Riaz Ahmad & Company
Chartered Accountants

Public Private Partnership Support Facility - PPPSF

Financial Statements With Accompanying Information

For The Year Ended 30 June 2025

A member of Nexia International

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Public Private Partnership Support Facility

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Public Private Partnership Support Facility ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2025, and the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2025 and of the surplus, 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.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Company 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 of the Company, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Company for 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 material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);

b) the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and

d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Junaid Ashraf.

RIAZ AHMAD & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

KARACHI

DATE: 03 OCTOBER 2025
UDIN: AR202510045XHqkPh1RI

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT FACILITY
(A company set up under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	4	**6,928,321**	4,737,408
Right-of-use asset	5	**12,532,640**	15,802,024
Long term deposits	6	**787,668**	787,668
Long term investments	7	**433,514,712**	174,049,183
		453,763,341	195,376,283
CURRENT ASSETS			
Accrued markup		**11,548,252**	5,032,679
Loan, advances and prepayments	8	**245,210**	180,346
Advance income tax	9	**25,806,915**	25,677,798
Current portion of long term investments	7	**159,877,905**	174,992,273
Short term investments	10	**-**	209,306,190
Cash and bank balances	11	**18,205,307**	48,264,137
		215,683,589	463,453,423
TOTAL ASSETS		**669,446,930**	658,829,706
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized share capital			
55,000,000 (2024: 55,000,000) ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each		**550,000,000**	550,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital	12	**550,000,000**	550,000,000
Accumulated surplus		**101,128,798**	90,941,479
TOTAL EQUITY		**651,128,798**	640,941,479
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liability	13	**10,145,154**	12,736,623
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current portion of lease liability	13	**2,591,469**	1,908,623
Other payables	14	**5,581,509**	3,242,981
		8,172,978	5,151,604
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**18,318,132**	17,888,227
Contingencies and commitments	15		
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**669,446,930**	658,829,706

The annexed notes from 01 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT FACILITY
(A company set up under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Income		-	-
Operational expenses	16	**(42,645,364)**	(45,596,104)
Administrative expenses	17	**(45,907,253)**	(51,679,486)
Finance cost	13	**(2,010,236)**	(346,509)
		(90,562,853)	(97,622,099)
Other income	18	**100,750,172**	127,669,282
Surplus before levy and income tax		**10,187,319**	30,047,183
Levy and income tax	19	-	-
Surplus after levy and income tax		**10,187,319**	**30,047,183**

The annexed notes from 01 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT FACILITY
(A company set up under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Surplus after levy and income tax	**10,187,319**	30,047,183
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of income and expenditure	-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to statement of income and expenditure	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**10,187,319**	30,047,183

The annexed notes from 01 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT FACILITY
(A company set up under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital	Accumulated surplus	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Balance as at 30 June 2023	550,000,000	60,894,296	610,894,296
Surplus after levy and income tax	-	30,047,183	30,047,183
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	30,047,183	30,047,183
Balance as at 30 June 2024	**550,000,000**	**90,941,479**	**640,941,479**
Surplus after levy and income tax	-	**10,187,319**	**10,187,319**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	**10,187,319**	**10,187,319**
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**550,000,000**	**101,128,798**	**651,128,798**

