333,105
Right of use	5.1	6,102,810	1,443,439,400
Total		**4,072,306,800**	**3,566,772,505**

5.1

Description	Cost				Rate of Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciations				WDV
	Balance as at January 1, 2024	Addition / Transfer	Disposal / Transfer	Balance as at December 31, 2024		Balance as at January 1, 2023	Addition / Transfer	Disposal / Transfer	Balance as at December 31, 2024	
	---Amount in Rupees---					---Amount in Rupees---				
Owned Assests										
Office Equipments	10,531,010	39,794,185	-	50,325,195	15%	7,609,317	4,408,694	-	12,018,010	38,307,185
Eelctrical equipment	-	12,937,515	-	12,937,515	10%	-	1,632,276		1,632,276	11,305,239
Security equipment	125,421,744	68,260,949	-	193,682,693	10%	27,940,185	30,496,116	-	58,436,301	135,246,392
Computers	121,328,398	26,093,973	-	147,422,371	33%	11,290,457	5,854,219	-	17,144,677	130,277,694
Weapons and licesnses	60,173,460	154,435,648	-	214,609,108	10%	27,993,676	14,109,959	-	42,103,635	172,505,472
Furniture & Fixture	12,311,597	43,648,012	-	55,959,609	10%	6,685,499	3,190,191	-	9,875,690	46,083,919
Vehicles	74,466,478	46,726,193	-	121,192,671	20%	56,609,725	7,527,190	-	64,136,915	57,055,756
Owned truck	621,689,244	1,127,387,139	(60,245,068)	1,688,831,315	3.5%	68,135,919	39,849,035	(9,965,824)	98,019,130	1,590,812,185
Trailers	946,950,956	530,390,231	-	1,477,341,187	2.8%	97,854,625	31,412,989	-	129,267,614	1,348,073,573
Fuel Tanks	94,451,893	-	-	94,451,893	10%	18,317,997	7,613,390	-	25,931,387	68,520,506
Trackers	197,046,731	691,450	-	197,738,181	10%	105,036,181	9,238,209	-	114,274,390	83,463,791
Bop trackers	23,368,389	-	-	23,368,389	20%	19,017,553	870,167	-	19,887,720	3,480,669
Wireless immobilizers	1,312,500	-	-	1,312,500	33%	1,292,523	6,592	-	1,299,115	13,385
Anti theft devices	432,335	23,779,571	-	24,211,906	33%	401,067	2,569,974	-	2,971,041	21,240,865
Lbs device	29,678	-	-	29,678	33%	29,004	222	-	29,226	452
Fire extinguishers	1,288,259	-	-	1,283,259	33%	1,181,988	35,069	-	1,217,057	71,202
Motor cycles	512,500	-	-	512,500	10%	433,475	7,903	-	441,378	71,122
Distribution vehicles	124,655,817	90,776,640	-	215,432,457	3.5%	15,447,965	6,027,833	-	21,475,798	193,956,659
Tyres	356,882,286	75,220,687	-	432,102,973	40%	195,786,563	79,734,381	-	275,520,944	156,582,029
Leasehold improvments	14,445,925	-	-	14,445,925	16.7%	2,902,378	2,407,654	-	5,310,032	9,135,893
Subtotal	**2,787,299,200**	**2,240,142,192**	**(60,245,068)**	**4,967,196,324**		**663,966,096**	**246,992,063**	**(9,965,824)**	**900,992,334**	**4,066,203,990**

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5 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS (Continued...)

Right of use

Leased trucks	1,065,077,882	114,927,403	(1,171,571,285)	8,434,000	4%	152,789,647	15,037,781	(165,496,238)	2,331,190	6,102,810
Leased trailers	571,899,558	-	(571,899,558)	-	3%	83,926,311	5,693,021	(89,619,332)	0	(0)
Motor vehicles	43,427,501	-	(43,427,501)	-	20%	249,583	4,317,792	(4,567,375)	0	(0)
CIT vehicles	-	-		-	10%	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,680,404,941**	**114,927,403**	**(1,786,898,344)**	**8,434,000**		**236,965,541**	**25,048,594**	**(259,682,945)**	**2,331,190**	**6,102,810**
Total	**4,467,704,141**	**2,355,069,595**	**(1,847,143,412)**	**4,975,630,324**		**900,931,637**	**272,040,657**	**(269,648,769)**	**903,323,525**	**4,072,306,800**

