

IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT AND
AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023



RSM Awaiz Hyder Liaquat Nauman
Chartered Accountants

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of IBEX Construction (Private) Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2023 and 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, the statement of financial position, 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 total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 Auditors' 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 of the Company 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

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RSM Awaiz Hyder Liaquat Nauman is a member of the RSM network and trades as RSM. RSM is the trading name used by the members of the RSM network. Each member of the RSM network is an independent accounting and consulting firm which practices in its own right. The RSM network is not a separate legal entity in any jurisdiction.

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 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 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 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 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.

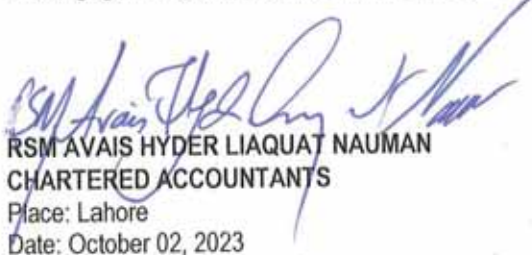
We communicate with the board of directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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 comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Syed Ali Adnan Tirmizey.

A large, stylized blue ink signature of RSM Avasi Hyder Liaquat Nauman is written over the printed name and title.

RSM AVAIS HYDER LIAQUAT NAUMAN
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Place: Lahore
Date: October 02, 2023
UDIN: AR202310193N6KYIBSol

A small, stylized blue ink signature of Syed Ali Adnan Tirmizey is written in the right margin.



IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PVT) LTD

DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The Directors of the Company are pleased to present the 18th Annual Report of IBEX Construction (Private) Limited along with the Audited Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon for the Financial Year ended June 30, 2023.

Project Overview / State of Affairs

IBEX Construction (Private) Limited (the Company) is a Private Limited Company incorporated in Pakistan on January 04, 2006, under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984. The Company is principally involved in the business to develop, construct, build, erect, demolish, alter, modify or do any work on Build, Operate & Transfer (BOT) basis in connection with housing schemes, buildings, roads, bridges, tunnels, power plants, irrigation, improvements and power supply works or any other structural or architectural work for such purpose. The Registered Office of the Company is situated at Old Toll Plaza Building, 11-KM Shiekhupura Road, Sharif Park, Kot Abdul Malik, Lahore in the Province of Punjab.

The Company Operates Lakpass Tunnel Project relating to Operations and Management of Lakpass Tunnel which is situated at National Highway N25 about 27 kilometers from Quetta, in the Province of Balochistan and two other projects relating to the Construction, Improvements and Recarpeting of Roads at the Engineers Cooperative Housing Society (ECHS project) and Westridge Residential Area (WRA project) in Rawalpindi, in the Province of Punjab. The Operations of other projects have been suspended since long. Significant terms of the Concession Agreement to Operate and Manage the Lakpass Tunnel are as under:

- The Company can levy, demand and collect tolls in accordance with the Concession Agreement.
- The Concession Period may be extended by mutual written agreement.
- The Company shall make all suitable arrangements necessary for installations relating to Operations and Maintenance of the Project.
- The Company shall keep proper books of records and accounts in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and standard in Pakistan consistently applied.
- The Concession Agreement can be terminated on various grounds including default to lenders, failure to carry out periodic maintenance and structural overlays, liquidation of the Company, failure to keep proper books of account, charge of tolls in excess of agreement.
- At the end of the Concession Period, the Company shall transfer to the Government, all immovable and moveable assets.
- Lenders Rights & Security will remain un-affected by the transfer to the Government.
- The Company shall design, engineer, finance, construct, equip, operate, maintain, and transfer the project in accordance with the agreement and all applicable laws of Pakistan.
- There has been no change in the business of the Company during the Financial Year ended June 30, 2023.



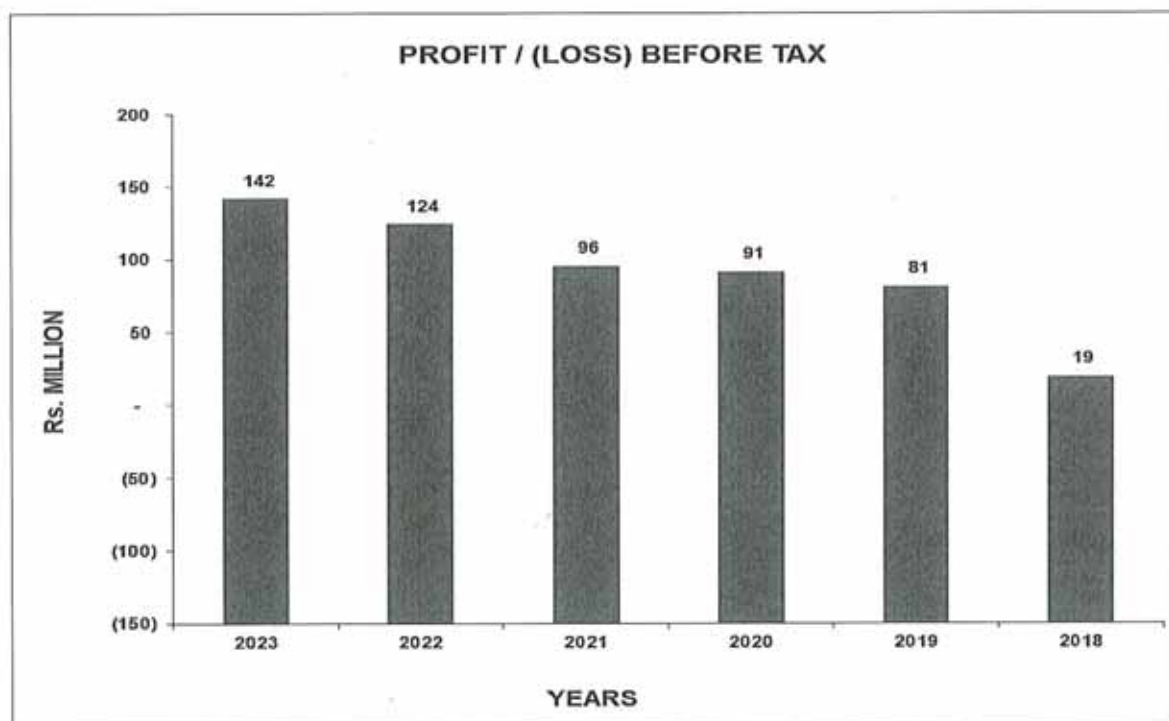
IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PVT) LTD

Financial Performance Summary

The key data on the Operating and Financial Performance of the Company for the Financial Year ended June 30, 2023 with comparative position of last six year's performance are as under: -

Particulars	30 June-23 Rs Mn	30 June-22 Rs Mn	30 June-21 Rs Mn	30 June-20 Rs Mn	30 June-19 Rs Mn	30 June-18 Rs Mn
Gross Revenue	295.67	268.78	295.58	227.82	197.60	172.05
Operating expenses	128.41	121.26	183.26	118.12	99.44	122.86
Provision for Restoration of Carriageway	16.78	15.03	13.42	-	-	-
Administrative expenses	8.26	7.99	3.27	5.68	3.24	9.14
Finance Cost	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.76	13.91	20.72
Profit / (Loss) before taxation	142.21	124.50	95.63	91.26	81.02	19.34
Taxation	48.24	35.35	27.75	28.76	31.51	2.07
Profit / (Loss) for the year	93.97	89.14	67.88	62.50	49.51	17.26

The following graph describes the six years summary of Profit / (Loss) before tax.



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IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PVT) LTD

Appropriations

The Company is running in Losses as there is unappropriated Loss of Rs 62,897,861/- as on June 30, 2023, thus there was no appropriation made.

Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel

The number of board meeting held during the year ended as on June 30, 2023 and attended by the Board of Directors of the Company as follows: -

Ser #	Name of Director	Designation	Total Meeting Attended
1	Kamal Azfar	Non-Executive Director – Chairman	5
2	Ayaz Ahmed Khan	Non-Executive Director - CEO	5
3	Tanvir Ilyas	Non-Executive Director	5

As on June 30, 2023, following are the Key Managerial Personnel (KMPs) of the Company: -

Ser #	Name of Director	Designation
1	Amjad Farooq Amjad	Chief Operating Officer
2	Irfan Nasrullah	Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary

Remuneration Policy of Non-Executive Directors

The fee of the Non-Executive and Independent Directors for attending the Board and Committee meetings of the Company is determined by the Board from time to time. Remuneration paid to the Non-Executive and Independent Directors, whose details are included in Note 4.5 & 22 of the Financial Statement.

Audit Reports and External Auditors


Audit Reports

The Auditors' Report is enclosed with the Financial Statements in this Annual Report.

Statutory Auditors

The Auditors M/s RSM Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman Chartered Accountants, Lahore will retire at the conclusion of the upcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company and the Board of Directors have recommended the re-appointment of M/s RSM Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman Chartered Accountants, as Statutory Auditors of the Company for the Financial Year 2023-24.

The Report of the Statutory Auditors along with notes to schedules is enclosed to this report. M/s RSM Avais Hyder Liaquat Nauman Chartered Accountants, has been a satisfactory firm under the Quality Control Review (QCR) Program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and the firm is fully compliant with the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) Guidelines on Code of Ethics, as adopted by ICAP.





IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PVT) LTD

M/s RSM Avas Hyder Liaquat Nauman Chartered Accountants, have indicated their willingness to continue as Auditors.

Material Changes and Commitments

No material changes in the Financials or Commitments during the Financial Year ended June 30, 2023.

Deposits

As on June 30, 2023, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public.

Dividend

The Board of Directors of the Company have not recommended any dividend on equity shares of the company during the Financial Year ended June 30, 2023.

Loans, Guarantees, Securities and Investments

The Company has not made any Investment, given Guarantee and Securities during the Financial Year ended June 30, 2023.

Subsidiary/ Joint Venture/ Associate Companies

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Frontier Works Organization (FWO) ('the Parent').

Share Capital

The Authorized Share Capital of the Company is Rs 450,000,000/- divided into 45,000,000/- number of equity shares of Rs 10/- each and Paid-up Share Capital of Rs 450,000,000/- divided into 45,000,000/- number of equity shares of Rs 10/- each.

Secretarial Standards



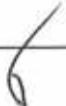
The Company has complied with the applicable provisions of Secretarial Standards issued by SECP.

Related Party Transactions

All related party transactions are carried out on arm's length basis which were reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. Company has fully complied with the best practices on transfer pricing as contained in the Act and Rules. Related Party Transactions whose details are included in Note 4.5 & 22 of the Financial Statement.

Technology

The Company has already installed ETTM System (Electronic Traffic and Toll Management) which eliminates the significant risk in the toll collection as compared manually toll collection. There are 8-lanes which are being controlled through ETTM system. Management has now installed Closed Circuit Cameras to observe the traffic.



IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PVT) LTD

Human Resource Management

Human resource of the company is given the highest value. Accordingly, the company's focus remains on employee's development coupled with improving the ambience through regular reviews and refinements of processes and the work environment, thereby ensuring its dynamism and robustness and keeping the spirit of its key guiding principles and policies.

Statement of Internal Control

Internal Controls contribute to the effective management by the Both Company's Board of Directors and management. While the Board recognizes its responsibility as envisaged in the relevant regulations, the management of company ensures the establishment and maintenance of adequate and effective systems of internal controls in compliance with external laws and regulations and consistent with the Company's own internal policies. It is also responsible to assess the effectiveness of internal controls and report on them to the Board.

Financial Risk Management

The Board of Directors does not foresee any major threat / risk to the business of the Company. Details of the Company's Financial Risk Management policies and objectives in respect of its use of financial instruments are included in Note 23 to the Financial Statements together with a description of its exposure, including its exposure to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Qualification, Reservation or Adverse Remarks in the Auditor's Report

There are no Qualification, reservation or adverse remarks in the Auditor's Report for the Financial Year ended June 30, 2023.

Particulars of Employees

As on June 30, 2023, the Company has 3 Employees whose details are included in Note 21 of the Financial Statement.

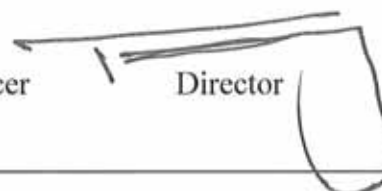
Acknowledgements

The Board of Directors would like to take this opportunity to express their deep appreciation of the commitment, loyalty and dedication of the employees.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Chief Executive Officer


Chief Financial Officer


Director

IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	32,745,138	33,230,630
Concession intangible assets	6	391,455,538	438,556,438
Other intangible assets	7	17,386	19,318
Long term deposits	8	886,200	886,200
		<u>425,104,262</u>	<u>472,692,586</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Amount due from customer - net	9	-	-
Advances and other receivables	10	63,626,991	50,260,612
Cash and bank balances	11	78,945,383	37,914,887
		<u>142,572,374</u>	<u>88,175,499</u>
		<u>567,676,636</u>	<u>560,868,085</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVE			
Authorized share capital	12	<u>450,000,000</u>	<u>450,000,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	12	450,000,000	450,000,000
(Accumulated loss)		<u>(62,897,861)</u>	<u>(156,866,796)</u>
		387,102,139	293,133,204
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax liability	13	64,829,107	74,905,788
Provision for restoration of the Lakpass Tunnel	14	45,227,801	28,445,157
		<u>110,056,908</u>	<u>103,350,945</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	15	12,762,514	13,444,161
Accrued mark-up on long term loan - from Parent		-	100,000,000
Provision for taxation - Income tax		57,755,075	50,939,775
		<u>70,517,589</u>	<u>164,383,936</u>
CONTINGENCIES			
	16	-	-
		<u>567,676,636</u>	<u>560,868,085</u>

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DIRECTOR

IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
Income from operations - toll receipts		276,181,294	261,298,249
Other income	17	19,485,279	7,480,745
		<u>295,666,573</u>	<u>268,778,994</u>
Operating expenses	18	(128,409,381)	(121,264,105)
Provision for restoration of the Lakpass Tunnel	14	(16,782,644)	(15,027,630)
Administrative and general expenses	19	(8,262,114)	(7,991,708)
		<u>(25,044,758)</u>	<u>(23,019,338)</u>
Profit for the year before taxation		<u>142,212,434</u>	<u>124,495,551</u>
Provision for taxation	20	(48,243,499)	(35,351,008)
Profit for the year		<u>93,968,935</u>	<u>89,144,543</u>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		<u><u>93,968,935</u></u>	<u><u>89,144,543</u></u>

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


DIRECTOR

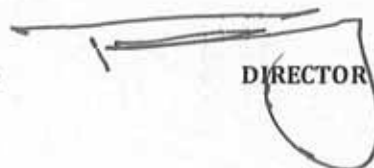
IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital Rupees	Accumulated loss Rupees	Total Rupees
Balance as at July 01, 2021	450,000,000	(246,011,339)	203,988,661
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	89,144,543	89,144,543
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
	-	89,144,543	89,144,543
Balance as at June 30, 2022	450,000,000	(156,866,796)	293,133,204
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit for the year	-	93,968,935	93,968,935
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
	-	93,968,935	93,968,935
Balance as at June 30, 2023	450,000,000	(62,897,861)	387,102,139

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


DIRECTOR

IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	2023	2022
	Rupees	Rupees
a) Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit for the year before taxation	142,212,434	124,495,551
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	485,492	571,620
Amortization	47,102,832	47,103,047
Provision for restoration of the Lakpass Tunnel	16,782,644	15,027,630
Profit on bank deposits	(12,707,988)	(5,569,082)
	51,662,980	57,133,215
Operating cash flows before working capital changes	193,875,414	181,628,766
Working capital changes:		
(Increase) / decrease in current assets:		
Advances and other receivables	(37,784)	2,013,460
Increase in current liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(631,853)	(888,835)
	(669,637)	1,124,625
Cash generated from operations	193,205,777	182,753,391
Income tax paid	(64,883,269)	(44,834,934)
Net cash generated from operating activities	128,322,508	137,918,457
b) Cash flows from investing activities		
Profit on bank deposits received	12,707,988	5,569,082
Net cash generated from investing activities	12,707,988	5,569,082
c) Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of accrued markup on long term loan	(100,000,000)	(175,000,000)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	(100,000,000)	(175,000,000)
Net increase/(decrease) in		
cash and cash equivalents during the year (a + b + c)	41,030,496	(31,512,461)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	37,914,887	69,427,348
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	78,945,383	37,914,887

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


DIRECTOR

IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

1 CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 IBEX Construction (Private) Limited (the Company) is a Private Limited Company incorporated in Pakistan on January 04, 2006, under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). The Company is principally involved in the business to develop, construct, build, erect, demolish, alter, modify or do any work on Build Operate Transfer (BOT) basis in connection with housing schemes, buildings, roads, bridges, tunnels, power plants, irrigation, improvements and power supply works or any other structural or architectural work for such purpose. The registered office of the Company is situated at Old Toll Plaza Building, 11-KM Shiekhupura Road, Sharif Park, Kot Abdul Malik, Lahore in the Province of Punjab.

1.2 The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of M/s Frontier Works Organization (FWO) ('the Parent').

1.3 The Company operates Lakpass Tunnel Project relating to operations and management of Lakpass Tunnel which is situated at National Highway N25 about 27 kilometres from Quetta, in the province of Baluchistan and two other projects relating to the construction, improvements and recarpeting of roads at the Engineers Cooperative Housing Society (ECHS project) and Westridge Residential Area (WRA project) in Rawalpindi, in the province of Punjab. The operations of other projects have been suspended since long. Significant terms of the concession agreement to operate and manage the Lakpass Tunnel are as under:

- The Company can levy, demand and collect tolls in accordance with the agreement.
- The Concession years may be extended by mutual written agreement.
- The Company shall make all suitable arrangements necessary for installations relating to operations and maintenance of the project.
- The Company shall keep proper books of records and accounts in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and standard in Pakistan consistently applied.
- The Concession can be terminated on various grounds including default to lenders, failure to carry out periodic maintenance and structural overlays, liquidation of the Company, failure to keep proper books of account, charge of tolls in excess of agreement.
- If the Company defaults on its loans and is unable to rectify the same, then the Government may terminate the Concession and give possession of the Project to the lenders.
- At the end of the expiry year, the Company shall transfer to the Government, all immovable and moveable assets.
- Lenders rights & security will remain un-affected by the transfer to the Government.
- The Company shall design, engineer, finance, construct, equip, operate, maintain, and transfer the project in accordance with the agreement and all applicable laws of Pakistan.

2 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:

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



IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.1 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements have been presented in Pakistani Rupee which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2.3 Use of estimate and judgement

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions and judgments are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to Company's financial statements or where judgments were exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

- Provision for current and deferred taxation
- Residual values, and useful lives of depreciable and amortisable assets
- Provisions for restoration of Lakpass Tunnel.
- Provision for doubtful balances

3 STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS TO STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations becoming effective in current year

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been effective and are mandatory for financial statements of the Company for the periods beginning on or after July 01, 2022 and therefore, have been applied in preparing these financial statements.

i. Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle

The IASB has issued 'Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020'. The pronouncement contains amendments to the following Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments - Fees in the '10 per cent' test for derecognition of financial liabilities. The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.
- IAS 41 Agriculture - The amendment removes the requirement in paragraph 22 of IAS 41 for entities to exclude taxation cash flows when measuring the fair value of a biological asset using a present value technique. This will ensure consistency with the requirements in IFRS 13.



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The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Application of these amendments did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

ii. IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment

The IASB has published 'Property, Plant and Equipment — Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)' from selling items produced while bringing an asset into the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The standard prohibits deducting from the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment any proceeds from selling items produced while bringing that asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Instead, an entity recognises the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss. An entity applies the amendments retrospectively only to items of property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after the beginning of the earliest period presented in the financial statements in which the entity first applies the amendments.

The amendments are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Application of these amendments did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

iii. IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The IASB has published 'Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract' amending the standard regarding costs a company should include as the cost of fulfilling a contract when assessing whether a contract is onerous.

The changes in Onerous Contracts — Cost of Fulfilling a Contract specify that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The amendments published are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022. Application of these amendments did not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

iv. IAS 12 – Income Taxes

The IASB has issued amendments to provide a temporary exception to the requirements regarding deferred tax assets and liabilities related to pillar two income taxes. The amendments introduce an exception to the requirements in the standard that an entity does not recognise and does not disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the OECD pillar two income taxes.

An entity applies the exception and the requirement to disclose that it has applied the exception immediately upon issuance of the amendments; the remaining disclosure requirements are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Application of these amendments did not have any significant impact on the Company's

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3.2 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations becoming effective in the current year but not relevant

There are certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that became effective during the year and are mandatory for accounting periods of the Company beginning on or after July 01, 2022 but are considered not to be relevant to the Company's operations and are, therefore, not disclosed in these financial statements.

3.3 Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations becoming effective in future periods

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after the effective dates specified therein.

i. IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

- The IASB has issued 'Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)' providing a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. The amendments in Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position — not the amount or timing of recognition of any asset, liability income or expenses, or the information that entities disclose about those items. They:
 - clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current should be based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and align the wording in all affected paragraphs to refer to the "right" to defer settlement by at least twelve months and make explicit that only rights in place "at the end of the reporting period" should affect the classification of a liability;
 - clarify that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability; and
 - make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

- The IASB has published 'Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants' to clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments in Non-current Liabilities with Covenants modify the requirements introduced by Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current on how an entity classifies debt and other financial liabilities as current or non-current in particular circumstances: Only covenants with which an entity is required to comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. In addition, an entity has to disclose information in the notes that enables users of financial statements to understand the risk that non-current liabilities with covenants could become repayable within twelve months.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024.

- The IASB has issued 'Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)' with amendments that are intended to help preparers in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in their financial statements in the following ways:
 - an entity is now required to disclose its material accounting policy information instead of its significant accounting policies;



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- several paragraphs are added to explain how an entity can identify material accounting policy information and to give examples of when accounting policy information is likely to be material;
- the amendments clarify that accounting policy information may be material because of its nature, even if the related amounts are immaterial;
- the amendments clarify that accounting policy information is material if users of an entity's financial statements would need it to understand other material information in the financial statements; and
- the amendments clarify that if an entity discloses immaterial accounting policy information, such information shall not obscure material accounting policy information.

In addition, IFRS Practice Statement 2 has been amended by adding guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' to accounting policy information in order to support the amendments to IAS 1. Once the entity applies the amendments to IAS 1, it is also permitted to apply the amendments to IFRS Practice Statement 2.

The amendments to IAS 1 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Application of these amendments is not expected to have any significant effect on the financial statements

ii. IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The IASB has published 'Definition of Accounting Estimates' to help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of 'a change in accounting estimates' is replaced with a definition of 'accounting estimates'. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty".

The IASB clarifies that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an error. In addition, the effects of a change in an input or a measurement technique used to develop an accounting estimate are changes in accounting estimates if they do not result from the correction of prior period errors.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Application of these amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

iii. IAS 12 – Income Taxes

The IASB has published 'Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)' that clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. Accordingly, the initial recognition exemption, provided in IAS 12.15(b) and IAS 12.24, does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023. Application of these amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

iv. IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The IASB has published 'Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)' to add disclosure requirements, and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements, that ask entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangements. The amendments in Supplier Finance Arrangements:

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- Do not define supplier finance arrangements. Instead, the amendments describe the characteristics of an arrangement for which an entity is required to provide the information. The amendments note that arrangements that are solely credit enhancements for the entity or instruments used by the entity to settle directly with a supplier the amounts owed are not supplier finance arrangements.
- Add two disclosure objectives. Entities will have to disclose in the notes information that enables users of financial statements:
 - to assess how supplier finance arrangements affect an entity's liabilities and cash flows and
 - to understand the effect of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's exposure to liquidity risk and how the entity might be affected if the arrangements were no longer available to it.
- Complement current requirements in IFRSs by adding to IAS 7 additional disclosure requirements about:
 - the terms and conditions of the supplier finance arrangements;
 - for the arrangements, as at the beginning and end of the reporting period:
 - a) the carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are part of the arrangement and the associated line item presented;
 - b) the carrying amount of financial liabilities disclosed under a) for which suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers;
 - c) the range of payment due dates (for example, 30 to 40 days after the invoice date) of financial liabilities disclosed under a) and comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement; and
 - the type and effect of non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities that are part of the arrangement

The IASB decided that, in most cases, aggregated information about an entity's supplier finance arrangements will satisfy the information needs of users of financial statements.

- Add supplier finance arrangements as an example within the liquidity risk disclosure requirements in IFRS 7.

An entity applies the amendments to IAS 7 for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024 and the amendments to IFRS 7 when it applies the amendments to IAS 7. The Company is in process of evaluating the impact of application of these amendments on the Company's financial statements.

v. IFRS 16 - Leases

The IASB has issued amendments for 'Lease Liability in Sale and Leaseback' that clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measure sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for sale.

'Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback Amendments' requires a seller-lessee to subsequently measure lease liabilities arising from a leaseback in a way that it does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The new requirements do not prevent a seller-lessee from recognising in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of a lease. The amendments also include one amended and one new illustrative example.

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The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Application of these amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3.4

Standards, amendments to standards and interpretations becoming effective in future periods but not relevant

There are certain new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that are effective from different future periods, but are considered not to be relevant to the Company's operations, therefore, not disclosed in these financial statements.

3.5

Standards issued by IASB but not applicable in Pakistan

Following new standards have been issued by IASB which are yet to be notified by the SECP for the purpose of applicability in Pakistan:

IFRS 1 - First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information

IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures

4

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1

Property, plant and equipment

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any, except freehold land, which is stated at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Depreciation is charged to statement of profit or loss using reducing balance method at the rates specified in relevant note to the financial statements. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the asset is available for use while no depreciation is charged for the month in which an asset is disposed off. Assets residual values, useful lives and depreciation rates are reviewed, and adjusted, if appropriate at each reporting date.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to statement of profit or loss as and when incurred, while major renewals and improvements are capitalized. The gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an asset represented by the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized as an income or expense.

4.2

Intangible assets

4.2.1

Concession intangible assets

Concession intangible assets correspond to the right of the concession holder to bill users of a public service in return for construction services provided by it to the concession grantor under public service contracts in accordance with IFRIC 12 - Service Concession Arrangement.

The concession intangible asset is recognized at construction cost of the concession infrastructure less amortization and impairment, if any. It is amortized over the Concession Agreement term in accordance with an appropriate method reflecting the rate of consumption of the concession asset's economic benefits as from the date the infrastructure is brought in to service.

4.2.2

Other Intangible assets

Expenditure incurred to acquire computer software are capitalized as intangible assets and stated at cost, which comprises purchase price, non refundable purchase taxes and the directly attributable expenditures in relation to their implementation and customization. These are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

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Intangibles with finite useful lives are amortized over useful economic life at rates specified in Note 7 to these financial statement using reducing balance method and assessed for impairment whenever there is indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. In respect of additions and deletions of intangible assets during the period, amortization is charged from the month of acquisition and up to the month preceding the deletion, respectively.

4.3 Impairment of 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 statement of profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to disposal and value in use. Value in use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a pre tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets for which the estimate of future cash flows have not been adjusted. 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 previously. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

4.4 Financial Instruments

4.4.1 Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into following three categories:

- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI);
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and

A financial asset is initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition, except FVTPL which is measured at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification, as follows:

Debt Investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest / markup income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. On de-recognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the statement of profit or loss.

Equity Investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to the statement of profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as income in the statement of profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.



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Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest / markup income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-derivative financial assets

All non-derivative financial assets are initially recognized on trade date i.e. date on which the Company becomes party to the respective contractual provisions. Non-derivative financial assets comprise loans and receivables that are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in active markets and includes trade debts, advances, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents.

Derecognition

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

4.4.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

Financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

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

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in case of other financial liabilities also include directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

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.

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. Gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit or loss, when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through effective interest rate of amortization process.

Derecognition

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

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4.4.3 Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when the Company has currently legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or winding up of the Company or the counter parties.

4.4.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses (ECLs) in respect of financial assets measured at amortized cost. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for the following, which are measured at 12-month ECLs:

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

Loss allowances for receivables are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable year of time. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter year if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum year considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual year over which the Company is exposed to credit risk. Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering of a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4.5 Related party transactions

Transactions with related parties are carried out on arm's length basis. Prices for these transactions are determined on the basis of comparable uncontrolled price methods which sets the price by reference to comparable goods and services sold in an economically comparable market to a buyer un-related to the seller.

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4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, cash with banks on current, saving and deposit accounts.

4.7 Loans, advances and other receivables

These are classified at amortized cost and are initially recognized when they are originated and measured at fair value of consideration receivable. These assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Actual credit loss experience over past years is used to base the calculation of expected credit loss.

4.8 Trade and other payables

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

4.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. For this purpose, the Company:

- identifies the contract with a customer;
- identifies the performance obligations in the contract;
- determines the transaction price which takes into account estimates of variable consideration, if any, and the time value of money;
- allocates the transaction price to the separate performance obligations, if applicable, on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price of each distinct good or service to be delivered; and
- recognizes revenue when or as each performance obligation is satisfied in a manner that depicts the transfer of control of the goods or services promised to the customer.

Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement.

The Company generates its revenue principally by toll collection which generally include a single performance obligation. Revenue is recognized on the following basis:

- Toll collection income is recognized at a point in time on issuance of toll tickets and M-Tags.
- Profit on bank deposits is recognized on time proportionate basis.

4.10 Taxation

4.10.1 Current tax

Provision of current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rate of taxation after taking into account applicable tax credits and tax rebates available under the law.

4.10.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary differences at the reporting date between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

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Deferred tax asset is recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and unused tax losses, if any, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which such temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except in case of items credited or charged to equity in which case it is included in equity.

4.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial year 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 assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they are incurred.

4.12 Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than Pakistani Rupee are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting date except where forward exchange contracts have been entered into for repayment of liabilities, in that case, the rates contracted for are used. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in profit or loss for the year.

4.13 Provisions

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



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5	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Freehold land	Furniture and fixtures	Machinery and equipment	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Vehicles	Total
Rupees								
At July 01, 2021								
	Cost	30,000,000	859,945	6,038,831	626,132	1,932,214	11,689,861	51,146,983
	Accumulated depreciation	-	(747,481)	(4,556,106)	(617,583)	(1,235,599)	(10,187,964)	(17,344,733)
	Net book value	30,000,000	112,464	1,482,725	8,549	696,615	1,501,897	33,802,250
Year ended June 30, 2022								
	Opening net book value	30,000,000	112,464	1,482,725	8,549	696,615	1,501,897	33,802,250
	Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Depreciation charge	-	(16,869)	(222,409)	(2,565)	(104,492)	(225,285)	(571,620)
	Closing net book value	30,000,000	95,595	1,260,316	5,984	592,123	1,276,612	33,230,630
As at June 30, 2022								
	Cost	30,000,000	859,945	6,038,831	626,132	1,932,214	11,689,861	51,146,983
	Accumulated depreciation	-	(764,350)	(4,778,515)	(620,148)	(1,340,091)	(10,413,249)	(17,916,353)
	Net book value	30,000,000	95,595	1,260,316	5,984	592,123	1,276,612	33,230,630
Year ended June 30, 2023								
	Opening net book value	30,000,000	95,595	1,260,316	5,984	592,123	1,276,612	33,230,630
	Depreciation charge	-	(14,339)	(189,047)	(1,795)	(88,819)	(191,492)	(485,492)
	Closing net book value	30,000,000	81,256	1,071,269	4,189	503,304	1,085,120	32,745,138
As at June 30, 2023								
	Cost	30,000,000	859,945	6,038,831	626,132	1,932,214	11,689,861	51,146,983
	Accumulated depreciation	-	(778,689)	(4,967,562)	(621,943)	(1,428,910)	(10,604,741)	(18,401,845)
	Net book value	30,000,000	81,256	1,071,269	4,189	503,304	1,085,120	32,745,138
	Annual rate of depreciation	-	15%	15%	30%	15%	15%	

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

6	CONCESSION INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Cost		1,036,219,797	1,036,219,797
	Accumulated amortization		(644,764,259)	(597,663,359)
	Written down value	6.1	391,455,538	438,556,438
	6.1 Reconciliation of written down value			
	Opening balance		438,556,438	485,657,338
	Amortization charge for the year		(47,100,900)	(47,100,900)
			391,455,538	438,556,438

6.2 These are amortized over the concession agreement term of 22 years.

7	OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Software			
	Cost		80,000	80,000
	Accumulated amortization		(62,614)	(60,682)
	Written down value	7.1	17,386	19,318
	7.1 Reconciliation of written down value			
	Opening balance		19,318	21,465
	Amortization charge for the year		(1,932)	(2,147)
			17,386	19,318
	Amortization rate		10%	10%

8	LONG TERM DEPOSITS	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Against utilities		386,200	386,200
	Call deposit	8.1	500,000	500,000
			886,200	886,200

8.1 This is paid to Military Engineering Services (MES) to enlist the Company with MES.

9	AMOUNT DUE FROM CUSTOMER - NET	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Unsecured - Considered doubtful			
	Un-billed contract cost	9.1	25,261,112	25,261,112
	Retention money receivable		14,449,997	14,449,997
	Advance from customer		(18,189,035)	(18,189,035)
			21,522,074	21,522,074
	Less: Provision for doubtful balances		(21,522,074)	(21,522,074)
			-	-

9.1 The Company entered into a contract with Engineering Cooperative Housing Society (the society) on June 20, 2008 for the construction of roads and development of sector M and commercial section of the Society. The society has refused to make the payment against the Interim Payment Certificates and suspended the contract due to various matters. A civil suit against the society has been filed for seeking an arbitration. However, the matter is still pending at court.

IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

10	ADVANCES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Advances - Considered good			
	To contractors	10.1	1,114,918	1,114,918
	Income tax		60,449,124	47,082,745
	Retention money		2,062,949	2,062,949
			63,626,991	50,260,612
	Considered doubtful			
	To contractor		1,687,073	1,687,073
	Provision for doubtful balance		(1,687,073)	(1,687,073)
			-	-
			63,626,991	50,260,612
10.1 This includes Rs. 936,000/- (2022: Rs.936,000/-) receivable from the Parent. The maximum aggregate amount outstanding during the year was Rs. 1.3 million (2022: Rs. 4.36 million).				
11	CASH AND BANK BALANCES	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Cash in hand		54,314	9,921
	Cash at bank			
	In current account		8,474,834	5,361,724
	In saving account	11.1	70,416,235	32,543,242
			78,891,069	37,904,966
			78,945,383	37,914,887
11.1 It subjects to profit at the rate of 19.70% per annum (2022: 5.75% to 12.25% per annum).				
12	SHARE CAPITAL		2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	12.1 Authorized share capital			
	45,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs.10/- each		450,000,000	450,000,000
	12.2 Issued, subscribed and paid-up			
	45,000,000 ordinary shares			
	of Rs.10/- each fully paid in cash		450,000,000	450,000,000
	12.3 44,999,997 shares (2022 : 44,999,997) shares are held by the Parent - M/S Frontier Works			
13	DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Opening balance		74,905,788	93,063,027
	Recognized in statement of comprehensive income		(10,076,681)	(18,157,239)
	Closing balance	13.1	64,829,107	74,905,788
	13.1 Components of deferred tax			
	Taxable temporary differences in respect of:			
	Accelerated tax depreciation		77,945,169	83,154,884
	Provision for restoration of lakpass tunnel		(13,116,062)	(8,249,096)
			64,829,107	74,905,788

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14	PROVISION FOR RESTORATION OF THE LAKPASS TUNNEL	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Opening balance		28,445,157	13,417,527
	Provision for the year		16,782,644	15,027,630
	Closing balance	14.1	45,227,801	28,445,157

14.1 As per Concession Agreement, the next structural overlay is to be undertaken during the financial year 2028. The Company is recognizing provision in accordance with the requirements of IFRIC 12 - Service Concession Arrangements on the basis of estimated expected cost of the overlay.

15	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Due to the Parent	15.1	5,290,287	8,259,982
	Accrued liabilities		2,667,368	504,106
	Retention money payable		4,501,748	4,501,748
	Payable to provident fund		260,326	174,456
	Withholding tax payable		42,785	3,869
			12,762,514	13,444,161

15.1 These represent payable against expenses incurred on behalf of the Company.

16 CONTINGENCIES				
16.1	Tax demand of Rs. 13,588,001/- has been raised by the tax department for tax year 2017 through ex-parte order under section 161(1) read with section 205 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The Company has filed an appeal against the ex-parte order and management is hopeful of favourable outcome.			
16.2	Tax demand of Rs. 6,101,615/- has been raised by the tax department for tax year 2020 through order dated July 21, 2023 under section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. The Company has filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue Appeals. The appeal is pending for fixation.			

17	OTHER INCOME		2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Profit on bank deposits		12,707,988	5,569,082
	NOC Income		5,159,800	-
	Rent of billboard		948,671	1,608,646
	Others		668,820	303,017
			19,485,279	7,480,745

18	OPERATING EXPENSES	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Toll management fee	18.1	72,633,045	68,711,445
	Amortization	6.1	47,100,900	47,100,900
	Repairs and maintenance		4,116,246	2,363,974
	Other expenses		4,559,190	3,087,786
			128,409,381	121,264,105

18.1 This management fee is being paid to the Parent as per Operation and Management Agreement (OMA) signed between the Company and the Parent.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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19	ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Legal and professional		2,267,500	1,610,000
	Salary, wages and other benefits		4,737,364	4,905,861
	Depreciation		485,492	571,620
	Audit fee		689,500	730,000
	Travelling and conveyance		25,000	97,778
	Fee and subscription		47,677	15,544
	Bank charges		3,718	3,676
	Amortization		1,932	2,147
	Communication		-	49,082
	Printing and stationery		3,931	-
	Others		-	6,000
			8,262,114	7,991,708

20	PROVISION FOR TAXATION	2023	2022
		Rupees	Rupees
	Current tax		
	For the period	57,755,075	50,939,775
	Prior period	565,105	2,568,472
	Deferred tax	(10,076,681)	(18,157,239)
		48,243,499	35,351,008

20.1 Relationship between accounting profit and tax expense

Profit before provision for taxation	142,212,434	124,495,551
Tax on accounting profit at the applicable tax rate of 29%	41,241,606	36,103,710
Tax effect of:		
Expenses that are inadmissible in determining taxable profit	18,667,580	18,183,667
Expenses that are admissible in determining taxable profit	(4,079,280)	(5,045,594)
Prior period tax adjustment	565,105	2,568,472
Super Tax	1,925,168	1,697,992
Deferred tax	(10,076,681)	(18,157,239)
	48,243,499	35,351,008

21 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Total number of employees at year end and average number of employees for the year were 3 (2022: 3).

22 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties which comprise of Holding Company, Associated Companies, Chief Executive Officer and Directors. Detail of transactions with related parties, which are not specifically disclosed in these financial statements, are as follows:

Name and relationship	Transactions	2023	2022
		Rupees	Rupees
Frontier Works Organisation	Markup paid on long term loan	100,000,000	175,000,000
(Parent by virtue of 99.99% shareholding)	Toll management fee paid	72,633,045	68,711,445

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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23 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Company finances its operations through the mix of equity, debt and working capital management with a view to maintain an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk. The overall risk management is carried out by the finance department under oversight of the Board of Directors in line with the policies approved by the Board.

23.1	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY	Note	2023	2022
			Rupees	Rupees
	Financial assets at amortised cost :			
	Long term deposits	8	886,200	886,200
	Retention money	10	2,062,949	2,062,949
	Advance to contractors	10	1,114,918	1,114,918
	Cash and bank balances	11	78,945,383	37,914,887
			83,009,450	41,978,954
	Financial liabilities at amortised cost :			
	Provision for restoration of the Lakpass Tunnel		45,227,801	28,445,157
	Trade and other payables	15	12,459,403	13,265,836
	Accrued mark-up on long term loan - from Parent		-	100,000,000
			57,687,204	141,710,993

23.2 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

The Company's activities expose to a variety of financial risks (credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk). Risks measured and managed by the Company are explained below :

23.2.1 CREDIT RISK AND CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if counter parties failed completely to perform as contracted. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2023	2022
	Rupees	Rupees
Long term deposits	886,200	886,200
Retention money	2,062,949	2,062,949
Receivable from parent	1,114,918	1,114,918
Bank balances	78,891,069	37,904,966
	<u>82,955,136</u>	<u>41,969,033</u>

Adequate provision has been made against doubtful balances. Due to Company's long standing relations with other counterparties and after giving due consideration to their financial standing the management does not expect non performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company. The credit risk exposure is limited in respect of bank balances as these are placed with local banks having good credit rating.

IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

23.2.2 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's approach to manage liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient level of liquidity by holding highly liquid assets and maintaining adequate reserve borrowing facilities. This includes maintenance of balance sheet liquidity ratios through working capital management. All financial liabilities are due to mature within the upcoming financial year except for 'Provision for restoration of the Lakpass Tunnel', for which refer to Note 14.

The contractual cash flows relating to mark up have been determined on the basis of mark-up rates applicable as at the period end on long term financing. The Company has liquid assets of Rs.82.12 million (2022: Rs.41.09 million) as at the balance sheet date and financial support from Parent to manage the liquidity risk.

23.2.3 MARKET RISK

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

Interest rate risk

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

The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments is presented in relevant notes to the financial statements.

Sensitivity to interest rate risk arises from mismatches of financial assets and financial liabilities that mature or reprice in a given period. The Company manages these mismatches through risk management strategies where significant changes in gap position can be adjusted.

The Company does not account for any variable rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit and loss account.

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. Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to foreign currency transactions. The Company is not exposed to currency risk.

Equity price risk

Trading and investing in quoted equity securities give rise to equity price risk. The Company is not exposed to equity price risk.

23.2.4 FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

IBEX CONSTRUCTION (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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23.3 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may obtain / repay long term financing from / to the Parent.

The Company manages its capital by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount by issue of new shares. The Company also monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt less cash and bank balances. Capital signifies equity as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt. The Company is significantly exposed to capital risk.

The Company is exposed to capital risk as it has accumulated loss of Rs. 62.9 million (2022: Rs. 156.87 million) as at the reporting date. To manage this risk, the management has formulated a plan to control cost without adversely affecting efficiency and is implementing the same, which has resulted in profits in the current and prior periods. The Parent has also undertaken to support the Company and to provide financial assistance, if needed.

24 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

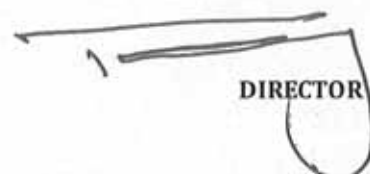
These financial statements have been authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on
02 OCT 2023.

25 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Rupees.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER


DIRECTOR