



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2023 and the Statement of Profit or Loss , other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, 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, the statement of financial position, the statement of Profit or Loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equityand the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, 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 income and other comprehensive Income, the changes in equityand 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.

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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 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.

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- 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) the statement of financial position, the income and expenditure statement and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in fund balances and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- b) Investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- c) No zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

Ishtiaq Ahmad & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Dated: - Aug 28, 2023
Place: Lahore.

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Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co
Statement of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2023

	Note	2023 (Rupees)	2022 (Rupees)
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	17,622,112	19,694,036
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	31,658,444	29,089,350
Inventory		45,231,453	31,979,081
Prepayments and advances	6	67,854,871	65,092,210
Cash and bank balances	7	47,240,389	47,342,251
		191,985,157	173,502,892
		209,607,268	193,196,928
Share capital and reserves			
Paid up capital	8	64,906,901	64,906,901
Revenue reserve			
Un-appropriated profit		139,823,575	122,750,893
		204,730,476	187,657,794
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	4,876,792	5,539,134
Contingencies and commitments			
	10	-	-
		209,607,268	193,196,928

The annexed notes, from 1 to 18, form an integral part of these financial statements.



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Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co
Statement of Profit or Loss
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
Revenue	11	251,654,787	249,681,114
Cost of sales	12	<u>(169,310,393)</u>	<u>(165,328,743)</u>
Gross profit		82,344,394	84,352,371
Administrative and general expenses	13	(21,385,348)	(22,574,393)
Finance costs	14	<u>(56,985)</u>	<u>(99,272)</u>
Profit before income tax		60,902,061	61,678,706
Income tax expense	15	<u>(17,615,835)</u>	<u>(18,726,084)</u>
Profit for the year		<u>43,286,226</u>	<u>42,952,622</u>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 18, form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co
Statement of other Comprehensive Income
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
Profit for the year	43,286,226	42,952,622
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified in profit or loss:		
Revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment (net of tax)	-	-
Actuarial loss or gains on employee benefit obligations (net of tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>43,286,226</u>	<u>42,952,622</u>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 18, form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended June 30, 2023

Note	Share capital	Revenue reserve	Drawings	Total equity
..... Rupees				
Balance at July 1, 2021	64,906,901	129,034,570	(22,356,646)	171,584,825
Profit for the year	-	42,952,622	(26,879,654)	16,072,968
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	42,952,622	(26,879,654)	16,072,968
Balance at June 30, 2022	64,906,901	171,987,192	(49,236,300)	187,657,793
Balance at July 1, 2022	64,906,901	171,987,192	(49,236,300)	187,657,793
Profit for the year	-	43,286,226	(26,213,543)	17,072,683
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	43,286,226	(26,213,543)	17,072,683
Balance at June 30, 2023	64,906,901	215,273,418	(75,449,843)	204,730,476

The annexed notes, from 1 to 18, form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co
Statement of cash flows
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year	60,902,061	61,678,706
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,071,925	2,330,617
Impairment of trade receivables, advances and deposits	(2,762,661)	(12,113,031)
	<u>60,211,325</u>	<u>51,896,292</u>
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	(2,569,094)	(10,354,036)
Inventory	(13,252,372)	12,076,945
Trade and other payables	(662,342)	1,064,696
Cash generated from operations	<u>(16,483,808)</u>	<u>2,787,605</u>
Income taxes paid	(17,615,835)	(18,726,084)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	<u>26,111,682</u>	<u>35,957,814</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	(5,280,000)
Drawings	(26,213,543)	(26,879,654)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	<u>(26,213,543)</u>	<u>(32,159,654)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(101,862)	3,798,160
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	47,342,251	43,544,091
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>47,240,389</u>	<u>47,342,251</u>

The annexed notes, from 1 to 24, form an integral part of these financial statements.


**MUHAMMAD IMTIAZ
ABBASI & CO**
 Proprietor

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Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2023

1 Corporate and general information

1.1 Legal status and operations

Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co is incorporated in Pakistan on 18 April, 2008.

The principal activities of the company is Construction.

The geographical location and address of the Company's business units, is as under:

- The Company's registered office is situated at Flat # 13 Block 2-A, Sector G-8/4, Islamabad.

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:

2.2 Basis of measurement

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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

2.4 Key judgements and estimates

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

- Provision for impairment of inventories
- Estimation of contingent liabilities
- Current income tax expense, provision for current tax and recognition of deferred tax asset (for carried forward tax losses)

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

3 Summary of significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, except for the changes as explained.

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

Initial recognition

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost.

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Subsequent measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment other than land, buildings, leasehold improvements and capital work in progress are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any).

Land, buildings and leasehold improvements are measured at the revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any).

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost assets (other than land and capital work in progress) over their estimated useful lives, using the reducing balance method at rates specified in note 4 to the financial statements.

Disposal

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amounts of the asset and is recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss.

Judgment and estimates

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

3.2 Inventories

Measurement

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average method and comprises direct materials, direct labour costs and direct overheads that have been incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

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

Impairment

At each reporting date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell. The impairment loss is recognised immediately in the cost of sales in the statement of profit or loss.

Judgments and estimates

Inventory write-down is made based on the current market conditions, historical experience and selling goods of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in market conditions. A review is made periodically on inventories for excess inventories, obsolescence and decline in net realisable value and an allowance is recorded against the inventory balances for any such decline.

3.3 Impairment of non-financial assets other than inventories

The assets that are subject to depreciation or amortisation are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that the assets are impaired. If there is an indication of possible impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated and compared with its carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. The Company recognises the reversal immediately in the statement of profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount in accordance with the revaluation model. Any reversal of an impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation increase.

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3.4 Trade and other receivables

Measurement

Trade receivables and other receivables are recognised at transaction price less an allowance for impairment.

Impairment

A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Bad debts are written-off in the statement of profit or loss on identification.

Judgments and estimates

The allowance for doubtful debts of the Company is based on the ageing analysis and management's continuous evaluation of the recoverability of the outstanding receivables. In assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, management considers, among other factors, the creditworthiness and the past collection history of each customer.

3.5 Impairment of financial assets other than trade receivables

The financial assets other than those that are carried at fair value are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence of their impairment. A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that loss event(s) had an impact on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

The impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss and the carrying amount of the related financial asset is reduced accordingly. An impairment loss is reversed only if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

3.6 Borrowings

Measurement

Loans are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Overdrafts are repayable in full on demand and are initially measured and subsequently stated at face value (the amount of the loan).

Interest

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

3.7 Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations under normal short-term credit terms. These are measured at the undiscounted amount of cash to be paid.

3.8 Income tax

Income tax comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

Income tax expense is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity (if any), in which case the tax amounts are recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity.

Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year; calculated using rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The calculation of current tax takes into account tax credit and tax rebates, if any, and is inclusive of any adjustment to income tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future, and the carryforward of unused tax losses.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities using the tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

*Muhammad Imtiaz
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Judgment and estimates

Significant judgment is required in determining the income tax expenses and corresponding provision for tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business.

Further, the carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and is adjusted to reflect the current assessment of future taxable profits. If required, carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits to allow the benefit of part or all of that recognised deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction shall be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

Off-setting

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

3.9 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount expected to be required to settle the obligation is recognised at present value using a pre-tax discount rate. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost in the statement of profit or loss.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

As the actual outflows can differ from estimates made for provisions due to changes in laws, regulations, public expectations, technology, prices and conditions, and can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to take account of such changes. Any adjustments to the amount of previously recognised provision is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the provision was originally recognised as part of cost of an asset.

3.10 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.

3.11 Off-setting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are off-set 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 intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent the Company has delivered goods or rendered services under an agreement, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, exclusive of sales tax and trade discounts.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer. This is usually at the point that the customer has signed for the delivery of the goods.

3.13 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised on the basis of the effective interest method.

3.14 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Pakistan Rupees at the rate of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date and exchange differences, if any, are charged in the statement of profit or loss.

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Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 For the year ended June 30, 2023

Property, plant and equipment

	Machinery & Equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
	Rupees				
Cost	22,209,074	968,654	280,685	2,002,367	25,460,781
Accumulated depreciation	(4,451,018)	(262,505)	(76,066)	(977,155)	(5,766,745)
Carrying amount at July 1, 2022 (note 3.25.1)	17,758,056	706,149	204,619	1,025,212	19,694,037
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	(1,775,806)	(70,615)	(20,462)	(205,042)	(2,071,925)
Carrying amount at June 30, 2023	15,982,250	635,534	184,157	820,170	17,622,112

The carrying amount as at June 30, 2023 is aggregate of:

Cost	22,209,074	968,654	280,685	2,002,367	25,460,781
Accumulated depreciation	(6,226,824)	(333,120)	(96,528)	(1,182,198)	(7,838,670)
	15,982,250	635,534	184,157	820,170	17,622,112

Rate of depreciation per annum (%)

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**Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2023**

	2023	2022
	(Rupees)	(Rupees)
.1 Depreciation for the year has been allocated as follows:		
Cost of sales	14	1,761,136
Administrative and general expenses	16	310,789
	<u>2,071,925</u>	<u>2,330,617</u>

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Muhammad Imtiaz Abbas & Co
 Notes to the Financial Statements
 For the year ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> <u>(Rupees)</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>(Rupees)</u>
5 Trade and other receivables			
Trade receivables		31,658,444	29,089,350
		<u>31,658,444</u>	<u>29,089,350</u>
6 Prepayments and advances			
Prepayments and advances		67,854,871	65,092,210
		<u>67,854,871</u>	<u>65,092,210</u>
7 Cash and bank balances			
Cash and bank balances			
Current accounts		46,828,244	46,617,421
Cash on hand		412,145	724,830
		<u>47,240,389</u>	<u>47,342,251</u>
7.1 Cash and cash equivalents		<u>2023</u> <u>(Rupees)</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>(Rupees)</u>
Cash, cash equivalents and short-term borrowings (used for cash management purposes) include the following for the purposes of the cash flow statement:			
Cash and bank balances		47,240,389	47,342,251
Less:- Running Finance		-	-
		<u>47,240,389</u>	<u>47,342,251</u>
8 Share capital			
8.1 Authorised share capital			
Authorised share capital.		<u>64,906,901</u>	<u>64,906,901</u>
9 Trade and other payables			
Trade creditors		4,024,858	4,788,183
Salaries and wages		596,242	559,654
Utilities bills payables		156,478	102,543
Other liabilities		99,214	88,754
		<u>4,876,792</u>	<u>5,539,134</u>
10 Contingencies and commitments			

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Muhammad Imtiaz Abbasi & Co
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Note</u>	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
11 Revenue			
Local Sales		251,654,787	249,681,114
		<u>251,654,787</u>	<u>249,681,114</u>
12 Cost of sales			
Opening Balance		31,979,081	44,056,026
Entertainment and Labour welfare		119,546,931	108,731,977
Repair & maintenance		61,254,698	42,538,797
Depreciation	4.2	1,761,136	1,981,024
		<u>214,541,846</u>	<u>197,307,824</u>
Less: Closing Balance		(45,231,453)	(31,979,081)
		<u>169,310,393</u>	<u>165,328,743</u>
13 Administrative and general expenses			
Salaries, wages and benefits		19,865,478	19,087,268
Utility expense		752,145	2,641,227
Postage & telephone		48,653	56,962
Printing & Stationery		25,213	35,472
Repair and maintenance		39,654	43,498
Travelling and conveyance		72,546	82,496
Entertainment and Labor Internet Expenses		65,874	61,227
Legal and Professional expenses		15,698	9,907
Auditors Remuneration	14.1	30,000	30,000
News paper & Periodicals		22,314	27,492
Misc. expense		136,984	149,251
Depreciation	4.2	310,789	349,593
		<u>21,385,348</u>	<u>22,574,393</u>
13.1 Auditors' remuneration			
Audit services			
Annual audit fee		30,000	30,000
Out of pocket expenses		-	-
		<u>30,000</u>	<u>30,000</u>
14 Finance costs			
Bank Charges		56,985	99,272
		<u>56,985</u>	<u>99,272</u>
15 Income tax expense			
Current tax:			
Current Tax		17,615,835	18,726,084
		<u>17,615,835</u>	<u>18,726,084</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended June 30, 2023

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
15.1 Major components of income tax expense are as under:			
Current tax expense for current year		17,615,835	18,726,084
		<u>17,615,835</u>	<u>18,726,084</u>

16 Financial instruments

	Fair value through profit or loss		Amortized cost		Total	
	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022
.....(Rupees)						

Financial assets

Trade and other receivables	31,658,444	29,089,350	-	-	31,658,444	50,121,454
Cash and bank balances	47,240,389	47,342,251	-	-	47,240,389	92,398,243
	<u>78,898,833</u>	<u>76,431,601</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>78,898,833</u>	<u>142,519,697</u>

Financial liabilities

Long term financing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	4,876,792	5,539,134	-	-	4,876,792	9,970,441
	<u>4,876,792</u>	<u>5,539,134</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,970,441</u>

17 Number of employees

Total employees of the Company at the year end	18	20
Average employees of the Company during the year	18	20
Employees working in the Company's factory at the year end	18	20
Average employees working in Company's factory during the year	18	20

18 Authorisation for issue

These financial statements were approved by the Proprietor and authorised for issue on August 28, 2023.

for
**MUHAMMAD IMTIAZ
ABBASI & CO**

Proprietor