2023

Description	Cost				Rate of Depreciation	Accumulated Depreciations				WDV
	Balance as at January 1, 2023	Addition / Transfer	Disposal / Transfer	Balance as at December 31, 2023		Balance as at January 1, 2023	Addition / Transfer	Disposal / Transfer	Balance as at December 31, 2023	
	----Amount in Rupees----					----Amount in Rupees----				
Owned Assests										
Office Equipments	10,531,010	-	-	10,531,010	15%	7,093,724	515,593	-	7,609,317	2,921,693
Security equipment	22,178,846	211,224,464	-	233,403,310	10%	14,239,942	13,700,243	-	27,940,185	205,463,125
Computers	13,346,832	-	-	13,346,832	33%	10,277,616	1,012,841	-	11,290,457	2,056,375
Weapons and licesnses	35,663,095	24,510,365	-	60,173,460	10%	24,453,971	3,539,705	-	27,993,676	32,179,784
Furniture & Fixture	12,311,597	-	-	12,311,597	10%	6,060,377	625,122	-	6,685,499	5,626,098
Vehicles	176,834,146	44,573,237	(146,940,905)	74,466,478	20%	90,400,564	12,928,624	(46,719,463)	56,609,725	17,856,753
Owned truck	743,931,058	80,000,000	(202,241,814)	621,689,244	3.5%	72,845,273	23,793,972	(28,503,327)	68,135,919	553,553,325
Trailers	994,183,862	45,827,920	(93,060,826)	946,950,956	2.8%	83,145,561	23,901,941	(9,192,877)	97,854,625	849,096,331
Fuel Tanks	94,451,893	-	-	94,451,893	10%	9,858,675	8,459,322	-	18,317,997	76,133,896
Trackers	181,536,231	15,510,500	-	197,046,731	10%	95,963,101	9,073,080	-	105,036,181	92,010,550
Bop trackers	23,368,389	-	-	23,368,389	20%	17,929,844	1,087,709	-	19,017,553	4,350,836
Wireless immobilizers	1,312,500	-	-	1,312,500	33%	1,282,684	9,839	-	1,292,523	19,977
Anti theft devices	432,335	-	-	432,335	33%	385,666	15,401	-	401,067	31,268
Lbs device	29,678	-	-	29,678	33%	28,672	332	-	29,004	674
Fire extinguishers	1,288,259	-	-	1,288,259	33%	1,129,646	52,342	-	1,181,988	106,271
Motor cycles	512,500	-	-	512,500	10%	424,694	8,781	-	433,475	79,025
Distribution vehicles	124,655,817	-	-	124,655,817	3.5%	11,487,058	3,960,907	-	15,447,965	109,207,852
Tyres	249,358,346	107,523,940	-	356,882,286	40%	145,357,838	51,067,725	(639,000)	195,786,563	161,095,723
Leasehold improvments	14,445,925	-	-	14,445,925	16.7%	507,916	2,394,462	-	2,902,378	11,543,547

Subtotal	2,700,372,319	529,170,426	(442,243,545)	2,787,299,200	592,872,822	156,147,940	(85,054,667)	663,966,095	2,123,333,105

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5 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS (Continued…)

Right of use										
Leased trucks	827,165,442	247,878,289	(9,965,849)	1,065,077,882	4%	127,388,816	27,058,589	(1,657,758)	152,789,647	912,288,235
Leased trailers	467,754,068	104,145,490	-	571,899,558	3%	72,016,957	11,909,354	-	83,926,311	487,973,247
Motor vehicles	-	43,427,501	-	43,427,501	20%	-	249,583	-	249,583	43,177,918
CIT vehicles	-	-	-	-	10%	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**1,294,919,510**	**395,451,280**	**(9,965,849)**	**1,680,404,941**		**199,405,773**	**39,217,526**	**(1,657,758)**	**236,965,541**	**1,443,439,400**
Total	**3,995,291,829**	**924,621,706**	**(452,209,394)**	**4,467,704,141**		**792,278,595**	**195,365,465**	**(86,712,425)**	**900,931,636**	**3,566,772,505**

5.2 Details of assets disposed off during the Period is as follows:

Asset	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Carrying amount	Sales price	Gain / (Loss) on disposal	Particulars of the purchaser	Mode of disposal	Relationship with the purchaser
	……………. Rupees……………							
Owned Trucks	9,965,849	1,834,368	8,131,481	5,000,000	(3,131,481)	United Gas	Auction	None
Owned Trucks	10,190,836	1,320,891	8,869,946	5,000,000	(3,869,946)	Malik Enterprises	Auction	None
Owned Trucks	9,965,849	1,829,892	8,135,957	5,000,000	(3,135,957)	Muhammad Mustafa	Auction	None
Owned Trucks	9,965,849	1,829,892	8,135,957	5,000,000	(3,135,957)	Noor Khan	Auction	None
Owned Trucks	9,965,849	1,829,892	8,135,957	5,000,000	(3,135,957)	United Gas	Auction	None
Owned Trucks	10,190,836	1,320,891	8,869,946	5,000,000	(3,869,946)	Malik Enterprises	Auction	None
	60,245,068	**9,965,824**	**50,279,244**	**30,000,000**	**(20,279,244)**			

5.3 During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company transferred Right-of-Use (ROU) assets amounting to PKR 1,786,898,344 to Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE). This transfer represents a reclassification of leased assets that have met the criteria for recognition as owned assets under applicable accounting standards.

The entity has fully settled its lease liability and concluded the lease agreement. Consequently, the Right-of-Use asset, initially recognized against the lease liability, including leasehold improvements, has been reclassified to Operating fixed asset.

5.4 Allocation of depreciation is as below:

	2024	2023
	(Rupees)	(Rupees)
Cost of services	252,916,199	181,639,358
Administrative expenses	19,124,458	13,726,107
	272,040,657	**195,365,465**

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6 INTANGIBLES

	Computer Software	Navigation Software	Custom Clearance and License	Accounting Software	Total
	....	..........Rupees...	....		
Cost					
Balance as at January 01, 2024	**6,600,000**	**52,150,000**	**3,803,759**	**4,800,000**	**67,353,759**
Additions during the year	-	-	32,985,042	-	32,985,042
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**6,600,000**	**52,150,000**	**36,788,801**	**4,800,000**	**100,338,801**
Accumulated Amortization					
Balance as at January 01, 2024	**4,940,669**	**23,531,365**	**3,803,759**	**4,339,331**	**36,615,124**
Charge for the year	331,866	5,723,727	-	92,134	6,147,727
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**5,272,535**	**29,255,092**	**3,803,759**	**4,431,465**	**42,762,851**
WDV as at December 31, 2024	**1,327,465**	**22,894,908**	**32,985,042**	**368,535**	**57,575,950**
Cost					
Balance as at January 01, 2023	**6,600,000**	**52,150,000**	**3,803,759**	**4,800,000**	**67,353,759**
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**6,600,000**	**52,150,000**	**3,803,759**	**4,800,000**	**67,353,759**
Accumulated Amortization					
Balance as at January 01, 2023	**4,525,837**	**16,376,705**	**3,803,759**	**4,224,165**	**28,930,466**
Charge for the year	414,832	7,154,660	-	115,166	7,684,658
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**4,940,669**	**23,531,365**	**3,803,759**	**4,339,331**	**36,615,124**
WDV as at December 31, 2023	**1,659,331**	**28,618,635**	**-**	**460,669**	**30,738,635**
Amortization rate	**20%**	**20%**		**20%**	

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6.1 Amortization for the year is charged wholly to administrative expense.

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
7 LONG TERM SECURITY DEPOSITS			
Security deposit with Landlord		31,162,905	31,073,405
Security deposit with clients	7.1	58,080,167	58,080,167
		89,243,072	**89,153,572**

7.1 The amount represents security deposits held by customers as assurance for contractual performance obligations.

8 TRADE DEBTS

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Trade debts- considered goods	402,709,415	429,776,460
	402,709,415	**429,776,460**
Allowance for expected credit losses	(8,142,929)	(4,727,413)
	394,566,486	**425,049,047**

8.1 Trade receievables from contract with customers

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Local sales	402,709,415	425,049,047
Export sales	-	-
Allowance for expected credit losses	(8,142,929)	(4,727,413)
	394,566,486	**420,321,634**

8.2 Aging analysis of trade receivables from contract with customers

Particulars	Past due less than 30 days	Past due less than 60 days	Past due less than 365 days	Past due over 365 days
Due from related parties	-	-	-	-
Due from other parties	252,169,952	66,689,894	83,849,569	-

8.3 Movement of allowance for expected credit losses of trade receivables

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Balance as at January 1	4,727,413	3,855,825
Impairment charge for the year	3,415,516	871,588
Amounts written off	-	-
Balance as at December 31	**8,142,929**	**4,727,413**

9 STORE AND SPARES

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Tyres	237,021,065	73,135,576
Miscellaneous maintenance items	617,075,447	417,351,817
Trackers	12,433,886	12,433,886
Diesel	103,362,912	97,904,502
	969,893,310	**600,825,781**

9.1 These items are held for consumption in the ordinary course of business and are not intended for resale.

10 PREPAYMENT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Advances			
Business advances for way expenses	10.1	14,618,755	8,282,026
Prepaid insurance		474,632	-
		15,093,387	**8,282,026**

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
10 PREPAYMENT, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES (Continued...)			
Deposits			
Askari Bank Limited - finance lease	10.2	4,208,500	2,108,500
Security deposit to clients		7,695,505	450,000
Earnest money		1,623,754	1,217,212
		13,527,759	**3,775,712**
Other receivables			
Other receivables		5,992,638	-
Receivables to field offices		1,589,865	-
Sales tax receivables		9,385,911	-
		16,968,414	**-**
		45,589,560	**12,057,738**

10.1 This represents advances provided by the entity to truck drivers to cover way expenses, including fuel charges, toll charges, and any unforeseen costs such as minor repairs and maintenance during transit. These advances are settled on an actual basis upon submission of supporting bills and receipts to the entity.

10.2 This amount includes security deposit paid to Askari Bank Limited against finance lease liabilities.

10.3 Loans and advances exceeding Rs. 1 million

Category	2024	2023
Rs. 1 million to Rs. 3 million	-	-
Rs. 3 million and above	14,618,755	8,282,026
	14,618,755	**8,282,026**

11 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Note	2024	2023
Cash in hand		1,348,274	442,591
Cash at bank in local currency			
- Saving account - PKR		8,545	-
- Current account - PKR		12,924,351	590,521
		14,281,170	**1,033,112**

Cash and cash equivalents

The above figures of cash and bank balances reconcile to the amount of cash and cash equivalents shown in the statement of cash flows at the end of the financial year as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of following :	Note	2024	2023
Cash and bank	11	14,281,170	1,033,112
Short term loans	19	(507,739,570)	(757,042,377)
		(493,458,400)	**(756,009,266)**

12 SHARE CAPITAL

12.1 Authorised share capital

2024 Numbers	2023 Numbers		2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
275,000,000	250,000,000	Ordiary share of Rs. 10 each	2,750,000,000	2,500,000,000

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)

12 SHARE CAPITAL (Continued...)

12.2 Issued, susbscribed and paid up capital

The break up of ordinary paid up share capital is as follows:

2024 Numbers	2023 Numbers		2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
249,538,734	166,435,068	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each paid in cash	2,495,387,340	1,664,350,680
24,100,447	-	Ordinary shares issued as fully paid for consideration other than cash	241,004,470	-

12.3 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

Ordinary shares	2024	2023
Number of shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	83,564,932	83,564,932
Increase in authorize share capital	25,000,000	-
Shares issued for cash	83,103,666	-
Shares issued for consideration other than cash	24,100,447	-
Number of shares outstanding at the end of the year	**1,360,819**	**83,564,932**

12.4 Utilization of proceeds from initial public offering

During the financial year, the Company successfully raised funds through an Initial Public Offering (IPO). The total gross proceeds from the IPO amounted to PKR. 1,184,893183, which were allocated as per the intended use of funds disclosed in the prospectus. The details of utilization as of December 31, 2024 are as follows:

Purpose of Utilization	Amount Allocated	Amount Utilized	Un-utilized Balance
Debt settlement	1,042,893,183	981,203,671	61,689,512
Business expansion and initiatves	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
B2B Marketplace and IT Infrastructure	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
Efficiencies enhancement	62,000,000	-	62,000,000
Total	**1,184,893,183**	**981,203,671**	**203,689,512**

12.5 The Company was listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) on April 22, 2024. This listing involved the issuance of a total of 55,704,113 ordinary shares as part of a pre-IPO at a price of PKR 10.50 per share, amounting to PKR 585 million. Additionally, the Company issued 50,000,000 ordinary shares through an IPO at a floor price of PKR 12.00 per share, raising PKR 600 million. Consequently, the Company's share capital increased by PKR 1,057 million and the share premium increased by PKR 127 million.

12.6 On 1 January 2024 the group acquired 75% shareholding in sky Guards (Private) Limited. In connection with the acquisition of Sky Guards (Private) Limited on 1 January 2024, the Company has provisionally recognized the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The fair values of these assets and liabilities are provisional and subject to change as additional information about the facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date becomes available.

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)

12 SHARE CAPITAL (Continued….)

Provisional fair values of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed

Asset/ liability	Provisional fair value (Rs.)
Operating fixed assets	1,288,950
License	32,985,042
Trade receivables	745,000
Advances, deposits and prepayments	18,974,124
Cash and Bank	6,980,229
Total assets	**60,973,345**
Trade and other payables	898,345
Other payables	75,000
Total liabilities	973,345
Net identifiable assets acquired	**60,000,000**

Consideration type	Amount (Rs.)
Fair value of shares issued	45,000,000
Total consideration	**45,000,000**

13 LIABILITIES AGAINST ASSETS SUBJECT TO FINANCE LEASE

	2024	2023
As at 1 January 2024	147,215,639	165,260,391
Additions	-	64,471,542
Interest expense relating to lease liabilities	5,656,727	21,796,351
Payments	(149,458,859)	(104,312,646)
As at December 31, 2024	**3,413,507**	**147,215,639**
Current	3,413,507	143,797,015
Non-current	-	3,418,624
	3,413,507	**147,215,639**
Maturity analysis of lease liabilities		
Up to one year	3,413,507	154,750,036
After one year	-	3,540,875
Total lease liabilities	**3,413,507**	**158,290,911**
Future finance charges	-	11,075,272
	3,413,507	**147,215,639**

13.1 Cash outflow for leases

The Group had total cash outflows for leases of Rs. 149,458,859 (2023: Rs. 104,312,646).

The Group has obtained vehicle on finance leases form different banks at the rate of 3 month KIBOR+1.5 to 1 year KIBOR+2% on quarterly instalment payment. The Group has provided following securities to bank against theses finance lease facility;

- Vehicles to be registered in name of company and lien to be marked over the registration book in name
- Personal guarantee of all directors.
- Creation of charge of on receivables of the Group from Cherat Cement Company to be registered with
- Promissory notes.
- Hypothecation of leased Assets.

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
14 DEFERRED TAXATION			
Deferred tax liability-opening		99,064,857	196,930,250
Charged to profit & loss		(68,364,288)	(97,916,450)
Charged to other comprehensive income		(4,083,384)	51,057
		26,617,184	**99,064,857**

Deferred tax liabilities arising due to following temporary timing differences are as follows:

Deferred tax liability on taxable temporary difference			
Intangibles		(42,464,866)	(43,126,340)
Lease Liability		(989,917)	(42,692,535)
Gratuity		(10,397,596)	(4,848,196)
Unused tax losses		(65,028,753)	(197,998,827)
Unused tax credit		(64,580,970)	(113,032,242)
Expected credit losses		(1,573,356)	(1,118,189)
Investment in subsidiary		6,576,278	92,021,946
Loan from associate		1,035,740	-
Property and equipment-Owned		202,270,707	62,113,191
Leasehold improvements		-	35,973,244
Property and equipment-Leased		1,769,917	311,772,805
		26,617,184	**99,064,857**

15 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATION			
Employees gratuity		**35,853,779**	**16,717,918**
Reconciliation of net liability is as follows:			
Present value of defined obligations		35,853,779	16,717,918
		35,853,779	**16,717,918**
Movement in the net liability is as follows:			
Opening balance		16,717,918	14,077,127
Charge during the year - P/L		5,055,225	2,816,844
Other comprehensive loss/ (income)		14,080,636	(176,053)
Payments made during the year		-	-
Closing balance		**35,853,779**	**16,717,918**
Movement in Present value of defined obligation			
Present value of defined obligations at beginning of the year		16,717,918	14,077,127
Current service cost		2,497,807	1,529,800
Interest cost		2,557,418	1,287,044
Remeasurement gain		14,080,636	(176,053)
Obligation at end of the year		**35,853,779**	**16,717,918**

Principle actuarial assumptions

The weighted-average assumptions have been used for valuation of this scheme.

		2024	2023
a)	Discount Rate	14.00%	15.50%
b)	Salary increase rate	13.00%	14.50%
c)	Rate of return on plan assets for the next year	N/A	N/A

d) Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in Pakistan. The rates assumed are based on the adjusted SLIC 2001-2005 mortality tables with one year age set back with retirement age is of 60 years.

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)

15 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATION (Continued....)

Sensitivity Analysis

	2024	2023
Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)	13,399,716	16,717,918
1% Increase in Discount rate	12,888,847	15,849,957
1% Decrease in Discount rate	14,016,059	17,342,388
1% Increase in Salary Increase rate	14,012,443	17,733,654
1% Decrease in Salary Increase rate	12,871,373	16,190,918

16 CREDITORS, ACCRUED AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2024	2023
Creditors	152,476	16,858,038
EOBI payable	4,928,515	6,028,515
Audit fee payable	2,302,325	2,585,600
Accrued expenses	1,679,841	-
Salaries payable	63,460,851	67,137,562
Markup accrued	13,293,467	46,455,618
Withholding tax payable	59,946	184,468
Insurance	-	5,629,815
Rent payable	8,793,125	7,167,231
Sales tax payable	38,169,014	-
Others payable	26,056,737	44,507,704
	158,896,297	**196,554,551**

17 PROVISION FOR TAXATION - NET

	2024	2023
Opening at January 1 2024	68,077,092	9,795,133
Provision for taxation	74,231,368	71,343,515
Levy for the year	10,296,966	1,040,954
	152,605,426	**82,179,602**
Income tax paid	(25,591,752)	(14,102,510)
Closing at 31 December 2024	**127,013,674**	**68,077,092**

17 LOAN FROM ASSOCIATES

	Note	2024	2023
Karandaaz Pakistan	**17.1**	-	187,500,000
KBP Limited	**17.2**	28,850,452	25,227,147
Mr. Pervaiz Afzal Khan - Sponsor	**17.3**	42,046,368	42,046,368
		70,896,820	**254,773,515**

17.1 The loan is secured against ranking charge on current and fixed assets, post dated cheques of sponsors. The mark-up is payable on quarterly basis in arrear at the rate of KIBOR + 0.5%.

17.2 The loan is unsecured and interest free however the company will cover devaluation up to KIBOR+0.5%.

17.3 This loan is unsecured and interest free. The loan does not bear any fixed repayment schedule.

18 ADVANCES AGAINST FIXED ASSETS

	Note	2024	2023
			25,000,000
Advance against fixed assets	**18.1**	-	**25,000,000**

18.1 This represents advance received against disposal of fixed assets.

Rmm

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
19 SHORT TERM LOANS			
Habib Bank Limited:			
Short term loan from HBL bank		-	283,730,815
		-	**283,730,815**
Faysal Bank Limited		-	1,028,474
Askari Bank Limited	**19.1**	104,999,214	104,999,215
Habib Bank Limited-RF1	**19.2**	100,000,001	100,000,000
Habib Bank Limited-RF2	**19.3**	302,740,355	372,959,439
Habib Bank Limited-RF3		-	178,055,250
		507,739,570	**757,042,377**
		507,739,570	**1,040,773,192**

19.1 The company had obtained loan from Habib Bank Limited at the rate of 1 year KIBOR+1.5% to repay the principal amount of loan along with interest. The Company had provided following securities to bank against this loan;

-HPA over long haul and distribution vehicles, in favor of HBL with 20% margin.

-1st exclusive charge amounting to PKR. 480.25 million over specific long haul and distribution vehicles registered with SECP.

-Personal guarantees of Mr. Gulraiz Afzal Khan and Mr. Pervaiz Afzal Khan.

This facility has been paid in full during the year.

19.2 Running Finance facility of PKR. 18 million was obtained at 3 month KIBOR plus 1.75% per annum and was secured against pari passu charge of PKR. 50 million over all present and future current and fixed assets of the company duly registered with SECP, personal guarantees of all the directors, personal guarantees of Pervaiz Afzal Khan and cross corporate guarantee of FIST Security Private Limited. This facility has been paid off in full during the year.

19.3 Running finance facility of PKR 105 million has obtained at 3 Month + 1.25%. The facility is secured against 1st pari passu charge of PKR 50 M against all present and future current and fixed assets of the Group registered with SECP, 1st pari passu charge of PKR 150 million over all present and future current assets and receivables of the Group registered with SECP and personal guarantee of all the directors of the Group excluding personal guarantee of nominee director.

19.4 The Group has obtained running finance facility of PKR. 120 million at 3 month+1.25%. The facility is secure against 1st pari passu charge of PKR. 67 million over all present and future current and fixed assets of the Group, HPA in favor of HBL of 19 trucks with first exclusive charge of PKR. 125 million registered with SECP, 1st pari passu charge of PKR. 67 million over receivables of the Group and personal guarantee of Mr. Pervaiz Afzal Khan and Gulraiz Afzal Khan.

19.5 The Running Finance facility of PKR 310 million is obtained by the Company at 3 Month KIBOR plus 0.5% and is backed by Stand by Letter of Credit issued by UBS Bank and arranged by sponsor shareholder Mr.

19.6 The Running Finance facility was obtained by the Company at 3 Month KIBOR plus 0.5% and is backed by Stand by Letter of Credit issued by Saudi Investment Bank and arranged by minority shareholder KBP Ltd. This facility has been paid of in full during the year.

20 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no contengencies as of reporting date.

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
21 REVENUE - NET			
Logistics division		2,033,470,329	1,765,138,259
Tracker division		9,950,961	19,650,092
Distribution division		82,049,666	85,028,783
Security services		753,212,657	680,181,051
Closed protection duty		147,429,402	4,913,593
Cash in transit		-	27,692,724
		3,026,113,015	**2,582,604,502**
Less: Sales tax		(43,430,650)	(73,867,917)
Reimbursement of salaries		(464,327,570)	(463,891,607)
		2,518,354,795	**2,044,844,978**
22 COST OF SERVICES			
Depreciation		252,916,199	181,639,358
Fuel charges		768,304,847	715,630,375
Way expenses		226,639,219	168,563,784
Drivers salaries		52,374,176	54,979,297
Repair and maintenance vehicles		28,650,370	8,862,891
Stock consumption		21,461,127	18,202,111
Insurance expense		9,831,835	13,157,112
Deduction by clients		911,166	20,098,591
Backload expense		2,841,973	2,968,547
Track services		4,264,635	2,924,158
Offloading charges		-	13,500
Transportation/container charges		2,438,197	1,338,000
Commission expense		10,200	160,000
Misc. expenses		87,500	1,817,560
Equipment cost		2,534,866	1,300,563
Uniforms		4,834,216	1,116,626
Car rentals		22,235,498	-
CP duty Expenses		5,639,597	-
Accommodation rent		6,618,716	6,870,576
Ammunition		524,464	888,349
Utilities and other direct expenses		2,343,522	1,700,422
Social security		894,841	2,521,436
EOBI		924,840	4,123,169
Petrol, oil and lubricants		7,374,932	-
		1,424,656,936	**1,208,876,424**
23 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Salaries and other benefits	23.1	120,785,840	121,581,525
Management Salaries		13,477,899	-
Auditor's remuneration	23.2	2,729,875	2,500,100
Telephone/Mobile/Internet		2,520,844	-
Miscellaneous charges		9,172,920	6,309,923

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
23 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (Continued....)			
Legal and professional		34,698,253	6,315,509
Travelling and conveyance		12,714,700	11,878,303
Petrol oil and lubricants		1,556,373	1,690,978
Advertisement		1,263,709	248,554
Rent, rates and taxes		25,568,440	22,036,053
Printing and stationery		1,639,793	1,360,735
Postage and courier		320,755	230,109
Utilities		4,194,290	4,316,517
Repair and maintenance		8,520,110	1,834,242
Consultancy charges		1,888,385	1,307,500
Fee and subscription		3,119,088	1,373,424
Entertainment		7,639,540	7,748,315
Vehicle rent		6,528,000	-
Medical expense		275,000	-
Amortization		6,147,727	7,684,660
Depreciation		19,124,458	13,726,107
Loss on disposal of fixed assets		20,279,244	96,791,470
Loss on sale and lease back		-	1,051,724
Exchange loss		3,623,305	1,909,601
		307,788,548	**311,895,349**
23.1 Salaries and other benefits			
Salaries		115,730,615	118,073,119
Gratuity expenses		5,055,225	2,816,844
EOBI		-	691,562
		120,785,840	**121,581,525**
23.2 Auditor's remuneration			
Separate financial statement		2,076,561	2,070,350
Consolidated financial statement		349,447	273,400
Out of pocket expenses		303,867	156,350
		2,729,875	**2,500,100**
24 FINANCE COST			
Bank charges		1,410,691	525,753
Markup on finance leases		9,514,031	21,235,260
Markup on HBL loan		-	44,379,814
Markup on Running Finance		115,013,832	97,719,108
Markup on loan from associates		49,804,694	47,160,244
		175,743,248	**211,020,179**

Rmy

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
25 OTHER INCOME			
Income from - financial assets			
Profit from saving account		171,395	-
Income from non - financial assets			
Sale of scrap		661,210	5,223,395
Others		9,256,849	9,780,611
Reversal of ECL		13,344	-
		10,102,798	**15,004,006**
26 LEVY			
Minimum tax		**10,296,966**	**1,040,954**

26.1 This represents portion of minimum tax paid under section 153(1)(b) of Income Tax Ordinance (ITO, 2001) amounting to PKR. 10,296,966 - (2023: PKR 1,040,954) respectively, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
27 INCOME TAX EXPENSE		
Current taxation	74,231,368	71,343,515
Deferred taxation	(68,364,288)	(97,916,450)
	5,867,080	**(26,572,935)**

28 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Earnings per share are represented as follows:

	2024	2023
Profit for the period/year after tax	600,675,955	352,717,425
Weighted average number of outstanding shares	247,189,814	166,435,068
Basic and diluted EPS	**2.43**	**2.12**

29 TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise of associated companies, directors and key management personnel. The Group in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties. The Group enters into transactions with related parties on the basis of mutually agreed terms. Significant transactions and balances with related parties are as follows.

29.1 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Name of the Party	Basis of relationship	Nature of transaction	2024	2023
Mr. Pervaiz Afzal Khan	Sponsor	Repayment of loan	-	8,500,000
KBP Limited	Shareholder	Exchange loss	3,623,305	1,909,602
		Loan received	-	-
Mr. Gulraiz Afzal Khan	Chief Executive officer	Amount paid in respect of loan obtained	-	8,000,000
Karandaz Pakistan	Shareholder	Conversion of loan to equity	237,304,694	-
		Interest on Loan	49,804,694	-

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)

29.1 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (Continued....)

Name of the Party	Basis of relationship	Nature of Balances	2024	2023
Mr. Pervaiz Afzal Khan	Sponsor	Payable balances in respect of loan obtained	42,046,368	42,046,368
Karandaz Pakistan	Shareholder	Payable balances in respect of loan obtained	-	187,500,000
KBP Limited	Shareholder	Payable balances in respect of loan obtained	28,850,452	25,227,147

30 REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS, CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND EXECUTIVES

Particulars	Chief Executive Officer	Directors	Executive
	----------------	Rupees	---------------
December 31, 2024			
Salary	5,000,000	2,970,000	4,968,000
Housing expense	1,400,000	1,237,500	2,070,000
Medical expense	500,000	445,500	745,200
Transport allowance	900,000	297,000	496,800
	7,800,000	**4,950,000**	**8,280,000**
Number of persons	**1**	**2**	**9**
December 31, 2023			
Salary	5,808,000	8,618,400	3,925,333
Housing expense	2,420,000	3,591,000	1,746,667
Medical expense	871,200	1,292,760	388,800
Transport allowance	580,800	861,840	259,200
	9,680,000	**14,364,000**	**6,320,000**
Number of persons	**1**	**2**	**5**

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk.

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	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued....)

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

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

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

31.1 *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. To manage credit risk the Group maintains procedures covering the application for credit approvals, granting and renewal of counterparty limits and monitoring of exposures against these limits. As part of these processes the financial viability of all counterparties is regularly monitored and assessed.

The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating and certain investing activities and the Company's credit risk exposures are categorized under the following headings:

Exposure to credit risk

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

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Advances, deposits and prepayments	45,589,560	101,211,310
Trade debts	394,566,486	425,049,047
Bank balances	12,924,351	590,521
	453,080,397	**526,850,877**

To manage exposure to credit risk in respect of trade receivables, management performs credit reviews taking into account the customer's financial position, past experience and other factors. Where considered necessary, advance payments are obtained from certain parties.

The aging of trade receivable at the reporting date is:

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Not Past Due	-	373,033,427
Past Due 1 - 60 Days	318,859,846	52,780,207
Past Due 60 - 120 Days	-	3,091,238
Past Due 120 Days	83,849,569	871,588
	402,709,415	**429,776,460**
Expected credit losses	(8,142,929)	(4,727,413)
	394,566,486	**425,049,047**

Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired can be assessed by reference to external credit ratings or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Counter parties without credit rating	440,156,046	526,260,357
Counter parties with credit rating	12,924,351	590,521
	453,080,397	**526,850,877**

Rm

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued....)

Bank Balances

The exposure to banks is managed by dealing with variety of major banks and monitoring exposure limits on continuous basis. The ratings of banks ranges from A to AAA.

Concentration of credit risk

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their abilities to meet contractual obligation to be similarly affected by the changes in economic, political or other conditions. The Group believes that it is not exposed to major concentration of credit risk.

31.2 *Liquidity Risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments associated with the financial instruments. The management is closely monitoring the Group's liquidity and cash flow position through its treasury function and ensures availability of funds by maintaining credit facilities available from financial institutions. The liquidity management also involves monitoring of liquidity ratios and maintaining debt financing plans.

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

December 31, 2024	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
	--------------	Rupees	---------------	
Finance lease liabilities	3,413,508	3,413,508	3,413,508	-
Loan from associates	70,896,820	70,435,163	70,435,163	-
Creditors, accrued and other pay	158,896,297	158,896,297	158,896,297	-
Short term loans	507,739,570	507,739,570	507,739,570	-
	740,946,195	**740,484,538**	**740,484,538**	**-**

December 31, 2023	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
	--------------	Rupees	---------------	
Finance lease liabilities	147,215,639	183,682,969	183,412,969	-
Loan from associates	254,773,515	304,578,207	262,531,839	42,046,368
Creditors, accrued and other payables	196,554,551	181,254,551	181,254,551	-
Short term loans	1,040,773,192	1,077,967,269	1,077,967,269	-
	1,639,316,896	**1,747,482,996**	**1,705,166,628**	**42,046,368**

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

Rm

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued....)

31.3 *Market Risk*

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or market rate of foreign currency. The Group incurs financial liabilities to manage its market risk. All such activities are carried out with the approval of the Board. The Group is exposed to interest rate and currency risks.

Market risk management is further analyzed in two categories:

(a) Interest rate risk management.

(b) Currency rate risk management.

(a) Interest rate risk management

The interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate exposure arises from long term loan, subordinated loans, lease liabilities and short term borrowings. Interest rates are mostly dependent upon Karachi Inter Bank Offered Rate ("KIBOR") as indicated in respective notes. There were no fixed rate instruments outstanding as at reporting date.

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Variable rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Bank balances	8,545	-
Financial liabilities		
Finance lease liabilities	3,413,508	147,215,639
Loan from associates	-	187,500,000
Short term loans	507,739,570	1,040,773,193
Net exposure in statement of financial position	**511,161,623**	**1,375,488,831**

Sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

Management runs a sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk, if the interest rates at the reporting date had been increased/(decreased) by 100 basis points with all other variables being constant, the profit/(loss) before tax would have decreased/(increased) by Rs. 4.25 million (2023: 13.353 million). The analysis is prepared assuming that amounts of assets and liabilities outstanding as at the reporting date are outstanding for the entire year.

The sensitivity analysis prepared is not necessarily indicative of the effects on profit for the year and assets / liabilities of the Group.

(b) Currency rate risk management

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. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

The Group is exposed to currency risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to foreign loan payables. Currently, the Group's foreign exchange risk exposure is restricted to:

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
KBP Limited - Loan from associates	**28,850,452**	**25,227,147**

Rm

	Note	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)

31 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued....)

If the functional currency, at reporting date, had weakened/strengthened by 1% against the USD with all other variables held constant, the impact on profit before taxation for the year would have been Rs. 577,009 (2023: Rs. 4,220,407) respectively lower/higher, mainly as a result of exchange gains or losses on translation of foreign exchange denominated financial instruments.

32 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Advances, deposits and other receivables	45,589,560	101,211,310
Trade debts	394,566,486	425,049,047
Cash and bank balance	14,281,170	1,033,112
	454,437,216	**527,293,468**
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Finance lease liabilities	3,413,508	147,215,639
Loan from associates	70,896,820	254,773,515
Creditors, accrued and other payables	158,896,297	181,254,551
Short term loans	507,739,570	1,040,773,193
	740,946,195	**1,624,016,897**

33 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maintain healthy capital ratios, strong credit rating and optimal capital structures in order to ensure ample availability of finance for its existing and potential investment projects, to maximize shareholders value and reduce the cost of capital.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividend paid to shareholders and remuneration to key management personnel, require interest free unsecured loans from directors, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as long and short term borrowings offset by cash and bank balances.

The gearing ratios as at December 31, 2024 and December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	2024 (Rupees)	Restated 2023 (Rupees)
Finance lease liabilities	3,413,508	147,215,639
Loan from associates	70,896,820	254,773,515
Short term loans	507,739,570	1,040,773,193
	582,049,898	**1,442,762,346**
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	(14,281,170)	(1,033,111)
Net debts	**567,768,728**	**1,441,729,235**
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	2,736,391,810	1,664,350,680
Revaluation surplus	3,967,750	4,959,688
Share premium	593,483,477	435,631,420
Accumulated profits	1,354,146,478	787,811,837
Equity	**4,687,989,515**	**2,892,753,625**
Total capital and debt	**5,255,758,243**	**4,334,482,860**
Gearing ratio	**11%**	**33%**

Rm

33 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued…)

The Group finances its expansion projects through equity, borrowings and management of its working capital with a view to maintain an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk.

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain stakeholders' confidence and to ensure sustainable future development of the business.

34 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.

Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Group is a going concern and there is no intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' requires the Group to classify fair value measurements and fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements of 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 either directly that is, derived from prices.
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is unadjusted) inputs.

Transfer between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognized at the end of the reporting period during which the changes have occurred.

As of the reporting date, mutual funds of the company are carried at fair value.

The carrying values of all other financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

35 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2024	2023
Number of employees	146	135
Average number of employees	146	135

36 DATE OF AUTHORISATION

These consolidated financial statements have been authorised for issue on 04 APR 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Group.

37 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee.

37.1 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Following material rearrangement have been made in these Financial Statements for better presentation.

Figures of the previous year have been re-arranged and reclassified wherever necessary for the purpose of comparison.

Description	Reclassified from	Reclassified to	2023 (Rupees)
Loan from associates	Non-Current Liabilities (face of Statement of financial position)	Current Liabilities (face of Statement of financial position)	42,046,368

Rm

37.1 CORRESPONDING FIGURES (Continued…)

Commission expense	Cost of services (notes to the financial statement)	Revenue (notes to the financial statement)	229,120,419
Loss on disposal of fixed asset	Other expenses (notes to the financial statement)	Administrative expenses (notes to the financial statement)	77,903,264
Loss on sale and lease back	Other expenses (notes to the financial statement)	Administrative expenses (notes to the financial statement)	24,425
Exchange loss	Other expenses (notes to the financial statement)	Administrative expenses (notes to the financial statement)	1,909,601
Security deposit to landlords	Current Assets (face of financial position)	Non-Current Assets (face of financial position)	31,073,405
Sales tax expense	Sales tax expense	Revenue	24,837,159

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
For

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR