NATIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTER FOUNDATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of National Cleaner Production Center Foundation

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's reports 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.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

A.F.Ferguson & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Islamabad
Date: October 24, 2025
UDIN: AR202510083gxHFdBz6G

NATIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTER FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SET UP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	7,470,173	8,506,052
Long term prepayment	6	562,435	-
		8,032,608	8,506,052
CURRENT ASSETS			
Trade receivables	7	34,064,110	22,575,384
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	8	4,858,214	3,044,604
Income tax refundable		56,011,603	46,919,394
Short term investment	9	87,613,200	76,322,400
Cash and bank balances	10	64,584,325	86,308,165
		247,131,452	235,169,947
TOTAL ASSETS		255,164,060	243,675,999
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated fund		230,242,873	214,532,610
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Lease liability	11	-	2,841,501
Trade and other payables	12	24,921,187	26,301,888
		24,921,187	29,143,389
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		255,164,060	243,675,999
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	13		

The annexed notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

Director

Director

NATIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTER FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SET UP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
INCOME			
Revenue - net	14	89,704,188	100,755,587
EXPENDITURE			
Operating expenses	15	(73,683,439)	(80,749,681)
Administrative and general expenses	16	(13,864,921)	(17,206,947)
		(87,548,360)	(97,956,628)
OPERATING SURPLUS		2,155,828	2,798,959
Project / Community expenses	17	(6,601,488)	(7,674,054)
Impairment losses on financial assets	18	(2,490,274)	(181,003)
Other income	19	22,646,197	33,610,957
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR		15,710,263	28,554,859

The annexed notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

Director

Director

NATIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTER FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SET UP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	**15,710,263**	28,554,859
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**15,710,263**	28,554,859

The annexed notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer　　　Director　　　Director

NATIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTER FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SET UP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Accumulated Fund Rupees
Balance as at July 1, 2023	185,977,751
Total comprehensive income for the year	28,554,859
Balance as at June 30, 2024	214,532,610
Balance as at July 1, 2024	**214,532,610**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**15,710,263**
Balance as at June 30, 2025	**230,242,873**

The annexed notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

Director

Director

NATIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTER FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SET UP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Surplus for the year		15,710,263	28,554,859
Adjustments for			
Depreciation	5	4,580,879	4,740,996
Interest charges on lease liability	11	1,491,039	1,000,386
Impairment loss on financial assets	18	2,490,274	181,003
Amortization of long term prepayment		126,548	-
		8,688,740	5,922,385
Operating cash flows before working capital changes		24,399,003	34,477,244
Changes in			
Trade receivables	7	(13,979,000)	(6,390,758)
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	8	(1,532,392)	(1,652,952)
Income tax refundable		(9,092,209)	(11,905,563)
Trade and other payables	12	(1,380,701)	2,844,140
		(25,984,302)	(17,105,133)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		(1,585,299)	17,372,111
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	5.1	(3,545,000)	-
Long term prepayment		(970,201)	-
Net cash used in investing activities		(4,515,201)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Lease rental paid	11	(4,332,540)	(3,956,580)
Net cash used in financing activities		(4,332,540)	(3,956,580)
NET (DECREASE) / INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(10,433,040)	13,415,531
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		162,630,565	149,215,034
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	20	152,197,525	162,630,565

The annexed notes 1 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

Director

Director

NATIONAL CLEANER PRODUCTION CENTER FOUNDATION
(A COMPANY SET UP UNDER SECTION 42 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 COMPANY AND OPERATIONS

National Cleaner Production Center Foundation (the Company) was incorporated on November 14, 2002 under Section 42 of the then applicable Companies Ordinance, 1984 (repealed by the Companies Act, 2017) as a company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Company is situated at Morgah, Rawalpindi. The Company is working as a not for profit entity, with the ultimate aim to improve the environmental conditions which in turn contributes to the welfare of community. The objective of the Company is to provide support in respect of cleaner fuels and environment to the ministries dealing petroleum and enviromental matters in Pakistan, to establish the use of cleaner production processes in the petroleum refining sector and other industries, to address air emissions, waste water and solid waste management etc.

2 BASIS OF PREPERATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

- Accounting Standard for Not for Profit Organizations (Accounting Standard for NPOs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and

- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS Standards or the Accounting standards for NPOs, 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 unless otherwise stated in respective

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

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

2.4.1 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 21	The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments)	January 1, 2025
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement (Amendments)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2026
Annual improvements to IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 (consolidated financial statements) and IAS 7 (statements of cashflows)		January 1, 2026

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

2.4.2 Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at June 30, 2025.

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

2.5 Standards and amendments to approved accounting standards that are effective

There are certain arrangements and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards which are mandatory for the Company's annual accounting period which began on July 1, 2024. However, these do not have significant impact on the Company's financial reporting.

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of income and expenditure using the straight-line method to allocate their cost less residual values over their estimated useful lives at the rates specified in note 5.1. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month of purchase, while no depreciation is charged in the month of derecognition/disposal.

Maintenance and normal repairs, including minor alterations, are charged to statement of income and expenditure as and when incurred. Renewals and improvements are capitalised and the assets so replaced, if any, are retired.

Gain or loss on disposal of operating assets is included in other income in statement of income and expenditure.

3.2 Taxation

The Company holds status of a not for profit organization under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (the Ordinance), thus it claims exemption from income tax in accordance with the related provisions of the Ordinance. Further, no provision for taxation has been made in the financial statements since the Company does not have any income chargeable to income tax. The Company is claiming 100% tax credit on its incomes as per the requirements of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

3.3 Provisions

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

3.4 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand, bank balances and highly liquid short term investments.

3.5 Contingent liabilities

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

The management exercises judgement in measuring and recognizing the exposures to contingent liabilities related to pending litigations or other outstanding claims. Judgement is necessary in assessing the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed, or a liability will arise, and to quantify the possible range of the financial settlement.

3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example land, are not subject to amortisation or depreciation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels, for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each statement of financial position date. Reversals of the impairment losses are restricted to the extent that assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

3.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer. Revenue from operations of the Company are recognized when the services are provided, and thereby the performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue is recognized at a point in time, when the control has been transferred to the customers.

No element of financing is deemed present as the sales are made with a credit term of 10 days.

3.8 Other Income

Other income comprises of interest income on saving accounts and income on investment in marketable securities. Income on bank deposits is accrued on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable rate of return. Income on investments is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the effective yield of such securities.

3.9 Financial instruments

All financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All the financial assets are derecognized at the time when the Company loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. All financial liabilities are derecognized at the time when they are extinguished that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expires. Any gains or losses on de-recognition of the financial assets and financial liabilities are taken to the statement of income or expenditure.

(i) Financial assets

Classification

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

a) Amortized cost where the effective interest rate method will apply;
b) Fair value through profit or loss;
c) Fair value through other comprehensive income.

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

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in statement of income or expenditure or other comprehensive income (OCI). For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI). The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. 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.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit and loss (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 income and expenditure.

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

Debt instruments

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

(a) Amortised cost

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

(b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

c) Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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

Financial assets of the Company include:

- Trade receivables
- Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables
- Short term Investments
- Cash and bank balances

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement in the asset.

In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

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

(a) Simplified approach for trade receivables

The Company recognises life time ECL on trade receivables, using the simplified approach. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Trade receivables are separately assessed for ECL measurement. The lifetime expected credit losses are estimated using the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

(b) General approach for short term investment, deposits, other receivables and cash and bank balances

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information (adjusted for factors that are specific to the counterparty, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate). As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date. Loss allowances are forward looking, based on 12 month expected credit losses where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk rating, otherwise allowances are based on lifetime expected losses.

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. The probability is determined by the risk of default which is applied to the cash flow estimates. In the absence of a change in credit rating, allowances are recognised when there is reduction in the net present value of expected cash flows. On a significant increase in credit risk, allowances are recognised without a change in the expected cash flows, although typically expected cash flows do also change; and expected credit losses are rebased from 12 month to lifetime expectations.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company consider the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

A financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations;
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor;
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party
- significant financial difficulty of the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the company for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, have granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the Company would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; if applicable.

Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above analysis, in case of trade receivables, the Company considers that default has occurred when a debt is more than 730 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Write-off

The Company write off financial assets, in whole or part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The assessment of no reasonable expectation of recovery is based on unavailability of debtor's source of income or assets to generate sufficient future cash flows to repay the amount.

Recognition of loss allowance

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in the statement of income or expenditure for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Classification, initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories:

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

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

a) Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability upon recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss.

b) Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities which are interest bearing are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Gain and losses are recognized in the statement of income or expenditure, when the liabilites are derecognized as well as through effective interest rate amortization process.

Financial liability of the Company includes trade and other payables.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when and only when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

(iii) Off-setting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position, if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts, and the Company either intends to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGEMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of financial statements in confirmity with approved accounting and reporting standards requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The area involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are as follows:

i) Impairment of financial assets - note 3.9

ii) Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment - note 5.1

iii) Right of use asset and lease liability - note 5.2 and note 11

iv) Provisions - note 3.3

v) Contingencies and commitments - note 13

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
5 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT			
Owned assets	**5.1**	**7,470,173**	5,449,315
Right of use asset	**5.2**	**-**	3,056,737
		7,470,173	8,506,052

5.1 OWNED ASSETS

	Plant	Lab equipment	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicles	Total
	Rupees						
As at July 1, 2023							
Cost	9,552,565	18,652,492	1,417,897	2,590,717	2,869,157	7,251,058	42,333,886
Accumulated depreciation	(8,291,476)	(16,477,825)	(1,007,659)	(2,305,689)	(2,588,659)	(4,529,005)	(35,200,313)
Closing net book value	1,261,089	2,174,667	410,238	285,028	280,498	2,722,053	7,133,573
Year ended June 30, 2024							
Opening net book value	1,261,089	2,174,667	410,238	285,028	280,498	2,722,053	7,133,573
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	(182,135)	(593,675)	(91,857)	(81,434)	(133,861)	(601,296)	(1,684,258)
Closing net book value	1,078,954	1,580,992	318,381	203,594	146,637	2,120,757	5,449,315
As at June 30, 2024							
Cost	9,552,565	18,652,492	1,417,897	2,590,717	2,869,157	7,251,058	42,333,886
Accumulated depreciation	(8,473,611)	(17,071,500)	(1,099,516)	(2,387,123)	(2,722,520)	(5,130,301)	(36,884,571)
Closing net book value	1,078,954	1,580,992	318,381	203,594	146,637	2,120,757	5,449,315
As at July 01, 2024							
Cost	**9,552,565**	**18,652,492**	**1,417,897**	**2,590,717**	**2,869,157**	**7,251,058**	**42,333,886**
Accumulated depreciation	**(8,473,611)**	**(17,071,500)**	**(1,099,516)**	**(2,387,123)**	**(2,722,520)**	**(5,130,301)**	**(36,884,571)**
Closing net book value	**1,078,954**	**1,580,992**	**318,381**	**203,594**	**146,637**	**2,120,757**	**5,449,315**
Year ended June 30, 2025							
Opening net book value	**1,078,954**	**1,580,992**	**318,381**	**203,594**	**146,637**	**2,120,757**	**5,449,315**
Additions	**2,800,000**	**190,000**	**-**	**170,000**	**385,000**	**-**	**3,545,000**
Depreciation	**(228,802)**	**(414,883)**	**(91,857)**	**(103,424)**	**(92,797)**	**(592,379)**	**(1,524,142)**
Closing net book value	**3,650,152**	**1,356,109**	**226,524**	**270,170**	**438,840**	**1,528,378**	**7,470,173**
As at June 30, 2025							
Cost	**12,352,565**	**18,842,492**	**1,417,897**	**2,760,717**	**3,254,157**	**7,251,058**	**45,878,886**
Accumulated depreciation	**(8,702,413)**	**(17,486,383)**	**(1,191,373)**	**(2,490,547)**	**(2,815,317)**	**(5,722,680)**	**(38,408,713)**
Closing net book value	**3,650,152**	**1,356,109**	**226,524**	**270,170**	**438,840**	**1,528,378**	**7,470,173**
Depreciation rates per annum	**10%**	**20%**	**10%**	**10%**	**20%**	**20%**	

		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
5.2	**RIGHT OF USE ASSET**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	3,056,737	6,113,475
	Additions	-	-
	Depreciation for the year	(3,056,737)	(3,056,738)
	Balance at end of the year	-	3,056,737

5.2.1 This represents right of use in respect of the office building leased for a period of three years.

5.3 The depreciation relating to owned assets and right of use assets for the year has been allocated as follows:

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Operating expenses:			
Owned assets		1,524,142	1,684,258
Right of use asset		2,904,000	2,904,000
	15	4,428,142	4,588,258
Administrative and general expenses:			
Right of use asset		152,737	152,737
	16	152,737	152,737

6 LONG TERM PREPAYMENT

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) certification fee	6.1	562,435	-
		562,435	-

6.1 Movement in Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy (PCP) certification fee

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Balance at the beginning of the year		-	-
Payment made during the year		970,201	-
Amortization charged during the year		(126,548)	-
Balance at end of the year		843,653	-
Less: current portion	8	(281,218)	-
		562,435	-

7 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Due from associated companies - considered good			
Attock Gen Limited		-	146,763
Attock Hospital (Private) Limited		152,496	16,408
Attock Petroleum Limited		1,184,360	2,810,680
		1,336,856	2,973,851
Others			
Considered good		32,727,254	19,601,533
Considered doubtful		9,578,788	8,184,919
		42,306,042	27,786,452
		43,642,898	30,760,303
Loss allowance on trade receivables	7.1	(9,578,788)	(8,184,919)
		34,064,110	22,575,384

		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
7.1	Movement in loss allowance on trade receivables		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	**8,184,919**	8,732,849
	Loss for the year	**2,490,274**	-
	Reversal for the year	-	(547,930)
	Write-off during the year	**(1,096,405)**	-
	Balance at the end of the year	**9,578,788**	8,184,919

7.2 The age analysis of trade receivables receivable from related parties which were past due but not impaired are as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
0 to 6 months	**1,336,856**	2,973,851
	1,336,856	2,973,851

7.3 The maximum aggregate amount due from the related parties at the end of any month during the year was Rs. 4,302,312 (2024: Rs. 6,096,641).

		Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
8	**ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**			
	Bid bonds		**1,259,548**	1,374,295
	Interest accrued		**1,696,624**	1,357,368
	Sales tax refundable		**1,328,103**	495,788
	Prepaid insurance premium		**172,721**	80,830
	Prepaid PCP certification fee - current portion	6	**281,218**	-
	Advances to employees	8.1	**120,000**	145,000
			4,858,214	3,453,281
	Loss allowance on bid bonds	8.2	-	(408,677)
			4,858,214	3,044,604

8.1 This represents advances to employees in relation for meeting official expenses in the ordinary course of business.

		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
8.2	Movement of loss allowance for bid bonds		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	**408,677**	730,843
	Loss for the year	-	408,677
	Reversal for the year	**(408,677)**	(730,843)
	Balance at the end of the year	-	408,677

9 SHORT TERM INVESTMENT

This represents a T- bill with maturity of less than three months and carrying mark-up at a rate of 11.98% (2024: 20.94%) per annum.

10 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Cash on hand		**40,000**	40,000
Balance with banks:			
Saving accounts	10.1	**64,544,325**	86,268,165
		64,584,325	86,308,165

10.1 Interest / mark-up earned on balances in saving accounts ranged between 9.50% to 15% (2024: 12.25% to 19.50%) per annum.

11 LEASE LIABILITY

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Balance at the beginning of the year		**2,841,501**	5,797,695
Interest charges		**1,491,039**	1,000,386
Lease rentals paid		**(4,332,540)**	(3,956,580)
Balance at end of the year		-	2,841,501
Less: current portion		-	(2,841,501)
		-	-

12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Security deposits		**12,237,623**	11,732,104
Accrued liabilities		**7,238,873**	4,896,088
Other payables		**2,874,855**	3,028,707
Due to Attock Refinery Limited - Related party	12.1	**1,308,803**	4,962,334
Taxes payable		**1,261,033**	1,682,655
		24,921,187	26,301,888

12.1 This mainly includes amount payable against salaries, utility expenses, rent for incinerator and laboratory charges.

13 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Contingencies:		
Guarantees issued by banks on behalf of the Company	**933,784**	933,784

Commitments:
There were no known material commitments as at June 30, 2025.

14 REVENUE - NET

	Environmental services	Incineration services	Analytical services	Environment lab services	Total
	Rupees				
2025					
Revenue - Gross	**10,353,015**	**69,759,873**	**12,004,000**	**11,910,692**	**104,027,580**
Less: Sales tax on services	**(1,402,617)**	**(9,622,184)**	**(1,655,725)**	**(1,642,866)**	**(14,323,392)**
	8,950,398	**60,137,689**	**10,348,275**	**10,267,826**	**89,704,188**
2024					
Revenue - Gross	6,331,483	66,682,364	31,391,142	12,596,446	117,001,435
Less: Sales tax on services	(914,501)	(9,224,744)	(4,329,192)	(1,777,411)	(16,245,848)
	5,416,982	57,457,620	27,061,950	10,819,035	100,755,587

15 OPERATING EXPENSES

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Salaries, wages and other benefits		**34,949,186**	29,531,124
Cost of material and supplies		**541,506**	86,750
Labour charges		**4,398,303**	4,564,489
Depreciation	5.3	**4,428,142**	4,588,259
Laboratory charges		**7,187,730**	20,618,551
Travelling and conveyance		**9,423,406**	8,091,347
Rent charges		**121,000**	121,000
Exhibition, promotion and training expenses		**597,857**	928,072
Car rental and fuel		**922,238**	1,759,758
Utilities		**7,789,692**	5,499,734
Printing and stationery		**264,552**	292,934
Repair and maintenance		**1,914,869**	3,844,050
Insurance		**253,551**	440,129
Others		**891,407**	383,484
		73,683,439	80,749,681

Sanjay Singh.

		Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
16	**ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES**			
	Salaries, wages and other benefits		**9,997,350**	13,456,885
	Car rental and fuel		**64,029**	199,698
	Depreciation	5.3	**152,737**	152,737
	Printing and stationery		**115,002**	155,313
	Auditor's remuneration	16.1	**991,723**	971,941
	Entertainment expenses		**699,847**	696,476
	Consultancy and legal charges		**335,232**	547,895
	Interest charges on lease	11	**1,491,039**	1,000,386
	Bank charges		**17,962**	25,616
			13,864,921	17,206,947

16.1	Auditor's remuneration			
	Annual audit		**763,825**	694,386
	Out of pocket expenses		**49,500**	37,500
	Tax and other services		**178,398**	240,055
			991,723	971,941

17	**PROJECT / COMMUNITY EXPENSES**			
	Give away in kinds	17.1	**1,127,111**	985,953
	Call for pilot projects	17.2	**2,025,000**	2,002,000
	Tree plantation	17.3	**1,942,383**	1,952,654
	Internees training	17.4	**1,334,689**	664,759
	Event management	17.5	**161,801**	2,036,657
	Others		**10,504**	32,031
			6,601,488	7,674,054

17.1 Give aways in kind include supply of electric water pumps, fiber waste bins for welfare activities undertaken by the Company that entail the drinking water facility, waste management, eradication of plastic bags and awareness campaigns etc.

17.2 Call for pilot projects is a research-oriented initiative taken by the Company to bridge academia with industrial world for environmental rectification. In this respect, funds are given by the Company to selected national universities for environmental / waste management research projects, of various universities.

17.3 Tree plantation is done twice a year with more than 18,000 trees planted each year with the involvement of different government and non government organizations, community, academia and other civil societies.

17.4 This represent expenses incurred in respect of internship and training provided to the students and fresh graduates for their capacity building. Internship experience covers field activities i.e. surveys, risk assessment, environmental studies, biodiversity conservation, environmental monitoring, environmental awareness campaigns in different segments of society.

17.5 This represent expenses incurred in respect of the national environment event organized by the Company for the environmental awareness of different segments of the society.

		Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
18	**IMPAIRMENT LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS**			
	Loss / (reversal) on trade receivables	7.1	2,490,274	(547,930)
	Loss on bid bonds	8.2	-	408,677
	Reversal on bid bonds	8.2	(408,677)	(730,843)
	Write-off of bid bonds		408,677	1,051,099
			2,490,274	181,003
19	**OTHER INCOME**			
	Income from financial assets			
	Saving accounts		10,565,875	18,176,484
	T-Bills		12,080,322	15,434,473
			22,646,197	33,610,957
20	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**			
	Short term investment	9	87,613,200	76,322,400
	Cash and bank balances	10	64,584,325	86,308,165
			152,197,525	162,630,565

21 **REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL**

Key management personnel (KMP) includes Chief Executive Officer and all the directors of the Company who work voluntarily for the Company.
Details of remuneration of executive of the Company is as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Managerial remuneration	11,076,050	10,171,991
Company contribution to provident, pension and gratuity funds	401,105	684,868
Bonus, leave fare assistance and leave encashment	1,651,297	1,570,944
Housing, utilities & others	3,649,770	4,199,822
	16,778,222	16,627,625
Number of persons	3	1

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees

22 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

22.1 Financial assets and liabilities

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Financial assets at amortised cost			
Maturity upto one year			
Trade receivables	7	43,642,898	22,575,384
Deposits and other receivables	8	4,284,275	3,227,451
Short term investment	9	87,613,200	76,322,400
Cash and bank balances	10	64,584,325	86,308,165
		200,124,698	188,433,400
Financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Maturity upto one year			
Trade and other payables	12	23,660,154	24,619,233
Lease liability		-	2,841,501
		23,660,154	27,460,734

22.2 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of Company's financial assets has been assessed below by reference to external credit ratings of counter parties determined by The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) and VIS Credit Rating Company Limited (VIS). The counterparties for whom external credit ratings were not available have been assessed based on their historical information for any defaults in meeting obligations.

	Credit rating agency	Short term rating	Long term rating	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Trade receivables and other receivables					
Counter parties without external credit rating					
Due from associated companies				1,336,856	2,973,851
Others				46,590,317	22,828,984
				47,927,173	25,802,835
Bank balances and short term investment					
Counter parties with external credit rating					
The Bank of Punjab	PACRA	A - 1+	AA+	50,954,015	45,532,067
Habib Bank limited	VIS	A - 1+	AAA	101,203,510	117,058,498
				152,157,525	162,590,565

23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

23.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk). The Company's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss for the Company.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its trade receivables, other receivables and placements with banks. Services are rendered essentially to group companies and other reputable customers. The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because counter parties are banks with reasonably high credit ratings.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
The aging analysis of gross trade receivables which are past due as follows:		
0 to 6 months	23,520,595	19,556,180
6 to 12 months	8,380,984	1,245,045
1 year to 2 years	3,883,348	2,469,027
above 2 years	7,857,971	7,490,051
	43,642,898	30,760,303

b) 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. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a reasonable period , including the servicing of financial obligations; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position date to the maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows.

	Carrying amount Rupees	Contractual cash flows Rupees	Less than 1 year Rupees	Above 1 year Rupees
As at June 30, 2025				
Trade and other payables	24,921,187	24,921,187	24,921,187	-
Lease liability	-	-	-	-
As at June 30, 2024				
Trade and other payables	26,301,888	26,301,888	26,301,888	-
Lease liability	2,841,501	2,841,501	2,841,501	-

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

c) Market risk

i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company is not exposed to currency risk.

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates. Financial assets include Rs 152,157,525 (2024: Rs 162,590,565), which are subject to interest rate risk. Applicable interest rates for financial assets have been indicated in respective notes.

iii) Sensitivity analysis

At June 30, 2025 if the interest rates had been 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, surplus for the year would have been Rs 1,521,575 higher / lower (2024 : Rs 1,625,906 higher / lower), mainly as a result of higher / lower interest income from these financial assets.

iv) Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

At the year end the Company is not exposed to price risk since there are no financial instruments, whose fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

23.2 Capital risk management

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirement.

23.3 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities approximate their fair values.

24 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The related parties comprise of directors, key management personnel and entities over which the directors are able to exercise influence on financial and operating policy decisions. Amount due from and due to these undertakings are shown under receivables and payables. The remuneration of Chief Executive Officer and directors is disclosed in note 21 to the financial statements.

The following transactions were carried out during the year with related parties:

	Basis of association	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Attock Refinery Limited	Common directorship			
Sale of services by the Company			**4,494,082**	4,276,904
Purchase of goods and services by the Company			**32,809,841**	54,250,357
Rent paid by the Company		24.1	**4,332,540**	3,956,580
Payments made during the year			**36,919,983**	52,412,945
Payments received during the year			**4,950,693**	3,676,716
Attock Hospital (Private) Limited	Common directorship			
Sale of services by the Company			**526,142**	487,501
Purchase of services by the Company			**463,501**	505,203
Payment made during the year			**495,583**	453,557
Payment received during the year			**422,136**	461,064
Attock Petroleum Limited	Common directorship			
Sale of services by the Company			**8,588,060**	29,786,480
Payments received during the year			**10,214,380**	29,421,660
Attock Gen Limited	Common directorship			
Sale of services by the Company			**638,388**	1,169,743
Payments received during the year			**785,151**	1,352,907
Attock Sahara Foundation	Common directorship			
Charity paid during the year			**100,000**	-

24.1 Rent paid by the Company pertains to right of use asset.

25 OFFSETTING OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Trade payables presented in the statement of financial position include aggregate payable balance of Rs. 1,746,092 (June 30, 2024: Rs. 5,856,234) set off against aggregate receivable balance of Rs. 437,289 (June 30, 2024: Rs. 893,900) due to / from same party.

		2025	2024
		Rupees	Rupees

26 GENERAL

26.1 No. of employees

	2025	2024
Total number of employees at the end of the year	**12**	12
Average number of employees for the year	**12**	12

26.2 Capacity of industrial unit - incineration plant

	2025 Kilograms	2024 Kilograms
Annual Capacity	**2,160,000**	2,160,000
Actual utilization	**931,361**	842,437
Shortfall	**1,228,639**	1,317,563

Waste management services include revenue from incineration plant. The decrease in plant utilization is primarily attributable to the fact that enough waste was not received during the year for incineration purposes from clients.

26.3 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupee unless stated otherwise.

27 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of directors of the Company on 10 OCT 2025

Chief Executive Officer | Director | Director