



Annual Report 2023



DANDOT CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

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Company Information

As on November 02, 2023

Board of Directors (BOD)

Muhammad Farooq Naseem
Taha Muhammad Naseem
Mrs. Roohi Farooq Naseem
Zaka Muhammad Naseem
Jehanzeb Choudry
Murtaza Yousuf Mandviwala
Shafqaat Ahmed

Chairman of BOD
Chief Executive

Audit Committee

Shafqaat Ahmed
Muhammad Farooq Naseem
Zaka Muhammad Naseem

Member / Chairman / Secretary
Member
Member

Human Resources & Remuneration Committee

Murtaza Yousuf Mandviwala
Muhammad Farooq Naseem
Taha Muhammad Naseem

Member / Chairman
Member
Member

Chief Financial Officer

Muhammad Kamran

Statutory Auditors

Parker Russell - A.J.S.
Chartered Accountants, Faisalabad

Company Secretary

Muhammad Kamran

Legal Advisor

International Legal Services

Bankers

The Bank of Punjab
United Bank Limited
National Bank of Pakistan
Habib Bank Limited
Bank Alfalah Limited
BankIslami Pakistan Limited
Bank Al-Habib Limited
Askari Bank Limited
JS Bank Limited
Meezan Bank Limited

Registered Office

5-Zafar Ali Road, Gulberg V, Lahore.
Telephone: +92-42-35758614-15

Factory

Dandot R.S., Distt. Jhelum.
Telephone: +92-544-211371, Fax: +92-544-211490

Share Registrar

Corplink (Pvt.) Limited.
Wings Arcade 1-K-Commercial, Model Town, Lahore.
Telephone: +92-42-35839182, Fax: +92-42-35869037

Website

www.dandotcement.com

Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that 43rd Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of **Dandot Cement Company Limited** for the financial year ended June 30, 2023 will be held on Friday, November 24, 2023 at 5-Zafar Ali Road, Gulberg - V, Lahore at 9:00 a.m. to transact the following business:



ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To confirm the minutes of the last Extraordinary General Meeting held on November 01, 2023.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2023 together with Auditors' and Directors' Reports thereon.
3. To appoint Statutory Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business as may be placed before the meeting with the permission of the Chairman.
5. Any other item with the permission of the Chair.

(By Order of the Board)

LAHORE:
November 02, 2023

(MUHAMMAD KAMRAN)
COMPANY SECRETARY

NOTES:

1. The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from November 18, 2023 to November 24, 2023 (both days inclusive) for determining entitlement to attend the Annual General Meeting.
2. A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting may appoint another member as his/her proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf. Proxies, in order to be effective, must be received at the Registered Office situated at 5- Zafar Ali Road Gulberg - V, Lahore, of the Company not later than 48 hours before the time of the holding of the Meeting.
3. The shareholders through CDC are requested to bring Original Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) passport for the purpose of identification to attend the meeting.
4. Shareholders who have not yet submitted copy of the CNIC/NTN certificate to the Company are requested to send the same at the earliest.
5. In case of corporate entity, the Board's resolution or power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall produce at the time of meeting.
6. Shareholders having physical share certificates are requested to immediately notify the change in address, if any to the share registrar of the Company M/s Corplink (Pvt) Limited, Wings Arcade 1-K Commercial Model Town Lahore.
7. The Company has circulated the annual report along with notice of Annual General Meeting to its members through email at their registered emails as also allowed under Section 223(6) of the Companies Act. However, the shareholders who wish to receive the hardcopy of the financial statements are requested to send a request using the "Standard Request Form" (also available on the Company's website <http://www.dandotcement.com>) at the Company address.

8. Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2017 requires every company to replace its physical shares with book-entry form within the period to notify by the SECP. The shareholders having physical shareholding are accordingly encouraged to open their account with Investor Account Services of CDC or Sub-account with any of the brokers and convert their physical shares into scrip less form. This will facilitate the shareholders in many ways, including safe custody and sales of shares, any time they want, as the trading of physical shares is not permitted as per existing regulations of the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.
9. Consent for Video Conference facility.

In compliance with Section 134(I)(b) of the Companies Act, 2017, if the Company receive consent from members holding aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing at geographical location to participate in the meeting through video link facility at least 10 days prior to the date of general meeting, the Company will arrange video link facility in that city.

To avail this facility, please provide following information and submit to registered office of the Company. The Company will intimate members regarding venue of video conference facility at least 5 days before the date of the general meeting along with complete information necessary to enable them to access the facility.

I/We,-----of -----being a member of the DANDOT CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED, being holder of Ordinary Shares as per register Folio No.-----hereby option for video conference facility at-----.

Signature of Member.

Vision

Strives to continue its path of market growth, consolidation and improvement, spanning the areas upto Abroad. Our vision is to establish a strong market presence, focused on customer brand loyalty and satisfaction, on long-term basis.

Envisions to maintain consistent quality, keep abreast with technology as well as up-date our dynamic managerial and human resource capabilities in a competitive business environment, and to accomplish further improvement in its market share in an aggressive growth scenario.

Mission

Mission is to perform to the highest levels of professional excellence within the industry and the national economy, while catering to the needs of our ever dedicated workforce, ensuring reasonable return to the stakeholders while delivering our product to the end consumer at competitive prices to accelerate the sustained development of Pakistan.

Chairman's Review Report

Dear Shareholders,

This report is submitted in terms of Section 192(4) of the Companies Act, 2017 on the overall performance and effectiveness of the Board in achieving the objectives, goals and mission of your Company. Following are the material details;

- The Board used its vast business knowledge and experience to navigate several challenges presented this year. The challenges were not only local but global, and had lasting effects which still have repercussions.
- Meetings of the Board and its committees have been held as per the requisite quorum. Agenda & notices have been circulated in advance, minutes appropriately recorded & maintained, decisions communicated and their execution monitored in compliance, thereafter.
- The Directors of the Board are fully aware of their duties under the Companies Act 2017. Further, they are provided with orientation courses to enable them in performing their duties effectively and diligently. This shall be pursued continuingly.
- In the best interest of the shareholders, the Board has a long-term view of the Company. Its key function is on strategy and legal compliance. Currently, the strategic focus is on BMR project and financial revival of the Company. The Board has been playing an active role in formulating these plans and has effectively communicated them to the executive management for implementation.
- In this year, to carry out the above tasks, the Board has met frequently and regularly, and has monitored management's performance. It has utilized the services of internal auditors, external auditors and other independent consultants for assistance from time to time.
- The Board believes in transparency, professionalism and legal compliance. It has set the tone to this effect and shall implement & strengthen relevant internal controls and systems to ensure ethical and professional conduct of the Company at all levels.

In the end, I would like to ensure the shareholders that your company is on the right track towards a proper turnaround. Through the values and principles mentioned above, we are persevering ahead, achieving interim goals to get to our final target of creating a successful and profitable company and realizing true potential value.



MUHAMMAD FAROOQ NASEEM

Chairman / Director

Lahore: November 02, 2023

Directors' Report to the Shareholders

The Board of Directors presents the 43th annual report along with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Principal Activity and Operational Performance

Dandot Cement Company Limited (the Company) is a Public Listed Company. The principal activity of the Company is production and sale of cement. During the year, cement production & related sales volume remained suspended due to closure of plant operations for BMR activity since September 2019. Net loss for the year is PKR 367.44 million (2022: PKR 326.55 million) and loss per share is PKR 1.48 (2022: PKR 1.42). Due to closure of operations and financial losses, dividend has not been recommended by the board of directors for the current year.

Future Prospects

Industry:

This past year brought upon new challenges for the industry as Pakistan experienced an economic downturn in its macro conditions. The onslaught on the Pakistani Rupee brought upon by the rising current account deficit led to severe implications for the economy and set out a chain reaction of fiscal control measures.

High inflation and severe devaluation led to a drastic increase in commodity prices, while rising interest rates added to the rising costs. The austerity measures implemented by the Government of Pakistan imposed focused heavily on reducing imports and readjusting fuel and electricity tariffs, lead to short term difficulties but eventually is resulting in stabilization. For the coming year, as the economic conditions settle down and we foresee a robust cement industry in 23/24.

The industry performance was in line with the country's economic situation. Dispatches fell year on year approximately 16% as government spending declined and cost of financing increased. However, as your company expects to come into production later in the year conditions will ease due to stable conditions.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

- Devaluation of Pak Rupee against the dollar.
- Higher Interest rates.
- Increasing fuel and electricity prices.
- Lack of Government spending.

Company's Plan

Your company plans to come into production before end of the calendar year 2023 with the emphasis of the BMR on improving the thermal efficiency and achieving the desired environment control standards. The civil works have been completed and mechanical erection works as well as PLC works are being completed. The company has also installed a 5 MW solar plant on a power purchase deal to mitigate the rising electricity costs. This will be operational at the time of production. We are exploring options to increase the solar capacity to 10 MW. At the completion of the BMR your company will achieve consistent production with optimized costs and a reliable and durable product. All plans for the company are designed at bringing your company to a financially healthy and sustainable corporate entity.

Auditors' Observations

The company is in the process of Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR) and the management is fully confident that the company shall commence commercial production in financial year 2023-24 and will continue its operations as a going concern. Workers' compensation benefits in excess of statutory/legal requirements will be subject to recognition after final determination and verification by the Competent Authority. Letters for the balance confirmations circulated but against that some replies have not been received. However, such balances have been verified by auditors' through alternative audit procedures.

Adequacy of Internal Control

The Board of Directors is aware of its responsibility and all the necessary steps are being taken by the Directors to ensure the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls environment and accordingly has established an efficient system of internal financial controls, for ensuring effective and efficient conduct of operations, safeguarding of Company assets, compliance with applicable laws and regulations and reliable financial reporting. The Internal Audit function of the Company regularly appraises and monitors the implementation of financial controls, whereas the Audit Committee reviews the effectiveness of the internal control framework and financial statements quarterly.

Composition of Board of Directors

The total number of directors are seven including a female director. At June 30, 2023 the Board has the following composition:

- Executive Director	1
- Non-Executive Directors	4
- Independent Directors	2

Directors' Remuneration

As per Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of directors is authorized to fix remuneration of Directors from time to time. In this regard, the Board of Directors has developed a Remuneration policy for directors of the company. The details of the remuneration paid to the executive director (chief executive) of the Company is disclosed in Note 42 of these financial statements.

Election of Directors and Meetings of the Board of Directors (BOD)

Election of the directors was held on May 11, 2021 for the next three years.

During the year ending June 30, 2023, following is the detail of meetings of the BOD:

Director Name	Position on Board	Meetings attended
Taha Muhammad Naseem (CEO)	Executive Director	7
Muhammad Farooq Naseem	Non-Executive Director	7
Mrs. Roohi Farooq Naseem	Non-Executive Director	5
Zaka Muhammd Naseem	Non-Executive Director	7
Hamid Mehmood	Non-Executive Director	7
Shafqaat Ahmed	Independent Director	6
Murtaza Yousuf Mandviwalla	Independent Director	7

Note:

The directors who could not attend the meetings were duly granted leave of absence from the board in accordance with the law.

Audit Committee

During the year ended June 30, 2023, following is the detail of meetings of the Audit Committee:

Directors' Name	Meeting Attended
- Shafqaat Ahmed (Chairman)	6
- Muhammad Farooq Naseem	4
- Hamid Mehmood	4

Note:

The members of committee who could not attend the meetings were duly granted leave of absence in accordance with the law.

Human Resource & Remuneration Committee

During the year ended June 30, 2023, following is the detail of meetings of the Human Resource & Remuneration Committee:

Directors' Name	Meeting Attended
- Murtaza Yousuf Mandviwala (Chairman)	5
- Muhammad Farooq Naseem	4
- Taha Muhammad Naseem	5

Note:

The members of the committee who could not attend the meetings were duly granted leave of absence in accordance with the law.

Subsequent Events

All subsequent events have been properly disclosed in the relevant notes to the audited financial statements of the company except Mr. Jehanzeb Choudry has been appointed as an executive director on September 07, 2023 in place of Mr. Hamid Mahmood.

Change in Nature of Business

No change has occurred during the financial year concerning the nature of the business of the Company.

Environmental and Social Responsibility

Your company being a responsible corporate citizen always tries its level best to protect and create a healthier environment for not only its own employees but also for our surrounding communities. Currently, the plant cannot be operated on desired environmental standards so the company is in the process of BMR. Further, your company being a responsible corporate citizen is always conscious to discharge its obligations towards its valued human resources.

Pattern of Shareholding

The pattern of shareholding and additional information required in this regard is enclosed.

External Auditors

The present auditors, M/s Parker Russell –A.J.S. Chartered Accountants, retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment for the year 2023-24. The Audit Committee has recommended their re-appointment.

Acknowledgment

The board of directors is thankful to all stakeholders including but not limited to bankers, employees, suppliers, distributors as well as regulators and shareholders for their continued support, cooperation and trust especially in crises tenure faced by the company in the current year.



MUHAMMAD FAROOQ NASEEM
Chairman / Director
Lahore: November 02, 2023



TAHA MUHAMMAD NASEEM
Chief Executive / Director

Pattern of Shareholding

As at June 30, 2023

No. of Shareholders	Shareholdings		Total Shares Held
	From	To	
217	1	100	5,097
170	101	500	59,900
85	501	1,000	71,874
144	1,001	5,000	371,600
38	5,001	10,000	272,987
14	10,001	15,000	178,808
9	15,001	20,000	162,322
2	20,001	25,000	45,500
2	25,001	30,000	54,040
1	30,001	35,000	30,100
2	40,001	45,000	85,000
4	45,001	50,000	196,500
1	50,001	55,000	52,000
1	60,001	65,000	64,000
2	70,001	75,000	142,293
3	95,001	100,000	294,712
1	100,001	105,000	104,000
1	120,001	125,000	123,000
1	180,001	185,000	182,625
1	195,001	200,000	196,024
1	210,001	215,000	211,862
1	240,001	245,000	243,000
1	275,001	280,000	276,500
1	380,001	385,000	383,750
1	415,001	420,000	416,000
1	445,001	450,000	447,500
1	495,001	500,000	500,000
1	695,001	700,000	700,000
1	1,000,001	1,005,000	1,000,379
1	1,540,001	1,545,000	1,543,839
1	2,540,001	2,545,000	2,544,494
1	2,705,001	2,710,000	2,705,506
1	2,990,001	2,995,000	2,993,500
1	3,245,001	3,250,000	3,250,000
1	8,325,001	8,330,000	8,327,491
1	9,145,001	9,150,000	9,147,499
1	9,740,001	9,745,000	9,743,808
1	80,055,001	80,060,000	80,058,506
1	120,985,001	120,990,000	120,987,298
718			248,173,314

Categories Of Shareholders	Shares held	Percentage
Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse and minor children	9,156	0.0037%
Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties. (Parent Company)	201,048,149	81.0112%
NIT and ICP	1,100	0.0004%
Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions.	200	0.0001%
Insurance Companies	182,625	0.0736%
Modarabas and Mutual Funds	0	0.0000%
Shareholders holding 10% or more	201,048,149	81.0112%
General Public		
a. Local	38,222,600	15.4016%
b. Foreign	0	0.0000%
Others (to be specified)		
1- Joint Stock Companies	6,413,728	2.5844%
2- Foreign Companies	328,531	0.1324%
3- Others	1,967,225	0.7927%

Catagories of Shareholding required under Code of Coprorate Governance (CCG) As on June 30, 2023

Sr. No.	Name	No. of Shares Held	Percentage
Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties (Name Wise Detail):			
1	Calicom Industries (Private) Limited	201,048,149	81.0112
Mutual Funds (Name Wise Detail)			
		-	0.0000
Directors and their Spouse and Minor Children (Name Wise Detail):			
1	Mr. Hamid Mahmood (CDC)	1,308	0.0005
2	Mrs. Roohi Farooq Naseem (CDC)	1,308	0.0005
3	Mr. Muhammad Farooq Naseem (CDC)	1,308	0.0005
4	Mr. Zaka Muhammad Naseem (CDC)	1,308	0.0005
5	Mr. Shafqaat Ahmed (CDC)	1,308	0.0005
6	Mr. Taha Muhammad Naseem (CDC)	1,308	0.0005
7	Mr. Murtaza Yousuf Mandviwalla (CDC)	1,308	0.0005
Executives:			
		-	0.0000
Public Sector Companies & Corporations:			
		-	0.0000
Banks, Development Finance Institutions, Non Banking Finance			
		182,825	0.0737
Companies, Insurance Companies, Takaful, Modarabas and Pension Funds:			
Shareholders holding five percent or more voting intrest in the listed company (Name Wise Detail)			
1	Calicom Industries (Private) Limited	201,048,149	81.0112
All trades in the shares of the listed company, carried out by its Directors, Executives and theirsouses and minor children shall also be disclosed:			
			Nil



TAHA MUHAMMAD NASEEM
Chief Executive
Lahore: November 02, 2023

Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 For the year ended June 30, 2023



The company has complied with the requirements of the Regulations in the following manner:-

1- The total number of directors are 7 (seven) as per following:

- Male	6
- Female	1

2- The composition of board is as follows:

Category	Names
- Executive Director	Taha Muhammad Naseem (CEO)
- Non-Executive Director	Muhammad Farooq Naseem (Chairman) Mrs. Roohi Farooq Naseem (Female Director) Zaka Muhammad Naseem Hamid Mehmood
- Independent Director	Shafqaat Ahmed Murtaza Yousuf Mandviwala

The independent directors meet the criteria of independence under clause 6(3) of CCG.

- 3- The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this company.
- 4- The company has prepared a "Code of Conduct" and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the company along with its supporting policies and procedures.
- 5- The board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the company. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of the significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the company.
- 6- All the powers of the board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board/ shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations.
- 7- The meetings of the board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the board for this purpose. The board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of board.
- 8- The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.
- 9- The Board had arranged Directors' Training Program for Mr. Taha Muhammad Naseem, Mr. Shafqaat Ahmed, Mr. Murtaza Yousaf Mandviwala and Mr. Hamid Mehmood. However, remaining directors will be enrolled for the Directors' Training Program.
- 10- The board has approved appointment of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.
- 11- Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the board.

- 12- The board has formed committees comprising of members given below:
- a) Audit Committee is as follows:
- i. Shafqaat Ahmed (Chairman)
 - ii. Muhammad Farooq Naseem
 - iii. Hamid Mehmood
- b) HR and Remuneration Committee is as follows:
- i. Murtaza Yousuf Mandviwala (Chairman)
 - ii. Muhammad Farooq Naseem
 - iii. Taha Muhammad Naseem
- 13- The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committee for compliance.
- 14- The meetings of the audit committee and HR and Remuneration Committee were held at least once every quarter prior to approval of interim and final results of the company and as required by the CCG.
- 15- The Board has set up an effective internal audit function who is considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the company.
- 16- The statutory auditors of the company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, head of internal audit, company secretary or director of the company.
- 17- The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.
- 18- We confirm that all requirements of the Regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 have been complied with; Explanation as required under the regulations is mentioned below;
- Company, currently has two elected independent directors out of total seven directors on the Board. Both the independent directors have requisite competencies, skills, knowledge and experience to discharge and execute their duties competently as per laws and regulations; therefore, the company did not made appointment of a third independent director.
- 19- We confirm that all other requirements of the Regulations have been complied with except for the requirements under Regulation 19 and 24. The Company has adopted explanation approach as the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 ("Regulations") allowed the Companies to either comply or explain the reason otherwise. The management is of the view, that the employee holding the position of CFO and Company Secretary is suitably qualified and professionally capable with the relevant experience to act and fulfill the duties and responsibilities of both the roles. In addition, it is also a cost effective measure that is in the better interest of the shareholders of the Company. Further, due to the process of BMR activity, directors' training was not possible. However, remaining directors will be enrolled soon for the Directors' Training Program.



MUHAMMAD FAROOQ NASEEM
Chairman / Director
Lahore: November 02, 2023



TAHA MUHAMMAD NASEEM
Chief Executive / Director

Independent Auditors' Review Report

To the members of Dandot Cement Company Limited

Review Report on the Statement of Compliance contained in the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Dandot Cement Company Limited for the year ended June 30, 2023 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

The responsibility for compliance with the Regulations is that of the Board of Directors of the Company. Our responsibility is to review whether the Statement of Compliance reflects the status of the Company's compliance with the provisions of the Regulations and report if it does not and to highlight any non-compliance with the requirements of the Regulations. A review is limited primarily to inquiries of the Company's personnel and review of various documents prepared by the Company to comply with the Regulations.

As a part of our audit of the financial statements we are required to obtain an understanding of the accounting and internal control systems sufficient to plan the audit and develop an effective audit approach. We are not required to consider whether the Board of Directors' statement on internal control covers all risks and controls or to form an opinion on the effectiveness of such internal controls, the Company's corporate governance procedures and risks.

The Regulations require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transactions by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2023.



Parker Russell - A.J.S
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Engagement Partner: Junaid Subhani
Faisalabad: November 02, 2023
UDIN: CR2023104787kzISUI3a



Independent Auditor's Report

To the members of Dandot Cement Company Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **DANDOT CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at JUNE 30, 2023 and the statement of profit or loss, 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 a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matters described in Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, 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 JUNE 30, 2023 and of the loss, total comprehensive loss, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

- a) As explained in note 23.1(c) to the financial statements, the company had written back outstanding liability in respect of some Past Dues Payable, Payable against Gratuity and Interest on Workers' Profit Participation Fund Payable retrospectively aggregating Rs.317.12 million and not accounted for related expense and liability during the previous years and current year amounting Rs.54.51 million and Rs.0.74 million respectively. The company did not account for expense and liability of salaries and benefits pertaining to previous years amounting Rs.118.63 million since September 01, 2019 for which petition was filed in Hon'ble Labour Court by the company for their retrenchment as referred to note 23 to the financial statements. However, basis of balances written back and non-provisioning of benefits remained un-substantiated in the absence of any agreement(s) or related approval(s). Had the company accounted for and not reversed the outstanding liability related to prior years, loss for the year would have been higher by Rs.0.74 million, current liabilities and accumulated loss as at June 30, 2023 would have been higher by Rs.491.01 million.
- b) We could not confirm variation in carrying value of overdue liability in respect of loan from Economic Affairs Division (EAD) and accrued interest thereon amounting Rs.35.23 million and Rs.77.13 million respectively as referred to note 14 and 20.1 to the financial statements in absence of direct balance confirmation and unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence by performing alternative audit procedures against these balances. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether adjustments to these balances were necessary.

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 qualified opinion.

Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to note no. 1.2 to the financial statements, which indicates that the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis. During the year ended June 30, 2020, the management of the company decided to complete close down the Plant to undertake Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR) activity. The company has commenced the Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR) related activities and has arranged adequate funds from financial institutions to import the equipment for Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR) of existing plant. As stated in note no. 1.2 to the financial statements, the company has sustained loss amounting Rs. 367.44 million during the year ended June 30, 2023 and as of that date its accumulated loss was Rs. 5,755.93 million. As of June 30, 2023, the company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs.1,143.05 million and deferment of its obligations. These events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note no. 1.2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matter(s)

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. In addition to the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion and Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Following are the Key audit matter(s):

S. No.	Key audit matter(s)	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(1)	Capital Work in Progress (Refer to note 25 to the financial statements)	<p>The company is investing significant amount in capital work in progress for Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR). The assessment and timing of whether such assets meet the recognition criteria set out in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment as set out in the company's accounting policies. Since the amounts have a significant impact on the financial position of the company and there is significant management judgement required that has significant impact on the reporting of the financial position of the company therefore, we considered it as key audit matter.</p> <p>Our audit procedures in relation to recognition of capital work in progress and management's impairment assessment, amongst others, included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed the design, implementation, and operational effectiveness of controls related to the identification of elements of costs for assets, as outlined in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. Additionally, we examined controls surrounding the identification of potential indicators of impairment. Conducted sample tests of capital expenditure transactions, closely examining management's assessments to determine compliance with the recognition criteria specified in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment. We also reviewed the capital work in progress status reports for these assets, specifically looking for indicators of impairment For capital work in progress, we developed a deep understanding of the business case, challenging critical management's assumptions and estimates, and industry knowledge and experience.
(2)	Recoverable value of operating fixed assets (Refer to note 24 to the financial statements)	<p>As at June 30, 2023, the carrying value of operating fixed assets is amounting Rs. 4,016.15 million which includes machinery and heavy vehicles amounting Rs. 3,425.61 million and Rs. 10.68 million respectively. The company assessed at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication of impairment of operating fixed assets. Close down of operations of the company due to Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR) triggered the impairment indicator of operating fixed assets of the company. The management of the company had engaged independent external expert to evaluate any impairment of the aforesaid classes of operating fixed asset. Due to higher degree of management estimations uncertainty involved we considered it as key audit matter.</p> <p>Our audit procedures in relation to management's impairment assessment, amongst others, included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed the methodology employed by management to evaluate the recoverable value of machinery and heavy vehicles. Thoroughly evaluated the nature, scope, and objectives of the work conducted by management's external expert. Reviewed the methodology used by the management's expert to assist us in assessing the reasonableness of key estimates and assumptions adopted in the valuations report. Conducted physical inspections of operating fixed assets to verify their existence and condition. Scrutinized the adequacy of disclosure in the financial statements, ensuring compliance with the requirements of the applicable accounting and reporting standards.

(3) Valuation of Stores, spares and loose tools (Refer to note 28 to the financial statements)

As at June 30, 2023, the carrying value of stores, spares and loose tools is amounting Rs. 156.11 million which includes stores, spare parts and loose tools. The company assessed at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication of impairment of stores, spares and loose tools. Close down of operations of the company due to BMR triggered for impairment indicator of stores, spares and loose tools. The management of the company had engaged independent external expert to determine the net realizable value of the stores, spares and loose tools. Due to higher degree of management estimations uncertainty involved we considered it as key audit matter.

Our audit procedures in relation to management's impairment assessment, amongst others, included the following:

- Observed physical count of stores, spares, and loose tools to verify their existence and condition.
- Evaluated the adequacy of provisions made for slow-moving and obsolete stores, spares, and loose tools, assessing their impact on the financial statements.
- Reviewed the nature, scope, and objectives of the work conducted by management's external expert.
- Scrutinized the methodology used by the management's external expert to assist us in assessing the reasonableness of key estimates and assumptions in the valuations report.
- Assessed the adequacy of disclosure in the financial statements, verifying compliance with the requirements of applicable accounting and reporting standards.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in the annual 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. 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatements 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 controls.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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 matter communicated with the board of directors, we determine those 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 auditor's 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, based on our audit, we further report that in our opinion:

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of 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, expenditures 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).

Other Matter

The financial statement of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2022 were audited by another auditor who expressed a qualified opinion on those financial statements on November 04, 2022.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is **Mr. Junaid Subhani – FCA.**



Parker Russell - A.J.S

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Engagement Partner: Junaid Subhani

Faisalabad: November 02, 2023

UDIN: AR202310478lgd02z5wM

Statement of Financial Position

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized share capital 500,000,000 (2022: 500,000,000) ordinary shares of PKR.10 each		5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital	5	2,481,733,140	2,481,733,140
Share premium reserve	6	787,987,658	787,987,658
Share deposit money	7	-	-
Accumulated loss		(5,755,931,915)	(5,457,470,279)
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment	8	2,201,860,431	2,270,834,457
Long term loan from holding company	9	2,539,303,116	1,344,303,116
		2,254,952,430	1,427,388,092
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term financing from banking companies	10	2,905,746,124	2,136,351,061
Long term financing from related parties	11	1,125,697,096	-
Government grant	12	579,765,278	74,822,849
Payable to provident fund trust	13	140,391,444	140,825,263
Other loans and liabilities	14	-	-
Deferred liabilities	15	862,188,061	900,891,194
Long term advances and deposits	16	3,659,565	3,692,306
		5,617,447,568	3,256,582,673
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	17	945,088,728	448,184,838
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	18	172,041,841	61,866,947
Unclaimed dividend		1,081,940	1,081,940
Payable to provident fund trust	19	7,508,645	9,212,712
Mark up accrued	20	140,939,593	93,994,967
Current portion of non current liabilities	21	210,855,120	110,929,845
Current portion of government grant	12	109,228,731	14,214,128
Provision for taxation	22	-	-
		1,586,744,598	739,485,377
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	23	-	-
		9,459,144,596	5,423,456,142

The annexed notes from 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.




As at June 30, 2023



	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment			
Operating fixed assets	24	4,016,153,102	4,124,449,526
Capital work in progress	25	4,938,997,879	867,783,909
Intangible assets	26	1,108,333	1,258,333
Long term deposits and prepayments	27	59,189,798	54,420,730
		9,015,449,112	5,047,912,498
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores, spares and loose tools	28	156,105,934	212,514,394
Stock in trade	29	5,041,311	7,575,898
Trade debts	30	-	-
Loans and advances	31	12,422,347	10,608,027
Trade deposits, short term prepayments and current account balances with statutory authorities	32	258,856,044	76,290,344
Cash and bank balances	33	11,269,848	68,554,981
		443,695,484	375,543,644
		9,459,144,596	5,423,456,142

MUHAMMAD FAROOQ NASEEM
Director



Statement of Profit or Loss For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
Sales		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross loss		-	-
Administrative expenses	34	(34,745,471)	(37,536,918)
Operating loss		(34,745,471)	(37,536,918)
Other operating expenses - net	35	(131,111,594)	(125,599,152)
		(165,857,065)	(163,136,070)
Finance cost	36	(240,273,357)	(221,186,187)
Loss before taxation		(406,130,422)	(384,322,258)
Taxation	37	38,694,760	57,772,333
Loss after taxation		(367,435,662)	(326,549,925)
Earnings per share - Basic and Diluted	38	(1.48)	(1.42)

The annexed notes from 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TAHA MUHAMMAD NASEEM
Chief Executive

MUHAMMAD KAMRAN
Chief Financial Officer

MUHAMMAD FAROOQ NASEEM
Director

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023



	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
Loss after taxation	(367,435,662)	(326,549,925)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(367,435,662)	(326,549,925)

The annexed notes from 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.

TAHA MUHAMMAD NASEEM
Chief Executive

MUHAMMAD KAMRAN
Chief Financial Officer

MUHAMMAD FAROOQ NASEEM
Director

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before taxation		(406,130,422)	(384,322,258)
Adjustments of items not involving movement of cash:			
Depreciation	24	126,026,124	132,117,735
Amortization	26	150,000	150,000
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	35.1	-	(353,146)
Reversal of provision for doubtful balances	35.1	(3,000,000)	(4,300,000)
Balances written back	35.1	-	(1,060,328)
Provision for obsolescence of stores, spares and loose tools	35.2	3,187,058	12,556,200
Provision for obsolescence of stock in trade	35.2	2,534,587	72,040,124
Stock in trade written off during the year	35.2	-	10,376,531
Reversal of balances written back	35.2	4,815,895	1,800,550
Short term lease payments	34	2,799,330	3,980,280
Finance income on amortization of provident fund trust mark up	35.1	-	(96,253,429)
Unwinding of provident fund trust mark up	13.2	11,566,181	-
Unwinding of long term finances		129,176,395	122,304,430
Finance cost		99,171,377	98,525,421
		376,426,947	351,884,367
Net cash used before working capital changes		(29,703,475)	(32,437,891)
(Increase) / Decrease in operating assets:			
Stores, spares and loose tools		53,221,402	661,920
Trade debts		3,000,000	4,300,000
Loans and advances		(1,814,320)	(797,862)
Trade deposits, short term prepayments and current account balances with statutory authorities		(163,900,839)	(4,237,169)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		492,087,995	(149,662,893)
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances		110,174,894	7,866,923
Payable to Provident fund trust		(13,704,067)	(2,787,288)
		479,065,064	(144,656,369)
Cash generated / (used) in operations		449,361,589	(177,094,260)
Long term deposits and prepayments		(32,741)	128,972
Finance cost paid		(289,846,345)	(95,117,965)
Short term lease payments		(2,799,330)	(3,980,280)
Income tax paid		(18,673,234)	(2,837,692)
Net cash generated / (used) in operating activities		138,009,939	(278,901,225)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Fixed capital expenditure		(17,729,700)	(56,618,750)
Sale proceeds of fixed assets		-	700,000
Capital work in progress		(3,707,897,280)	(742,867,982)
Long term security deposits		(4,769,068)	(44,134,015)
Net cash used in investing activities		(3,730,396,048)	(842,920,747)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Long term loan received from holding company		1,595,000,000	605,883,175
Long term loan received from related parties		600,000,000	-
Long term loan repaid to banking companies		(55,188,005)	(27,403,998)
Long term loan received from banking companies		1,395,288,980	303,129,186
Share deposit money received		-	293,921,985
Right subscription expenditures		-	(6,271,735)
Net cash generated from financing activities		3,535,100,976	1,169,258,613
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		(57,285,133)	47,436,642
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		68,554,981	21,118,339
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	33	11,269,848	68,554,981

The annexed notes from 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.



TAHA MUHAMMAD NASEEM
Chief Executive



MUHAMMAD KAMRAN
Chief Financial Officer



MUHAMMAD FAROOQ NASEEM
Director

Statement of Changes in Equity For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Capital Reserve		Share Deposit Money			Revenue Reserve		Capital Reserve	Long Term Loan From Holding Company	Total
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Share premium	Face value	Premium	Total	Accumulated loss	Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment			
Balance as at July 1, 2021	948,399,800	31,800,740	1,337,385,350	664,484,658	2,001,870,008	(5,203,551,914)	2,343,466,017	738,419,941	860,404,592	
Loss after taxation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(326,549,925)	-	-	(326,549,925)	
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(326,549,925)	-	-	(326,549,925)	
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(653,099,850)	-	-	(653,099,850)	
Share deposit money received/adjusted during the year	-	-	195,947,990	97,973,995	293,921,985	-	-	(294,006,825)	(84,840)	
Loan received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	899,890,000	899,890,000	
Right subscription expenditures	-	-	-	(6,271,735)	(6,271,735)	-	-	-	(6,271,735)	
Right shares issued during the year	1,533,333,340	756,186,918	(1,533,333,340)	(756,186,918)	(2,289,520,258)	-	-	-	-	
Incremental depreciation on revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - net of deferred tax - note 8	-	-	-	-	-	72,414,580	(72,414,580)	-	-	
Revaluation surplus on revalued disposed asset - net	-	-	-	-	-	216,980	(216,980)	-	-	
Balance as at July 1, 2022	2,481,733,140	787,987,658	-	-	-	(5,457,470,279)	2,270,834,457	1,344,303,116	1,427,388,092	
Loss after taxation for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(367,435,662)	-	-	(367,435,662)	
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(367,435,662)	-	-	(367,435,662)	
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(734,871,324)	-	-	(734,871,324)	
Loan received during the year - net	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,595,000,000	1,595,000,000	
Loan transferred to long term financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(400,000,000)	(400,000,000)	
Incremental depreciation on revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment - net of deferred tax - note 8	-	-	-	-	-	68,974,026	(68,974,026)	-	-	
Balance as at June 30, 2023	2,481,733,140	787,987,658	-	-	-	(5,755,931,915)	2,201,860,431	2,539,303,116	2,254,952,430	

The annexed notes from 1 to 52 form an integral part of these financial statements.



TAHA MUHAMMAD NASEEM
Chief Executive



MUHAMMAD KAMRAN
Chief Financial Officer



MUHAMMAD FAROOQ NASEEM
Director

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

1 THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

1.1 The Company is a public limited Company incorporated in Pakistan and is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange. The Company started its production on 1983 and has been engaged in production and marketing of cement. Since 2019, the company is a subsidiary of Calicom Industries (Pvt.) Limited (Holding Company) and acquired under the Listed Companies (Substantial Acquisition of Voting Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2017. The registered office of the company is situated at 5-Zafar Ali Road, Gulberg - V, Lahore. The factory is situated at Dandot Railway Station, District Jhelum, Pakistan.

1.2 After the acquisition, sponsors arranged significant funds to bridge the deficit of cash flows of the company. Despite comprehensive annual maintenance, the company could not achieve feasible production levels which could control financial losses and more importantly plant's emission levels as prescribed by relevant environmental standards. Earlier, the Provincial Cabinet of the Government of Punjab also directed the company to upgrade the plant on both economical viable scale and on modern technology to mitigate the environmental risks.

In order to meet the legal standards and to avoid any adverse action from Environmental Department, the company decided to close down the operations during the financial year 2019-20 and move towards upgrading it through Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR). For the purpose, the Company signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with a renowned cement contractor namely Tianjin Cement Industry Design and Research Institute Company Limited (TCDRI) from China for BMR. The revised total financial outlay of the BMR is estimated at PKR 6.74 billion including \$14.45 million for import of new machinery and equipment. Up to signing of these financial statements, an amount of PKR 1.69 billion has been disbursed by the financial institutions under the DF / TERF scheme of State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) and an aggregated amount of PKR 3.80 billion has been arranged by the sponsors of the Company. Hopefully, the Company will complete BMR activities within its time lines and will resume its commercial operations in 2nd Quarter of financial year 2023-24. Hence, the management of the company is fully confident that the company will continue its operations as a going concern. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that may be necessary if the company is unable to continue as a going concern. However, company's current year net loss is amounting PKR 367.44 million, accumulated losses are PKR 5,755.93 million and the company's current liabilities are exceeding its current assets by PKR 1,143.05 million that indicate a material uncertainty exists that may cast a significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern, and the company may not be able to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017;
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

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 AND PREPARATION

These financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention except stated in the relevant notes.

Notes.....



2.3 FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupee (PKR / Rupees) which is the Company's functional currency.

2.4 JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following estimates and judgments which are significant to the financial statements:

	Notes
- Taxation	4.1
- Provisions	4.7
- Estimation of contingent liabilities	4.8
- Estimated useful life of operating assets	4.9.1
- Estimated useful life of intangible assets	4.10
- Allowance for doubtful/expected credit losses	4.13
- Provision for impairment of financial /non financial assets	4.19
- Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	4.26

3 CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS:

3.1 New standards, amendments and interpretation to published approved accounting and reporting standards which are effective during the year:

There are certain amendments and an interpretation to approved accounting and reporting standards which are mandatory for the Company's annual accounting period which began on July 1, 2022. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial reporting.

3.2 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, 2023
IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changing in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IAS 12 Income Taxes (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments	January 1, 2023
IFRS 16 Leases (Amendments)	January 1, 2024

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

3.4 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

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declared exempt by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at June 30, 2023;

IFRS1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangement

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

4.1 Taxation

Taxation expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in statement of other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date and the decision of appellate authorities on certain cases issued in the past. Current tax also includes any tax arising from dividends. Company's export sale, if any, fall under presumptive tax regime under Section 154 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The company accounts for deferred taxation using the liability method on all temporary differences between the amounts for financial reporting purpose and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that the future profits will be available against which these can be utilized.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

4.2 Employees Retirement Benefits

- During the year ended June 30, 2019, the company had ceased funded gratuity scheme of employees (workers) as referred to note 23.1 to the financial statements.
- The Company operates a funded contributory provident fund scheme for all eligible employees and contribution is made by both employer and employee @ 10% of basic salary plus dearness allowance and the liability is recognized in financial statements on monthly basis.

4.3 Borrowing

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost, any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Finance costs are accounted for on an accrual basis and are reported under accrued mark up to the extent of the

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amount remaining unpaid.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

4.4 Government Grant

Government grants are transfers of resources to the Company by a government entity in return for compliance with certain past or future conditions related to the Company's operating activities.

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and all attached conditions will be complied with. It is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods in which the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are recorded.

4.5 Trade and Other Payables

Liabilities for trade and other payables are carried at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services, whether or not billed to the company.

4.6 Dividend

Dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognized as a liability in the period in which it is approved by the shareholders.

4.7 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the reporting 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 are measured at the present value of expected expenditure, discounted at a pre tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of the money and the risk specific to the obligation. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect current best estimate.

4.8 Contingencies and Commitments

Capital commitments and contingencies, unless those are actual liabilities, are not incorporated in the financial statements.

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or the Company has a present legal or constructive 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 measured with sufficient reliability.

4.9 Property, Plant and Equipment

4.9.1 Operating fixed assets

Operating fixed assets are stated at cost or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment except for freehold land which is stated at revalued amount.

Depreciation charge is based on reducing balance method at the rates specified in relevant notes.

Depreciation on additions to operating fixed assets is charged for the month in which an asset is acquired or capitalized while no depreciation is charged for the month in which asset is disposed off. Maintenance and

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normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized.

Gains and losses on disposal of assets, if any, are included in statement of profit or loss.

The management assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset is impaired. If any such indication exists, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount by charging the impairment loss.

4.9.2 Capital Work In Progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost excluding impairment losses if any and represents expenditure incurred on fixed assets during their construction and installation. Transfers are made to relevant fixed assets category as and when assets are available for use.

4.10 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired 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 license/software.

Amortization is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method at the rates specified in relevant notes to these financial statements.

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.

4.11 Stores, Spares and Loose Tools

Stores, spares and loose tools are valued at lower of moving average cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using moving average method except for items in transit which is determined on the basis of cost incurred upto the reporting date. For items which are slow moving and/or identified as surplus to the Company's requirements, adequate impairment is recognized. The Company reviews the carrying amount of stores, spares and loose tools on a regular basis and provision is made for obsolescence.

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value applying the following method:

Raw materials	at weighted average cost
Work in process and finished goods	at average cost covering direct material, labour and manufacturing overheads

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated cost of completion and estimated costs necessary to be incurred in order to make a sale.

4.13 Trade Debts

Trade debts and other receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing component in which case such are recognised at fair value. The Company holds the trade debts with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures the trade debts subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

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Allowance for doubtful / expected credit losses (ECL)

Allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate. For trade and other receivables, the Company has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

Contract liabilities / Advances from customers

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

4.14 Loans and advances

These are recognized at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given. However, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the estimated recoverable amount of that asset is determined and any impairment loss is recognized for the difference between recoverable amount and carrying amount.

4.15 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits, other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to know amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

4.16 Foreign Currency Transactions and Translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are accounted for in Pak Rupees at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at the rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date.

The company charges all exchange differences to statement of profit or loss.

4.17 Financial Instruments

4.17.1 Financial Assets

Classification: The Company classified its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Amortized cost
- Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
- Fair Value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

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

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

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 can classify its debt instruments:

a) **Amortised Cost**

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represents solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets, impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gain or loss arising on derecognition are recognised directly in statement of profit or loss.

b) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income or assets that are designated at fair value through profit or loss using fair value option, are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments: All equity instruments at fair value are subsequently measured at FVTPL except where the Company's management has irrevocably elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI. In such case, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets are derecognized when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial asset. Assets or liabilities that are not contractual in nature and that are created as a result of statutory requirements imposed by the Government are not the financial instruments of the Company.

4.17.2 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost

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

FVTPL: Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as being at FVTPL. The Company has not designated any financial liability upon recognition as being at FVTPL.

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Financial liabilities at amortized cost: After initial recognition, financial liabilities which are interest bearing are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective yield method. Gain and losses are recognised in profit or loss for the year, when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through effective interest rate amortization process.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender or substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange and modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

4.18 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and financial liability is off-set and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to set-off the transaction and also there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.19 Impairment

(a) Financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets. The Company applies the simplified approach to recognise lifetime expected credit losses for trade debts, due from customers and contract assets except for which are measured at 12-month ECLs.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

The Company recognises in the statement of profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

(b) Non-Financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If such an indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated to determine the extent of impairment loss, if any. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value-in-use. Value-in-use is ascertained 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 is a 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.

4.20 Revenue Recognition:

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised when or as performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a promised goods or service to a customer, and control either transfers over time or at a point in time.

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Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, excluding discounts, rebates and government levies.

- (b) Mark-up on bank deposits is recognized on a time proportion basis on the principal amount outstanding and at the rate applicable.
- (c) Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive such payment is established.

4.21 Expenses

All the expenses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss on accrual basis.

4.22 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying asset is deducted from the borrowing cost eligible for capitalisation. All other borrowing costs are recognised in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

4.23 Related Party Transactions

Transactions and contracts with the related parties are carried out at an arm's length price determined in accordance with comparable uncontrolled price method except reason disclosed in relevant note to the financial statements, if any. Transactions with related parties have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

4.24 Earnings Per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS). Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by using profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4.25 Share capital and dividend

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognised at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, if any. Dividend distribution to the shareholders is recognised as a liability in the period in which dividends are approved.

4.26 Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment

Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of land and buildings is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented as a separate component of equity as "Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment", except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease for the same asset previously recognized in statement of profit or loss, in which case the increase is credited to statement of profit or loss to the extent of the decrease previously charged. Any decrease in carrying amount arising on the revaluation of land and buildings is charged to statement of profit or loss to the extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the revaluation surplus on operating fixed assets relating to a previous revaluation of that asset. The revaluation reserve is not available for distribution to the Company's shareholders. The surplus on revaluation of buildings to the extent of incremental depreciation charged is transferred to retained earnings directly.

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	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
5 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL			
239,423,314 (2022: 239,423,314) ordinary shares of PKR. 10 each fully paid in cash		2,394,233,140	2,394,233,140
8,750,000 (2022: 8,750,000) ordinary shares of PKR.10 each issued as bonus shares		87,500,000	87,500,000
		2,481,733,140	2,481,733,140
5.1 Voting rights, vote selection, right of first refusal and block voting are in proportion to the shareholding.			
5.2 Movement in issued, subscribed and paid up capital			
Opening balance as at July 01, 248,173,314 (2022: 94,839,980) Ordinary shares of PKR.10 each fully paid in cash		2,481,733,140	948,399,800
Right shares issued during the year Nil (2022: 153,333,334) Ordinary shares of PKR.10 each fully paid in cash 7		-	1,533,333,340
Closing balance as at June 30, 248,173,314 (2022: 248,173,314) Ordinary shares of PKR.10 each fully paid in cash		2,481,733,140	2,481,733,140
6 SHARE PREMIUM RESERVE			
This reserve can be utilized by the company only for the purpose specified in section 81 of the Companies Act, 2017.			
7 SHARE DEPOSIT MONEY			
Share deposit money received/adjusted		-	2,300,000,010
Right subscription expenditures		-	(10,479,752)
		-	2,289,520,258
Less: Transferred to;			
- Share capital	5.2	-	1,533,333,340
- Premium reserve		-	756,186,918
		-	2,289,520,258
		-	-
8 REVALUATION SURPLUS ON PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Balance as at July 01,		3,095,960,126	3,198,258,098
Disposal during the year		-	(305,606)
		3,095,960,126	3,197,952,492
Less: Transferred to accumulated loss in respect of			
Incremental depreciation		68,974,026	72,414,580
Related deferred tax liability		28,172,490	29,577,786
		97,146,516	101,992,366
Balance as at June 30,		2,998,813,610	3,095,960,126
Less: Related deferred tax liabilities on			
Revaluation at the beginning of the year		825,125,669	854,792,081
Disposal during the year		-	(88,626)
Incremental depreciation on revalued assets		(28,172,490)	(29,577,786)
		796,953,179	825,125,669
		2,201,860,431	2,270,834,457

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- 8.1 Revaluations of freehold land, buildings, plant and machinery and vehicles were carried out in year 2002, 2007, 2016 and 2018, as referred in note 24.5 to these financial statements resulting a surplus of PKR. 1,843.8 million, PKR. 685.61 million, PKR. 1,666.20 million and PKR. 1,096.67 million respectively.
- 8.2 Based upon latest revaluation report, the forced sale value of above said land, buildings, plant and machinery and vehicles are amounting PKR. 242.63 million, PKR. 180.99 million, PKR. 2,721.60 million and PKR. 39.56 million respectively.

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
9 LONG TERM LOAN FROM HOLDING COMPANY			
Un-secured and interest free			
Loan from Calicom Industries (Pvt.) Ltd	Aggregate % of shareholding		
	81%		
Balance as at July 01,		1,344,303,116	738,419,941
Add: Loan obtained during the year - net		1,595,000,000	605,883,175
Less: Transferred to long term financing	11.1	(400,000,000)	-
		2,539,303,116	1,344,303,116
9.1 Breakup of Long Term Loan from Holding Company			
Loans for conversion into shares:			
- Mr. Zahid Rafiq	9.1.1	850,000,000	455,000,000
- Mr. Jahanzaib Zahid	9.1.2	150,000,000	150,000,000
- Calicom Industries (Pvt.) Ltd	9.1.3	500,000,000	125,000,000
	9.1.4	1,500,000,000	730,000,000
Interest free loan from Calicom Industries (Pvt.) Ltd	9.1.5	1,039,303,116	614,303,116
		2,539,303,116	1,344,303,116
9.1.1 Through a tri party agreement between Mr. Zahid Rafiq, Calicom Industries (Pvt.) Limited (CIPL) and Dandot Cement Company Limited (DCCL), the parties agreed that Mr. Zahid Rafiq will grant loan of PKR 850 million to CIPL for onward investment in DCCL to meet the time to time requirement of BMR activities. As per the said agreement, CIPL will acts as an intermediary between Mr. Zahid Rafiq and DCCL for the purpose of grant of loan and conversion of loan into equity at a pre-determined price.			
9.1.2 Through a tri party agreement between Mr. Jahanzaib Zahid, Calicom Industries (Pvt.) Limited (CIPL) and Dandot Cement Company Limited (DCCL), the parties agreed that Mr. Jahanzaib Zahid will grant loan of PKR 150 million to CIPL for onward investment in DCCL to meet the time to time requirement of BMR activities. As per the said agreement, CIPL will acts as an intermediary between Mr. Jahanzaib Zahid and DCCL for the purpose of grant of loan and conversion of loan into equity at a pre-determined price.			
9.1.3 Through an agreement, Calicom Industries (Pvt.) Limited (CIPL) made investment in the company of PKR 500 million to meet the time to time requirements of BMR activities. As per the said agreement, the injected funds will be converted into equity at a pre-determined price.			
9.1.4 In Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on November 01, 2023, Shareholders approved the allotment of ordinary shares through other than right shares under section 83 of the Companies Act, 2017 by conversion of loans of Mr. Zahid Rafiq, Mr. Jahanzaib Zahid and Calicom Industries (Pvt.) Limited amounting to Rs. 1,500,000,000 (Rupees one billion five hundred million only) to the issue of up to 68,181,818 (Sixty-eight million one hundred eighty-one thousand eight hundred eighteen) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each at a price of Rs. 22 per share (par value Rs. 10.00 plus premium Rs. 12.00).			
9.1.5 The loan is unsecured, interest free and repayable at discretion of the Company unless option of conversion into shares exercised by Calicom Industries (Pvt.) Limited as per agreement. Accordingly this loan is classified in equity as per Technical Release - 32 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP).			

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	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
10 LONG TERM FINANCING FROM BANKING COMPANIES			
Demand finance facility - From The Bank of Punjab (BOP)	10.1	2,171,682,492	2,010,994,102
Temporary economic refinance facility (TERF)	10.2	909,392,907	200,760,959
		3,081,075,399	2,211,755,061
Less: Current portion			
Payable within next 12 months		(155,113,275)	(73,296,000)
Overdue		(20,216,000)	(2,108,000)
		(175,329,275)	(75,404,000)
		2,905,746,124	2,136,351,061
10.1 Demand Finance Facility - From The Bank of Punjab (BOP)			
Demand finance facility - DF 1	10.1.1	1,432,204,422	1,405,462,629
Demand finance facility - DF 2	10.1.2	639,446,821	592,200,223
Demand finance facility - DF 3 (For BMR)	10.1.3	100,031,250	13,331,250
		2,171,682,492	2,010,994,102
Less: Current portion			
Payable within next 12 months		(121,296,000)	(73,296,000)
Overdue		(20,216,000)	(2,108,000)
		(141,512,000)	(75,404,000)
		2,030,170,492	1,935,590,102
10.1.1 Demand finance facility - 1			
Balance as at July 01,		1,405,462,629	1,348,695,308
Add: Unwinding for the year		58,741,793	56,767,321
		1,464,204,422	1,405,462,629
Less: Payments made during the year		(32,000,000)	-
		1,432,204,422	1,405,462,629

This represents the outstanding principal amount of loan having sanctioned limit of PKR. 1,774.78 million which shall be paid in monthly installments of range from PKR. 8 million to PKR. 31.78 million commencing from January 31, 2023. Markup shall be paid every month @ 4.65% p.a (2022: 4.65% p.a) fixed up to February 28, 2025 and after that markup shall be 3 month KIBOR without any floor or cap using KIBOR rate at the last working day of previous quarter. The finance has been presented at amortized cost by using effective rate of markup.

Above outstanding loan secured against Joint Pari Passu charge of PKR. 4,659.344 million (2022 : PKR. 3,326 million) over projects assets (Land, Building, Plant and Machinery), 1st charge of PKR. 268 million (2022: PKR. 268 million) on current assets, corporate guarantee and personal guarantee of directors of holding company.

10.1.2 Demand finance facility - 2

Balance as at July 01,	592,200,223	554,067,112
Add: Unwinding for the year	70,434,602	65,537,109
	662,634,825	619,604,221
Less: Payments made during the year	(23,188,004)	(27,403,998)
	639,446,821	592,200,223

This represents the outstanding markup of amounting PKR. 1,291.46 million which shall be paid in 99 installments commenced from January 31, 2021. The finance has been presented at amortized cost by using effective rate of markup.

Above outstanding markup secured against Joint Pari Passu charge of PKR. 4,659.344 million (2022 : PKR. 3,326 million) over projects assets (Land, Building, Plant and Machinery), 1st charge of PKR. 268 million (2022: PKR. 268 million) on current assets, corporate guarantee and personal guarantee of directors of holding company.

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	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
10.1.3 Demand finance facility - 3 (For BMR)			
Balance as at July 01,		13,331,250	-
Addition during the year		86,700,000	13,331,250
Balance as at June 30,		<u>100,031,250</u>	<u>13,331,250</u>

This represents principal amount of loan having sanctioned limit of PKR. 250 million obtained for a term of 10 years including 2 years grace period and the principal repayment will take place in 32 equal quarterly installments after the grace period. Markup shall be paid on every quarter at the rate 3 month KIBOR + 2% p.a. (2022: 3 month KIBOR + 2% p.a.).

Above loan secured against Joint Pari Passu charge of PKR. 4,659.344 million (2022 : PKR. 3,326 million) over projects assets (Land, Building, Plant and Machinery) to be upgraded to JPP/ 1st pari passu, pledge of 51% shares of the company, directors' personal guarantee, corporate guarantee of holding company and its associated companies.

10.2 Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF)

Loan from:			
- The Bank of Punjab		750,000,000	150,000,000
- Bank Islami Pakistan Limited		300,000,000	50,147,561
- Bank Al-Habib Limited		249,994,800	41,152,000
- JS Bank Limited		298,392,116	48,498,375
	10.2.1	<u>1,598,386,916</u>	<u>289,797,936</u>
Less: Impact of Government Grant	12	<u>(688,994,009)</u>	<u>(89,036,977)</u>
		<u>909,392,907</u>	<u>200,760,959</u>
Less: Current portion		<u>(33,817,275)</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>875,575,632</u>	<u>200,760,959</u>

10.2.1 These loans represent the financing obtained under Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) of State Bank of Pakistan for a term of 10 years including 2 years grace period and the principal repayment will take place in 32 equal quarterly installments after the grace period. During the year, the Financial Institutions made remaining disbursements to import new machinery for the purpose of BMR on following terms and condition:

Lender	Sanctioned Limit (million)	Mark-up as per Agreement	Security
The Bank of Punjab	750	SBP rate (1%)+3% p.a	Joint Pari Passu charge of PKR. 4,659.344 million (2022 : PKR. 1,333.34 million) over projects assets (Land, Building, Plant and Machinery). Further, pledged 51% shares of the company and personal guarantees of company's directors.
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited	300	SBP rate (1%)+3% p.a	Joint Pari Passu charge of PKR. 800 million (2022 : PKR. 400 million) over projects assets (Land, Building, Plant and Machinery), corporate guarantee of holding company and personal guarantees of company's directors.
Bank Al-Habib Limited	250	SBP rate (1%)+3% p.a	Joint Pari Passu charge of PKR. 627 million (2022 : PKR. 334 million) over plant and Machinery and personal guarantees of company's directors.

Notes.....



JS Bank Limited	300	SBPrate (1%)+4% p.a	Joint Pari Passu charge of PKR. 400 million (2022 : PKR. 315 million) over projects moveable assets (Plant, Machinery and Equipment's) and personal guarantees of company's directors.
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1,600

10.2.2 These loans have been recognized at amortized cost. The differential markup has been recognized as Government Grants (as mentioned in note 12).

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
11 LONG TERM FINANCING FROM RELATED PARTIES			
Unsecured - From Calicom Industries (Pvt) Limited			
- Principal	11.1	1,000,000,000	-
- Markup		125,697,096	-
		<u>1,125,697,096</u>	-
Less: Current portion		-	-
	11.2	<u>1,125,697,096</u>	-
11.1 Balance as at July 01,		-	-
Received during the year		600,000,000	-
Transferred from long term loan from holding company	9	400,000,000	-
		<u>1,000,000,000</u>	-
11.2			
During the year, the Company entered into an agreement with Calicom Industries (Pvt) Limited for the grant of interest bearing loan amounting to Rs. 1 Billion. Markup shall be charged @ 3 Month KIBOR plus 1% per annum. The repayment of principal including the markup will be negotiated on June 30, 2024 subject to the commercial operations of the company.			
12 GOVERNMENT GRANT			
Balance as at July 01,		89,036,977	-
Received/adjusted during the year		668,408,779	96,783,638
Charged during the year		(68,451,747)	(7,746,661)
	12.1	<u>688,994,009</u>	89,036,977
Current portion of government grant		(109,228,731)	(14,214,128)
		<u>579,765,278</u>	74,822,849
12.1			
Government Grants have been recorded against subsidized loans obtained from the financial institutions under temporary economic refinance facility (TERF) introduced by the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP).			
13 PAYABLE TO PROVIDENT FUND TRUST			
Principal	13.1	81,659,548	88,307,665
Markup	13.2	66,240,541	61,730,310
		<u>147,900,089</u>	150,037,975
Less: Current portion		(7,508,645)	(9,212,712)
		<u>140,391,444</u>	140,825,263

Notes.....

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
13.1 Principal payable to Provident Fund Trust			
Balance as at July 01,		88,307,665	-
Addition during the year		-	88,307,665
Less: Payments made during the year		(6,648,117)	-
Balance as at June 30,		<u>81,659,548</u>	<u>88,307,665</u>
13.2 Mark up on Provident Fund Trust:			
Balance as at July 01,		61,730,310	-
Addition during the year		-	159,771,646
Add: Un-winding during the year		11,566,181	-
Fair value adjustment	35.1	-	(96,253,429)
		<u>73,296,491</u>	<u>63,518,217</u>
Less: Payments made during the year		7,055,950	1,787,907
Balance as at June 30,		<u>66,240,541</u>	<u>61,730,310</u>

13.3 During the financial year 2022, the SECP approved the payment plan and advised to pay whole outstanding dues of Provident Fund Trust starting from July 01, 2022 in 36 installments of PKR. 1.00 million, 72 installments of PKR. 2.50 million and 12 installments of PKR. 2.76 million. Further, the company has been providing markup on principal amount of Provident Fund balance in the books of account without any default. This has been recognized at amortized cost.

14 OTHER LOANS AND LIABILITIES

LOANS - Unsecured

From Economic Affairs Division,
Government of Pakistan (EAD)

14.1 35,232,000 35,232,000

OTHER LIABILITIES

Peace agreement arrears

14.2 293,845 293,845

35,525,845 35,525,845

Less: current portion

Overdue

(35,525,845) (35,525,845)

- -

14.1 (a) This represents the balance of Pak rupee loan of PKR. 340.84 million originally advanced in 1984 in Japanese Yen to the State Cement Corporation of Pakistan (Private) Limited. After privatization in 1992, under sale agreement, loan was payable to EAD under the assurance of Privatization Commission Government of Pakistan. This was secured by bank guarantee.

The amount of the original loan was in Japanese Yen 5,199,457,960 carrying interest @ 8.5% p.a. In 1987 the yen loan was converted into Pak rupee loan at exchange rate of 1 Yen=0.122111 Pak Rupee carrying interest @ 11% and exchange risk fee @ 3% per annum payable to the EAD in 30 equal half yearly installments.

(b) In 2004, management of Gharibwal Cement Limited (GCL) paid PKR. 134 million against outstanding principal and requested for restructuring of this loan. The competent authority has accorded its approval and waived off outstanding markup to date amounting to PKR. 87.78 million. After rescheduling, principal was outstanding of PKR. 132 million and future mark up @ 14% p.a. (11% mark up and 3% exchange risk fee) payable in ten equal half yearly installments. The rescheduled amount was to be secured by bank guarantee or creating second charge against fixed assets of the company in favor of EAD.

Notes.....



14.2 This represents increment arrears on workers' salaries for the financial years ended on June 30, 2007, June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2009. As per peace agreement with CBA dated May 09, 2009, these arrears were payable in 72 equal monthly installments of PKR. 0.53 million each. These are interest free and unsecured.

15 DEFERRED LIABILITIES	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
Deferred taxation	15.1	862,188,061	900,891,194
15.1 Deferred taxation			
This is composed of the following:			
Deferred tax liability on taxable temporary differences			
Accelerated tax depreciation		1,015,963,870	1,050,464,866
Provision for doubtful balances		2,294,295	-
Deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences			
Provision for doubtful balances		-	(3,164,295)
Unused tax business losses carried forward		(413,283,205)	(488,256,969)
Unused tax depreciated losses carried forward		(153,775,809)	(149,573,672)
Minimum taxes paid		(27,399)	(40,733,338)
Provision for obsolete stock		-	(20,891,636)
Provision for obsolete stores, spares and loose tools		(1,003,667)	(4,042,790)
Deferred tax asset not recognized		412,019,976	557,089,028
Deferred tax liability	15.2	862,188,061	900,891,194
15.2 Movement of deferred taxation:			
Balance as at July 01,		900,891,194	958,677,734
Add: Charge/(reversal) during the year			
Statement of profit or loss		(38,703,133)	(57,786,540)
Statement of comprehensive income		-	-
		(38,703,133)	(57,786,540)
		862,188,061	900,891,194

15.3 During the financial year 2023, net deferred tax assets for the deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused business tax losses and minimum tax amounting PKR. 412.02 million (2022: PKR. 557.09 million) had not been recognized because there are remote chances that taxable profit would be available in foreseeable future against which the deductible temporary differences, unused business tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. However, the management anticipates that outstanding deferred tax liability shall be set off against unused depreciation losses after successful completion of BMR activities. Therefore, recognition of deferred tax asset shall be reassessed as at June 30, 2024.

15.4 Business losses would expire as follows:

Accounting year to which business loss relates	Amount of business losses (Rupees)	Accounting year in which business loss will expire
2018	633,579,313	2024
2020	330,192,375	2026
2021	165,067,043	2027
2022	147,596,481	2028
2023	148,679,289	2029

Notes.....

15.5 Depreciation losses pertaining to tax years from 1996 to 2023 amounting PKR. 530.26 million have no expiry limits.

15.6 Minimum tax would expire as follows:

Accounting year to which minimum tax depreciation relates	Amount of minimum tax (Rupees)	Accounting year in which minimum tax will expire
2021	4,819	2024
2022	14,207	2025
2023	8,373	2026

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
16 LONG TERM ADVANCES AND DEPOSITS			
Un-secured and Interest free Security deposits	16.1	3,659,565	3,692,306

16.1 These represent securities from distributors and contractors. These are being utilized by the company as authorized by the agreement with parties or deposited with separate bank account in compliance with section 217 of the Companies Act, 2017.

17 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors		747,542,149	248,620,824
Past dues payable	17.1	166,465,815	168,483,250
Past utility bills		19,460,417	19,460,417
Workers' profit participation fund payable	17.2	3,780,109	3,780,109
Other payable		7,840,238	7,840,238
		945,088,728	448,184,838

17.1 This represents the amounts payable for the closure period of the factory on account of accumulated salaries and benefits, one day deduction and legal expenses payable to the employees and CBA.

17.2 Workers' Profit Participation Fund Payable

Balance as at July 01,	3,780,109	3,780,109
Less: Payments during the year	-	-
	3,780,109	3,780,109
	3,780,109	3,780,109

18 DEPOSITS, ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND ADVANCES

Advance from customer - unsecured		100,000,000	-
Accrued expenses	18.1	68,826,055	58,934,347
Excise duty payable		163,295	163,295
Royalty payable		614,160	614,160
Income tax withheld payable		2,438,331	2,155,145
		172,041,841	61,866,947

18.1 This includes sales tax/penalty of PKR 2.46 million (2022: 2.46 million) against which an appeal is pending before Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Lahore.

Notes.....

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
19 PAYABLE TO PROVIDENT FUND TRUST			
Current portion of provident fund trust	13	7,508,645	9,212,712
20 MARK UP ACCRUED			
Mark up accrued on:			
Secured loan -Banking companies		40,778,106	10,730,299
Unsecured loans	20.1	100,161,487	83,264,668
		140,939,593	93,994,967
20.1			
This represents the mark up payable on loans or balances payable to EconomicAffair Division (EAD) and Provident Fund Trust amounting PKR. 77.13 million (2022: PKR. 72.20 million) and PKR. 23.03 million (2022: PKR.11.07 million) respectively.			
21 CURRENT PORTION OF NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term financing from banking companies	10	175,329,275	75,404,000
Long term financing from others	14	35,525,845	35,525,845
		210,855,120	110,929,845
22 PROVISION FOR TAXATION			
Balance as at 1st July,		-	-
Less: Adjusted during the year		-	-
		-	-
Add: Provision for the taxation-current	37	8,373	14,207
		8,373	14,207
Less: Tax deducted at source / advance tax		(8,373)	(14,207)
		-	-

22.1 Provision for the current year represents tax on income chargeable under minimum tax on turnover due under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

23 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

23.1 Contingencies

- On November 11, 2019, the company filed a petition in Honorable Labour Court under standing order 11-A of the Industrial and Commercial Employment Ordinance, 1968 to "Close Down" the factory for the purpose of comprehensive Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR) and to seek permission for retrenchment of workers at factory. On January 29, 2021, Honorable Labour Court has decided the case in favor of the company along with particular directions. Later on, the appeal filed by workmen under Section 46(3) of the Punjab Industrial Relations Act, 2010 has been dismissed by the Honorable Punjab Labour Appellate Tribunal, Lahore at Rawalpindi vide order dated 25.03.2022. Afterwards, the Honorable Lahore High Court, Rawalpindi Bench also dismissed the Writ Petition being filed by workmen vide order dated 19.10.2022.
- Different retired workers and their legal heirs filed the cases before the Authority under Payment of Wages Act, Jhelum for payment of their past dues amounting PKR. 264.71 million. All these cases/applications under section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 for payment of outstanding service dues including gratuity, provident fund, medical bills and unpaid salaries of closure period etc. The Company submitted reply against all these cases and provided with the details of payment previously made amounting PKR.26.71 million to these ex-employees against the aforesaid dues. Based on discussion held with Legal Advisor, the management is of the opinion that the Company has good arguable case and there is very likelihood that the same be decided in its favour.
- During the year ended June 30, 2019, the company reversed the contractual liabilities of the workers amounting PKR. 317.12 million in respect of provision against some Past Dues Payable, interest on Workers' Profit Participation Fund

Notes.....

Payable and Payable against workers Gratuity and ceased to account for the aforesaid benefits on the basis of opinion of its Legal Advisor. Accordingly, the company has not accounted for accumulated provision against past dues payable, interest on Workers' Profit Participation Fund Payable, Payable against workers Gratuity, provision of salary and employee benefits amounting PKR. 6.68 million (2022: PKR. 8.55 million), PKR. 2.65 million (2022: PKR. 1.92 million), PKR. 45.91 million (2022: PKR.48.86 million), PKR. 113.29 million (2022: PKR. 113.29 million) and PKR. 5.34 million (2022: PKR.5.34 million) respectively. As per opinion of the management, these liabilities are not valid and based on unjustified agreements. However, worker's compensation benefits will be subject to final determination by the competent authority and the company undertakes to comply with the consequential implications of such determination as referred to note no.23.1(a) and (b).

- d) On January 23, 2009 the SNGPL encashed bank guarantee amounting PKR. 88 million against arrears of gas bills from the financial year 2006 to 2008. Till June 30, 2009, after adjustment of bank guarantee total arrears amounting PKR.35.38 million are outstanding against the company which have not been accounted for in the financial statements due to dispute with the SNGPL. Application was filed on September 10, 2011 by SNGPL in Civil Court and the same has been dismissed due to non prosecution of case. SNGPL has filed an application for restoration of case which is pending adjudication.
- e) The Competition Commission of Pakistan (the Commission), vide order dated August 27, 2009, has imposed penalty on 20 cement factories of Pakistan at the rate of 7.5% of the turnover value as disclosed in the last annual financial statements. The Commission has imposed penalty amounting PKR. 41.71 million on the company for alleged violation of section 4(1) of the Competition Commission Ordinance, 2007. The cement manufacturers including company challenged the commission order in the court in year 2010 bearing Writ Petition No.2654/2010 and Honorable High Court granted stay to the companies against adverse action by the commission. Further, the Company has filed an appeal in 2009 before the Competition Appellate Tribunal, Islamabad. Based on legal advice the company has not accounted for the liability of aforesaid amount.

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
23.2 Commitments			
Summit Bank Limited has issued Bank Guarantee in favour of Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited.	23.2.1	1,500,000	1,500,000
United Bank Limited has issued Bank Guarantee in favour of Department of Mines & Minerals Government of Punjab	23.2.2	139,165	139,165
Letters of credit issued by various banks on behalf of the company regarding capital expenditures.	23.2.3	907,019,358	2,378,145,381
23.2.1 This guarantee is secured by lien in favour of Summit Bank Limited on term deposit receipt amounting PKR. 1.50 million (2022: PKR.1.50 million).			
23.2.2 This guarantee is secured by lien in favour of United Bank Limited on term deposit receipt amounting PKR. 0.14 million (2022: PKR. 0.14 million).			
23.2.3 This represents commitments in respect of capital expenditures amounting PKR. 907.019 million (2022: PKR. 2,378.15million).			
23.2.4 The company has given cross guarantee amounting PKR. 400.00 million to The Bank Islami Pakistan Limited, on behalf of the associated company against the loan having carrying value of PKR. 400.00 million.			

Notes.....

24 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

PARTICULARS	COST / REVALUATION				DEPRECIATION				Book Value as at June 30, 2023	
	To July 01, 2022	Additions	Disposal	To June 30, 2023	Rate %	As at July 01, 2022	For the Year	On disposals		As at June 30, 2023
OWNED										
Free hold land	407,150,875	17,729,700	-	424,880,575	-	-	-	-	-	424,880,575
Factory building on free hold land	423,411,450	-	-	423,411,450	10	323,617,328	9,979,412	-	333,596,740	89,814,710
Office building	34,179,118	-	-	34,179,118	5	24,886,417	464,635	-	25,351,052	8,828,066
Residential building	143,271,170	-	-	143,271,170	10	102,117,954	4,115,322	-	106,233,276	37,037,894
Plant and machinery	6,047,439,800	-	-	6,047,439,800	3	2,515,878,228	105,946,847	-	2,621,825,075	3,425,614,725
Office equipment	14,403,986	-	-	14,403,986	10	10,291,257	411,273	-	10,702,530	3,701,456
Furniture and fixture	8,487,629	-	-	8,487,629	10	7,321,765	116,586	-	7,438,351	1,049,278
Heavy vehicles	167,372,363	-	-	167,372,363	20	154,027,629	2,668,947	-	156,696,576	10,675,787
Light vehicles	50,053,184	-	-	50,053,184	20	43,579,353	1,294,766	-	44,874,119	5,179,065
Railway sidings	1,726,574	-	-	1,726,574	5	1,493,532	11,652	-	1,505,184	221,390
Electric installation	52,391,664	-	-	52,391,664	10	42,271,807	1,011,986	-	43,283,793	9,107,871
Weighing scales	151,958	-	-	151,958	10	106,894	4,506	-	111,400	40,558
Library books	72,403	-	-	72,403	10	70,484	192	-	70,676	1,727
	7,350,112,174	17,729,700	-	7,367,841,874		3,225,662,648	126,026,124	-	3,351,688,772	4,016,153,102

24.1 Vehicles include a Shehzor Mazda having cost amounting PKR. 0.65 million is in the name of PICIC Commercial Bank and not in the name of the company due to the fact that bank is unable to trace the relevant record of aforesaid vehicle. Consequently, bank did not issue no objection certificate (N.O.C) for transfer of vehicle in the name of company.

24.2 The company has free hold land of 676.53 acres area situated at Dandot Railway Station, Khewra, Tehsil Pind Dadan Khan, Dist. Jhelum. Further, the building on free hold land having covered area of approximate 284,263 Sq. ft. situated at Dandot Railway Station, Khewra, Tehsil Pind Dadan Khan, Dist. Jhelum.

24.3 OPERATING FIXED ASSETS

PARTICULARS	COST / REVALUATION				DEPRECIATION				Book Value as at June 30, 2022	
	To July 01, 2021	Additions	Disposal	To June 30, 2022	Rate %	As at July 01, 2021	For the Year	On disposals		As at June 30, 2022
	R---U---P---E---S				R---U---P---E---S					
OWNED										
Free hold land	333,269,625	73,881,250	-	407,150,875	-	-	-	-	-	407,150,875
Factory building on free hold land	423,411,450	-	-	423,411,450	10	312,529,092	11,088,236	-	323,617,328	99,794,122
Office building	34,179,118	-	-	34,179,118	5	24,397,327	489,090	-	24,886,417	9,292,701
Residential building	143,271,170	-	-	143,271,170	10	97,545,374	4,572,880	-	102,117,954	41,153,216
Plant and machinery	6,047,439,800	-	-	6,047,439,800	3	2,406,654,674	109,223,554	-	2,515,878,228	3,531,561,572
Office equipment	13,863,986	540,000	-	14,403,986	10	9,834,287	456,970	-	10,291,257	4,112,729
Furniture and fixture	8,487,629	-	-	8,487,629	10	7,192,225	129,540	-	7,321,765	1,165,864
Heavy vehicles	167,372,363	-	-	167,372,363	20	150,691,446	3,336,183	-	154,027,629	13,344,734
Light vehicles	51,827,792	-	1,774,608	50,053,184	20	43,327,438	1,679,668	1,427,753	43,579,353	6,473,831
Railway sidings	1,726,574	-	-	1,726,574	5	1,481,267	12,265	-	1,493,532	233,042
Electric installation	52,391,664	-	-	52,391,664	10	41,147,378	1,124,429	-	42,271,807	10,119,857
Weighing scales	151,958	-	-	151,958	10	101,887	5,007	-	106,894	45,064
Library books	72,403	-	-	72,403	10	70,271	213	-	70,484	1,919
	7,277,465,532	74,421,250	1,774,608	7,350,115,174		3,094,972,666	132,117,735	1,427,753	3,225,662,648	4,124,449,526

Notes.....



	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
24.4 Depreciation for the year has been allocated as under:			
Administrative expenses	34	2,038,585	2,318,561
Others	35.2	123,987,539	129,799,174
		126,026,124	132,117,735
24.5 Land, Buildings, Plant & Machinery, and Vehicles of the Company were first revalued on April 01, 2002, resulting in surplus of PKR. 1,843.80 million. Thereafter, the company again revalued its Land, Buildings, Plant & Machinery, and Vehicles on June 30, 2007, June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2018 resulting a surplus of PKR. 685.61 million, PKR. 1,666.20 million and PKR. 1,096.67 million respectively. The revaluation exercises have been carried out by an independent value M/s Surval, recognized valuation consultant, based on Depreciated Replacement Value.			
24.6 Had there been no revaluation, the book value of Land, Buildings, Plant & Machinery and Vehicles at June 30, 2023 would have been PKR. 174.51 million (2022: PKR. 156.45 million), PKR. 19.32 million (2022: PKR. 21.34 million), PKR. 808.49 million (2022: PKR. 833.50 million), and PKR. 1.22 million (2022: PKR. 1.53 million) respectively.			
25 CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS			
Plant and machinery	25.1	3,238,471,438	626,892,215
Building	25.2	1,014,817,361	15,207,928
Un-allocated capital expenditure-BMR	25.3	685,709,080	225,683,766
		4,938,997,879	867,783,909
25.1 Plant and machinery			
Advances against letters of credit from:			
The Bank of Punjab		850,031,250	163,331,250
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited		300,000,000	50,160,938
Bank Al-Habib Limited		249,994,800	41,152,000
JS Bank Limited		298,392,117	48,498,375
Management equity		783,071,697	45,443,683
		2,481,489,864	348,586,246
Import against letter of credit - Usance LC		334,943,898	-
Margin against letters of credit and bank guarantee		265,183,338	246,403,450
Immature letters of credit (LCs charges and arrangement fee)		48,781,308	31,902,520
Duties and taxes		108,073,029	-
		3,238,471,438	626,892,215
25.2 Building			
Civil work		967,538,539	9,182,090
Advance against civil work		47,278,822	6,025,838
		1,014,817,361	15,207,928

Notes.....

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
25.3 Un-allocated capital expenditure - BMR			
As at July 01,		225,683,766	69,467,785
Salaries, wages and benefits		113,080,712	76,449,180
Fuel and power		62,325,260	8,589,373
Fee and subscription		643,069	224,000
Travelling and daily allowances		3,094,672	2,245,640
Vehicle running and maintenance		10,540,371	7,971,321
Printing and stationery		482,544	175,012
Entertainment		17,981,738	11,993,862
Legal and professional expenses		4,350,000	6,061,015
Stores and spares		-	3,698,827
Finance cost		237,619,594	9,528,710
Others		9,907,354	29,279,041
		460,025,314	156,215,981
As at June 30,		685,709,080	225,683,766
26 INTANGIBLE ASSETS			
MINING RIGHTS			
Cost			
As at July 01		1,500,000	1,500,000
Accumulated Amortization			
As at July 01,		(241,667)	(91,667)
Amortization for the year	34	(150,000)	(150,000)
		(391,667)	(241,667)
Net book value as at June 30,		1,108,333	1,258,333
Useful life-years		10	10
27 LONG TERM DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS			
Islamabad Electric Supply Company		36,312,006	31,542,938
Others		22,877,792	22,877,792
		59,189,798	54,420,730
28 STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS			
General stores		27,895,698	160,284,932
Spare parts		131,280,376	65,549,113
Loose tools		390,781	621,005
		159,566,855	226,455,050
Provision for obsolete stores, spares and loose tools	28.1	(3,460,921)	(13,940,656)
		156,105,934	212,514,394
28.1 Provision for slow moving and obsolete stores, spares and loose tools			
Balance as at July 01,		13,940,656	7,127,884
Provision for the year	35.2	3,187,058	12,556,200
Stores, spares and loose tools written off during the year		(13,666,793)	(5,743,428)
Balance as at June 30,		3,460,921	13,940,656

Notes.....



	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
29 STOCK IN TRADE			
Raw material		5,041,311	79,616,022
Provision for slow moving and obsolete stock	29.1	-	(72,040,124)
		<u>5,041,311</u>	<u>7,575,898</u>
29.1 Provision for slow moving and obsolete stock			
Balance as at July 01,		72,040,124	-
Provision for the year	35.2	2,534,587	82,416,655
		<u>74,574,711</u>	<u>82,416,655</u>
Stock written off during the year		(74,574,711)	(10,376,531)
Balance as at June 30,		<u>-</u>	<u>72,040,124</u>
30 TRADE DEBTS			
These are unsecured but considered good by the management except provision provided as follows:			
Gross trade debts		7,911,361	10,911,361
Less: Allowance for doubtful debts	30.1	(7,911,361)	(10,911,361)
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
30.1 Allowance for doubtful debts			
Balance as at July 01,		10,911,361	15,211,361
Reversal of allowance	35.1	(3,000,000)	(4,300,000)
Balance as at June 30,		<u>7,911,361</u>	<u>10,911,361</u>
31 LOANS AND ADVANCES			
Loans:			
Considered good:			
To employees	31.1	8,143,395	8,598,395
Advances:			
Considered good:			
To employees	31.1	4,088,355	1,809,951
To suppliers / contractors		190,597	199,681
		<u>4,278,952</u>	<u>2,009,632</u>
		<u>12,422,347</u>	<u>10,608,027</u>
31.1 These are secured against provident fund trust balances.			
32 TRADE DEPOSITS, SHORT TERM PREPAYMENTS AND CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCES WITH STATUTORY AUTHORITIES			
Advance income tax		79,748,001	61,083,140
Prepayments		237,211	2,704,780
Sales tax receivable		178,870,832	12,502,424
		<u>258,856,044</u>	<u>76,290,344</u>

Notes.....

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
33 CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
Cash in hand		87,555	43,450
Cash at banks in:			
Current accounts		7,399,409	61,958,046
Saving accounts		330,465	3,445,153
Deposit accounts	33.1	3,452,419	3,108,333
		11,182,293	68,511,531
		11,269,848	68,554,981

33.1 This includes amounting PKR.1.64 million (2022: PKR.1.64 million) deposited against guarantees as referred to note 23.2.

33.2 Saving and deposit accounts bear mark up at the rates ranging from 15.89% to 17.42% (2022: 7.05% to 8.83%) per annum.

34 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Director's remuneration		12,000,000	12,000,000
Salaries, wages and benefits		4,932,303	4,361,700
Rent, rates and taxes	34.1	2,799,330	3,980,280
Travelling and daily allowances		1,386,990	870,250
Repairs and maintenance		568,961	735,516
Legal and professional	34.2	3,461,417	3,143,245
Postage, telephone and telegrams		368,123	517,055
Printing and stationery		348,662	306,361
Entertainment		1,069,099	934,316
Fee and subscriptions		2,322,645	1,701,080
Depreciation	24.4	2,038,585	2,318,561
Amortization	26	150,000	150,000
Others	34.3	3,299,356	6,518,554
		34,745,471	37,536,918

34.1 This represents the short term lease (building rentals) payments during the year.

34.2 This includes Auditor's remuneration amounting PKR.2.186 million (2022: PKR.2.596 million) as referred to note 43.

34.3 This includes sales tax surcharge/penalties amounting PKR. Nil (2022: PKR. 3.76 million)

35 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES - NET

35.1 Other Income

Income from financial assets

Profit on deposit and saving accounts		669,824	436,591
Reversal of allowance for doubtful balances	30.1	3,000,000	4,300,000

Income from non financial assets

Finance income on amortization of provident fund trust mark up	13.2	-	96,253,429
Gain on disposal of fixed assets		-	353,146
Trade payables written back		-	1,060,328
		3,669,824	102,403,494

Notes.....



	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
35.2 Less: Other Operating Expenses			
Stock in trade written off	29.1	-	10,376,531
Provision for obsolete stock	29.1	2,534,587	72,040,124
Provision for obsolescence of stores, spares and loose tools	28.1	3,187,058	12,556,200
Reversal of balances written back		4,815,895	1,800,550
Past dues		256,339	1,430,067
Depreciation	24.4 & 35.3	123,987,539	129,799,174
		134,781,418	228,002,646
		(131,111,594)	(125,599,152)

35.3 This represents depreciation pertaining to cost of sale and distribution expense which charged to operating expenses as cement production and related sale activities remained suspended due to closure of plant for BMR activities.

36 FINANCE COST

Interest / mark up on:			
Loans from financial institutions		211,450,953	204,831,749
Other loans - long term		4,932,479	4,932,479
Provident fund		23,530,521	11,065,623
Bank charges		359,404	356,337
		240,273,357	221,186,187

37 TAXATION

Income tax			
- Current	22	(8,373)	(14,207)
- Deferred	15.2	38,703,133	57,786,540
		38,694,760	57,772,333

37.1 Income tax assessments of the company have been finalized up to the Tax Year 2022 on the basis of income tax return filed as the company did not receive any correspondence from Income Tax Department.

37.2 No numeric tax rate reconciliation is presented for the current and previous year in these financial statements as the company is either liable to pay tax under final tax regime or minimum tax u/s 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

38 EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED

Loss for the year - Rupees		(367,435,662)	(326,549,925)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year - Number		248,173,314	229,352,580
Earnings per share - Rupees		(1.48)	(1.42)

Notes.....

39 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets

At amortized cost

Long term security deposits	59,189,798	54,420,730
Loans and advances	12,231,750	8,598,395
Cash and bank balances	11,269,848	68,554,981
	82,691,396	131,574,106

Financial liabilities

At amortized cost

Long term loans and liabilities	3,116,601,244	2,247,280,906
Long term advances and deposits	3,659,565	3,692,306
Trade and other payables	941,308,619	444,404,729
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	68,826,055	58,934,347
Unclaimed dividend	1,081,940	1,081,940
Payable to provident fund	147,900,089	150,037,975
Mark up accrued	140,939,593	93,994,967
	4,420,317,105	2,999,427,170

40 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks;

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Board of Directors have the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of Company's risk management framework. The Board is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management.

Here are presented the information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of Capital.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to react to changes in the market conditions and the Company's activities.

Notes.....



The company's exposure to financial risks, the way these risks affect revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities and forecast transactions of the company and the manner in which each of these risks are managed is as follows:

40.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from trade debts, advances and deposits, interest accrued, other receivables and margin on letter of guarantee etc. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
Long term security deposits	59,189,798	54,420,730
Loans and advances	8,143,395	8,598,395
Bank balances	11,182,293	68,511,531
	<u>78,515,486</u>	<u>131,530,656</u>

Geographically there is no concentration of credit risk.

Credit Quality of Financial Assets with external credit rating

The company has placed funds in financial institutions keeping in view credit ratings. The company assesses the credit quality of the counter parties as satisfactory. The company does not hold any collateral as security against any of its financial assets.

Cash at banks	Rating		Rating Agency		
	Short Term	Long Term			
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS	57,448	243,448
National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	PACRA	169,874	460,463
Bank Al Habib Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	365,810	1,137,937
Askari Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	2,769	2,769
The Bank Of Punjab	A1+	AA+	PACRA	962,284	2,951,322
Bank Alfalah Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	4,109	4,144
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	1,108	1,114
Bankislami Pakistan Limited	A1	AA-	PACRA	2,805,947	1,608,750
JS Bank Limited	A1+	AA-	PACRA	944	1,568,415
Summit Bank Limited	Suspended	Suspended	JCR-VIS	5,113,467	4,769,380
United Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS	1,696,058	55,763,789
Meezan Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	JCR-VIS	2,475	-
				<u>11,182,293</u>	<u>68,511,531</u>

Credit Quality of Financial Assets without external credit rating

Long term security deposits	59,189,798	54,420,730
Loans and advances	8,143,395	8,598,395
	<u>67,333,193</u>	<u>63,019,125</u>

Notes.....

Credit Risk Management

Due to the company long standing business relationship with counter parties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standings, management does not expect non-performance by the counter parties on their obligation to the company. Accordingly, the credit risk is minimal. Further, the credit risk on bank balances is limited because the banks are under strict regulatory framework of State Bank Of Pakistan (SBP) and have statutory reserves with SBP.

40.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation. The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including expected interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at June 30, 2023:

	2023			
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year
	----- R u p e e s -----			
Long term loans and liabilities	3,116,601,244	4,673,636,737	210,855,120	4,462,781,617
Long term advances and deposits	3,659,565	3,659,565	-	3,659,565
Trade and other payables	941,308,619	941,308,619	941,308,619	-
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	68,826,055	68,826,055	68,826,055	-
Unclaimed dividend	1,081,940	1,081,940	1,081,940	-
Payable to provident fund	147,900,089	232,587,337	7,508,645	225,078,692
Mark up accrued	140,939,593	140,939,593	140,939,593	-
Contingencies and Commitments	400,000,000	400,000,000	-	400,000,000
	4,820,317,105	6,462,039,846	1,370,519,972	5,091,519,874

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at June 30, 2022:

	2022			
	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year
	----- R u p e e s -----			
Long term loans and liabilities	2,247,280,906	3,333,535,757	110,929,845	3,222,605,912
Long term advances and deposits	3,692,306	3,692,306	-	3,692,306
Trade and other payables	444,404,729	444,404,729	444,404,729	-
Deposits, accrued liabilities and advances	58,934,347	58,934,347	58,934,347	-
Unclaimed dividend	1,081,940	1,081,940	1,081,940	-
Payable to provident fund	150,037,975	246,291,404	9,212,712	237,078,692
Mark up accrued	93,994,967	93,994,967	93,994,967	-
Contingencies & commitments	400,000,000	400,000,000	-	400,000,000
	3,399,427,170	4,581,935,450	718,558,540	3,863,376,910

Notes.....



Liquidity Risk Management

The company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company's reputation.

The company monitors cash flow requirements and produces cash flow projections for the short and long term. Typically, the company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational cash flows, including serving of financial obligations. This includes maintenance of liquidity ratios, debtors and creditors concentration both in terms of overall funding mix and avoidance of undue reliance on large individual customer. Further, the company has the support of its sponsors in respect of any liquidity shortfalls.

40.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the company's net profit or the fair value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing return.

40.4 Currency Risk

The company is exposed to currency risk in respect of export sales, imports and resulting balances that are denominated in a currency other than functional currency. The company is not exposed to currency risk as at the reporting date.

40.5 Foreign Currency Risk Management

Foreign currency risk arises mainly due to fluctuation in foreign exchange rates. The company also has transactional currency exposure. Such exposure arises from sales and purchases of certain materials by the company in currencies other than rupees. In appropriate cases, the management takes out forward contracts to mitigate risk where it is necessary.

40.6 Interest Rate Risk

Interest / mark-up rate risk is the risk that value of a financial instrument or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in the market interest / mark-up rates. Sensitivity to interest / mark up rate risk arises from mismatches of financial assets and liabilities that mature or re-price in a given period. The Company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies where significant changes in gap position can be adjusted.

The effective interest / mark-up rates in respect of financial instruments are mentioned in respective notes to the financial statements.

40.7 Sensitivity Analysis

The company is exposed to interest rate risk in respect of its variable rate instruments. A 100 basis points increase in variable interest rates would have increased loss before taxation by PKR. 32.626 million (2022: increased loss by PKR. 23.95 million). A 100 basis points decrease in variable interest rate would have had an equal but opposite impact on loss. This sensitivity analysis is based on assumption that all variables, with the exception of interest rates, remain unchanged.

Notes.....

40.8 Price Risk

The company is not exposed to any price risk as it does not hold any significant investments exposed to price risk.

40.9 Financial Instruments - Fair Values And Risk Management

Fair value is the amount that would be received on sale of an asset or paid on transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and fair value estimates. 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.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets i.e. listed equity shares are based on the quoted market prices at the close of trading on the period end date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets held by the Company is current bid price. 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 Measurements' requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);
- inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (level 2); and
- inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety shall be determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

The assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on recurring and non-recurring basis have been disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements, if any.

Currently there are no financial assets or financial liabilities which are measured at their fair value.

- 40.10** Certain categories of property, plant and equipment (freehold land, buildings on freehold land, plant and machinery and vehicles) are carried at revalued amounts (level 2 measurement on non recurring basis) determined by a professional valuer based on their assessment of the market values as disclosed in relevant note to these financial statements.

41 Capital Risk Management

The company's prime object when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide adequate returns for shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Notes.....



In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The ratio is calculated as total borrowings divided by total capital employed. Borrowings represent long term and short term financing from financial institutions and others. Total capital employed includes total equity as shown in the statement of financial position plus borrowings.

	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
Borrowings	4,264,207,488	2,397,025,036
Total equity	2,254,952,430	1,427,388,092
Total capital employed	<u>6,519,159,918</u>	<u>3,824,413,128</u>
Gearing ratio	<u>65%</u>	<u>63%</u>

42 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	2023			
	Chief Executive	Directors		Executives
		Executive	Non-Executive	
	----- R u p e e s -----			
Managerial remuneration	12,000,000	-	-	64,753,527
	12,000,000	-	-	64,753,527
Number of persons	1	-	-	21

	2022			
	Chief Executive	Directors		Executives
		Executive	Non-Executive	
	----- R u p e e s -----			
Managerial remuneration	12,000,000	-	-	5,413,983
	12,000,000	-	-	5,413,983
Number of persons	1	-	-	15

42.1 The Chief Executive, Directors and Executives are entitled to free use of cars according to company's policy.

Notes.....

43 AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Auditors' remuneration in these financial statements includes:

Parker Russell- A.J.S
Chartered Accountants

Audit fee
Half year review fee
Code of Corporate Governance review report fee

2023
Rupees

2022
Rupees

	1,700,000	-
	262,500	-
	223,300	-
	2,185,800	-
<hr/>		
	-	1,658,800
	-	471,350
	-	242,440
	-	223,300
	-	2,595,890

Amin, Mudassar & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Audit fee
Certification services
Half year review fee
Code of Corporate Governance review report fee

44 EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND TRUST

The company has maintained an employees' provident fund trust (Trust). During the year 2022, the SECP approved the payment plan and advised to pay whole outstanding dues of Provident Fund Trust starting from July 01, 2022 in 36 installments of PKR. 1.00 million, 72 installments of PKR. 2.50 million and 12 installments of PKR. 2.76 million.

The following information is based on the latest audited financial statements of the provident fund trust.

Size of the fund - total assets	519,093,004	510,416,578
Cost of investment made	93,206,893	89,438,857
Percentage of the fund made	18.0%	17.5%
Fair value of investment made	93,206,893	89,438,857

Fair value of investment

The break-up of fair value

	2023		2022	
	Rupees	Percentage	Rupees	Percentage
Unpaid contribution by the company	81,659,548	87.61%	88,307,665	98.74%
Bank balances with scheduled bank	11,547,345	12.39%	1,131,192	1.26%

Notes.....



2023 2022
(----- Number -----)

45 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The detail of number of employees are as follows:

Average number of employees during the year

94	54
118	69

Number of employees as at June 30,

2023 2022
M. Tones M. Tones

46 PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

Plant Capacity (Ordinary Portland cement)

504,000 504,000

Plant capacity (Clinker)

480,000 480,000

Actual production (Ordinary Portland cement)

- -

%age of capacity utilized

- -

Actual production (Clinker)

- -

%age of capacity utilized

- -

46.1 Cement production remained suspended due to closure of plant operations for the purpose of BMR activity.

47 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

2023		
Liabilities from financing activities		
Long Term Financing	Share deposit money	Total
RUPEES		

Balance as at July 01, 2022	3,645,095,154	-	3,645,095,154
Financing obtained	3,590,288,980	-	3,590,288,980
Repayment of financing	(55,188,005)	-	(55,188,005)
Unwinding of loan	129,176,395	-	129,176,395
Markup	125,697,096	-	125,697,096
Balance as at June 30, 2023	7,435,069,620	-	7,435,069,620

Notes.....

2022		
Liabilities from financing activities		
Long Term Financing	Share deposit money	Total
RUPEES		

Balance as at July 01, 2021	2,641,182,361	2,001,870,008	4,643,052,369
Financing obtained	909,012,361	-	909,012,361
Repayment of financing	(27,403,998)	-	(27,403,998)
Unwinding of loan	122,304,430	-	122,304,430
Share deposit money received	-	293,921,985	293,921,985
Right subscription expenditures	-	(6,271,735)	(6,271,735)
Transferred to share capital	-	(1,533,333,340)	(1,533,333,340)
Transferred to share premium	-	(756,186,918)	(756,186,918)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	3,645,095,154	-	3,645,095,154

48 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All transactions with related parties have been properly disclosed in the relevant notes of these financial statements except the short term loan received and repaid to holding company amounting PKR Nil (2022: PKR. 294.01 million and PKR. 294.01 million respectively).

49 OPERATING SEGMENT

49.1 These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment.

49.2 All non-current assets of the company as at June 30, 2023 are located in Pakistan.

50 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on November 02, 2023 by the Board of Directors of the company.

51 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for the purpose of comparison and better presentation. There were no significant reclassifications / rearrangements in these financial statements during the year except for the breakup of long term loan from holding company as shown in note 9.1.

52 GENERAL

Figures in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest of rupee.



TAHA MUHAMMAD NASEEM
Chief Executive



MUHAMMAD KAMRAN
Chief Financial Officer



MUHAMMAD FAROOQ NASEEM
Director

Summary of Last Ten Year's Financial Result

Description	Rupees in Thousands									
	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018 (Re-stated)	2017 (Re-stated)	2016	2015	2014
Trading Results:										
Net Sales	-	-	-	296,106	1,593,517	1,306,529	1,806,252	2,346,937	2,138,895	1,068,198
Gross Loss	-	-	-	(193,488)	(343,681)	(449,031)	(247,046)	(12,457)	(287,347)	(348,281)
Operating Loss	(34,745)	(37,537)	(41,802)	(230,551)	(411,284)	(514,262)	(327,396)	(84,784)	(335,396)	(417,955)
(Loss)/Profit Before Taxation	(406,130)	(384,322)	(108,770)	(619,714)	609,781	(728,803)	(511,833)	(256,774)	(497,258)	(52,027)
(Loss)/Profit After Taxation	(367,436)	(326,550)	(77,743)	(695,056)	624,545	(717,909)	(500,118)	(280,252)	(497,258)	(52,027)
Balance Sheet:										
Shareholder's Equity	2,254,952	1,427,388	860,405	730,384	666,355	(1,726,566)	(1,874,968)	(1,375,801)	(3,257,739)	(3,254,924)
Operating Fixed Assets	4,016,153	4,124,450	4,182,493	4,306,965	4,383,558	4,479,853	3,446,070	3,568,929	1,958,251	2,022,858
Net Current Liabilities	(1,143,049)	(363,942)	(631,482)	(590,618)	(708,739)	(4,154,798)	(3,472,548)	(3,399,383)	(3,267,517)	(896,410)
Long term Liabilities	5,617,448	3,256,583	2,835,491	3,015,387	3,018,785	2,061,907	1,861,898	1,556,014	963,195	1,371,016
Significant Ratios										
Gross Profit Ratio %	-	-	-	(65.34)	(21.57)	(34.37)	(13.68)	(0.53)	(13.43)	(32.60)
Net Profit Ratio %	-	-	-	(234.73)	39.19	(54.95)	(27.69)	(11.94)	(23.25)	(4.87)
Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio	-	-	-	0.07	0.36	0.29	0.52	0.66	1.09	0.53
Current Ratio	0.28	0.51	0.40	0.49	0.55	0.16	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.22

مابعد واقعات

کمپنی کی پڑتال شدہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے متعلقہ نوٹس میں تمام مابعد واقعات کو باقاعدگی سے ظاہر کیا گیا ہے۔ ماسوائے مسٹر جہانزیب چوہدری کو 07 ستمبر 2023ء کو مسٹر حامد محمود کی جگہ ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر مقرر کیا گیا ہے۔

کاروبار کی نوعیت میں تبدیلی

کمپنی کی کاروباری نوعیت کی بابت مالیاتی سال کے دوران کوئی تبدیلی واقع نہیں ہوئی ہے۔

ماحولیاتی و سماجی ذمہ داری

آپ کی کمپنی بطور ذمہ دار کاروباری شہری نہ صرف اپنے ملازمین بلکہ ملحقہ علاقوں کی عوام کے لئے صحت بخش ماحول کے قیام اور ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے لئے اپنی ہر ممکن کوشش کرتی ہے۔ یقینی طور پر، پلانٹ کو درکار ماحولیاتی معیارات کے تحت نہیں چلایا جاسکتا لہذا کمپنی BMR کا عمل جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ مزید یہ کہ، بطور ذمہ دار کاروباری شہری آپ کی کمپنی اپنی گراں قدر افرادی قوت کی جانب اپنے فرائض کی انجام دہی کے لئے کلی طور پر باخبر ہے۔

پیٹرن آف شیئر ہولڈنگ

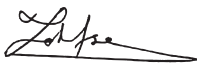
پیٹرن آف شیئر ہولڈنگ اور اس بابت درکار اضافی معلومات ساتھ منسلک ہیں۔

بیرونی آڈیٹرز

موجودہ آڈیٹرز، میسرز پارکر رسل۔ A.J.S، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس ریٹائر ہو چکے ہیں اور اہلیت کی بنا پر سال 2023-24 کے لئے اپنی دوبارہ تقرری کی پیشکش کرتے ہیں۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی نے ان کی دوبارہ تقرری کی پیشکش کی ہے۔

اظہار تشکر

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز حالیہ برس میں کمپنی کو درپیش بحرانی کیفیت کے دوران اپنے تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز بشمول مینکوز، ملازمین، سپلائرز، ڈسٹری بیوٹرز اور ریگولیٹرز اور شیئر ہولڈرز کی مسلسل حمایت، تعاون اور بھروسے پر تہ دل سے شکر گزار ہے۔



طہ محمد نسیم

چیف ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر



محمد فاروق نسیم

چیرمین / ڈائریکٹر

لاہور: 02 نومبر، 2023ء

ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز (BOD) کے اجلاس

11 مئی، 2021ء کو اگلے تین سال کی مدت کے لئے ڈائریکٹرز کے انتخاب کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔

30 جون 2023ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے دوران بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے منعقدہ اجلاس کی تفصیلات حسب ذیل ہیں:

اجلاس میں تعداد حاضری	بورڈ میں حیثیت	نام ڈائریکٹر
7	ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	- طلحہ نسیم (CEO)
7	نان۔ ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	- محمد فاروق نسیم
5	نان۔ ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	- محترمہ روجی فاروق نسیم
7	نان۔ ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	- ذکا محمد نسیم
7	نان۔ ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	- حامد محمود
6	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	- شفقات احمد
7	آزاد ڈائریکٹر	- مرتضیٰ یوسف مانڈوی والا

نوٹ:

جو ڈائریکٹرز اجلاس میں شرکت کرنے سے قاصر تھے انہیں قانون کے مطابق بورڈ سے غیر حاضری کی رخصت دی گئی۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی تعمیل میں مندرجہ ذیل اراکین پر مشتمل ایک آڈٹ کمیٹی تشکیل دی ہے:

اجلاس میں تعداد حاضری	نام ڈائریکٹر
6	- شفقات احمد (چیرمین)
4	- محمد فاروق نسیم
4	- حامد محمود

نوٹ:

جو کمیٹی اراکین اجلاس میں شرکت کرنے سے قاصر تھے انہیں قانون کے مطابق غیر حاضری کی رخصت دی گئی۔

ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن کمیٹی

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے نئے کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی تعمیل میں مندرجہ ذیل اراکین پر مشتمل ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن کمیٹی

تشکیل دی ہے:

اجلاس میں تعداد حاضری	نام ڈائریکٹر
6	- مرتضیٰ یوسف مانڈوی والا (چیرمین)
5	- محمد فاروق نسیم
4	- طلحہ نسیم

نوٹ:

جو کمیٹی اراکین اجلاس میں شرکت کرنے سے قاصر تھے انہیں قانون کے مطابق غیر حاضری کی رخصت دی گئی۔

کمپنی کا منصوبہ

آپ کی کمپنی تھرمل کارکردگی کو بہتر اور مطلوبہ انوائرنمنٹ کنٹرول معیارات کو حاصل کر کے BMR پر بھرپور توجہ دے کر سال 2023 کے اختتام پر اپنی پیداوار کا آغاز کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے۔ سول ورک مکمل ہو چکا ہے جب کہ میکانی تنصیب اور PLC ورک بھی مکمل ہو چکا ہے۔ بجلی کی بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتوں سے نبرد آزما ہونے کے لئے کمپنی نے پاور پر چیز ڈیل کے تحت 5 میگا واٹ کا سولر پلانٹ بھی نصب کیا ہے جو پیداوار کے وقت فعال ہوگا۔ ہم استعداد کو 10 میگا واٹ تک بڑھانے کے لئے نئی راہیں تلاش کر رہے ہیں۔ BMR کی تکمیل کے بعد آپ کی کمپنی معقول لاگت پر مستقل پیداوار حاصل کرے گی اور با اعتبار اور پائیدار پروڈکٹس تیار کرے گی۔ کمپنی کے تمام منصوبے آپ کی کمپنی کو مالیاتی طور پر توانا اور پائیدار کاروباری ادارہ بنانے کے لئے وضع کئے گئے ہیں۔

آڈیٹرز کے مشاہدات

کمپنی تو ازن، جدت اور تبادلہ (BMR) کے عمل میں ہے اور انتظامیہ پر امید ہے کہ کمپنی مالیاتی سال 2023-24ء میں اپنی تجارتی پیداوار کا آغاز کر دے گی اور بطور جاری کاروبار اپنے آپریٹرز جاری رکھے گی۔ لازمی/قانونی ضروریات سے زائد ورکرز کمپنیشن مراعات مجاہد کے حتمی تعین اور توثیق کے بعد منظوری سے مشروط ہے۔ تو ازن کی تصدیق کے خطوط کو گردش میں لایا گیا ہے لیکن کچھ جگہ سے ابھی جواب موصول نہیں ہوا ہے۔ البتہ، آڈیٹرز نے متبادل آڈٹ طریقہ کار کے ذریعے بیلنس کی تصدیق کر دی ہے۔

معقول داخلی نظم و ضبط

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اپنی ذمہ دارے بخوبی آگاہ ہیں اور ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کے داخلی نظم و ضبط کے ماحول کو موثر بنانے اور اس مناسبت سے داخلی مالیاتی نظم و ضبط کے موثر سسٹم کو قائم کرنے کے لئے تمام ضروری اقدامات کر رہے ہیں تاکہ کاروباری امور کی روانی، کمپنی کے اثاثہ جات کی حفاظت اور موجود قوانین و ضوابط کی تعمیل اور با اعتبار مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے۔ کمپنی کا اندرونی آڈٹ فنکشن مالیاتی کنٹرولز کے اطلاق پر باقاعدگی سے نگرانی رکھتا ہے جب کہ آڈٹ کمیٹی اندرونی نظم و ضبط کے فریم ورک اور سہ ماہی مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کی موافقت کا جائزہ لیتا ہے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی ترکیب

ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد 7 ہے جس میں ایک خاتون ڈائریکٹر بھی شامل ہے۔ 30 جون 2023ء کو بورڈ کی ترکیب حسب ذیل ہے:-

1	- ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
4	- نان-ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز
2	- آزاد ڈائریکٹرز

ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ

کمپنی کے آرٹیکلز آف ایسوسی ایشن کے مطابق بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز وقت بوقت ڈائریکٹرز کے معاوضہ کا تعین کرنے کے مجاز ہیں۔ اس بابت، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کے لئے معاوضہ پالیسی وضع کی ہے۔ کمپنی کے ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر (چیف ایگزیکٹو) کو ادا شدہ معاوضہ کی تفصیل ان مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے نوٹ 42 میں درج ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ برائے شیئر ہولڈرز

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون 2023ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے کمپنی کی پڑتاں شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کے ہمراہ تینالیسیوں (43 ویں) سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہیں۔

بنیادی کاروباری سرگرمیاں اور آپریشنل کارکردگی

ڈنڈوت سیمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ (کمپنی) ایک پبلک لسٹڈ کمپنی ہے۔ کمپنی کی بنیادی کاروباری سرگرمی سیمنٹ کی پیداوار اور فروخت ہے۔ مذکورہ سال کے دوران سیمنٹ کی پیداوار اور فروخت کا حجم ستمبر 2019ء سے BMR سرگرمی کے لئے پلانٹ آپریشنز کی بندش کے باعث معطل رہا۔ مذکورہ سال کے لئے خالص خسارہ 367.44 ملین روپے (2022ء: 326.55 ملین روپے) اور فی حصص خسارہ 1.48 روپے (2022ء: 1.42 روپے) رہا۔ کام کی بندش اور مالیاتی خسارے کے باعث بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے حالیہ برس کے لئے کوئی منافع منقسمہ تجویز نہیں کیا ہے۔

مستقبل کے امکانات

صنعت

رواں برس انڈسٹری نئے چیلنجز سے دوچار رہی کیونکہ پاکستان نے اپنے کئی اقتصادی حالات میں معیشت کی سست روی کا سامنا کیا۔ بڑھتے ہوئے کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارے کے باعث پاکستانی روپے کی بے قدری نے معیشت پر منفی اثرات مرتب کئے جس کے نتیجے میں مالیاتی کنٹرول کے اقدامات کا سلسلہ شروع ہوا۔

افراط زر کی بلند شرح اور شدید بے قدری نے اشیائے ضروریہ کی قیمتوں میں ہوشربا اضافہ کیا جب کہ بڑھتی ہوئی شرح سود نے لاگت کو بڑھا دیا۔ حکومت پاکستان کی جانب سے سادگی کے اقدامات میں درآمدات میں کمی اور ایندھن اور بجلی کی قیمتوں میں ردوبدل شامل ہے جس سے قلیل مدتی مشکلات پیدا ہوئیں اس کے باوجود عدم استحکام جاری رہا۔ آئندہ برس کے لئے جوہی معاشی حالات بہتر ہوں گے اور ہم ایک مضبوط سیمنٹ انڈسٹری کی پیش گوئی کر رہے ہیں۔

انڈسٹری کی کارکردگی بھی ملک کے معاشی حالات کی مرہون منت ہے۔ حکومت اخراجات میں کمی کے باعث ڈسپینج کی شرح تقریباً 16 فی صد کم ہوئی اور قرضوں پر لاگت میں اضافہ ہوا۔ چونکہ آپ کی کمپنی سال کے اختتام پر اپنی پیداوار کا آغاز کر دے گی لہذا حالات استحکام کی جانب گامزن ہوں جائیں گے۔

بنیادی خطرات اور بے یقینی کی صورت حال

- ڈالر کے مقابلے میں روپے کی قدر میں کمی
- بلند شرح سود
- ایندھن اور بجلی کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ
- حکومتی اخراجات میں کمی

- 5- بصورت کارپوریٹ اینٹٹی، بورڈ کی قرارداد یا مختار نامہ معہ نامزدہ کے نمونہ دستخط اجلاس کے وقت فراہم کرنا ہونگے۔
- 6- مادی شیئر سٹیکہولڈنگ کے حامل حصص داران سے التماس ہے کہ اپنے پیسے میں تبدیلی، اگر کوئی ہو، کمپنی کے شیئر رجسٹر اری میسرز کارپوریشن پر اینویٹ لمیٹڈ، ونگر آرکیڈ 1-K کمرشل ماڈل ٹاؤن لاہور کوئی الفور مطلع فرمائیں۔
- 7- کمپنی نے سالانہ کارکردگی رپورٹ بمعہ نوٹس سالانہ اجلاس عام کی کاپی تمام ممبران کو ان کے رجسٹرڈ ای میل پر کردی گئی ہیں جو کمپنیز ایکٹ 223(6) کے مطابق ہیں تاہم کوئی ممبر فنانشل سٹیٹمنٹ کی ہارڈ کاپی لینا چاہے تو درخواست دے سکتا ہے اسکے علاوہ کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ (<http://www.dandotcement.com>) پر بھی دستیاب ہے
- 8- کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کا سیکشن 72 ہر کمپنی سے اپنے فزیکل کو تبدیل کرنے کا تقاضا کرتا ہے ایس ای سی پی کی طرف سے مطلع کرنے کی مدت کے اندر بک انٹری فارم کیساتھ شیئر ہولڈرز کو اکاؤنٹ کھولنے کی ترغیب دلائی جاتی ہے جس سے بہت سی سہولیات ملیں گی۔ مگر پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج لمیٹڈ کے قانون کے مطابق فزیکل شیئرز کی فروختی کی اجازت نہیں۔
- 9- وڈیو کانفرنس سہولت کی رضامندی کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کی دفعہ (b)(1) 134 کی تعمیل میں، اگر کمپنی جغرافیائی محل وقوع میں سکونتی مجموعی 10% یا زیادہ شیئر ہولڈنگ کے مالک ارکان سے وڈیو لنک سہولت کے ذریعے اجلاس میں شرکت کیلئے رضامندی اجلاس عام کی تاریخ سے کم از کم 10 یوم قبل وصول کرتی ہے تو کمپنی اس شہر میں وڈیو لنک سہولت کا انتظام کرے گی۔ اس سہولت سے مستفید ہونے کے لئے، براہ مہربانی درج ذیل معلومات کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ دفتر کو مہیا اور جمع کرائیں۔
- کمپنی وڈیو کانفرنس سہولت کے مقام معہ اس سہولت تک رسائی کے قابل بنانے کیلئے مکمل ضروری معلومات کی بابت اجلاس عام کی تاریخ سے کم از کم 5 یوم قبل مطلع کرے گی۔
- میں رہم ساکن بحیثیت رکن ڈنڈوٹ سیمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ،
مالک عام حصص برطبق رجسٹر فو لیونمبر بذریعہ ہذا
- میں ویڈیو کانفرنس سہولت اختیار کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

دستخط کارکن

ڈنڈوٹ سیمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ نوٹس سالانہ اجلاس عام

بذریعہ نوٹس ہذا مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ ڈنڈوٹ سیمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے حصص داران کا 43 واں سالانہ اجلاس عام برائے 30 جون 2023ء مختتمہ مالی سال کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ دفتر 5 ظفر علی روڈ گلبرگ 7 لاہور میں بروز جمعہ 24 نومبر 2023ء کو صبح 09:00 بجے درج ذیل امور کی انجام دہی کیلئے منعقد ہوگا۔

عام امور:

- 1- 01 نومبر 2023ء کو منعقد ہونے والے گذشتہ غیر معمولی اجلاس عام کی کارروائی کی توثیق کرنا۔
- 2- 30 جون 2023ء مختتمہ سال کیلئے کمپنی کے نظر ثانی شدہ حسابات بمعہ ان پریڈ انریکٹران اور آڈیٹران کی رپورٹس پر غور و خوض، وصولی اور منظوری دینا۔
- 3- آڈیٹران کا تقرر اور ان کے صلہء خدمت کا تعین کرنا۔
- 4- صاحب صدر کی اجازت سے دیگر کسی بھی کاروباری امور کو اجلاس سے پہلے رکھا جاسکتا ہے۔
- 5- صاحب صدر کی اجازت سے کسی دیگر امر پر کارروائی، جو اجلاس کے روبرو رکھی جاسکتی ہیں۔



حسب احکام بورڈ
(محمد کامران) کمپنی سیکریٹری

لاہور

مورخہ 2 نومبر 2023ء

نوٹ:.....

- 1- رجسٹر ممبران اور کمپنی کی حصص منتقلی کتابیں 18 نومبر 2023ء تا 24 نومبر 2023ء (بشمول ہر دو ایام) سالانہ اجلاس عام میں شرکت کے استحقاق کے تعین کے لئے بندر ہیں گی۔
- 2- اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ دینے کا اہل ممبر کسی دوسرے ممبر کو اپنا پراکسی مقرر کر سکتا ہے پر آکسیاں تا نیکہ مؤثر ہو سکیں کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ دفتر 5 ظفر علی روڈ گلبرگ 7 لاہور میں اجلاس کے وقت سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل تک لازماً وصول ہو جانی چاہئیں۔
- 3- سی ڈی سی حصص یافتگان سے التماس ہے کہ اپنے اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ (CNIC)، یا پاسپورٹ شناخت کے مقصد کے لئے اجلاس میں شرکت کے وقت ہمراہ لائیں۔
- 4- کمپنی ان حصص یافتگان سے التماس کرتی ہے کہ جن افراد نے CNIC/NTN بھی تک جمع نہیں کروائے جلد از جلد کروادیں۔

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







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پراکسی فارم

دی کمپنی سیکرٹری

ڈنڈوٹ سیمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ

لاہور۔

میں / ہم۔

آف۔

بحیثیت ممبر ڈنڈوٹ سیمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ اور ہماری جانب سے عارضی حصص کو برقرار

رکھا جیسا کہ فی حصص رجسٹر فوئیو نمبر یہاں پر مسٹر

آف کو بحوالہ فوئیو نمبر

کو بطور نمائندہ مقرر کیا جاتا ہے۔ نیز موصوف ڈنڈوٹ سیمنٹ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے ایک ممبر بھی ہیں جو کہ موصوف میری یا ہماری جانب سے پراکسی میں شرکت

کرے اور اپنے رائے کو میری یا ہمارے ایما پر 43 ویں سالانہ عمومی میٹنگ میں شرکت کر کے جو کہ بروز جمعہ مورخہ 24 نومبر 2023 کو بوقت صبح

9:00 بجے منعقد یا التوا ہو میں اپنی رائے (ووٹ) کو استعمال کرے۔

میری / ہماری جانب سے بطور گواہ اس پر آج مورخہ 2023 دستخط کیے گئے ہیں۔

دستخط

پانچ روپے کی ٹکٹ چسپاں کریں

گواہ شدہ:

دستخط

نام

ایڈریس

نوٹ:-

1- پراکسی فارم کی معیاد کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے ضروری ہے کہ اس پر دستخط اور پانچ روپے کی ریونیوسٹیپ کے ساتھ کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ شدہ آفس

میں جمع کروایا جائے اور اس فارم کو میٹنگ منعقد ہونے سے تقریباً 48 گھنٹے قبل جمع کروایا جانا ضروری ہے۔

2- کسی بھی فرد کے لیے پراکسی فارم کے استعمال کے فعل کا تحرک نہیں ہو سکتا تا آنکہ کہ وہ فرد کمپنی کا ممبر نہ ہو۔

3- پراکسی فارم پر وہی دستخط کرنا ہو گئے جن کا نمونہ دستخط کمپنی میں رجسٹرڈ ہے۔

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AFFIX
CORRECT
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The Company Secretary,

Dandot Cement Company Limited,
5-Zafar Ali Road, Gulberg V,
Lahore - Pakistan.
Ph: +92-42-35758614-15

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Fold Here

Form of Proxy

The Company Secretary
Dandot Cement Company Limited
LAHORE.

I/We _____
of _____
being a member of **Dandot Cement Company Limited** and holder of _____ Ordinary Shares as per Shares Register Folio No. _____ hereby appoint Mr. _____ of _____ Folio No. _____ who is also a member of **Dandot Cement Company Limited** as my/our proxy to attend and vote for and on my / our behalf at the 43rd Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on **Friday, November 24, 2023 at 9:00 a.m** and at any adjournment thereof.

As witnessed given under my / our hand (s) _____ day of November 2023.

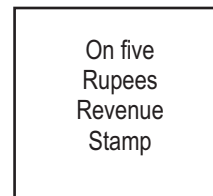
Witness:

Signature: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Signature



Note:

1. The Proxy in order to be valid must be signed across a Five Rupees Revenue Stamp and should be deposited in the Registered Office of th Company not later than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.
2. No person shall be act as proxy unless he is a member of the Company.
3. Signature should agree with the specimen signature registered with the Company.

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