The annexed notes from 01 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT FACILITY
(A company set up under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus before levy and income tax		**10,187,319**	30,047,183
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Depreciation on property and equipment		**3,117,287**	2,756,534
Depreciation on right-of-use asset		**3,269,384**	544,897
Financial charges		**2,010,236**	346,509
Amortization of discount on long term investments		**(16,731,181)**	(842,609)
Return on bank deposit		**(7,226,313)**	(4,320,126)
Return on market treasury bills		**(18,693,810)**	(45,786,963)
Return on Pakistan investment bonds		**(74,544,901)**	(77,562,193)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		**(283,648)**	-
Cash used in before working capital changes		**(98,895,627)**	(94,816,768)
WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Loan, advances and prepayments		**(64,864)**	329,604
Increase in current liabilities			
Other payables		**2,338,528**	1,672,539
Net working capital changes		**2,273,664**	2,002,143
Net cash used in operations		**(96,621,963)**	(92,814,625)
Income tax paid		**(129,117)**	(304,742)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(96,751,080)**	(93,119,367)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property and equipment		**(5,308,200)**	(204,999)
Proceeds from disposals of property and equipment		**283,648**	-
long term deposits received		**-**	(143,768)
Investments made in market treasury bills		**-**	(648,782,704)
Investments made in Pakistan investment bonds		**(417,597,480)**	-
Proceeds on maturity of market treasury bills		**209,306,190**	638,580,972
Profit received on market treasury bills		**18,693,810**	44,822,865
Profit received on Pakistan investment bonds		**68,026,682**	77,535,085
Proceeds on maturity of Pakistan investment bonds		**189,977,500**	-
Profit received on bank deposits		**7,228,959**	4,386,482
Net cash generated from investing activities		**70,611,109**	116,193,933
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payment against lease liability		**(1,908,623)**	(1,701,675)
Finance cost paid		**(2,010,236)**	(346,509)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(3,918,859)**	(2,048,184)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(30,058,830)**	21,026,382
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**48,264,137**	27,237,755
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	11.2	**18,205,307**	48,264,137

The annexed notes from 01 to 25 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP SUPPORT FACILITY
(A company set up under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Public Private Partnership Support Facility ("the Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on 29 December 2017 under section 42 of the Companies Act, 2017 as a company limited by guarantee having share capital.

The principal activity of the Company is to finance, manage and monitor the risks on projects initiated under the Sindh Public Private Partnership Act, 2010 (the Act) and to render advisory and technical assistance to Government of Sindh for any project initiated under the Act.

The Company is wholly owned by Government of Sindh.

The registered office of the Company is located at 2nd Floor, Imperial Court Building, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Road, Civil Lines, Karachi.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policy information applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set our below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

a) Statement of compliance

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

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

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS or the Accounting Standard for NPOs, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

b) Accounting convention

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

c) Key judgments and estimates

The preparation of 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 judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a high degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are documented in the following accounting policies and notes, and relate primarily to:

a)	Property and equipment	(Note 2.2)
b)	Right-of-use asset	(Note 2.3)
c)	Lease liability	(Note 2.4)
d)	Taxation and levy	(Note 2.11)
e)	Employees' benefits obligation	(Note 2.13)
f)	Provision	(Note 2.17)

The revisions to accounting estimates (if any) are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year or in the year of the revision and future year if the revision affects both current and future year.

d) Amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective in current year and are relevant to the Company

Following amendments to published approved accounting standards are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current.
- Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases" - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback.
- Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.
- Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Supplier Finance Arrangements.

The above-mentioned amendments to approved accounting standards did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior period and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

e) Amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective in current year but not relevant to the Company

There are amendments to published standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2024 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements and are therefore not detailed in these financial statements.

f) Standards, amendments and improvements to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective but relevant to the Company

Following standards, amendments and improvements to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2025 or later periods:

Amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' (deferred indefinitely) to clarify the treatment of the sale or contribution of assets from an investor to its associates or joint venture, as follows: require full recognition in the investor's financial statements of gains and losses arising on the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3 'Business Combinations'); require the partial recognition of gains and losses where the assets do not constitute a business, i.e. a gain or loss is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in that associate or joint venture. These requirements apply regardless of the legal form of the transaction, e.g. whether the sale or contribution of assets occur by an investor transferring shares in a subsidiary that holds the assets (resulting in loss of control of the subsidiary), or by the direct sale of the assets themselves.

IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2027) with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The objective of IFRS 18 is to set out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: the structure of the statement of profit or loss; required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'.

IFRS S1 'General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information'. IFRS S1 sets out overall requirements for sustainability-related financial disclosures with the objective to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

IFRS S2 'Climate-related Disclosures'. IFRS S2 sets out the requirements for identifying, measuring and disclosing information about climate-related risks and opportunities that is useful to primary users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

The implementation of IFRS S1 and IFRS S2 will be phased as per the SECP's order dated 31 December 2024, with different effective dates based on annual turnover, number of employees, and total assets (Criteria). Phase I will apply to listed companies having specific Criteria for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2025. Phase II will apply to other listed companies having specific Criteria for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2026. Phase III will cover non-listed public interest companies and remaining listed companies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2027.

Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'). The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2025.

Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026). The amendments address matters identified during the post-implementation review of the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9.

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has published 'Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Volume 11'. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2026. It contains amendments to following five standards as result of the IASB's annual improvements project.

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and its accompanying Guidance on implementing IFRS 7;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows.

The above standards, amendments and improvements are likely to have no significant impact on the financial statements.

g) Standards and amendments to approved published standards that are not yet effective and not considered relevant to the Company

There are other standards and amendments to published standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2025 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements and are therefore not detailed in these financial statements.

2.2 Property and equipment

Initial recognition

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and recognized accumulated impairment, if any. Cost of property and equipment consists of historical cost, borrowing cost pertaining to erection / construction period of qualifying assets and other directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition.

Useful lives, pattern of economic benefits and impairment

Estimates with respect to residual values and useful lives and pattern of flow of economic benefits are based on the analysis of the management of the Company. Further, the Company reviews the value of assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in the future might affect the carrying amount of respective item of property, plant and equipment, with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

Subsequent costs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to statement of income and expenditure during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on additions is charged from the date the asset is available for use till the date asset is disposed off. Depreciation is charged to statement of income and expenditure applying the straight-line method so as to write off the cost / depreciable amount of the assets over their estimated useful lives at the rates given in Note 3. The residual values and useful lives are reviewed by the management, at each financial year-end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

De-recognition

An item of property and equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the statement of income and expenditure in the period the asset is de-recognized.

2.3 Right-of-use-asset

A right-of-use asset is recognized at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses (if any). Cost comprises of the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for, as applicable, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred, and, except where included in the cost of inventories, an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is shorter. Where the Company expects to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the depreciation is charged over its estimated useful life. Right-of use assets are subject to impairment or adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

The Company has elected not to recognize a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability for short-term leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. Lease payments on these assets are charged to income as incurred.

2.4 Lease Liability

A lease liability is recognized at the commencement date of a lease. The lease liability is initially recognized at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the term of the lease, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments comprise of fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The carrying amounts are re-measured if there is a change in the following: future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used; residual guarantee; lease term; certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties. When a lease liability is re-measured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to statement of income and expenditure if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

2.5 Investments and other financial assets

a) Classification

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

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through income and expenditure), and
- those to be measured at amortized cost

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in income and expenditure or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

b) **Measurement**

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

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

Amortized cost

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

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses), interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in income and expenditure. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to income and expenditure and recognized in other income / (other expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income / (other expenses) and impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of income and expenditure.

Fair value through statement of income and expenditure

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through income and expenditure. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at fair value through income and expenditure is recognized in income and expenditure and presented net within other income / (other expenses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value for financial instruments quoted in an active market, the fair value corresponds to a market price (level 1). For financial instruments that are not quoted in an active market, the fair value is determined using valuation techniques including reference to recent arm's length market transactions or transactions involving financial instruments which are substantially the same (level 2), or discounted cash flow analysis including, to the greatest possible extent, assumptions consistent with observable market data (level 3).

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to income and expenditure. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Fair value through income and expenditure

Changes in the fair value of equity investments at fair value through income and expenditure are recognized in other income / (other expenses) in the statement of income and expenditure as applicable.

Dividends from such investments continue to be recognized in income and expenditure as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

2.6 Financial liabilities – classification and measurement

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

2.7 De-recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

a) Financial assets

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

b) Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability (or a part of financial liability) from its statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

2.8 Impairment

a) Financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit loss "ECL" on trade receivables. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial assets.

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

For all other financial assets, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

b) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized, as an expense in the statement of profit or loss, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. Value in use is determined through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

2.9 Deposits

Deposits include long-term amounts paid as security deposits which do not have a fixed repayment date. These are measured at cost, being the amount paid on initial recognition, as their fair value is not considered to be materially different from cost.

2.10 Loan, advances and prepayments

Loans to employees have been granted for personal use as per human resource policy. These interest-free loans are repayable in monthly installments over a period of 1 to 12 months. Advances are recognized at nominal amount which is the fair value of considerations to be received in future. Prepayments represent amounts paid in advance for goods and services to be received in future periods and are recognized as assets, expensed systematically over the period to which they relate in accordance with the matching principle.

2.11 Taxation and levy

Current

Provision for current tax and levies is based on the taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates. Final taxes levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and any excess over the amount designated as provision for current tax are charged as levy in statement of profit or loss. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax and levy made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. The Company recognizes deferred tax asset on all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which these deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the statement of income and expenditure, except where deferred tax arises on the items credited or charged to comprehensive income or directly to the equity, in which case it is adjusted in statement of comprehensive income or statement of changes in equity.

2.12 Cash and cash equivalent

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and balances with banks.

2.13 Employees' benefits obligation

The Company provides Voluntary Pension Scheme (VPS) facility covering all its employees who are eligible. Equal monthly contributions are made both by the Company and employees at the rate of 10 percent of the basic salary to the Voluntary Pension Scheme (VPS). The Company's contributions to the VPS are charged to the income and expenditure account. Contributions to VPS discharge the obligation of the Company in all respect.

2.14 Other payables

Liabilities for other payables are initially recognized at fair value plus directly attributable cost. These are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

2.15 Revenue recognition

i. Grant

Government grants are recognized at the fair value of the asset received or receivable.

A grant without specified future performance conditions is recognized in income when the right to receive the grant is established. A grant that imposes specified future performance conditions is recognized in income when all those conditions are met and there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received.

Further, the Company does not recognize those forms of government assistance for which a reasonable value cannot be placed on them.

ii. Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognized as and when the services are rendered.

The Company is entrusted with the functions to manage and monitor the projects initiated under the Sindh Public Private Partnership Act, 2010 (the Act) and to render advisory and technical assistance to Government of Sindh for any project initiated under the Act.

iii. Interest income

Markup / Return / Interest on savings accounts and on investments are recognized on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method. Where debt securities are purchased at a premium or discount, such premium or discount is amortized through the Income and Expenditure account over the remaining period of maturity.

2.16 Finance cost

Finance cost is charged to statement of profit or loss in the year in which it is incurred.

2.17 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

2.18 Related party transactions

All related party transactions are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

3. SUMMARY OF OTHER ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupee which is the Company's functional currency. Amounts presented in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest of Rupees, unless otherwise stated.

3.2 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupees (functional currency and presentation currency) using the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translations at the year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are taken to statement of income and expenditure currently.

3.3 Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are set off and the net amount is reported in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.4 Contingent assets

Contingent assets are disclosed when the Company has a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized until their realization becomes certain.

3.5 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are not recognized, only disclosed, unless the possibility of a future outflow of resources is considered remote. In the event that the outflow of resources associated with a contingent liability is assessed as probable, and if the size of the outflow can be reliably estimated, a provision is recognized in the financial statements.

3.6 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	2025				
	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at 01 July 2024					
Cost	5,138,447	5,560,110	2,055,618	2,911,960	15,666,135
Accumulated depreciation	(1,797,899)	(4,423,488)	(1,815,775)	(2,891,565)	(10,928,727)
Net book value	3,340,548	1,136,622	239,843	20,395	4,737,408
Year ended 30 June 2025					
Opening net book value	3,340,548	1,136,622	239,843	20,395	4,737,408
Additions	-	246,200	5,062,000	-	5,308,200
Assets disposed off					
Cost	-	-	1,575,000	2,822,960	4,397,960
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(1,575,000)	(2,822,960)	(4,397,960)
	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charged during the year	(513,844)	(922,861)	(1,660,187)	(20,395)	(3,117,287)
Closing net book value	2,826,704	459,961	3,641,656	-	6,928,321
As at 30 June 2025					
Cost	5,138,447	5,806,310	5,542,618	89,000	16,576,375
Accumulated depreciation	(2,311,743)	(5,346,349)	(1,900,962)	(89,000)	(9,648,054)
Net book value	2,826,704	459,961	3,641,656	-	6,928,321

	2024				
	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at 01 July 2023					
Cost	5,138,447	5,560,110	1,850,619	2,911,960	15,461,136
Accumulated depreciation	(1,284,054)	(3,033,460)	(1,338,234)	(2,516,445)	(8,172,193)
Net book value	3,854,393	2,526,650	512,385	395,515	7,288,943
Year ended 30 June 2024					
Opening net book value	3,854,393	2,526,650	512,385	395,515	7,288,943
Additions	-	-	204,999	-	204,999
Disposal					
Cost	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charged during the year	(513,845)	(1,390,028)	(477,541)	(375,120)	(2,756,534)
Closing net book value	3,340,548	1,136,622	239,843	20,395	4,737,408
As at 30 June 2024					
Cost	5,138,447	5,560,110	2,055,618	2,911,960	15,666,135
Accumulated depreciation	(1,797,899)	(4,423,488)	(1,815,775)	(2,891,565)	(10,928,727)
Net book value	3,340,548	1,136,622	239,843	20,395	4,737,408
Depreciation rate	10%	25%	33%	25%	

4.1 The cost of fully depreciated assets that are still in Company's use is as follows:

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Computer equipment		**100,620**	1,575,000
Office equipment		**4,062,111**	-
Vehicles		**89,000**	2,822,960
		4,251,731	4,397,960

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Balance at the beginning of year	**15,802,024**	-
Additions during the year	**-**	16,346,921
Depreciation charged for the year	**(3,269,384)**	(544,897)
Balance at the end of year	**12,532,640**	15,802,024
Depreciation rate	**20%**	**20%**

5.1 The Company's right to use on premises represents office premises obtained under lease agreement. The principal terms and conditions of these lease arrangements are as follows:

Office Premises	Lessor Name	Lease start date	Lease Tenure
Second Floor, Imperial Court, Dr Ziauddin Ahmed Road, Karachi	Muhammad Usman Hajrabi Trust	10-May-24	11 months renewable

6. LONG TERM DEPOSITS

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Pakistan State Oil		**765,968**	765,968
Pakistan Telecommunication Limited		**17,500**	17,500
Nordica Health Products Private Limited		**4,200**	4,200
		787,668	787,668

6.1 These long term deposits are non-interest bearing.

7. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Carried at amortized cost:			
Pakistan investment bonds	7.1	**593,392,617**	349,041,456
Less : current portion		**(159,877,905)**	(174,992,273)
Non-current portion		**433,514,712**	174,049,183

7.1 **Movement in Long term investments:**

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Balance at the beginning of year	**349,041,456**	348,198,847
Investment made during the year	**417,597,480**	-
Investment matured during the year	**(189,977,500)**	-
Amortization of discount	**16,731,181**	842,609
Balance at the end of year	**593,392,617**	349,041,456

7.2 The investment represents Government of Pakistan Investment Bonds held in the IPS account maintained with the National Bank of Pakistan. These bonds carry an effective yield ranging from 10% to 23% per annum.

8. LOAN, ADVANCES AND PREPAYMENTS

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Loan - unsecured			
- To employee	8.1	**97,536**	-
Advances - unsecured			
Advance to Nedo Pakistan		**-**	12,656
Advance to Metro Pakistan Private Limited		**19,845**	-
		19,845	12,656
Prepaid insurance		**127,829**	167,690
		245,210	180,346

8.1 This loan is interest-free and have been provided to an employee for personal use as per human resource policy. These loans are repayable in equal monthly installments over a period ranging from 1 to 6 months.

9. ADVANCE INCOME TAX

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Advance income tax	9.1	**25,806,915**	25,677,798

9.1 Movement of advance income tax refundable

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Balance at the beginning of year		**25,677,798**	25,373,056
Provision for tax for the year	19	**-**	-
		25,677,798	25,373,056
Tax collected or deducted at source		**129,117**	304,742
Balance at the end of year		**25,806,915**	25,677,798

10. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Market treasury bills	**-**	209,306,190

10.1 Movement in short term investments:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Balance at the beginning of year	**209,306,190**	198,140,359
Investment made during the year	**-**	648,782,704
Investment matured during the year	**(228,000,000)**	(683,403,836)
Amortization of discount	**18,693,810**	45,786,963
Balance at the end of year	**-**	209,306,190

11. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Cash in hand		**20,521**	30,000
Savings accounts	11.1	**18,184,786**	48,234,137
		18,205,307	48,264,137

11.1 This includes balance with Sindh Bank Limited, a related party and National Bank of Pakistan carrying markup at a rate of 9.5% (2024: 20.50%) per annum on outstanding balances.

11.2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include the following for the purpose of the statement of cash flows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Cash and bank balances	**18,205,307**	48,264,137

12. ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL

2025	2024			
(Number of Shares)				
55,000,000	55,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid in cash	**550,000,000**	550,000,000

12.1 As at 30 June 2025, 54,999,994 (2024: 54,999,994) ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid in cash are held by Government of Sindh, and 6 (2025: 6) shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid in cash are held by nominees.

13. LEASE LIABILITY

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Balance at the beginning of year		**14,645,246**	-
Recognized during the year		**-**	16,346,921
Accretion of interest		**2,010,236**	346,509
Lease rentals paid during the year		**(3,918,859)**	(2,048,184)
Balance at the end of year		**12,736,623**	14,645,246
Current portion shown under current liabilities		**(2,591,469)**	(1,908,623)
		10,145,154	12,736,623

13.1 This represents present value of lease commitments entered into for office premises for 5 contract terms. When measuring lease liability for office premises, the Company used 5 year Pakistan Investment Bond rates for discounting future lease payments i.e. 15.45%.

13.2 The maturity analysis of lease liabilities is as follows:

	2025		
	Minimum lease commitments	Financial charges for future periods	Present value of minimum lease commitments
Less than one year	**4,232,367**	**1,640,898**	**2,591,469**
Later than one year but not later than five years	**11,829,700**	**1,684,546**	**10,145,154**
	16,062,067	**3,325,444**	**12,736,623**

	2024		
	Minimum lease commitments	Financial charges for future periods	Present value of minimum lease commitments
Less than one year	3,918,859	2,010,236	1,908,623
Later than one year but not later than five years	16,062,067	3,325,444	12,736,623
	19,980,926	5,335,680	14,645,246

14. OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2025	2024
Withholding tax payable		**964,147**	-
EOBI payable		**28,860**	28,800
Utilities payable		**541,799**	579,505
Consultancy fee payable		**1,512,752**	-
SECP fee payable		**200,025**	-
Audit fee payable		**445,500**	371,250
Directors' fee payable		**480,000**	1,360,000
Performance security payable	14.1	**1,408,426**	903,426
		5,581,509	3,242,981

14.1 This includes security deposits received from the internal auditor for performance of services and from laptop suppliers as performance guarantees.

15. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

There were no contingencies and commitments outstanding as at reporting date (2024: Nil).

16. OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Salaries, wages and other benefits	16.1	**39,741,740**	40,895,543
Rent expense		**-**	1,821,469
Insurance expense	16.2	**1,688,605**	1,687,762
Utilities		**799,613**	557,144
Communication expense		**183,154**	174,715
Miscellaneous		**232,252**	459,471
		42,645,364	45,596,104

16.1 This includes amount of Rupees 2.070 million (2024: Rupees 2.210 million) in respect of contribution to Voluntary Pension Scheme.

16.2 This includes amount of Rupees 1.520 million (2024: Rupees 1.533 million) in respect of insurance premium made to Sindh Insurance Limited, a related party.

17. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Salaries, wages and other benefits	17.1	**27,169,541**	37,615,744
Rent expense		**-**	1,675,388
Insurance expense	17.2	**1,154,419**	1,552,404
Utilities		**546,658**	512,461
Communication expense		**138,771**	160,703
Miscellaneous		**158,780**	422,622
Training and development		**253,035**	212,812
Fees and subscription		**400,656**	145,321
Printing and stationery		**221,128**	61,020
Repairs and maintenance		**1,015,756**	743,308
Office supplies		**278,875**	54,000
Depreciation on property and equipment	4	**3,117,287**	2,756,534
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	5	**3,269,384**	544,897
Legal and professional charges		**2,501,552**	3,031,022
Auditors' remuneration	17.3	**445,500**	371,250
Directors meeting fee		**4,880,000**	1,760,000
Travelling expense		**355,911**	60,000
		45,907,253	51,679,486

17.1 This includes Rupees 1.298 million (2024: Rupees 1.971 million) in respect of contribution to Voluntary Pension Scheme.

17.2 This includes Rupees 1.03 million (2024: Rupees 1.410 million) in respect of insurance premium made to Sindh Insurance Limited, a related party.

17.3 Auditors' remuneration

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Audit fee	**346,500**	283,750
Certification fee	**30,000**	30,000
Out of pocket expense	**36,000**	30,000
Sales tax @ 8%	**33,000**	27,500
	445,500	371,250

18. OTHER INCOME

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Income from financial assets:			
Return on bank deposit	18.1	**7,226,313**	4,320,126
Return on market treasury bills		**18,693,810**	45,786,963
Return on Pakistan investment bonds		**74,544,901**	77,562,193
		100,465,024	127,669,282
Income from non financial assets:			
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		**283,648**	-
Tender fee		**1,500**	-
		100,750,172	127,669,282

18.1 This represents profit earned on deposits with Sindh Bank Limited, a related party and National Bank of Pakistan.

19. INCOME TAX

	Note	2025	2024
Current tax expense	19.1	-	-
Prior year expense		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
		-	-

19.1 The Company is recognized as "Non - Profit Organization" under section 2(36)(C) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 where by the income of the Company is subjected to 100% tax credit in terms of section 100(C) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Accordingly, no provision for current tax has been made during the year and as a result temporary differences do not arise and deferred tax is not recorded.

20. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND EXECUTIVES

	Chief Executive Officer		Executives		Directors	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
Basic	**556,935**	9,826,704	**28,491,529**	32,032,226	-	-
House Rent Allowance	**250,405**	4,418,208	**12,810,145**	14,402,086	-	-
Utilities Allowance	**56,125**	990,288	**2,871,239**	3,228,054	-	-
Fuel allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meeting fee	-	-	-	-	**4,880,000**	1,760,000
Voluntary pension scheme	**55,693**	941,724	**2,849,151**	2,995,841	-	-
	919,158	16,176,924	**47,022,064**	52,658,207	**4,880,000**	1,760,000
Number of persons	**1**	1	**6**	9	**7**	6

20.1 As per the Companies Act 2017, "Executive" means an employee, other than the chief executive and directors, whose basic salary exceeds twelve hundred thousand rupees in a financial year.

21. TRANSACTION WITH RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprise of the Government of Sindh and its associates, Chief Executive Officer, Directors and other key management personnel. There have been no other transaction with these related parties during the year except as disclosed in their respective notes to these financial statements.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

22.1 Financial risk factors

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

Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors (the Board). The Board provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk, other price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

a) **Market risk**

(i) **Currency risk**

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies. The Company is not exposed to currency risk.

(ii) **Other price risk**

Other price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instrument traded in the market. The Company has invested in debt securities however the Company is not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iii) **Interest rate risk**

This represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company's interest rate risk arises from investments in Pakistan Investment Bonds, Market treasury bills and bank balances in savings accounts. Financial instruments at variable rate expose the company to cash flow interest rate risk. Financial instruments at fixed rate expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk.

As at reporting date, the interest profile of the Company's significant interest bearing financial instruments was:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Fixed rate instruments:		
Financial assets:		
Short term investments- Market treasury bills	-	209,306,190
Financial Liability:		
Lease liability	**(12,736,623)**	(14,645,246)
Net exposure	**(12,736,623)**	194,660,944
Floating rate instruments:		
Financial assets		
Long term investments- Pakistan investment bonds	**593,392,617**	349,041,456
Bank balances - savings accounts	**18,184,786**	48,234,137
Financial liabilities	-	-
Net exposure	**611,577,403**	397,275,593

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

As at 30 June 2025, if market interest rates had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been higher / lower by Rupees 0.127 million (2024: Rupees 1.947 million).

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for floating rate instruments

As at 30 June 2025, if market interest rates had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, profit for the year would have been higher / lower by Rupees 6.12 million (2024: Rupees 3.973 million).

b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk of the Company arises from deposits with banks and others, accrued mark up and advances. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Long term deposits	**787,668**	787,668
Accrued markup on savings accounts	**366,259**	368,905
Advances	**19,845**	12,656
Bank balances	**18,184,786**	48,234,137
	19,358,558	49,403,366

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

Bank	Rating				
	Short term	Long term	Agency		
Sindh Bank Limited	A1+	AA-	VIS	**5,840,330**	48,229,137
National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	PACRA	**12,344,456**	5,000
				18,184,786	48,234,137

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counterparties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, the management does not expect non-performance by these counterparties on their obligations to the Company. Accordingly, the credit risk is minimal.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient bank balances and other liquid assets. At 30 June 2025, the Company had Rupees 18.20 million (2024: Rupees 48.264 million) cash and bank balance and Rupees 608 million (2024: Rupees 578 million) investment in Pakistan investment bonds and Market treasury bills. Following are the contractual maturities of the financial liabilities. The amount disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows:

'Contractual maturities of financial liabilities:	Lease liability Rupees	Other Payables Rupees	Total Rupees
As at 30 June 2025	**12,736,623**	**4,388,477**	**17,125,100**
Contractual cash flows:			
6 month or less	**1,843,365**	**4,388,477**	**6,231,842**
6 months to 12 months	**2,389,002**	**-**	**2,389,002**
More than 1 year	**11,829,700**	**-**	**11,829,700**
	16,062,067	**4,388,477**	**20,450,544**

'Contractual maturities of financial liabilities:	Lease liability	Other Payables	Total
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
As at 30 June 2024	14,645,246	3,214,181	17,859,427
Contractual cash flows:			
6 month or less	1,706,820	3,214,181	4,921,001
6 months to 12 months	2,212,039	-	2,212,039
More than 1 year	16,062,067	-	16,062,067
	19,980,926	3,214,181	23,195,107

22.2 Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

a) 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.

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

b) **Fair value estimation**

The Company discloses the financial instruments carried at fair value in the statement of financial position in accordance with the following fair value hierarchy:

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

- **Level 2:** Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., derived from prices).

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

As at 30 June 2025, the Company does not have any financial instruments carried at fair value

22.3 Financial instruments by categories

Financial assets as per statement of financial position	2025	2024
	At amortized cost	
	Rupees	Rupees
Long term deposits	**787,668**	787,668
Long term investments	**433,514,712**	174,049,183
Accrued markup	**11,548,252**	5,032,679
Loan and advances	**117,381**	12,656
Short term investments	-	209,306,190
Cash and bank balances	**18,205,307**	48,264,137
	464,173,320	437,452,513

Financial liabilities as per statement of financial position	2025	2024
	At amortized cost	
	Rupees	Rupees
Lease liability	**12,736,623**	14,645,246
Other payables	**4,388,477**	3,214,181
	17,125,100	17,859,427

22.4 As at reporting date, there were no financial assets or liabilities that were being carried at fair value through income and expenditure or fair value through other comprehensive income.

23. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2025	2024
Permanent employees as at 30 June - **(Number)**	**13**	15
Average number of employees during the year - **(Number)**	**13**	16

24. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue on 25 SEP 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

25. GENERAL

No significant reclassification and rearrangement of the corresponding figures have been made during the year in these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR