



PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED

6/7- Sir Ganga Ram Trust Building, Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore.



Annual Report

2023



PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Mr. Naeem Jan Khan
Mr. Muhammad Arif Habib
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan
Mr. Liaqat Mohammad
Mr. Muhammad Iqbal
Mirza Mahmood Ahmad
Mr. Ansar Javed

Board Audit & Risk Management Committee

Mr. Ansar Javed (Chairman)
Mr. Muhammad Syed Manzoor Raza
Mr. Muhammad Iqbal

CFO & Company Secretary

Mian Anwar Aziz

Auditors

M/s. Malik Haroon Ahmad &
Company Chartered Accountants

Bankers

National Bank of Pakistan
United Bank Limited
Summit Bank

Legal Advisor

Sardar Zulfiqar Umar Khan
Thahim

Registered Office

6/7-Sir Ganga Ram Trust, Building,
Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore.
Phones: 042 35 12 0755-6

Fax No.: 042 37 32 3108

E-Mail : info@peco.com.pk

Website :

<http://www.peco.com.pk>

Plant : Kot Lakhpat, Lahore

Share Registrar:

M/s. CDC Share Registrar Services Limite
99 –B, Block B, S.M.C.H.S.Main Shahrah-
Karachi-74400.

OUR PRODUCTS

PECO is playing a vital role in the manufacturing of qualitative engineering goods of international standard. Its products have earned reputation due to quality and reliability. PECO present products range includes the following:

- **Steel Structure**

Electricity Transmission & Distribution Line Towers.
(11, 132, 220 & 500 Kv)
Telecommunication Towers (Green Field & Roof Top)

- **Pumps & Turbines**

- PECO produces Mono Block & Non Clogging Pumps, Multi Stage Centrifugal Pumps, Deep Well & Agro Turbines of various capacities & heads as per requirements of the customers. PECO pumps range also includes Sludge Pumps and the Pumps utilized in Sugar & Chemical industries.

- **Electric Motors**

PECO manufactures following range of electric motors:

- Horizontal Foot Mounted Motors in Drip Proof & T.E.F.C. Enclosures.
- Flange Mounted Squirrel Cage Induction Motors.
- Vertical Hollow Shaft Motors in Drip Proof & Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled Enclosures.

- **Safes, Strong Room Doors & Steel Lockers.**

- Steel Safes – 30", 60" , 72"
- Strong Room Doors & Steel Lockers for Banks

- **Foundry Products.**

- Grey & S.G. Iron Castings.
- Bronze Castings.
- Aluminum Alloy Castings.

- **Rolled Products**

- Angles
- Plain Bars
- Deformed Bars (Grade 60 & 40)



Vision Statement

A sustainable growth oriented company and market leader in Steel Towers for Electricity Transmission and Telecommunication, Pumps & Electric Motors

Mission Statement

To replace the old machines & equipment with most modern, efficient machines leading towards automation. To produce quality products at higher efficiency and consistent quality with lower cost.

Corporate Strategy

To accomplish excellent results through increased earnings in the best interest of all stake holders. To be a responsible employer to take care of the employees in their career planning and reward.

Being a good corporate citizen, contributing to the development of society through harmony in all respects.

Quality Policy

We are committed to maintain our Customer's satisfaction by delivering the qualitative products and services in accordance with their needs and requirements.

Customer's feed-back is continuously reviewed for quality improvement to have continued customer's confidence and trust in our products. Quality policy and objectives are reviewed on yearly basis.

OUR VALUES

1. The Company's Policy is to conduct business with honesty and integrity and to be Ethical in all its dealings showing respect for the interest of those with whom it has relationship.
2. The Company complies with all laws and regulations. All employees are expected to familiarize themselves with laws and regulations governing their individual areas of responsibility, and not to transgress them. In case of any doubt the employees are expected to seek necessary advice. The Company believes in fair competition and supports appropriate competition laws.
3. The Company does not support any political party nor contribute to the funds of groups whose activities promote party interests.
4. The Company is committed to provide services, which consistently offer, value in terms of price and quality and satisfy customer needs and expectations.
5. The Company is committed to run its business in an environment that is sound and sustainable As a good corporate entity, the Company recognizes its social responsibilities and will endeavor to contribute to community activities as a whole.
6. The Company believes in and fully adheres to the principles of reliability and credibility in its financial reporting and in transparency of business transactions.
7. The Company is an equal opportunity employer. Its employee recruitment and promotional policies are free of any gender bias and are merit and excellence oriented. It believes in providing its employees safe and healthy working conditions and in maintaining good channels of communications.
8. The Company expects its employees to abide by certain personal ethics whereby Company information and assets are not used for any personal advantage or gain. Any conflict of interest should be avoided, where it exists it should be disclosed and guidance sought.

The Board of Directors has constituted the 'Board Audit & Risk Management Committee' to ensure compliance of above principles.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS
Rs in million

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Trading Results						
Sales – Net	30.09	137.93	183.30	259.60	249.64	1,424.45
Cost of Sales	65.86	321.31	366.64	279.50	487.64	1,399.41
Gross Profit/(Loss)	(35.77)	(183.38)	(183.34)	(219.90)	(238)	25.04
Admin, Gen. & Selling Exp.	54.26	58.45	122.89	56.72	87.16	108.87
Other Operating Charges	1.18	0.83	0.84	0.84	8.84	1.03
Other Operating Income	45.71	5.53	3.16	68.65	13.67	3.45
Operating Profit/(Loss)	(45.50)	(237.14)	(303.91)	(208.81)	(320.34)	(81.41)
Financial Charges	10.87	9.12	10.25	9.36	8.245	17.56
Workers Profit Participation fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(56.37)	(246.26)	(314.15)	(218.16)	(328.59)	(98.97)
Net Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(47.47)	(242.03)	(310.52)	(215.48)	(466.96)	(69.96)
Dividend						
Cash Dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Per Share (Rs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial Position						
Property, Plant and Equipment	14,412.07	14,444.04	14,478.03	14,514.21	14,552.11	14,558.75
Paid up Capital	56.90	56.90	56.90	56.90	56.90	56.90
Reserves	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Fixed Capital Expenditure	-	-	-	0.70	41.67	41.61
Key Indicators						
Gross Profit Ratio	(118.91)	(132.95)	(100.02)	(84.70)	(95.34)	1.76
Operating Profit/(Loss) Ratio	(151.23)	(171.93)	(165.80)	(80.43)	(128)	(5.72)
Operation Expenses Ratio	180.34	42.38	67.04	21.85	34.91	7.64
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax Ratio	(187.36)	(178.54)	(171.39)	(84.04)	(131.63)	(6.95)
Net Profit/(Loss) Ratio	(157.79)	(175.47)	(169.40)	(83.01)	(187.05)	(4.91)
Earning Per Share	(8.34)	(42.54)	(54.57)	(37.87)	(82.07)	(12.29)
Working Capital Turnover	(398.09)	(373.34)	(159.37)	120.87	304.56	665.74
Current ratio	0.43	0.48	0.80	1.20	1.55	2.56
Quick ratio	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.48	0.61	1.35

NOTICE OF 74TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 74th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of **Pakistan Engineering Company Limited** (the “Company”) will be held on **Monday, February 17, 2025 at 11:40AM.** at Hotel Four Points by Sheraton, 25 - Egerton Road, Lahore and through video conferencing, to transact the following businesses:

Members are encouraged to attend the AGM through the electronic link facility managed by the Company (Please see the notes section for details).

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Annual Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2023, together with the Auditors’ and Directors’ Report thereon along with Chairman’s Review Report.

In accordance with Section 223 of the Companies Act, 2017 and pursuant to the S.R.O. 389(I)/2023 dated March 21, 2023, the Annual Audited Financial Statements along with Reports of the Company can be accessed through the following weblink and QR enabled code.



<https://www.peco.com.pk/financial-results-for-the-year-ended-june-30-2023/>

2. In May 2024, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SECP), under section 246(7) of the Companies Act, 2017, approved the appointment of the Company's auditors and their remuneration for the year ended June 30, 2023. The present Auditors Messrs. Malik Haroon Ahmad & Company, Chartered Accountants, being eligible for reappointment have offered themselves for reappointment. The Board of Directors, on recommendations of the Board Audit Committee, has proposed appointment of Messrs. Malik Haroon Ahmad & Company, Chartered Accountants as Auditors of the Company, for the year 2023-24.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS:

3. To consider any other business with the permission of the Chair.

By Order of the Board

Place: Lahore
Dated: January 27, 2025

(Mian Anwar Aziz)
Company Secretary

Notes:

1. Closure of Share Transfer Books:

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from February 10, 2025 to February 17, 2025 (both days inclusive). Transfer requests on prescribed format, received at the office of the Share Registrar of the Company, M/s. CDC Share Registrar Services Limited, CDC House, 99 –B, Block B, S.M.C.H.S., Main Shahrah-e- Faisal, Karachi-74400 on or before the close of business on February 07, 2025 will be treated ‘in time’ for the purpose of attending the AGM.

2. Virtual Participation in the AGM Proceedings:

Shareholders interested in attending the AGM virtually are hereby advised to register themselves by sending an email along with following particulars and valid copy of both sides of their CNIC at corporate.affairs@peco.com.pk with subject of ‘Registration for AGM 2023 - PECO’ not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting:

Name of Shareholder	CNIC No.	Folio No./CDC Account No.	No. of Shares	Contact No.	Email Address

Electronic meeting link and login credentials will be shared with only those Members whose emails, containing all the required particulars, are received at the given email address by the end of business on Friday, February 14, 2025. The login facility shall remain open from 10:45AM till the conclusion of the Meeting on February 17, 2025. The Shareholders can also provide their comments and questions for the agenda items of the AGM on the email address, **corporate.affairs@peco.com.pk** and WhatsApp Number **+92 336 418 7010**.

3. Electronic transmission of Annual Report 2023:

In compliance with section 223(6) of the Act, the Company has electronically transmitted the Annual Report 2022 through email to Shareholders whose email addresses are available with the Company’s Share Registrar, M/s. CDC Share Registrar Services Limited. The printed notices of AGM, after insertion of the weblink and QR enabled code for downloading the Annual Report, have been dispatched under S.R.O. 389 (I)/2023, dated March 21, 2023. The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2023 along with reports have also been placed on the website of the Company.



<https://www.peco.com.pk/financial-results-for-the-year-ended-june-30-2023/>

However, the Company will provide hard copies of the Annual Report to any member on their demand, at their registered address, free of cost, within one week of receiving such request on specified consent letter/form which is available on the Company’s website www.peco.com.pk

Further, Shareholders are requested to kindly provide their valid email address (along with a copy of valid CNIC) to the Company’s Share Registrar, M/s. CDC Share Registrar Services Limited CDC House, 99 –B, Block B, S.M.C.H.S., Main Shahrah-e- Faisal, Karachi-74400, if the Member hold shares in physical form or, to the Member’s respective Participant/Investor Account Services, if shares are held in book entry form.

4. Participation in the AGM:

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint another person as his/her proxy who shall have such rights as respects attending, speaking and voting at the meeting as are available to a member. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Procedure including the guidelines as laid down in Circular No. I - Reference No. 3 (5-A) Misc / ARO / LES / 96 dated January 26, 2000 issued by Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

- (i) Members, proxies or nominees shall authenticate their identity by producing their original national identity card or original passport and folio numbers at the time of the meeting.
- (ii) In case of corporate entities, a resolution of the Board of Directors / power of attorney with specimen signature of the person nominated to represent and vote on behalf of the corporate entity and an attested copy of CNIC shall be submitted to the Company at the meeting or along with a completed proxy form. The proxy holders are required to produce their original valid CNICs or original passports at the time of the meeting.
- (iii) In order to be effective, the proxy forms must be received at the office of our registrar not later than 48 hours before the meeting, duly signed and stamped and witnessed by two persons with their names, address, CNIC numbers and signatures.
- (iv) In the case of individuals, attested copies of CNIC or passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.

Guidelines for CDC Account Holders issued by SECP:

CDC account holders will further have to follow the below mentioned guidelines as laid down by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan in this regard:

a) For Attending the Meeting

- i. In case of individuals, the account holders or sub-account holders whose registration details are uploaded as per the Regulations shall authenticate his/her original valid CNIC or the original passport at the time of attending the meeting.
- ii. Members registered on CDC are also requested to bring their particulars, I.D. numbers and account numbers in CDS.
- iii. In case of corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of the meeting along with the proxy form to the Company.

b) For Appointing Proxies

- i. In case of individuals, the account holders or sub-account holders whose registration details are uploaded as per the Regulations shall submit the proxy form as per above requirements.
- ii. Attested copies of valid CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.
- iii. The proxy shall produce original valid CNIC or original passport at the time of the meeting.
- iv. In case of a corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.
- v. Proxy form will be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and valid CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the form.



5. Revision of timings of Annual General Meeting

Earlier the timing of 74th Annual General Meeting was notified to be held at 03:00PM which on same day was changed to be held at 11:40AM. The notification of revision of timing of AGM may please be downloaded from Company’s website www.peco.com.pk

6. Consent for video conference facility:

Pursuant to Section 132(2) & Section 134(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 2017, if the Company receives a consent form from the Shareholders holding aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing at geographical location to participate in the meeting through video conference at least seven (7) days prior to the date of meeting, the Company will arrange video conference facility in that city subject to availability of such facility in that city. To avail this facility please provide following information and submit to registered office of the Company:

I/We, _____ of _____, being a member of Pakistan Engineering Company Limited, holder of _____ ordinary share(s) as per Registered Folio/CDC Account No. _____ hereby opt for video conference facility at _____.

Signature of Member

STATEMENT UNDER SECTION 134(3) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2017

Circulation of Annual Audited Financial Statements through QR enabled code and web link

Through its Notification bearing No. S.R.O 389(I)/2023 dated March 21, 2023, subject to conditions mentioned therein, SECP has allowed circulation of Annual Audited Financial Statements by the companies to its members through QR enabled code and web link instead of CD/DVD/USB. In view of technological advancements and old technology becoming obsolete, Members are requested to authorize the same by approving the agenda.

However, if a shareholder, in addition, requests for complete financial statements with relevant documents in hard copy, the same shall be provided free of cost within seven days of receipt of such request. For convenience of shareholders, a “Standard Request Form for provision of Annual Audited Accounts” has also been made available on the Company’s website (<http://www.peco.com.pk>).

نوٹس برائے 74 واں سالانہ اجلاس عام

نوٹس دیا جاتا ہے کہ پاکستان انجینئرنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ (کمپنی) کا 74 واں سالانہ اجلاس عام (اے جی ایم) 17 فروری 2025 بروز پیر صبح 11:40 بجے ہوٹل فور پوائنٹس پریشرٹن، 25- ایبجکٹن روڈ، لاہور میں منعقد ہوگا اور ویڈیو کانفرنسنگ کے ذریعے مندرجہ ذیل کاروباروں کو انجام دیا جائے گا:

ممبران کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ کمپنی کے زیر انتظام الیکٹرانک لنک سہولت کے ذریعے اے جی ایم میں شرکت کریں (براہ کرم تفصیلات کے لئے نوٹ سیکشن دیکھیں)۔

عمومی کاروبار:

1-30 جون 2023 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے کمپنی کے سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی بیانات کو حاصل کرنے، غور کرنے اور اپنانے کے لئے آڈیٹرز اور ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ کے ساتھ ساتھ چیئرمین کی جائزہ رپورٹ بھی شامل ہے۔

کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کے سیکشن 223 کے مطابق اور ایس آر او 2023/1(389) مورخہ 21 مارچ 2023ء، کمپنی کی رپورٹس کے ساتھ سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی بیانات درج ذیل ویب لنک اور کیو آر فعال کوڈ کے ذریعے حاصل کیے جاسکتے ہیں۔



<https://www.peco.com.pk/financial-results-for-the-year-ended-june-30-2023/>

2- مئی 2024 میں سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن (ایس ای سی پی) نے کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کی دفعہ 246 (7) کے تحت کمپنی کے آڈیٹرز کی تقرری اور 30 جون 2023 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے ان کے معاوضے کی منظوری دی۔ سبکدوش ہونے والے آڈیٹرز میسرز ملک ہارون احمد اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس نے اہل ہونے کی بناء پر پھر سے تقرری کی درخواست دی ہے۔ پیکو بورڈ نے میسرز ملک ہارون احمد اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو آڈٹ کمیٹی کی تجویز پر اہلیت کی بنیاد پر، سال 2023-24 کیلئے، میسرز ملک ہارون احمد اینڈ کمپنی چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو آڈیٹر تعینات کرنے کی سفارش کی ہے۔

کوئی اور کاروبار:

3- صاحب صدر کی اجازت سے کسی دوسرے کاروبار پر غور کرنا۔

بجکم بورڈ

جگہ: لاہور

تاریخ: 27 جنوری، 2025

(میاں انور عزیز)

کمپنی سیکرٹری

نوٹس:

1- حصص منتقلی کی کتابوں کی بندش

کمپنی کی حصص منتقلی کی کتابیں 10 فروری، 2025 سے 17 فروری، 2025 (بشمول دونوں ایام) تک بند رہیں گی۔ 07 فروری 2025ء کو کاروبار بند ہونے پر یا اس سے قبل کمپنی کے شیئرز رجسٹرار کے دفتر، سی ڈی سی شیئرز رجسٹرار سروسز لمیٹڈ، سی ڈی سی ہاؤس، 99 بی، بلاک بی، ایس ایم سی ایچ ایس، مین شاہراہ فیصل، کراچی-74400 سے موصول ہونے والی ٹرانسفر درخواستوں کو اے جی ایم میں شرکت کے مقصد سے 'بروقت' سمجھا جائے گا۔

2- اے جی ایم کی کارروائی میں درجہ اولیٰ میں درجہ اولیٰ شرکت

اے جی ایم میں شرکت کے خواہشمند شیئرز ہولڈرز کو مشورہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ اجلاس کے وقت سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل 'اے جی ایم 2023- پیکو کے لئے رجسٹریشن' کے موضوع کے ساتھ cdcsr@cdcsrsl.com یا واٹس ایپ نمبر +92 321 820 0864 پر مندرجہ ذیل تفصیلات اور شناختی کارڈ کے دونوں اطراف کی درست کاپی کے ساتھ ای میل بھیج کر اپنا اندراج کرائیں:

شیئرز ہولڈر کا نام	شناختی کارڈ نمبر	فولیو نمبر/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر	حصص کی تعداد	رابطہ نمبر	ای میل ایڈریس

الیکٹرانک میٹنگ لنک اور لاگ ان اسناد صرف ان ممبروں کے ساتھ شیئرز کی جائیں گی جن کی ای میلز، جن میں تمام مطلوبہ تفصیلات شامل ہیں، جمعہ، 14 فروری، 2025 کو کاروبار کے اختتام تک دیئے گئے ای میل ایڈریس پر موصول ہوتی ہیں۔ لاگ ان کی سہولت صبح 10:45 بجے سے 17 فروری 2025 کو اجلاس کے اختتام تک کھلی رہے گی۔ شیئرز ہولڈرز ای میل ایڈریس، corporate.affairs@peco.com.pk اور واٹس ایپ نمبر +92 336 418 7010 پر اے جی ایم کے ایجنڈا آئٹمز کے لئے اپنے تبصرے اور سوالات بھی فراہم کر سکتے ہیں۔

3- سالانہ رپورٹ 2023 کی الیکٹرانک ٹرانسمیشن:

ایکٹ کی دفعہ 223(6) کی تعمیل میں کمپنی نے سالانہ رپورٹ 2023 کو ای میل کے ذریعے شیئرز ہولڈرز کو الیکٹرانک طور پر منتقل کیا ہے جن کے ای میل پتے کمپنی کے شیئرز رجسٹرار، میسرز سی ڈی سی شیئرز رجسٹرار سروسز لمیٹڈ کے پاس دستیاب ہیں۔ سالانہ رپورٹ ڈاؤن لوڈ کرنے کے لئے ویب لنک اور کیو آر فعال کوڈ شامل کرنے کے بعد اے جی ایم کے پرنٹ شدہ نوٹس ایس آر او 389 (آئی)/2023 کے تحت بھیجے گئے ہیں، جس کی تاریخ 21 مارچ 2023 ہے۔ 30 جون 2023ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کے مالیاتی گوشوارے اور رپورٹس بھی کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر ڈال دی گئی ہیں۔



<https://www.peco.com.pk/financial-results-for-the-year-ended-june-30-2023/>

تاہم کمپنی کسی بھی رکن کو ان کے مطالبے پر ان کے رجسٹرار ڈیٹریس پر سالانہ رپورٹ کی ہارڈ کاپیاں مفت فراہم کرے گی، ایسی درخواست موصول ہونے کے ایک ہفتے کے اندر مخصوص رضامندی نامے/فارم پر جو کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب ہے www.peco.com.pk

مزید برآں شیئرز ہولڈرز سے درخواست ہے کہ وہ اپنا درست ای میل ایڈریس (درست شناختی کارڈ کی کاپی کے ساتھ) کمپنی کے شیئرز رجسٹرار، سی ڈی سی شیئرز رجسٹرار سروسز لمیٹڈ سی ڈی سی ہاؤس، 99 بی، بلاک بی، ایس ایم سی ایچ ایس، مین شاہراہ فیصل، کراچی-74400 کو فراہم کریں، اگر ممبر کے پاس فزیکل شکل میں حصص ہیں یا ممبر کے متعلقہ پارٹنر/انویسٹرز کا وٹنٹ سروسز کو، اگر حصص بک انٹری فارم میں رکھے جاتے ہیں۔

4- اے جی ایم میں شرکت

اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ دینے کا حق رکھنے والا رکن کسی دوسرے شخص کو اپنا پر کسی مقرر کر سکتا ہے جسے اجلاس میں شرکت، تقریر اور ووٹ دینے کے ایسے حقوق حاصل ہوں گے جو کسی

رکن کو حاصل ہیں۔ ایک پراکسی کو کمپنی کارکن ہونے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔

طریقہ کار بشمول سرکلر نمبر 2 میں بیان کردہ رہنما خطوط۔ سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی جانب سے 26 جنوری 2000ء کو جاری کردہ ریفرنس نمبر 3 (5-اے) ایم آئی ایس سی/اے آر او/ایل ای ایس/96:

(i) اراکین، پراکسیز یا نامزد افراد اجلاس کے وقت اپنا اصل قومی شناختی کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ اور فوٹو نمبر پیش کر کے اپنی شناخت کی تصدیق کریں گے۔
(ii) کارپوریٹ اداروں کے معاملے میں، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز/پاور آف اٹارنی کی ایک قرارداد جس میں کارپوریٹ ادارے کی نمائندگی اور ووٹ دینے کے لئے نامزد شخص کے نمونے کے دستخط اور شناختی کارڈ کی تصدیق شدہ کاپی میٹنگ میں یا مکمل پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ کمپنی کو پیش کی جائے گی۔ پراکسی ہولڈرز کو میٹنگ کے وقت اپنے اصل درست شناختی کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ پیش کرنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔

(iii) موثر ہونے کے لئے، پراکسی فارم ہمارے رجسٹرار کے دفتر میں میٹنگ سے 48 گھنٹے قبل موصول ہونا ضروری ہے، جس پر دو افراد کے نام، پتہ، شناختی کارڈ نمبر اور دستخط کے ساتھ باقاعدہ دستخط اور مہر لگانا ضروری ہے۔

(iv) افراد کے معاملے میں فائدہ اٹھانے والے مالکان کے شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ کاپیاں اور پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ پیش کی جائیں گی۔

ایس ای سی پی کی جانب سے سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز کے لیے جاری ہدایات

سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز کو اس سلسلے میں سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی طرف سے طے کردہ مندرجہ ذیل ہدایات پر مزید عمل کرنا ہوگا:

الف) اجلاس میں شرکت کے لئے

(i) افراد کے معاملے میں، اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز یا ذیلی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز جن کی رجسٹریشن کی تفصیلات قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق اپ لوڈ کی گئی ہیں، اجلاس میں شرکت کے وقت اپنے اصل درست شناختی کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق کریں گے۔

(ii) سی ڈی سی پر رجسٹرڈ ممبران سے بھی درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اپنی تفصیلات، شناختی نمبر اور اکاؤنٹ نمبر سی ڈی ایس میں لائیں۔

(iii) کارپوریٹ ادارے کے معاملے میں، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/پاور آف اٹارنی نامزد کے نمونے کے دستخط کے ساتھ اجلاس کے وقت (جب تک کہ یہ پہلے فراہم نہ کیا گیا ہو) کمپنی کو پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ پیش کیا جائے گا۔

ب) پراکسیوں کی تقرری کے لئے

(i) افراد کے معاملے میں، اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز یا ذیلی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز جن کی رجسٹریشن کی تفصیلات قواعد کے مطابق اپ لوڈ کی گئی ہیں، مندرجہ بالا ضروریات کے مطابق پراکسی فارم جمع کرائیں گے۔

(ii) درست شناختی کارڈ یا ہینڈشری مالکان کے پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ کاپیاں اور پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ پراکسی فراہم کی جائیں گی۔

(iii) پراکسی میٹنگ کے وقت اصل درست شناختی کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ پیش کرے گا۔

(iv) کسی کارپوریٹ ادارے کی صورت میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/پاور آف اٹارنی نمونے کے دستخط کے ساتھ کمپنی کو پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ پیش کیا جائے گا (بشرطیکہ یہ پہلے فراہم نہ کیا گیا ہو)۔

(v) پراکسی فارم دو افراد کے ذریعہ دیکھا جائے گا جن کے نام، پتے اور درست شناختی کارڈ نمبر فارم پر درج ہوں گے۔

5۔ سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ کے اوقات میں ترمیم

قبل ازیں 74 ویں سالانہ جنرل اجلاس کا وقت دو پہر 3 بجے منعقد کرنے کا نوٹیفکیشن جاری کیا گیا تھا جسے اسی دن صبح 11 بج کر 40 منٹ پر منعقد کرنے کا اعلان کیا گیا تھا۔ اے جی ایم

کے اوقات میں ترمیم کا نوٹیفکیشن براہ کرم کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ سے ڈاؤن لوڈ کیا جاسکتا www.peco.com.pk

کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کی دفعہ 134(3) کے تحت بیان

کیو آر فعال کوڈ اور ویب لنک کے ذریعے سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی بیانات کی سرکولیشن

ایس ای سی پی نے 21 مارچ 2023 کو اپنے نوٹیفیکیشن نمبر ایس آر او 389 (آئی) / 2023 کے ذریعے کمپنیوں کی جانب سے سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کو سی ڈی / ڈی وی ڈی / یو ایس بی کے بجائے کیو آر فعال کوڈ اور ویب لنک کے ذریعے اپنے ممبران تک پہنچانے کی اجازت دی ہے۔ تکنیکی ترقی اور پرانی ٹکنالوجی کے متروک ہونے کے پیش نظر، ممبران سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ ایجنڈے کی منظوری دے کر اس کی اجازت دیں۔

تاہم، اگر کوئی شیئر ہولڈر، اس کے علاوہ، ہارڈ کاپی میں متعلقہ دستاویزات کے ساتھ مکمل مالی بیانات کی درخواست کرتا ہے تو، ایسی درخواست موصول ہونے کے سات دن کے اندر اسے مفت فراہم کیا جائے گا۔ شیئر ہولڈرز کی سہولت کے لئے کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ (<http://www.peco.com.pk>) پر "سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ اکاؤنٹس کی فراہمی کے لئے معیاری درخواست فارم" بھی دستیاب کرایا گیا ہے۔

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

I am presenting my review as the Chairman of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2023, highlighting the Company's performance, issues and the role of the Board of Directors in guiding the management to carry out its responsibility for the benefit of all its stakeholders.

During this fiscal year Pakistan's economy faced complex and multifaceted challenges, most notably the commodity shock from the Ukraine war, spillover from the severe impacts of last year's floods, an uncertain political environment, and a sharp increase in headline inflation. There was significant depreciation of the currency and depletion of forex reserves by 40%. The State Bank responded by raising interest rates by 8.25%, and the Government imposed administrative restrictions on imports, increased energy prices, and elevated corporate taxes.

Despite repeated requests for intervention, the Government of Pakistan through Ministry of Industries and Production (MoIP) took considerable time to remove Mr. Mairaj Ariff as MD in September 2022, during which he caused substantial damage to PECO. The company is still analyzing and implementing corrective measures to address the aftermath of his actions.

The year 2022-2023 was another disappointing year for the Company in terms of financial performance due to continued management disputes created by Government Nominated ex- MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff. No commercial activity could be performed during the year as company has experienced considerable staff/workers turnover due to policies and acts of Government Nominated ex-MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff.

The financial results for the year reflect a negative trend as follows:

- Net Sales decreased to Rs. 30.09 million
- Gross Loss of loss of Rs 35.77 million
- Loss after tax of Rs. 47.47 million
- Loss per share of Rs. 8.34 per share

During the year under review, the Board has tried its level best to perform its duties and responsibilities diligently and has contributed effectively in guiding the Company in all its strategic affairs.

Apart from the Board Audit Committee and Board Human Resources & Remuneration Committee meetings every quarter, the Board met seven (7) times during the year. No accounts could be presented and approved in Board meetings as Government Nominated ex-MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff, failed to maintain the company's books of accounts and other required records, which was necessary to ensure compliance with Companies Act, 2017.

The Board recognizes that well defined corporate governance processes is vital in enhancing corporate accountability and is committed to ensure high standards of corporate governance to preserve and maintain stakeholder value. The Board is aware of the current and future challenges, as we focus our effort towards resolving the on-going issues of the Company created by Government Nominated ex-MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff.

With an experienced Board of Directors and committed Management Team, we remain equipped to meet the continuing challenges.

The scale of the damage inflicted under the previous regime of Government Nominated ex- MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff, is staggering. Once a thriving enterprise, the company suffered mammoth financial losses and a near-total collapse of operations. Irreplaceable assets were squandered or allowed to deteriorate, while trade receivables worth hundreds of millions, stock-in-trade, and creditors' balances were consumed to fund the losses, bringing the company's core business operations to a complete halt. Defaults to financial institutions and suppliers further tarnished the company's creditworthiness. As a result, approximately 450 workers were retrenched, leaving the current workforce reduced to just 34 employees.

To address the severe liquidity crisis and stabilize operations, the Board has announced a rights issue aimed at restoring the company's financial health and providing shareholders with an opportunity to support its turnaround. The funds raised will also be utilized to settle overdue liabilities, as the company faces recovery suits from suppliers and financial institutions.

The Board would like to thank all stakeholders for their support and loyalty. Your faith in these challenging times has allowed us to meet challenges and resolve the on-going management issues of the Company. The Board of Directors and Senior Management of the Company took all necessary steps to keep the stakeholders on-board regarding situation of Company from time to time.

The Board looks forward to next year with greater confidence in meeting the challenges ahead.

Mirza Mahmood Ahmad
Chairman of the Board
Lahore: January 20, 2025

چیسر مین کا جائزہ

میں آپ کے سامنے کمپنی کے چیسر مین کی حیثیت سے 30 جون 2023 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کا جائزہ پیش کر رہا ہوں، جس میں کمپنی کی کارکردگی، مسائل اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے کردار کو اجاگر کیا گیا ہے، جنہوں نے تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے مفاد کے لیے مینجمنٹ کو اپنی ذمہ داریاں انجام دینے کے لیے رہنمائی فراہم کی۔

اس مالی سال کے دوران پاکستان کی معیشت کو پیچیدہ اور متنوع چیلنجز کا سامنا کرنا پڑا، جن میں سب سے زیادہ نمایاں یوکرین کی جنگ سے پیدا ہونے والا کموڈٹی شاک، گزشتہ سال کے شدید سیلاب کے اثرات، غیر یقینی سیاسی ماحول، اور سرخی مائل افراط زر میں تیزی سے اضافہ شامل ہیں۔

کرنسی کی نمایاں کمی اور زر مبادلہ کے ذخائر میں 40% کی کمی دیکھنے میں آئی۔ اسٹیٹ بینک نے شرح سود میں 8.25% اضافہ کیا، اور حکومت نے درآمدات پر انتظامی پابندیاں عائد کیں، توانائی کی قیمتوں میں اضافہ کیا اور کارپوریٹ ٹیکس میں اضافہ کیا۔

حکومت پاکستان نے وزارت صنعت و پیداوار (MoIP) کے ذریعے بار بار مداخلت کی درخواستوں کے باوجود، ستمبر 2022 میں جناب میراج عارف کو ایم ڈی کے عہدے سے ہٹانے میں کافی وقت لیا، جس دوران انہوں نے PECO کو کافی نقصان پہنچایا۔ کمپنی اب بھی ان کے اقدامات کے اثرات کو دور کرنے کے لیے اصلاحی اقدامات کا تجزیہ اور نفاذ کر رہی ہے۔

سال 2022-2023 کمپنی کے لیے مالی کارکردگی کے لحاظ سے ایک اور مایوس کن سال رہا کیونکہ حکومتی نامزد سابق ایم ڈی PECO، میراج انیس عارف کے پیدا کردہ انتظامی تنازعات جاری رہے۔ اس سال کے دوران کوئی تجارتی سرگرمی انجام نہیں دی جاسکی کیونکہ حکومتی نامزد سابق ایم ڈی PECO، میراج انیس عارف کی پالیسیوں اور اقدامات کے نتیجے میں عملے/کارکنان کی نمایاں حد تک کمی ہوئی۔

سال کے مالی نتائج ایک منفی رجحان کی عکاسی کرتے ہیں جیسا کہ درج ذیل ہے:

خالص فروخت کم ہو کر 30.09 ملین روپے رہ گئی۔

مجموعی نقصان 35.77 ملین روپے۔

ٹیکس کے بعد نقصان 47.47 ملین روپے۔

فی شیئر نقصان 8.34 روپے فی شیئر۔

سال کے دوران، بورڈ نے اپنی ذمہ داریاں اور فرائض مستعدی سے انجام دینے کی بھرپور کوشش کی اور کمپنی کے تمام اسٹریٹجک امور میں رہنمائی فراہم کرنے میں مؤثر کردار ادا کیا۔

بورڈ آڈٹ کمیٹی اور بورڈ انسانی وسائل و معاوضہ کمیٹی کی ہر سہ ماہی اجلاس کے علاوہ، بورڈ نے سال کے دوران سات (7) اجلاس کیے۔ بورڈ کے اجلاسوں میں کوئی اکاؤنٹس پیش اور منظور نہیں کیے جاسکے کیونکہ حکومتی نامزد سابق ایم ڈی PECO، میراج انیس عارف، کمپنی کے اکاؤنٹس اور دیگر مطلوبہ ریکارڈ کو برقرار رکھنے میں ناکام رہے، جبکہ نیٹریکٹ 2017 کی تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے ضروری تھا۔

بورڈ تسلیم کرتا ہے کہ واضح طور پر متعین کارپوریٹ گورننس کے عمل کارپوریٹ احتساب کو بڑھانے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں اور اسٹیک ہولڈرز کی قدر کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے اعلیٰ معیار کی کارپوریٹ گورننس کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے پُر عزم ہے۔ بورڈ موجودہ اور مستقبل کے چیلنجز سے آگاہ ہے اور کمپنی کے جاری مسائل کے حل پر توجہ مرکوز کر رہا ہے جو حکومتی نامزد سابق ایم ڈی PECO، میراج انیس عارف کے پیدا کردہ ہیں۔

ایک تجربہ کار بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور ایک پر عزم مینجمنٹ ٹیم کے ساتھ، ہم مسلسل چیلنجز سے نمٹنے کے لیے تیار ہیں۔

حکومتی نامزد سابق ایم ڈی PECO، میراج انیس عارف کے سابقہ دور حکومت میں پہنچائے گئے نقصان کی وسعت حیران کن ہے۔ ایک بار ترقی پذیر ادارہ، کمپنی کو زبردست مالی نقصانات اور اپریٹنگز کے تقریباً مکمل خاتمے کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ ناقابل تبدیل اثاثے ضائع کیے گئے یا خراب ہونے دیے گئے، جبکہ تجارتی واجبات جن کی مالیت کروڑوں میں تھی، اسٹاک ان ٹریڈ اور قرض دہندگان کے بیلنس نقصان کو پورا کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیے گئے، جس سے کمپنی کے بنیادی کاروباری آپریٹنگز مکمل طور پر رک گئے۔ مالی اداروں اور سپلائرز کے ساتھ ڈیفالٹ نے کمپنی کی سہولت کو مزید خراب کیا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں تقریباً 450 کارکنان کو برطرف کیا گیا، جس سے موجودہ ورک فورس صرف 34 ملازمین تک محدود رہ گئی۔

شدید لیکویڈیٹی بحران سے نمٹنے اور آپریٹنگز کو مستحکم کرنے کے لیے، بورڈ نے ایک رائٹس ایٹو کا اعلان کیا ہے جس کا مقصد کمپنی کی مالی صحت کو بحال کرنا اور شیئر ہولڈرز کو اس کی بحالی میں مدد فراہم کرنا ہے۔ جمع کی گئی رقم واجب الادا واجبات کو طے کرنے کے لیے بھی استعمال کی جائے گی کیونکہ کمپنی کو سپلائرز اور مالی اداروں کی طرف سے ریکوری سوئس کا سامنا ہے۔

بورڈ تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز کا ان کے تعاون اور وفاداری کے لیے شکریہ ادا کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ ان مشکل وقتوں میں؟ پ کے اعتماد نے ہمیں چیلنجز سے نمٹنے اور کمپنی کے جاری انتظامی مسائل کو حل کرنے کی اجازت دی۔ کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور سینئر مینجمنٹ نے وقتاً فوقتاً کمپنی کی صورتحال کے بارے میں اسٹیک ہولڈرز کو آگاہ رکھنے کے لیے تمام ضروری اقدامات کیے۔

بورڈ اگلے سال کو زیادہ اعتماد کے ساتھ درپیش چیلنجز کا سامنا کرنے کے لیے دیکھ رہا ہے۔

مرزا محمود احمد

چیئر مین بورڈ

لاہور: 20 جنوری 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT To The Shareholders

The Directors of Pakistan Engineering Company Limited are presenting the 74th Annual Report accompanied by the audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023; after a lapse of almost two years.

GLOBAL STEEL SCENARIO AND PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY

Global steel prices declined by almost 49% after hitting a record high of US\$1,100/MT this year. The prices of raw materials, mainly iron ore witnessed significant downward adjustments. The global market weakened in the first half of the 2022-23 but recovered in the later part of the year to US\$650/MT.

World crude steel production remained at 1.8 billion metric tons during the year, with a decrease of 5% as compared to last year's production of 1.9 billion metric tons. China continued to lead the global steel market however, its total production has increased to 1,035 from 1,018 million metric tons with its overall share in the global output to 56% from 54% last year.

Pakistan's economy faced severe shocks over the past year, with notable impacts stemming from the consequences of floods, highly fluctuating commodity prices, and tighter external and domestic financing circumstances.

These factors disrupted the post-pandemic recovery and resulted in a substantial rise in inflation and a notable depletion of forex reserves. Conditions were further exacerbated by frequent announcements of temporary plant closures due to challenges in importing machinery and intermediate inputs, leading to raw material scarcities and an economic deceleration.

These actions have reduced the current account deficit to US\$2.5 billion from last year's US\$ 17 billion. However, they had also led to stricter financial conditions, higher borrowing expenses, particularly for the Large-Scale Manufacturing sector, and suppressed demand.

Ukraine's war exerts supply chain disruptions, leading to a spike in global commodity prices. This inflationary pressure exacerbated the deteriorating foreign exchange reserves of the country resulting in a sharp decline in foreign exchange reserves. The State Bank had raised the policy rates several times during the year to curb inflation and imposed import-related administrative measures to conserve precarious exchange reserves.

The import curbs provided an opportunity for the State Bank to curtail the current account balance but restricted the industry's access to procure raw materials which lead to a massive contraction in overall GDP. Similarly, the policy rates hike significantly increased the government financing requirements to curb the budget deficit, which was tackled through the increase of taxes.

PERFORMANCE OUTLOOK

Management disputes created by Government appointed ex-MD PECO, Mr. Mairaj Anees Ariff despite of his removal in December 2018, continued to maximum during this financial year. Government appointed ex-MD PECO, Mr. Mairaj Anees Ariff kept on prevented the Board of Directors, principal officer and other employees, including the statutory positions of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, from entering the company premises. During this period also, he continued to run the company's affairs by illegally taking under siege control of PECO whereby the Company had come to its lowest ebb.

In this year also, no company accounts could possibly have been prepared or audited, and no Annual General Meeting (AGM) of shareholders could be called. Timely intimations were sent by the Board members to relevant authorities including Ministry of Industries (MoIP) and

SECP apprising them of the obstacles faced by the board members and the management, including the statutory positions of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, in discharging their statutory and operational responsibilities, along with the efforts made by them in their available capacities for resolution of the issues. Despite all obstacles, the Board also tried its level best for a key role in monitoring of management performance and focus on major risk areas.

Despite numerous requests from Board members for intervention, the Ministry of Industries and Production (MoIP) took considerable time to remove Mr. Mairaj Ariff as MD in September 2022, during which he caused significant damage to PECO which has brought the situation to where it is today where we are still analyzing and applying corrective measures to the aftermath of his destruction. Even the report of Investigation conducted by SECP on the request of Board members included the statement that Mr. Mairaj (MD) being at the helm of the affairs of the Company and by his act failed to maintain books of accounts and other relevant books and papers as provided in section 220 of the Companies Act, 2017.

Since the assumption of PECO office by the Board of Directors and key management personnel in March 2023 and after the transfer of Government appointed ex-MD PECO, Mr. Mairaj Anees Ariff, on 16.09.2022, efforts were immediately started to ensure compliance with the corporate laws and regulations of Pakistan.

Since the assumption of PECO office by Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary, Head of Internal Audit and other key management personnel on 01.04.2023; after the transfer of Government appointed ex-MD PECO, Mr. Mairaj Anees Ariff, on 16.09.2022, efforts were immediately started to ensure compliance with the corporate laws and regulations of Pakistan including the following:

- Regular board meetings were held each quarter
- Extensive efforts were made, by the management to trace the records, clear the backlog and update books and accounts
- Arrange temporary funding for the Company to make necessary compliances
- Conduct of EOGM and Election of Directors
- Follow-up with Ministry of Industries and Production for nominating Government directors on Board and assist in smooth operations
- Appointment of auditors for completion of outstanding audits

The financial statements have been prepared based on the most accurate records, financial data, and professional judgment available, as assessed by the Company's qualified professionals. Given the circumstances, these statements represent the utmost effort and diligence of the management to provide a fair and best possible depiction of the Company's financial position, following the challenges resulting from the actions of the Government appointed ex-MD PECO, Mr. Mairaj Anees Ariff.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Owing to worsened situation of the operations, the Company was able to achieve sales and gross loss during the year under review at Rs. 30.09 million and Rs. 35.77 million as compared to sales and gross loss of 137.93 million and Rs. 183.38 million respectively during the year 2022. The sale of the year under review comprises 100% of sales of scrap; as the management had to generate enough cash flows to continue the basic operations of the Company with the minimum staff.

Overall, PECO incurred a loss after taxation of Rs. 47.47 million compared to last year loss after taxation of Rs. 242.03 million last year. Resultantly, there is a loss per share of Rs. 8.34 as compared to last year's loss per share of Rs. 42.54.

CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL EXCHEQUER AND THE ECONOMY

Your Company made a contribution of Rs. 0.01 million (June 30, 2022: Rs. 0.78 million) to the national exchequer during the year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS AND APPROPRIATIONS

	<u>Rs. in Thousands</u>	
	YEAR ENDED	YEAR ENDED
	<u>30.06.2023</u>	<u>30.06.2022</u>
(Loss) before Taxation	(56,366)	(246,261)
Taxation	8,895	4,230
(Loss)/Profit after Taxation	(47,471)	(242,031)
Appropriations:		
(Loss) for the year	(47,471)	(242,031)
Remeasurement of retirement benefit plan	-	-
Transfer from "Surplus on Revaluation of Fixed Assets"	13,711	14,432
Adjustment for change in tax rate	-	-
(Loss) carried forward to accumulated loss	(33,761)	(227,599)

OPERATING & FINANCIAL DATA

Operating and Financial data and key ratios of the Company for the last six years are annexed.

GRATUITY SCHEME

The Company provides retirement benefit to its employees. This includes a non-contributory defined benefit Gratuity Scheme for all employees.

The value of the Gratuity Scheme at the year-end was Rs. 22.77 million (June 30, 2022: Rs. 22.77 million), valued by the firm of Consulting Actuaries.

BOARD'S COMPOSITION, ELECTIONS, REMUNERATION AND MEETINGS

The Board comprises of four non-executive and three independent directors. Composition of the Board and the names of Members of Board Sub-Committees may be referred at **Page (Company Information)**. The Government nominated directors were Mr. Nadeem Ahsan.

The Government of Pakistan through Ministry of Industries and Production (MoIP) took considerable time to remove Mr. Mairaj Ariff as MD in September 2022 and appoint Mr. Mohammad Hassan Iqbal as Managing Director in place of Mr. Mairaj Anees Ariff. Subsequently, Mr. Muhammad Hassan Iqbal was also transferred in January 2023 and no Managing Director was appointed until June 30, 2023.

In accordance with Company's policies and rules of service, despite of many requests, no chairman of the Board was appointed by Government of Pakistan through Ministry of Production during the year. The Board resolved in its 206 meeting held on 17.09.2022, to elect Mirza Mahmood Ahmad, Director, as Chairman of the Board till nomination of Chairman of the Board by Government of Pakistan.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of its Directors in accordance with the Companies Act 2017 and the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations 2019. The Board made every effort to ensure compliance of corporate laws and regulations despite of hindrances created by

Government appointed ex-MD PECO, Mr. Mairaj Anees Ariff. During the year 2022-23, seven (07) meetings of the Board were held. The attendance of the Board members was as follows:

Mr. Mairaj Anees Ariff	-
Mr. Muhammad Hassan Iqbal	3
Mr. Nadeem Ahsan	7
Mr. Arif Habib	7
Mr. Iftikhar Hussain	4
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan	6
Mirza Mahmood Ahmad	7
Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	6
Mr. Ansar Javed	7
Syed Muhammad Manzoor Raza	1

During the current year, Mr. Iftikhar Hussain, independent Director on the Board, resigned on February 13, 2023. Mr. Syed Muhammad Manzoor Raza, was appointed in his place by the Board on June 27, 2023, as independent director.

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING AND SHARES TRADED

The pattern of shareholding and additional information regarding pattern of shareholding is attached separately.

No trading in the shares of the Company was carried out by the Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Company Secretary and their spouses and minor children during the year under review.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

There is a loss per share of Rs. 8.34 as compared to last year's loss per share of Rs. 42.57.

AUDITORS

In 69th Annual General Meeting of the Company, shareholders appointed Messrs. EY Ford Rhodes & Co. Chartered Accountants as Auditor for the year ending on 30 June 2019. No Annual General Meeting could be held after October 2018; due to disputes created by Government appointed ex-MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff and therefore, no auditors were appointed as per section 246 of Companies Act, 2017.

In May 2024, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SECP), under section 246(7) of the Companies Act, 2017, approved the appointment of the Company's auditors Messrs. Malik Haroon Ahmad & Co. Chartered Accountants for the year ended June 30, 2023.

The present auditors Messrs Messrs. Malik Haroon Ahmad & Co. Chartered Accountants, retire and offer themselves for reappointment. They have confirmed achieving satisfactory rating by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and compliance with the Guidelines on the Code of Ethics of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) as adopted by ICAP. As suggested by the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors has recommended their reappointment as Auditors of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2024 at a fee to be mutually agreed.

Messrs. Malik Haroon Ahmad & Co. Chartered Accountants has been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review 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. The auditors indicated their willingness to act as auditors.

COMMENTS ON DISCLAIMER OF OPINION IN AUDITOR'S REPORT**i. Going Concern Status**

Due to management disputes from October 2018 till March 2023, the operations of Company were getting deteriorated day-by-day. This fact was anticipated by management of PECO well before time and duly communicated to Ministry of Industry and Production in September 2018 along with Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. The management disputes created by Government Nominated ex MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff, took the Company to its lowest ebb during the period mentioned above. However, the management and Board of Directors is trying hard to formulate short and medium term business plans for revival of operations.

ii. Counting of Physical Inventories

Due to management disputes from October 2018 till March 2023, no physical count of the stock could be performed by Government appointed ex MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff and his team. The Board of Directors and the management team used to perform this exercise along with external auditors every year upto June 2018. In absence of record of stock count, the auditors were not able to get sufficient and appropriate audit evidence of stock lying in PECO as on June 30, 2023 of Rs. 51.98 million; because at current date, physical existence of any stock in back dates cannot be possible.

iii. Trade Debtors/Trade and other payables

Since October 2018, PECO's financial system was compromised, with inadequate documentation and no accrual accounting. Vendor ledgers showed incorrect balances, Standard Operating Procedures were ignored, and materials lacked proper documentation. Payments were only made from an unauthorized Faysal Bank account without supporting vouchers whereas no record of payments received from customers could be maintained. This has created significant difficulties in tracking transactions and ensuring compliance with statutory laws and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This hindered the verification of closing balances, of trade debtors and trade & other payables, for the year ended June 30, 2023 of Rs. 8.75 million and Rs. 365.37 million respectively.

It was discovered that hard drives from PECO's main data server and from all peers of network were missing. This hindered the verification of closing balances, of trade debtors/trade and other payables, for the year ended June 30, 2018. Despite extensive efforts, only the opening balance as of July 01, 2018, was established.

The management led by Government appointed ex MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff, failed to ensure proper record of financial and operational transactions which took place during the period from October 2018 till October 2022.

iv. Unclaimed Dividends not deposited with Federal Government

Till October 2018, the management and the Board of Directors had started proceedings to comply with section 242 of Companies Act, 2017. For the said purpose, advertisements had been made in daily newspapers as required by Companies Act, 2017 but due to lack of corporate and operation knowledge of Government appointed ex MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff and his team, delayed this matter and did not proceed to pay the amount of un-claimed dividend as per provisions of Companies Act, 2017. However, the current management and the Board is committed to ensure compliance with section 242 of Companies Act, 2017, as soon as the cash flow situation of the Company improves.

v. GoP/PC Loans

The issue of Government of Pakistan and Privatization Commission Loans has been discussed with representatives of GoP, PC and MoF. As a result of various meetings, the principal loan except Rs. 131.454 million (being the additional gratuity paid by Privatization Commission at its own) has been reconciled.

The Board of Directors in its various meetings has resolved that amount due under the law to the Government of Pakistan (GoP) for any loan given to PECO shall be paid. The Board has agreed with GoP to adjust its liabilities by disposal of Badami Bagh Land as decided in E.C.C decision dated 02.03.1993, which according to the recent valuation amounts to Rupees 4,605.13 million and it is in excess of the amount being claimed by GoP from PECO. The Board of Directors (BoD) and the management of the Company believes that they are not liable to pay any interest on these loans in the absence of any agreement.

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAME WORK

The requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance set out by the Stock Exchanges in their Listing Regulations, relevant for the year ended June 30, 2023 have been duly complied with. A statement to this effect is annexed to the report, please refer page No. 37.

AUDIT AND RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Audit and Risk Management Committee was established by the Board to assist the directors in discharging their responsibilities, Corporate Governance, Financial Reporting and Corporate Control. The Committee consists of three members where all members including Chairman of the Committee are Independent directors.

The Board Audit and Risk Management Committee is responsible for reviewing reports of the company's financial results, audit and adherence to standards of the system of management controls. The Committee reviews the procedures, ensures their independence with respect to the services performed for the Company and makes recommendations to the Board of Directors.

The constitution of the Committee was as under:

Mr. Ansar Javed	Chairman
Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	Member
Mr. Muhammad Syed Manzoor Raza	Member

No meeting of any Board' Committee could be held during the year; due to management disputes created by Government Nominated ex-MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff, despite of his removal in December 2018. However, Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and Government of Pakistan were informed with this fact.

DIRECTORS TRAINING PROGRAM

The Board of Directors of the Company consist of 07 directors, where directors are certified under the Directors Training Program as per Regulation 19 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019.

CODE OF CONDUCT

In order to put in place professional standards and corporate values for promotion of integrity of the Board, senior management and other employees, the Board has approved and disseminated a Code of Conduct, defining therein acceptable and unacceptable behaviors. The same has been placed on the Company's Website.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

The Company continued its operations with an optimal headcount. The headcount as on June 30, 2023 were 34 compared to 173 of last year. Due to management disputes created by Government Nominated ex-MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff, trained work force and employees left the Company during the year under review.

HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Human Resource and Remuneration Committee was established by the Board to assist the Directors in discharging their responsibilities with regard to selection, evaluation, compensation and career planning of key management personnel. It is also involved in recommending improvements in Company's human resource policies and procedures and their periodic review.

No meeting of any Board' Committee could be held during the year; due to management disputes created by Government Nominated ex-MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff, despite of his removal in December 2018. However, Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and Government of Pakistan were informed with this fact.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

The objective of the Committee is to set treasury related policies within the overall policy framework established by the Board. The formation of this committee does not impair or limit the management of day to day treasury operations and routine activities. Any deviation arising due to special circumstances or financial market behavior shall be placed in subsequent Board's meeting for ratification. The Committee shall aim to meet each quarter but it is required that a majority of the Committee members shall meet at least two times each financial year and also at other times as the Chairman of the Committee shall require.

No meeting of any Board' Committee could be held during the year; due to management disputes created by Government Nominated ex-MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff, despite of his removal in December 2018.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has continued to present the details of all related party transactions before the Audit Committee and upon their recommendation to the Board for review and approval.

WEB PRESENCE

Company's periodic financial statements for the current financial year including annual reports for the last three years are available on the Company's website www.peco.com.pk for information of the investors.

HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

Company believes in and is fully committed to improve Health, Safety and Environment standards to achieve sustainable HSE performance. Process Safety & Behavior Based Safety across the organization is enhanced through System integrated with the company's organization scheme and the Company is on track of continuous improvement with focus to achieve & sustain leading levels.

The Company has formulated a firm succession plan which includes performance evaluation and appropriate training requirements for development of potential future leaders.

OUTSTANDING STATUTORY DUES

Detail of outstanding statutory dues is given in Note no. 23 to the Accounts.

BUSINESS PLANS

The Board of Directors of Pakistan Engineering Company Limited (PECO), a public-listed company, has taken a decisive step toward revival by approving five years of delayed financial accounts to be approved by the general body meeting of its shareholders scheduled to take place on February 17, 2025. These accounts will now be presented for approval at the general body meeting of shareholders scheduled for February 17, 2025. This milestone follows years of catastrophic mismanagement under its former Managing Director (MD), Mr. Mairaj Anis Ariff, a

nominee of the Ministry of Industries and Production (MoIP), whose tenure brought the company to the brink of ruin, with financial losses exceeding PKR 1.2 billion..

The scale of the damage inflicted under the previous regime is staggering. Once a thriving enterprise, the company suffered mammoth financial losses and a near-total collapse of operations. Irreplaceable assets were squandered or allowed to deteriorate, while trade receivables worth hundreds of millions, stock-in-trade, and creditors' balances were consumed to fund the losses, bringing the company's core business operations to a complete halt. Defaults to financial institutions and suppliers further tarnished the company's creditworthiness. As a result, approximately 450 workers were retrenched, leaving the current workforce reduced to just 34 employees.

To address the severe liquidity crisis and stabilize operations, the Board has announced a rights issue aimed at restoring the company's financial health and providing shareholders with an opportunity to support its turnaround. The funds raised will also be utilized to settle overdue liabilities, as the company faces recovery suits from suppliers and financial institutions.

These steps are critical for ensuring that PECO's revival efforts are sustained and that such abuses of power are prevented in the future and PECO achieves its past glory while generating significant employment.

The Board of Directors and management believes that they are trying best of their efforts to turnover around the devastation created by Government Nominated ex-MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff, and the Company will operate as a "Going Concern" till indefinite period, Insha'Allah.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board would like to thank all of their stakeholders, principal officer, employees, and shareholders for their support in difficult times. The confidence and goodwill of the stakeholders had allowed the Company to overcome its issues. The Board of Directors of PECO has always ensured full support to Government of Pakistan through Ministry of Industries and Production to resolve the issues prevailing at Pakistan Engineering Company Limited.

We continue to pray to Allah for the success of the Company and the benefit of all stakeholders, and the country in general.

For and on behalf of the Board

Mirza Mahmood Ahmad
Chairman of the Board

January 20, 2025
Lahore

ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

حصص یافتگان کے نام

پاکستان انجینئرنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے ڈائریکٹرز 74 ویں سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کر رہے ہیں، جو 30 جون 2023 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے آڈٹ شدہ مالی بیانات پر مشتمل ہے۔

عالمی اسٹیل کا منظر نامہ اور پاکستان کی معیشت

عالمی اسٹیل کی قیمتیں اس سال ریکارڈ 1,100 امریکی ڈالرنی میٹرک ٹن کی بلند ترین سطح تک پہنچنے کے بعد تقریباً 49 فیصد گر گئیں۔ خام مال، خاص طور پر لوہے کی قیمتوں میں نمایاں کمی دیکھنے میں آئی۔ عالمی مارکیٹ 2022-23 کی پہلی ششماہی میں کمزور رہی لیکن سال کے دوسرے نصف میں 650 امریکی ڈالرنی میٹرک ٹن تک بحال ہو گئی۔

دنیا میں خام اسٹیل کی پیداوار 1.8 بلین میٹرک ٹن رہی، جو پچھلے سال کے 1.9 بلین میٹرک ٹن کے مقابلے میں 5 فیصد کم تھی۔ چین نے عالمی اسٹیل مارکیٹ میں برتری برقرار رکھی، اور اس کی کل پیداوار 1,018 بلین میٹرک ٹن سے بڑھ کر 1,035 بلین میٹرک ٹن ہو گئی، جس سے عالمی پیداوار میں اس کا حصہ 54 فیصد سے بڑھ کر 56 فیصد ہو گیا۔

پاکستان کی معیشت نے گزشتہ سال شدید جھٹکے سہے، جن میں سیلاب کے اثرات، اشیاء کی قیمتوں میں شدید تاراج چڑھاؤ، اور سخت بیرونی ملکی مالی حالات شامل ہیں۔

یہ عوامل کو رونا کے بعد کی بحالی کو متاثر کرتے ہوئے افراط زر میں نمایاں اضافے اور زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر میں تیزی سے کمی کا باعث بنے۔ ان حالات کو مزید خراب کرنے میں درآمدات کے لیے مشینری اور دیگر درمیانی اشیاء کی دستیابی کے مسائل شامل تھے، جنہوں نے خام مال کی قلت اور معاشی سست روی کو جنم دیا۔

کارکردگی کا جائزہ

حکومت کے مقرر کردہ سابق ایم ڈی پی ای سی او، جناب معراج انیس عارف نے، اپنے اختیارات کا ناجائز استعمال کرتے ہوئے کمپنی کو غیر قانونی طور پر کنٹرول میں لے لیا، جس کی وجہ سے مالی بیانات تیار نہ ہو سکے اور سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ (AGM) منعقد نہیں کی جاسکی۔

مارچ 2023 میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور کلیدی انتظامیہ نے دوبارہ ذمہ داریاں سنبھالنے کے بعد فوری طور پر قانونی تقاضے پورے کرنے کی کوشش کی۔ ان اقدامات میں شامل ہیں:

1. ہر سہ ماہی میں بورڈ میٹنگز کا انعقاد
2. مالی ریکارڈ کو بازیاب اور اپ ڈیٹ کرنا
3. عارضی فنڈز کا بندوبست کرنا
4. ای جی ایم اور ڈائریکٹرز کے انتخابات کا انعقاد
5. زیر التوا آڈٹس مکمل کرنے کے لیے آڈیٹرز کی تقرری

مالی کارکردگی

کمپنی کی فروخت کا تمام حصہ سکرپ کی فروخت پر مشتمل تھا تا کہ بنیادی کارروائیوں کے لیے ضروری نقدی فراہم کی جاسکے۔

2023 میں کمپنی نے درج ذیل نتائج دکھائے

فروخت: 30.09 ملین روپے

مجموعی خسارہ: 35.77 ملین روپے

ٹیکس کے بعد خسارہ: 47.47 ملین روپے

فی شیئر خسارہ: 8.34 روپے

2022 میں کمپنی نے درج ذیل نتائج دکھائے:

فروخت: 137.93 ملین روپے
 مجموعی خسارہ: 183.38 ملین روپے
 ٹیکس کے بعد خسارہ: 242.03 ملین روپے
 فی شیئر خسارہ: 42.54 روپے
 قومی خزانے اور معیشت میں شراکت
 آپ کی کمپنی نے سال کے دوران قومی خزانے میں 0.01 ملین روپے (30 جون 2022: 0.78 ملین روپے) کا حصہ ڈالا۔

مالی نتائج اور تخمینہ جات
 (ہزار روپے میں)

تفصیلات	سال ختم ہوا 30.06.2023	سال ختم ہوا 30.06.2022
ٹیکس سے پہلے نقصان	(56,366)	(246,261)
ٹیکس	8,895	4,230
ٹیکس کے بعد نقصان	(47,471)	(242,031)
تخمینے:		
سال کا نقصان:	(47,471)	(242,031)
ریٹائرمنٹ بینیفٹ پلان کی دوبارہ پیمائش:	-	-
اضافی قیمت شدہ اثاثوں کے دوبارہ تخمینہ سے منتقلی:	13,711	14,432
ٹیکس کی شرح میں تبدیلی کی ایڈجسٹمنٹ:	-	-
مجموعی نقصان میں منتقل شدہ نقصان:	(33,761)	(227,599)

آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی ڈیٹا
 کمپنی کے گزشتہ چھ سالوں کے آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی ڈیٹا اور اہم تناسب منسلک ہیں۔

گر بیجی اسکیم

کمپنی اپنے ملازمین کو ریٹائرمنٹ بینیفٹ فراہم کرتی ہے، جس میں تمام ملازمین کے لیے ایک غیر شراکتی طے شدہ بینیفٹ گر بیجی اسکیم شامل ہے۔
 سال کے اختتام پر گر بیجی اسکیم کی مالیت 22.77 ملین روپے (30 جون 2022: 22.77 ملین روپے) تھی، جسے کنسلٹنگ ایگجوریز کی فرم نے قیمت دی۔

بورڈ کی تشکیل، انتخابات، معاوضے، اور اجلاس
 بورڈ چارٹران ایگزیکٹو اور تین آزاد ایگزیکٹرز پر مشتمل ہے۔ بورڈ کی تشکیل اور بورڈ ذیلی کمیٹیوں کے ممبران کے نام (کمپنی کی معلومات) کے صفحے پر دیے گئے ہیں۔

حکومتی نامزد کردہ ڈائریکٹر:

ندیم احسن

حکومت پاکستان نے وزارت صنعت و پیداوار کے ذریعے ستمبر 2022 میں میراج انیس عارف کو مینجنگ ڈائریکٹر کے عہدے سے ہٹا کر ان کی جگہ محمد حسن اقبال کو مقرر کیا۔

بورڈ کے اجلاس:

سال 2022-23 کے دوران بورڈ کے سات (07) اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی شرکت کی تفصیل درج ذیل ہے:

ڈائریکٹر کا نام	شرکت کی تعداد
میراج انیس عارف	-
محمد حسن اقبال	3
ندیم احسن	7
عارف حبیب	7
افتخار حسین	4
راشد علی خان	6
مرزا محمود احمد	7
محمد اقبال	6
انصار جاوید	7
سید محمد منظور رضا	1

سال کے دوران، افتخار حسین، جو بورڈ کے آزاد ڈائریکٹر تھے، نے 13 فروری 2023 کو استعفیٰ دیا۔ ان کی جگہ سید محمد منظور رضا کو 27 جون 2023 کو آزاد ڈائریکٹر کے طور پر بورڈ میں شامل کیا گیا۔

حصص کی ملکیت کا پیٹرن اور تجارتی سرگرمیاں

حصص کی ملکیت کا پیٹرن اور دیگر معلومات علیحدہ طور پر منسلک ہیں۔

سال کے دوران کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز، چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر، کمپنی سیکرٹری اور ان کے اہل خانہ نے کمپنی کے حصص کی کوئی تجارتی سرگرمی انجام نہیں دی۔

فی حصص آمدنی

فی حصص نقصان 8.34 روپے ہے، جبکہ گزشتہ سال فی حصص نقصان 42.57 روپے تھا۔

آڈیٹرز

69 ویں سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ میں، کمپنی کے سیکرٹری ہولڈرز نے میسرز EY فورڈ روڈ زاینڈ کمپنی کو 30 جون 2019 کے مالی سال کے لیے آڈیٹر مقرر کیا۔ اکتوبر 2018 کے بعد کوئی سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ منعقد نہیں

ہو سکی، جس کی وجہ سے سیکشن 246 کے مطابق آڈیٹر مقرر نہیں کیے جاسکے۔

موجودہ صورتحال:

مئی 2024 میں سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن (SECP) نے سیکشن 246(7) کے تحت میسرز ملک ہارون احمد اینڈ کمپنی کو 30 جون 2023 کے لیے آڈیٹر مقرر کیا۔

موجودہ آڈیٹرز نے ICAP سے معیار کی جانچ میں تسلی بخش درجہ حاصل کیا ہے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے 30 جون 2024 کے مالی سال کے لیے ان کی دوبارہ تقرری کی سفارش کی ہے۔

آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ میں دی گئی وضاحتی رائے پر تبصرے

i. گونگ کنسرن کی صورتحال

اکتوبر 2018 سے مارچ 2023 تک جاری رہنے والے انتظامی تنازعات کی وجہ سے کمپنی کی کارکردگی روز بروز خراب ہوتی رہی۔ اس حقیقت کو پی ای سی او کی انتظامیہ نے وقت سے پہلے محسوس کیا اور ستمبر

2018 میں وزارت صنعت و پیداوار اور سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کو مناسب طور پر آگاہ کیا۔

حکومت کے نامزد کردہ سابق ایم ڈی پی ای سی او، میراج انیس عارف کی وجہ سے پیدا ہونے والے ان تنازعات نے کمپنی کو مذکورہ مدت کے دوران اس کی سب سے نچلی سطح پر پہنچا دیا۔ تاہم، موجودہ انتظامیہ اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کی بحالی کے لیے قلیل مدتی اور درمیانی مدتی کاروباری منصوبے بنانے کی پوری کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔

ii. فزیکل انویسٹرز کی گنتی

اکتوبر 2018 سے مارچ 2023 تک جاری رہنے والے انتظامی تنازعات کی وجہ سے حکومت کے مقرر کردہ سابق ایم ڈی پی ای سی او، میراج انیس عارف اور ان کی ٹیم نے اسٹاک کی کوئی فزیکل گنتی نہیں کی۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور انتظامی ٹیم یہ عمل جون 2018 تک ہر سال بیرونی آڈیٹرز کے ساتھ مل کر انجام دیتی تھی۔ اسٹاک گنتی کے ریکارڈ کی غیر موجودگی میں، آڈیٹرز 30 جون 2023 کو پی ای سی او میں موجود 51.98 ملین روپے کے اسٹاک کے مناسب آڈٹ شواہد حاصل نہیں کر سکے، کیونکہ موجودہ تاریخ پر پچھلی تاریخوں میں کسی اسٹاک کی جسمانی موجودگی ممکن نہیں ہے۔

iii. تجارتی قرض دار/تجارتی اور دیگر واجبات

اکتوبر 2018 سے پی ای سی او کے مالیاتی نظام کو نقصان پہنچا، دستاویزات کی کمی اور اکاؤنٹ کی عدم موجودگی کے ساتھ۔

وینڈر لیجز میں غلط بیلنس دکھائے گئے۔

معیاری آپریٹنگ طریقہ کار (SOPs) کو نظر انداز کیا گیا۔

مواد کے لیے مناسب دستاویزات موجود نہیں تھیں۔

غیر مجاز فیصل بینک اکاؤنٹ سے بغیر معاون واؤچرز کے ادائیگیاں کی گئیں۔

گاہکوں سے موصول ہونے والی ادائیگیوں کا کوئی ریکارڈ برقرار نہیں رکھا جاسکا۔

اس کی وجہ سے لین دین کو ٹریک کرنے اور قانونی تقاضوں اور بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ معیارات (IFRS) کی تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے میں نمایاں مشکلات پیدا ہوئیں۔

30 جون 2023 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے تجارتی قرض داروں کے اختتامی بیلنس (8.75 ملین روپے) اور تجارتی و دیگر واجبات (365.37 ملین روپے) کی تصدیق میں مشکلات پیش آئیں۔

یہ بھی دریافت کیا گیا کہ پی ای سی او کے مرکزی ڈیٹا سرور اور نیٹ ورک کے تمام پیجز سے ہارڈ ڈرائیوز غائب تھیں۔

کئی کوششوں کے باوجود، صرف یکم جولائی 2018 کے اوپننگ بیلنس کا تعین کیا جاسکا۔

حکومت کے مقرر کردہ سابق ایم ڈی پی ای سی او، میراج انیس عارف کی قیادت میں انتظامیہ مالیاتی اور آپریشنل لین دین کے مناسب ریکارڈ کو یقینی بنانے میں ناکام رہی، جو اکتوبر 2018 سے اکتوبر 2022 تک ہوئے۔

iv. غیر دعوی شدہ ڈیویڈنڈ وفاقی حکومت کے پاس جمع نہ ہونا

اکتوبر 2018 تک، انتظامیہ اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے سیکشن 242 کی تعمیل کے لیے کارروائی شروع کی تھی۔

اس مقصد کے لیے کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کی ضروریات کے مطابق روزنامہ اخبارات میں اشتہارات دیے گئے تھے۔

تاہم، حکومت کے مقرر کردہ سابق ایم ڈی پی ای سی او، میراج انیس عارف اور ان کی ٹیم کے کارپوریٹ اور آپریشنل معلومات کی کمی کی وجہ سے اس معاملے میں تاخیر ہوئی، اور غیر دعوی شدہ ڈیویڈنڈ کی رقم کی ادائیگی کے لیے مزید کارروائی نہیں کی گئی۔

موجودہ انتظامیہ اور بورڈ کمپنی کے نقد بہاؤ کی صورتحال بہتر ہوتے ہی کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے سیکشن 242 کی تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے پرعزم ہیں۔

v. حکومت پاکستان/جنگاری کمیشن کے قرضے

حکومت پاکستان، جنگاری کمیشن، اور وزارت خزانہ کے نمائندوں کے ساتھ مختلف اجلاسوں کے نتیجے میں بنیادی قرض کو، 131.454 ملین روپے کے علاوہ، جو جنگاری کمیشن نے اضافی گریجویٹ کے طور پر اپنی طرف سے ادا کیے، کے ساتھ مفاہمت کی گئی ہے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے مختلف اجلاسوں میں یہ قرارداد منظور کی کہ حکومت پاکستان کو دیے گئے کسی بھی قرض کے لیے واجب الادا رقم قانون کے تحت ادا کی جائے گی۔

بورڈ نے حکومت پاکستان کے ساتھ یہ بھی اتفاق کیا ہے کہ ای سی سی کے فیصلے مورخہ 02.03.1993 کے مطابق بادامی باغ کی زمین کو فروخت کر کے واجبات کو ایڈجسٹ کیا جائے گا، جس کی حالیہ تخمینہ قیمت 4,605.13 ملین روپے ہے، جو حکومت پاکستان کی طرف سے پی ای سی او سے طلب کردہ رقم سے زیادہ ہے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کا ماننا ہے کہ ان قرضوں پر کسی سود کی ادائیگی کے وہ ذمہ دار نہیں ہیں، کیونکہ کسی معاہدے کی غیر موجودگی میں یہ سود لاگو نہیں ہوتا۔

کارپوریٹ مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک پر بیان
اسٹاک ایکسچینج کے لسٹنگ ریگولیشنز کے ذریعے مقرر کردہ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ضابطے کی متعلقہ شرائط کو 30 جون 2023 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے مکمل طور پر پورا کیا گیا۔
اس اثر کا بیان رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے، براہ کرم صفحہ نمبر 37 کا حوالہ دیں۔

آڈٹ اور رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی
بورڈ نے آڈٹ اور رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی قائم کی ہے تاکہ ڈائریکٹرز کو کارپوریٹ گورننس، مالیاتی رپورٹنگ، اور کارپوریٹ کنٹرول کی ذمہ داریاں نبھانے میں مدد دی جاسکے۔
کمیٹی تین اراکین پر مشتمل ہے، جن میں تمام اراکین، بشمول کمیٹی کے چیئرمین، آزاد ڈائریکٹرز ہیں۔

کمیٹی کمپنی کے مالیاتی نتائج، آڈٹ رپورٹس، اور انتظامی کنٹرول کے معیارات کی تعمیل کا جائزہ لیتی ہے اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کو سفارشات پیش کرتی ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز ٹریڈنگ پروگرام
کمپنی کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز سات ڈائریکٹرز پر مشتمل ہیں، جہاں تمام ڈائریکٹرز لے ڈی ٹی (کارپوریٹ گورننس کا ضابطہ) 2019 کے ضابطہ 19 کے تحت ڈائریکٹرز ٹریڈنگ پروگرام کے سرٹیفائیڈ ہیں۔

ضابطہ اخلاق
بورڈ نے پیشہ ورانہ معیار اور کارپوریٹ اقدار کو فروغ دینے کے لیے ضابطہ اخلاق کی منظوری دی ہے، جس میں بورڈ، سینئر انتظامیہ، اور دیگر ملازمین کے لیے قابل قبول اور ناقابل قبول رویے متعین کیے گئے ہیں۔
یہ ضابطہ کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر شائع کیا گیا ہے۔

ملازمین کی تعداد
کمپنی نے اپنی کارروائیاں کم از کم عملے کے ساتھ جاری رکھیں۔ 30 جون 2023 کو عملے کی تعداد 34 تھی، جو پچھلے سال کے 173 کے مقابلے میں کم تھی۔
حکومت کے مقرر کردہ سابق ایم ڈی پی ای سی او، میراج انیس عارف کی وجہ سے پیدا ہونے والے انتظامی تنازعات کی وجہ سے تربیت یافتہ افرادی قوت اور ملازمین نے کمپنی چھوڑ دی۔
انسانی وسائل اور معاوضے کی کمیٹی

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضے کی کمیٹی بورڈ کی طرف سے اس مقصد کے لیے قائم کی گئی کہ وہ ڈائریکٹرز کو کلیدی انتظامی عملے کے انتخاب، تنصیب، معاوضے اور پیشہ ورانہ ترقی کے حوالے سے اپنی ذمہ داریوں کو پورا کرنے میں مدد فراہم کرے۔ یہ کمیٹی کمپنی کی انسانی وسائل کی پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کار میں بہتری کی تجاویز دینے اور ان کا وقتاً فوقتاً جائزہ لینے میں بھی شامل ہے۔

سال کے دوران کسی بھی بورڈ کی کمیٹی کا اجلاس نہیں ہو سکا، کیونکہ حکومت کے نامزد سابق ایم ڈی پی ای سی او، میراج انیس عارف، کے تخلیق کردہ انتظامی تنازعات، حالانکہ انہیں دسمبر 2018 میں عہدے سے ہٹا دیا گیا تھا۔ تاہم، سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان (ایس ای سی پی) اور حکومت پاکستان کو اس حقیقت سے آگاہ کیا گیا۔

فنانس کمیٹی

اس کمیٹی کا مقصد بورڈ کی طرف سے مقرر کردہ عمومی پالیسی فریم ورک کے تحت خزانچہ سے متعلقہ پالیسیوں کا تعین کرنا ہے۔ اس کمیٹی کی تشکیل روزمرہ کے خزانچہ آپریشنز اور معمول کی سرگرمیوں کے انتظام کو متاثر یا محدود نہیں کرتی۔ کسی بھی غیر متوقع حالات یا مالیاتی مارکیٹ کے رویے کی وجہ سے پیدا ہونے والی خلاف ورزیوں کو بعد میں بورڈ کے اجلاس میں توثیق کے لیے پیش کیا جائے گا۔ کمیٹی کا مقصد ہر سہ ماہی میں اجلاس منعقد کرنا ہے، لیکن یہ ضروری ہے کہ کمیٹی کے اکثریتی ارکان کم از کم دو بار ہر مالی سال میں اور دیگر اوقات میں کمیٹی کے چیئرمین کی درخواست پر اجلاس کریں۔

سال کے دوران کسی بھی بورڈ کی کمیٹی کا اجلاس نہیں ہو سکا، کیونکہ حکومت کے نامزد سابق ایم ڈی پی ای سی او، میراج انیس عارف، کے تخلیق کردہ انتظامی تنازعات، حالانکہ انہیں دسمبر 2018 میں عہدے سے

ہٹا دیا گیا تھا۔

متعلقہ پارٹی کے لین دین

کمپنی نے تمام متعلقہ پارٹی کے لین دین کی تفصیلات آڈٹ کمیٹی کے سامنے پیش کرنے کا عمل جاری رکھا اور ان کی سفارشات پر بورڈ کے سامنے جائزے اور منظوری کے لیے پیش کیا۔

ویب موجودگی

کمپنی کے موجودہ مالی سال کے عبوری مالیاتی بیانات بشمول پچھلے تین سالوں کے سالانہ رپورٹس کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ www.peco.com.pk پر سرکاری کاروں کی معلومات کے لیے دستیاب ہیں۔

صحت، حفاظت، اور ماحول

کمپنی صحت، حفاظت، اور ماحول کے معیار کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے پُر عزم ہے تاکہ پائیدار ایچ ایس ای کارکردگی حاصل کی جاسکے۔ تنظیم کے تمام شعبوں میں عمل کی حفاظت اور روپیہ پر مبنی حفاظت کو کمپنی کی تنظیمی اسکیم کے ساتھ مربوط نظام کے ذریعے بہتر بنایا گیا ہے، اور کمپنی مسلسل بہتری کے عمل پر گامزن ہے تاکہ اعلیٰ معیار کو حاصل اور برقرار رکھا جاسکے۔

کمپنی نے ایک مضبوط جائیسی منصوبہ تیار کیا ہے، جس میں کارکردگی کی تشخیص اور ممکنہ مستقبل کے قائدین کی ترقی کے لیے مناسب ترقیاتی ضروریات شامل ہیں۔

واجب الادا قانونی واجبات

واجب الادا قانونی واجبات کی تفصیلات اکاؤنٹس کے نوٹ نمبر 23 میں دی گئی ہیں۔

کاروباری منصوبے

پاکستان انجینئرنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ (پی ای سی او)، ایک عوامی لہڈ کمپنی، کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے بحالی کی طرف ایک فیصلہ کن قدم اٹھاتے ہوئے پانچ سال کی التواء شدہ مالیاتی اکاؤنٹس کی منظوری دی ہے، جنہیں 17 فروری 2025 کو ہونے والے شیئر ہولڈرز کی جنرل باڈی میٹنگ میں منظوری کے لیے پیش کیا جائے گا۔ یہ اکاؤنٹس اب شیئر ہولڈرز کی جنرل باڈی میٹنگ میں منظوری کے لیے پیش کیے جائیں گے، جو 17 فروری 2025 کو منعقد ہوگی۔ یہ سنگ میل سابق ایم ڈی میراج انیس عارف، جو وزارت صنعت و پیداوار (MoIP) کے نامزد کردہ تھے، کی ناقص انتظامیہ کے تحت کئی سالوں کی تباہ کن بدانتظامی کے بعد حاصل ہوا ہے، جس کی مدت کے دوران کمپنی کو 1.2 ارب روپے سے زائد کے مالی نقصانات کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔

پچھلے دور حکومت کے تحت ہونے والے نقصان کا حجم حیران کن ہے۔ ایک خوشحال ادارہ ہونے کے بعد، کمپنی نے بڑے مالی نقصانات اور آپریشنز کے تقریباً مکمل خاتمے کا سامنا کیا۔ ناقابل بدل اثاثے ضائع یا خراب ہونے دیے گئے، جبکہ لاکھوں کے تجارتی واجبات، اسٹاک ان ٹریڈ، اور قرض دہندگان کے بیلنس نقصانات کو پورا کرنے کے لیے استعمال کیے گئے، جس سے کمپنی کے بنیادی کاروباری آپریشنز مکمل طور پر رک گئے۔ مالیاتی اداروں اور سپلائرز کو عدم ادائیگی نے کمپنی کی ساکھ کو مزید نقصان پہنچایا۔ نتیجتاً تقریباً 450 ملازمین کو فارغ کر دیا گیا، اور موجودہ افرادی قوت 34 ملازمین تک محدود ہو گئی۔

سخت لیکویڈٹی بحران سے نمٹنے اور آپریشنز کو مستحکم کرنے کے لیے، بورڈ نے حقوق کے اجراء کا اعلان کیا ہے، جس کا مقصد کمپنی کی مالی صحت کو بحال کرنا اور شیئر ہولڈرز کو اس کی بحالی میں تعاون فراہم کرنا ہے۔ جمع ہونے والی رقم کا استعمال واجب الادا واجبات کو نمٹانے کے لیے بھی کیا جائے گا، کیونکہ کمپنی کو سپلائرز اور مالیاتی اداروں کی طرف سے وصولی کے مقدمات کا سامنا ہے۔

یہ اقدامات ضروری ہیں تاکہ پی ای سی او کی بحالی کی کوششیں جاری رہ سکیں اور ایسی طاقت کے غلط استعمال کو مستقبل میں روکا جاسکے، اور پی ای سی او اپنی ماضی کی شان کو حاصل کرتے ہوئے نمایاں روزگار پیدا کر سکے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور انتظامیہ کو یقین ہے کہ وہ اپنی بھرپور کوششیں کر رہے ہیں تاکہ حکومت کے نامزد سابق ایم ڈی پی ای سی او، میراج انیس عارف، کی تخلیق کردہ جہاڑی کو ختم کر سکیں، اور کمپنی غیر معیہ مدت تک، "گوٹنگ کنسرن" کے طور پر کام کرے گی، ان شاء اللہ۔

شکریہ

بورڈ تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز، پرنسپل آفیسر، ملازمین، اور شیئر ہولڈرز کا مشکل وقت میں تعاون کے لیے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہے۔ اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے اعتماد اور نیرنگالی نے کمپنی کو اس کے مسائل پر قابو پانے کی اجازت دی۔

پاکستان انجینئرنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ہمیشہ حکومت پاکستان کے ساتھ وزارت صنعت و پیداوار کے ذریعے تعاون یقینی بنایا ہے تاکہ پاکستان انجینئرنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ میں موجود مسائل کو حل کیا جاسکے۔

ہم اللہ سے دعا کرتے ہیں کہ کمپنی کو کامیابی عطا کرے اور تمام اسٹیک ہولڈرز اور ملک کے لیے فائدہ مند بنائے۔

بورڈ کی طرف سے:

مرزا محمود احمد

چیئر مین بورڈ

20 جنوری 2025

لاہور

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE, WITH LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

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

1. The total number of Directors are 07 as per the following:
 - a. Male 07
 - b. Female -

The Company could not comply with the Regulation regarding the appointment of at least on female director till 18 April 2024 due the reason as explained in para 6;

2. The composition of board is as follows:

a. Independent Directors	03	Mr. Ansar Javed Mr. Muhammad Syed Manzoor Raza Mr. Muhammad Iqbal
b. Other Non-executive Director	04	Mr. Rashid Ali Khan Mr. Nadeem Ahsan Mr. Muhammad Arif Habib Mirza Mahmood Ahmad
c. Executive Directors	0	N/A
d. Female Directors	0	N/A

Although the independent directors meet the criteria of independence as defined under Section 166(2) of the Companies Act, 2017, however, their selection was not made from the databank, contrary to the requirement of Section 166(1) of the Act, due to management disputes.

During the current year, Mr. Iftikhar Hussain, independent Director on the Board, resigned on February 13, 2023. Another independent Director, Mr. Muhammad Manzoor Raza, was appointed in his place by the Board on June 27, 2023, which was beyond the statutory limit of ninety days from the occurrence of the vacancy. However, Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan was informed with this fact.

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this company;
4. The company has prepared a code of conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the company along with its supporting policies and procedures;

5. The Board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the company. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of the significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the company:
6. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board/shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2017 (“Act”) and these Regulations;
7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a Director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board;
8. The Board of Directors have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of Directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.
9. The directors either have already attended the Directors’ training as required in previous years or meet the exemption criteria as contained in these Regulation. Therefore, the Board has not arranged any Directors Training Program;
10. The board has approved appointment of CFO, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.
11. Chief financial officer and chief executive officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board;
12. The Board has not formed any Board’s Committees due to management disputes created by Government Nominated ex-MD PECO, Mairaj Anees Ariff. However, Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and the Federal Government were duly informed with this fact.
13. The terms of reference of the Committees have not been formed, documented and advised to the Committee for compliance;
14. The frequency of meetings (quarterly/half yearly/ yearly) of the Committees were as per following:

a. Audit Committee	None
b. Finance Committee	None
c. Risk Management Committee	None
d. Human Resource and Remuneration Committee	None

No meeting of any Board’ Committee could be held. This was due to the facts mentioned in paragraph 12.
15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function, which is supervised by the head of internal audit, who is considered suitably qualified and experienced

for the purpose and is conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company;

16. The statutory auditors of the company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, head of internal audit, company secretary or director of the company;
17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these Regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard;
18. We confirm that all requirements of regulations 3 and 8 of the regulations have been complied with. However, requirement of regulation 6, 7, 27, 32, 33 and 36 cannot be complied. This was due to the facts mentioned in paragraph 12.
19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirements, other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 are below (if applicable):

S. No.	Requirement	Reg. No.	Explanation
1	Subject to the requirements of section 183 and 204 of the Act, the Board is responsible for adoption of corporate governance practices by the company and monitoring effectiveness of such practices and the members of the Board shall ensure high ethical standards in performing their responsibilities.	10(1)	Due to the facts described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the Board was unable to perform its duties properly.
2	Role of the Board and its members to address Sustainability Risks and Opportunities	10A	Due to the facts described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the Board was unable to perform its duties properly.
3	As per section 176(3) of Companies Act, 2017, the Board of the public company shall meet at least once in each quarter of a year.	11(1)	Due to the facts described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the Board was unable to conduct meetings as per requirement of the Companies Act, 2017.

4	All written notices and relevant material, including the agenda of the meeting shall be circulated at least seven days prior to the meeting, except in the case of emergency meeting, where the notice period may be reduced or waived.	11(2)	Due to the facts described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the Board was unable to conduct meetings as per requirement of the Companies Act, 2017.
5	Same person shall not simultaneously hold office of chief financial officer and the company secretary of a listed company.	24	Presently, both the aforesaid positions are held by the same person, Mr. Anwar Aziz. Considering the requirements of these regulations, Board was trying to on-board a person with requisite qualification but due to the facts described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, Board was unable to meet this requirement.
6	The chief executive officer and the chief financial officer shall duly endorse the quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial statements under their respective signatures prior to placing and circulating the same for consideration and approval of the Board.	25	Due to the facts described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer were not able to duly endorse the quarterly and half-yearly statements under their respective signatures.
7	There shall be a human resource and remuneration committee of at least three members comprising a majority of non-executive directors of whom at least one member shall be an independent director.	28	Due to the facts described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the Board was not able to make any committee during the year.

8	There shall be an internal audit function in every company.	31	The Board made an internal audit function in as per the requirements of the regulations but it was unable to perform its duties as Ex-MD PECO, Mr. Mairaj Anees Ariff did not allow relevant personals to enter the premises.
9	The quarterly financial statements of companies shall be published and circulated along with directors' review on the affairs of the company.	34	Due to the facts described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the quarterly financial statements were not prepared and also the directors were not able to publish and circulate director's review report.

Lahore
January 20, 2025

Mirza Mehmood Ahmed
(Chairman of the Board)

**Independent Auditor's Modified Review Report
To the Members of "Pakistan Engineering Company Limited"**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further, we highlight below instance of non-compliance made by the company with certain requirements of the Code as stated in paragraphs 18 and 19 of Statement of Compliance:

S. No.	Requirement Nature	Reference	Description of the Non-Compliance
1	Mandatory	Para 18	Company has not appointed any female director in contravention to regulation 7 to the code.
2	Mandatory	Para 18	As per section 166(2) of the Companies Act, 2017, independent directors must be selected from the data bank. However, their selection was not made from the databank.

3	Explanation of non-compliance is required	Para 19(1)	As per regulation 10(1), subject to the requirements of section 183 and 204 of the Act, the Board is responsible for adoption of corporate governance practices by the company and monitoring effectiveness of such practices and the members of the Board shall ensure high ethical standards in performing their responsibilities. However, due to the fact as described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the Board was unable to exercise its powers fully.
4	Explanation of non-compliance is required	Para 19(2)	As per regulation 10A, Role of the Board and its members to address Sustainability Risks and Opportunities. However, due to the fact as described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the Board was unable to exercise its powers fully.
5	Explanation of non-compliance is required	Para 19(3)	As per regulation 11(1), subject to the requirements of section 176(3) of Companies Act, 2017, the Board of the public company shall meet at least once in each quarter of a year. However, due to the fact as described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the Board was unable to exercise its powers fully.
6	Explanation of non-compliance is required	Para 19(4)	As per regulation 11(2), All written notices and relevant material, including the agenda of the meeting shall be circulated at least seven days prior to the meeting, except in the case of emergency meeting, where the notice period may be reduced or waived. However, due to the fact as described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the Board was unable to exercise its powers fully.
7	Explanation of non-compliance is required	Para 19(5)	As per regulation 24, Same person shall not simultaneously hold office of chief financial officer and the company secretary of a listed company. However, due to the fact as described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, the Board was unable to exercise its powers fully.

8	Explanation of non-compliance is required	Para 19(6)	As per regulation 25, The chief executive officer and the chief financial officer shall duly endorse the quarterly, half-yearly and annual financial statements under their respective signatures prior to placing and circulating the same for consideration and approval of the Board. However, due to the fact as described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, no quarterly and half-yearly financial statements were prepared and duly endorsed by the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer.
9	Mandatory	Para 18	As per regulation 27, It is mandatory that the audit committee shall be constituted by the Board keeping in view the following requirements; (i) the Board shall establish an audit committee of at least three members comprising of non-executive directors and at least one independent director; (ii) chairman of the committee shall be an independent director, who shall not be the chairman of the Board; (iii) the Board shall satisfy itself that at least one member of the audit committee shall be "financially literate"; However, due to the fact as described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, Board was unable to constitute the audit committee and any proceedings of the said committee thereon.
10	Explanation of non-compliance is required	Para 19(7)	As per regulation 28, There shall be a human resource and remuneration committee of at least three members comprising a majority of non-executive directors of whom at least one member shall be an independent director. However, due to the fact as described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance, Board was unable to constitute the human resource and remuneration committee and any proceedings the said committee thereon.

11	Explanation of non-compliance is required	Para 19(8)	As per regulation 31, There shall be an internal audit function in every company. However, due to the fact as described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance.
12	Explanation of non-compliance is required	Para 19(9)	As per regulation 34, The quarterly financial statements of companies shall be published and circulated along with directors' review on the affairs of the company. However, due to the fact as described in para 12 of Statement of Compliance.

Lahore
January 20, 2025
UDIN: CR202310206kJdZH7PDX

Malik Haroon Ahmad & Co.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

to the Members of Pakistan Engineering Company Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Disclaimer of Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Pakistan Engineering Company Limited** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at **June 30, 2023**, and the statement of profit or loss, 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.

We do not express an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the Company. Because of the significance of the matters described in the *Basis of Disclaimer of Opinion* section of the report, we have not been able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion

1. Following the management crisis from October 2018 till March 2023 and despite keeping all stakeholders on board during this period, the Company does not have any active business operations to maintain its going concern status. Additionally, as disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has incurred the loss of Rs 56.366 Million. Nevertheless, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.
2. The fair valuation of investment property amounting to Rs. 18.78 million, as disclosed in Note 6.4 of the financial statements, is based on a valuation carried out as of March 17, 2016. However, we were unable to obtain audit evidence to assess whether any material adjustments in disclosure were required.
3. We were not appointed as the Company's auditors until after December 31, 2024, and thus did not observe the counting of physical inventories at the beginning or end of the year. We were unable to satisfy ourselves by alternative means concerning the inventory quantities held at June 30, 2023, which are recorded in the statement of financial position at Rs. 51.977 million.
4. We were unable to obtain audit evidence to verify long-term investments of Rs. 819,000, long-term deposits of Rs. 1.000 million, advances of Rs. 37.254 million, and trade deposits, prepayments, and other receivables of Rs. 28.140 million.
5. We were unable to verify trade debtors amounting to Rs. 8.754 million. Additionally, we were unable to verify trade and other payables amounting to Rs. 365.368 million out of a total balance of Rs. 555.907 million.
6. The employee benefit liability has been calculated using the simplified approach, which contravenes IAS 19 guidelines that require the use of the projected unit credit method.
7. Unclaimed dividends amounting to Rs. 13.070 million have not been deposited with the Federal Government as required by Section 242 of the Companies Act 2017. We were unable to determine the potential penalty, which should have been recorded in the financial statements.
8. Notes 26 and 27.1.3 to 27.1.5 of the financial statements state that the management believes the Company is not liable to pay Rs. 131.454 million in principal loan liabilities and Rs. 5.224 billion in accrued interest as claimed by Government Authorities. We were unable to obtain sufficient audit evidence to verify these assertions.

9. Due to the matters noted above, we were unable to determine whether the deferred tax liability of Rs. 104.482 million has been appropriately accounted for in the financial statements.

As a result of above matters, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments might have been found necessary in respect of recorded or unrecorded inventories and other balances, and the elements making up the statement of profit and loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows.

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 the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and 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. The Board of directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our responsibility is to conduct an audit of the Company's financial statements in accordance with international standards on auditing and to issue an auditor's report. However, because of the matters described in the *Basis for Disclaimer of Opinion* section of our report, we were not able to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on these financial statements.

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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Due to the matters as described in our basis for disclaimer of opinion paragraph, we do not express an opinion as to whether:

- proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of other 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;
- investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Usher ordinance, 1980 (XVIII 1980).



The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Malik Haroon Ahmad, FCA**.

Lahore
January 20, 2025
UDIN: AR202310206uXWrgxFB

Malik Haroon Ahmad & Co.
Chartered Accountants

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022
----- Rupees in "000" -----			
ASSETS			
NON - CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	14,412,071	14,444,040
Investment property	6	426	449
Long term investment	7	819	819
Long term deposits	8	2,053	2,053
		14,415,369	14,447,361
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores, spares and loose tools	9	11,084	13,426
Stock-in-trade	10	40,893	58,373
Short term investments	11	9	8
Trade debts - unsecured	12	8,754	14,112
Advances	13	37,254	37,254
Trade deposits, prepayments and other receivables	14	28,140	26,390
Tax refunds due from Government	15	145,230	144,410
Cash and bank balances	16	27,729	47,034
		299,093	341,007
Free hold land - held for sale	17	314,724	314,724
TOTAL ASSETS		15,029,186	15,103,092

The annexed notes from 1 to 49 form an integral part of this financial statements.

Arsalan Nayyar Sheikh
Director

Mirza Mehmood Ahmad
Chief Executive Officer

Mian Anwar Aziz
Chief Financial Officer

Ansar Javed
Director

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022
----- Rupees in "000" -----			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital	18	56,902	56,902
Revenue reserve - general		10,000	10,000
Accumulated loss		(2,090,602)	(2,056,852)
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	19	14,409,234	14,422,954
		12,385,534	12,433,004
NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term financing	20	24,374	24,374
Long term deposits	21	4,000	4,000
Deferred liabilities - net	22	127,248	136,519
		155,622	164,893
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	23	555,907	584,314
Unclaimed Dividend	24	13,070	13,070
Short term borrowing - secured	25	71,556	71,556
Current portion of long term financing	20	-	-
Accrued mark-up		45,892	35,026
Provision for taxation		10,757	10,381
		697,182	714,347
Liabilities directly associated with free hold land - held for sale	26	1,790,848	1,790,848
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	27		
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		15,029,186	15,103,092

The annexed notes from 1 to 49 form an integral part of this financial statements.

Arsalan Nayyar Sheikh
Director

Mirza Mehmood Ahmad
Chief Executive Officer

Mian Anwar Aziz
Chief Financial Officer

Ansar Javed
Director

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022
----- Rupees in '000 -----			
Sales	28	30,085	137,932
Cost of sales	29	(65,859)	(321,313)
Gross loss		(35,774)	(183,381)
Selling and distribution expenses	30	(769)	(2,936)
Freight and forwarding expenses	31	(1,125)	(7,132)
Administrative expenses	32	(52,361)	(48,382)
Other operating charges	33	(1,182)	(834)
		(55,437)	(59,284)
Other operating income	34	45,713	5,525
Operating loss		(45,498)	(237,140)
Finance cost	35	(10,867)	(9,121)
Loss before taxation		(56,365)	(246,261)
Taxation	36	8,895	4,230
Loss after taxation for the year		(47,470)	(242,031)
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE			
Basic and diluted earnings per share	37	(8.34)	(42.54)

The annexed notes from 1 to 49 form an integral part of this financial statements.

Arsalan Nayyar Sheikh
Director

Mirza Mehmood Ahmad
Chief Executive Officer

Mian Anwar Aziz
Chief Financial Officer

Ansar Javed
Director

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	2023	2022
	----- Rupees in '000 -----	
Loss after taxation for the year	(47,470)	(242,031)
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss account:		
Remeasurement of retirement benefit plan	-	-
Related deferred tax impact	-	-
Effect of change in tax rates on balance of revaluation on property, plant and equipment	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	(47,470)	(242,031)

The annexed notes from 1 to 49 form an integral part of this financial statements.

Arsalan Nayyar Sheikh
Director

Mirza Mehmood Ahmad
Chief Executive Officer

Mian Anwar Aziz
Chief Financial Officer

Ansar Javed
Director

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Revenue Reserve - General	Accumulated Loss	Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	Total
-----Rupees in '000-----					
Balance as at July 01, 2021	56,902	10,000	(1,829,253)	14,437,386	12,675,035
- Loss after tax for the year ended 30 June 2022	-	-	(242,031)	-	(242,031)
Other comprehensive income for the year					
-Remeasurement of retirement benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-
-Related deferred tax impact	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment realized during the year on account of:					
- incremental depreciation - net off tax	-	-	14,432	(14,432)	-
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment adjustment due to change in tax rate - OCI	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2022	56,902	10,000	(2,056,852)	14,422,954	12,433,004

The annexed notes from 1 to 49 form an integral part of this financial statements.

Arsalan Nayyar Sheikh
Director

Mirza Mehmood Ahmad
Chief Executive Officer

Mian Anwar Aziz
Chief Financial Officer

Ansar Javed
Director

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Revenue Reserve - General	Accumulated Loss	Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	Total
	-----Rupees in '000-----				
Balance as at July 01, 2022	56,902	10,000	(2,056,852)	14,422,954	12,433,004
- Loss after tax for the year ended 30 June 2023	-	-	(47,470)	-	(47,470)
Other comprehensive income for the year					
-Remeasurement of retirement benefit plan	-	-	-	-	-
-Related deferred tax impact	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment realized during the year on account of:					
- incremental depreciation - net off tax	-	-	13,720	(13,720)	-
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment adjustment due to change in tax rate - OCI	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2023	56,902	10,000	(2,090,602)	14,409,234	12,385,534

The annexed notes from 1 to 49 form an integral part of this financial statements.

Arsalan Nayyar Sheikh
Director

Mirza Mehmood Ahmad
Chief Executive Officer

Mian Anwar Aziz
Chief Financial Officer

Ansar Javed
Director

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022
Cash generated from operations	38	(18,602)	3,930
Finance cost paid		(1)	(1)
Gratuity paid		(694)	(694)
Income tax paid		(7)	(782)
Workers' profit participation fund paid		-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		(19,304)	2,453
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Short term investment		(1)	(1)
Proceeds from disposal of Property, plant and equipment		-	-
Long term deposits		-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities		(1)	(1)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Short term borrowings		-	-
Security deposit received		-	-
Long term borrowings		-	-
Dividend paid		(0)	-
Net cash (used in) / generated from financing activities		(0)	-
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(19,305)	2,452
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		47,034	44,582
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	25	27,729	47,034

The annexed notes from 1 to 49 form an integral part of this financial statements.

Arsalan Nayyar Sheikh
Director

Mirza Mehmood Ahmad
Chief Executive Officer

Mian Anwar Aziz
Chief Financial Officer

Ansar Javed
Director

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

1 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

- 1.1 Pakistan Engineering Company Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on February 15, 1950 under the Companies Act, 1913 (Now Companies Act, 2017) as a public limited company. Its shares are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange. The factory of the Company is situated at Near Kot Lakhpat Railway Station, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, PECO Road, Lahore. The registered office of the Company is situated at 6/7 Ganga Ram Trust Building, Shahr-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore. The company is principally engaged in the manufacturing and sale of engineering products. The major products of the company are electricity transmission and communication towers, electric motors, pumps and steel rolled products etc.

2 GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

During the FY 2018-19, a management crisis unfolded as the managing director appointed by the Government of Pakistan debarred the Board of Directors and key management personnel of the Company to continue their official duties and assumed control of the Company's operations, and made futile efforts to run the business independently. This crisis continued until March 21st, 2023, when the Board and the key management personnel was reinstated. The Board of Directors and key management personnel of the Company made all efforts to apprise all the stakeholders, i.e., Government of Pakistan, Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) and Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX), about the crises from time-to-time. Since then, the Board and the key management personnel have been working to compile accurate financial information to prepare financial statements that reflect the true position of the Company's affairs. Due to this crisis during the year the Company incurred loss of Rupees 56.365 million. The Board of directors of the Company is hopeful to successfully resume the operations of structure, pump/electric motor and foundry divisions in coming days. Accordingly, these financial statements are prepared on going concern basis.

Prior to this period, keeping in view the financial condition of the Company, the Government of Pakistan in past had closed down all the divisions of the Company, however, a rehabilitation plan was approved by the Federal Cabinet and according to the plan, Structure (STR) division was kept operational and Badami Bagh Works was closed down with its land being offered for sale by the Privatization Commission of Pakistan. Furthermore, the company was allowed to hire needed workforce on job-to-job basis on contract/daily wages. In this regard title deed of Badami Bagh Land was also handed over to the Privatization Commission of Pakistan. Expression of interest has been received by Privatization Commission of Pakistan in this regard from many parties and management is confident that the transaction will be completed soon.

As per the recorded order of the Government of Pakistan, the principal liabilities payable towards the GoP will be settled through sale proceeds of Badami Bagh Land, the value of which has been estimated at Rs. 4,605.133 million. This value is significantly greater than the value of principle Government liabilities payable which amount to Rs. 1,790.848 million in aggregate. Further, the markup claimed by the Government departments on these liabilities is strongly disputed as there was no mention of charging interest in any agreement or decision. Further, to resolve the issue of charging of markup on the GoP loans a committee is recommended to be constituted which should comprise of representative from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industries and Production, Privatization Commission and Board Members of PECO.

The Government of Pakistan (through SEC) is one of the major stakeholders has provided in past continued support to the company and expressed its commitment in order to maintain the going concern status of the company. Further the Government's commitment to maintaining the going concern status of the Company is also supported by the fact that the Government in past has provided financial support to the Company in the form of interest free loans and financial support and continues to do so in the shape of credit ceilings vide Ministry of Finance to Rs. 700 million.

In view of the situation set out above, although material uncertainty exists which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of the business, however, the BoD and the management of the company is strongly committed to maintaining the going concern status of the Company, which is evident from the above paras and is firmly confident that all these conditions are temporary and not permanent and would reverse in the near future and that the going concern assumption is appropriate for the reasons explained in the above paragraphs, therefore, these Financial Statements have been prepared on the assumption that the company will continue as a going concern

3 BASIS OF PREPARATION

3.1 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 as applicable in Pakistan comprise of :

- (i) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan
- (ii) Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 (the Act).

Wherever the requirements of the Act or directives issued by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan differ with the requirements of IFRS or IFAS, the requirements of the Act or the requirements of the said directives prevail.

3.2 Basis of measurement

- These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for valuation of certain financial instruments at fair value.

3.3 Critical accounting estimates and judgments

- The Company's significant accounting policies are stated in note 3 to these financial statements. Not all of these significant policies require the management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments or estimates. The following is intended to provide an understanding of the policies the management considers critical because of their complexity, judgment of estimation involved in their application and their impact on these financial statements. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. These judgments involve assumptions or estimates in respect of future events and the actual results may differ from these estimates. The areas involving higher degree of judgments or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are as follows:

3.3.1 Provision for taxation

- The Company takes into account the current income tax law and the decisions taken by appellate authorities. Instances where the Company's view differs from the view taken by the income tax department at the assessment stage and where the Company considers that its views on items of material nature are in accordance with law and the outcome is expected in favour of the Company, are shown as contingent liabilities.

3.3.2 Estimated useful lives, residual values and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment

- The Company reviews the useful lives, residual value and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment on a regular basis. Any change in estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of respective items of property, plant and equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment.

3.3.3 Provision for inventories and stores

- The Company regularly reviews the inventories for impairment. Provision for obsolete and slow-moving inventories is based on management's estimate of the condition and usability of inventories and stores.

3.3.4 Impairment of trade receivables

- The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of time before the reporting date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables.

3.3.5 Fair value of unquoted investments

Fair value of unquoted investments is determined by using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgment to select an appropriate method and makes assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

3.3.6 Functional and presentation currency

- The financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees which is the Company's functional and presentation currency

4 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- The significant accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of financial statements of the Company are consistent with previous year except as discussed in Note 4.1 to these financial statements and are as follows:

4.1 New standards, amendments and improvements effective during the year

There were certain amendments to accounting and reporting standards which became effective during the year. The Company has adopted the following accounting standards and the amendments and interpretation of IFRSs which became effective for the current year:

4.1.1 Amendment to IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' - Proceeds before Intended Use (effective for annual period beginning on or after January 01, 2022):

The amendment 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 recognizes the proceeds from selling such items, and the cost of producing those items, in profit or loss. The adoption of amendment did not have any impact on the Company's financial

4.1.2 Amendment to IAS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets' - Onerous Contracts - Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (effective for annual period beginning on or after January 01, 2022):

The amendment 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 adoption of amendment did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

4.1.3 Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Business Combinations' - Reference to the Conceptual Framework (effective for the Company's annual period beginning on January 01, 2022):

The amendments are intended to replace a reference to the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued in 1989 with a reference to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, that was issued in March 2018, without significantly changing its requirements. In addition, the Board added an exception to the recognition principle of IFRS 3 to avoid the issue of potential 'day 2' gains or losses arising for liabilities and contingent liabilities and it clarified existing guidance in IFRS 3 for contingent assets. The adoption of amendment did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

4.1.4 Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020 Cycle. The new cycle of improvements addresses improvements to following approved accounting standards (effective for annual period beginning on or after

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. This amendment simplifies the application of IFRS 1 for a subsidiary that becomes a first-time adopter of IFRS Standards later than its parent – i.e. if a subsidiary adopts IFRS Standards later than its parent and applies IFRS 1.D16(a), then a subsidiary may elect to measure cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations at amounts included in the consolidated financial statements of the parent, based on the parent's date of transition to IFRS Standards. The adoption of the improvement did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test in assessing whether to derecognize 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. The adoption of the improvement did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.
- IAS 41 Agriculture. The amendment removes the requirement 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 - Fair Value Measurement. The adoption of the improvement did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

4.2 Standards, interpretations and amendments to approved accounting standards that are issued but not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

The following standards, amendments and interpretations with respect to the approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan would be effective from the dates mentioned below and have not been adopted early by the Company.

4.2.1 *Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' and IFRS Practice Statement 2- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (effective for the Company's annual period beginning on January 01, 2023):*

The amendments require that an entity discloses its material accounting policies, instead of its significant accounting policies. Further amendments explain how an entity can identify a material accounting policy. Examples of when an accounting policy is likely to be material are added. To support the amendment, the Board has also developed guidance and examples to explain and demonstrate the application of the 'four-step materiality process' described in IFRS Practice

4.2.2 *Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of financial statements' - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (effective for the Company's annual period beginning on January 01, 2023):*

The amendments specify that the conditions which exist at the end of the reporting period are those which will be used to determine if a right to defer settlement of a liability exists. Management expectations about events after the reporting date, for example on whether a covenant will be breached, or whether early settlement will take place, are not relevant. The amendments clarify the situations that are considered settlement of a liability.

4.2.3 *Amendments to IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors' - Definition of Accounting Estimates (effective for the Company's annual period beginning on January 01, 2023):*

The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The amendments clarify that a change in accounting estimate that results from new information or new developments is not the correction of an

4.2.4 *IAS 12 Income Taxes - Amendments regarding deferred tax on leases and decommissioning obligations (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023):*

The main change in Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12) is an exemption from the initial recognition exemption provided in IAS 12. Accordingly, the initial recognition exemption does not apply to transactions in which equal amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences arise on initial recognition.

4.2.5 *Amendments to IFRS 16, 'Leases' - Sale and leaseback transactions (Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024):*

Amendments impact how a seller-lessee accounts for variable lease payments that arise in a sale-and-leaseback transaction. On initial recognition, the seller-lessee includes variable lease payments when it measures a lease liability arising from a sale-and-leaseback transaction. After initial recognition, the seller-lessee applies the general requirements for subsequent accounting of the lease liability such that it recognizes no gain or loss relating to the right of use it retains. The amendments introduce a new accounting model for variable payments and will require seller-lessees to reassess and potentially restate sale-and-leaseback transactions entered.

The Company expects that the adoption of the above amendments to the standards will have no material effect on the Company's financial statements, in the period of their initial application.

Further, the following new standards have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which are yet to be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), for the purposes of their applicability in Pakistan:

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

IFRS - 17 'Insurance Contracts'.

4.3 **Taxation**

Current

Provision for current tax is based on the taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profit for the year, if enacted. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for taxation made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the year when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit or loss, except in the case of items credited or charged to other comprehensive income.

4.4 Property, plant and equipment

- Property, plant and equipment except for freehold and leasehold land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss, if any. Freehold and leasehold land is stated at cost less any identified impairment loss, if any

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

Depreciation on all items of property, plant and equipment is charged to profit or loss applying the diminishing balance method so as to write-off the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. Depreciation is being charged at the rates given in note 5. Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment is charged from the month in which an asset is acquired or capitalized while no depreciation is charged for the month in which the asset is disposed off.

The Company continually assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that property, plant and equipment may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amounts of such assets are reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Where carrying values exceed the respective recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amount and the resulting impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the year. Any previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount, and the increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Where an impairment loss is recognized, the depreciation charge is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the assets' revised carrying amount over its estimated useful life.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the asset) is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognized.

4.5 Capital work in progress

- All expenditure connected with specific assets incurred during installation and construction period including advances to suppliers and contractors are carried under this head. These are transferred to specific assets as and when these assets are available for use.

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any identified impairment loss, if any.

4.6 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors of the Company that makes strategic decisions. On the basis of its internal reporting structure, the Company considers itself to be a single reportable segment. An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. The financial information has been prepared on the basis of single reportable segment i.e. "Engineering".

4.7 Associated Undertakings / Related Parties

- The units controlled by the Ministry of Industries and Production, Government of Pakistan and under common controls are considered as associated undertakings of the company. All transactions between the Company and the associated undertakings are accounted for at an arm's length prices determined using "cost plus method" and properly recommended by the audit committee and subsequently approved by the board of directors of the Company.

4.8 Foreign Currency Translation

- All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at the rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses on translation are recognized in the profit or loss. All non-monetary items are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction or on the date when fair values are determined.

4.9 Investment property

Property not held for own use or for sale in the ordinary course of business is classified as investment property. The investment property of the Company comprises land and is valued using the cost method i.e. at cost less any identified impairment loss.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that investment property may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amount of such assets is reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Where carrying value exceeds the respective recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the year. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

The gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an investment property represented by the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

4.10 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts are carried at original invoice amount less any expected credit losses based on review of outstanding amounts at the year end in accordance with the simplified approach. Bad debts are written off when identified.

4.11 Employees' Retirement Benefits

(a) Defined benefits plan

- The Company operates an unfunded gratuity scheme for its employees, defining the benefit amount an employee will receive upon retirement, resignation, or termination, subject to a minimum qualifying period of service. The Company's net obligation under this defined benefit plan is typically calculated by estimating the future benefits employees have earned in current and prior periods, discounting that amount, and deducting the fair value of any plan assets, with this calculation normally performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.
- For the financial year 2023, no actuarial valuation was performed. Instead, a simplified provision was made by adding one month's salary for each of the 65 employees to the opening liability, as previously valued by the actuary on June 30, 2018. Due to this simplified calculation method, no remeasurement changes or interest expenses were recognized. The increase in provision is charged to statement of profit or loss.

(b) Defined contribution plan

- Up to June 30, 2005, company was operating a funded provident fund scheme covering all regular members and monthly contribution was made to the trust @10% of basic pay both by the company and the employees.

4.12 Trade and other Payables

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

4.13 Revenue Recognition

4.13.1 Revenue from sale of goods, implements and multi-application products, along with the provision of after market services. Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied by transferring control of a good or service to a customer, either at a point in time or over time of an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue is recognised in accordance with the aforementioned principle by applying the following steps:

- i) Identify the contract with a customer.
- ii) Identify the performance obligation in the contract.
- iii) Determine the transaction price of the contract.
- iv) Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract.
- v) Recognise the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Revenue is recognised either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers. Any bundled goods or services that are distinct are separately recognized, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price are generally allocated to the separate element.

a) **Income on bank deposits**

Interest income on bank deposits is accounted for on the time proportion basis using the applicable rate of return.

b) **Others**

Scrap sales and miscellaneous receipts are recognized on realized amounts.

4.14 Borrowing Costs

- Borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which these are incurred except to the extent of borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Such borrowing costs are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset up to the date of its commissioning.

4.15 Provisions

- Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pretax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

4.16 Cash and Cash Equivalent

- For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are stated at cost and comprise of cash in hand, cash at banks on current, saving and deposit accounts and other short term highly liquid instruments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in values. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purpose.

4.17 Investments

- Investments intended to be held for less than twelve months from the balance sheet date or to be sold to raise operating capital, are included in current assets, all other investments are classified as non-current.

a) **Investments Available for sale**

These are initially recognized at cost and at subsequent reporting dates measured at fair values. Gains or losses from changes in fair values are taken to other comprehensive income until disposal at which time these are recycled to profit and loss account.

b) **Held to maturity**

Investments with fixed maturity that the management has the intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and are initially measured at cost and at subsequent reporting dates measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

c) **Loans and Receivables**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs. After initial measurement loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest rate method less impairment, if any. These are classified as current and non-current assets in accordance with criteria set out by the IFRS.

d) **Investments at Fair value through profit or loss - Held for Trading**

Investments which are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term or the investments that are part of a portfolio of financial instruments exhibiting short term profit taking, are classified as held for trading and designated as such upon initial recognition. These are stated at fair values with any resulting gains or losses recognized directly in the profit and loss account. The Company recognizes the regular way purchase or sale of financial assets using settlement date accounting.

4.18 Impairment

a) Financial Assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicate that one or more events had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flow of that asset. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as a difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

b) Non- Financial Assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Impairment loss is recognized as expense in the profit and loss account. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

4.19 Financial Instruments

- All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at the time when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortized cost or cost as the case may be. A financial asset is de-recognized when the company loses control of its contractual rights that comprise the financial asset. A financial liability is de-recognized when it is extinguished. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the financial assets or liabilities is taken to profit and loss account. The Company recognizes the regular way purchase or sale of financial assets using settlement date accounting.

a) Trade and Other Receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognized and carried at original invoice amount / cost less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. Carrying amounts of trade and other receivables are assessed on a regular basis and if there is any doubt about the reliability of these receivables, appropriate amount of provision is made.

b) Off Setting 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 there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amount and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously.

c) Interest-up bearing borrowings

Mark-up bearing borrowings are recognized initially at cost being the fair value of consideration received, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, mark-up bearing borrowings are stated at original cost less subsequent repayments.

d) Interest-free borrowings at amortized cost

These are measured at amortized cost. The amortized cost of these financial liabilities is determined using prevailing market interest rates for equivalent loans.

4.20 Dividend and Appropriation to reserves

- Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognized as a liability in the period in which these are approved. Appropriations of profit are reflected in the statement of changes in equity in the period in which such appropriations are approved.

4.21 Earnings per share

- The company presents basic and diluted Earning Per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders of the company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4.22 Contingent Assets

- Contingent assets are disclosed when the Company has a possible asset that arises from past events and 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. Contingent assets are not recognized until their realization becomes virtually certain.

4.23 Contingent Liabilities

- there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and 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

there is present obligation that arises from past events but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

4.24 Share Capital

- Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognized at their face value. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax.

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Note	2023
5	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
	Operating fixed assets-owned	5.1	<u>14,412,071</u>

2023												
Particulars	Cost / Revalued Amount					Rate	Depreciation					Net book value as at June 30 2023
	As at July 01 2022	Additions	Transfer	Disposal	As at June 30 2023		As at July 01 2022	For the year	Transfer	Disposal	As at June 30 2023	
Rupees in "000"												
Freehold Land	13,835,500	-	-	-	13,835,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,835,500	
Factory Building	330,389	-	-	-	330,389	5%	90,978	11,971	-	-	102,949	
Plant and machinery	474,292	-	-	-	474,292	5%	121,908	17,619	-	-	139,527	
Office equipment	9,610	-	-	-	9,610	10%	7,747	186	-	-	7,933	
Computers	8,820	-	-	-	8,820	10%	6,701	212	-	-	6,913	
Furniture and Fixtures	10,055	-	-	-	10,055	10%	8,429	163	-	-	8,592	
Vehicles	38,137	-	-	-	38,137	20%	31,096	1,409	-	-	32,505	
Electric Equipment	16,387	-	-	-	16,387	10%	13,007	338	-	-	13,345	
Tools	6,742	-	-	-	6,742	10%	6,026	71	-	-	6,097	
	<u>14,729,932</u>	-	-	-	<u>14,729,932</u>		<u>285,892</u>	<u>31,969</u>	-	-	<u>317,861</u>	
											<u>14,412,071</u>	

5.2 Depreciation for the year has been allocated as under:

	2023	2022
	Rupees in "000"	Rupees in "000"
Cost of sales	29,999	31,602
Administrative expenses	1,991	2,407
	<u>31,991</u>	<u>34,009</u>

5.2.1 Depreciation charge is inclusive of incremental depreciation due to revaluation.

5.2.2 Land, Building and Plant and Machinery were revalued on February 15, 2016 by an independent valuer M/s Indus Surveyor Co. (Pvt) Ltd, on the basis of fair value / depreciated market value for the period of use resulting in surplus of Rs. 5,929.500 million, Rs. 12.684 million and Rs. 49.426 million respectively. Details of previous revaluations is provided in Note. 19.

5.2.3 Freehold land represents land of kot lakhpat works. The company has possession and control of the land and holds valid title. The Mutation of land is complete as per The Board of Revenue Punjab letter which states that the Government of Punjab has, however, no objection to the disposal of properties of PECO which had vested in the Federal Government. However a letter was issued by the Joint Secretary Ministry of Industries and Production Islamabad directing District Officer Revenue Lahore and copy endorsed to Member Revenue Punjab to stop the above mutation till further instructions, for undisclosed reasons.

5.2.4 Froced sale value of free hold land, building and plant and machinery is Rs. 6,720 million, Rs. 298 million and Rs. 318 million respectively.

5.2.5 Subsequent to the reporting date, on May 30, 2024, the Company engaged an independent valuer, Eastern Consultants (Private) Limited, to revalue its land, buildings, and plant and machinery. The revaluation provided the following fair market values and corresponding forced sale values:

Land:

- Situated at Kot Lakhpat, Lahore: Fair market value of Rs. 38,544 million and forced sale value of Rs. 32,762.400 million.
- Situated at Bela Ram, Badami Bagh, Lahore: Fair market value of Rs. 10,386.800 million and forced sale value of Rs. 8,309.440 million.

Buildings:

- Fair market value of 316.454 million and forced sale value of Rs. 268.986 million.

Plant and Machinery:

- Fair market value of Rs. 211.756 million and forced sale value of Rs. 179.992 million.

As this revaluation reflects conditions that arose after the reporting period, it has been classified as a non-adjusting event, and no adjustments have been made to the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023.

5.2.5 Had there been no revaluation, the written down value of the revalued assets in the balance sheet would have been:

Free hold land
 Factory building on free hold land
 Plant and machinery

2023	2022
Rupees in "000"	
753	753
30,858	32,483
164,446	173,101
196,058	206,337

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

		Note	2022
5	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
	Operating fixed assets-owned	5.1	<u>14,444,040</u>

2022											
5.1 Particulars	Cost / Revalued Amount					Rate	Depreciation				Net book value as at June 30 2022
	As at July 01 2021	Additions	Transfer	Disposal	As at June 30 2022		As at July 01 2021	For the year	Transfer	Disposal	
-----Rupees in "000"-----											
Freehold Land	13,835,500	-	-	-	13,835,500	-	-	-	-	-	13,835,500
Factory Building	330,389	-	-	-	330,389	5%	78,377	12,601	-	-	239,411
Plant and machinery	474,292	-	-	-	474,292	5%	103,361	18,547	-	-	352,384
Office equipment	9,610	-	-	-	9,610	10%	7,540	207	-	-	1,863
Computers	8,820	-	-	-	8,820	10%	6,466	235	-	-	2,119
Furniture and Fixtures	10,055	-	-	-	10,055	10%	8,248	181	-	-	1,626
Vehicles	38,137	-	-	-	38,137	20%	29,336	1,760	-	-	7,041
Electric Equipment	16,387	-	-	-	16,387	10%	12,631	376	-	-	3,380
Tools	6,742	-	-	-	6,742	10%	5,946	80	-	-	716
	<u>14,729,932</u>	-	-	-	<u>14,729,932</u>		<u>251,905</u>	<u>33,987</u>	-	-	<u>14,444,040</u>

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022
----- Rupees in "000" -----			
6 INVESTMENT PROPERTY			
Opening net book value		449	473
Additions		-	-
Depreciation charged for the year		23	24
Closing net book value	6.1	<u>426</u>	<u>449</u>
Depreciation rate		5%	5%
6.1 Cost		959	959
Accumulated depreciation		<u>533</u>	<u>510</u>
Net book value		<u>426</u>	<u>449</u>
6.2	Investment property comprises of number of commercial properties that are situated at Uni Tower, I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi and leased to M/S UBL Insurers Limited. The lease contains an initial non-cancellable period of three years, with annual rent indexed to consumer prices. Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessee and on average renewal periods are three years. No contingent rent are charged.		
6.3	One of the properties having carrying value of Rs. 275 thousands remained vacant during last three years and no rental income was earned during those years.		
6.4	Fair value of investment property, based on valuation carried out by an independent valuer as at March 17, 2016 was rupees 18.780 million. No material change in fair value of property from previous valuation, is expected.		
6.5	Froced sale value of investment properties is amounting Rs. 15.963 million.		
7 LONG TERM INVESTMENT			
Held to maturity:			
Term deposit in Standard Chartered Bank Limited	7.1	<u>819</u>	<u>819</u>
7.1	The TDR matured in June 2019, carrying an original markup rate of 5.3% per annum (2022: 5.3%). However, no interest income has been accrued and received during the year due to the non availability of the information. The principal amount deposited with the bank is Rs. 0.741 million.		
8 LONG TERM DEPOSITS			
Long term deposits	8.1	3,771	3,771
Less: Expected credit loss	8.2	<u>1,718</u>	<u>1,718</u>
		<u>2,053</u>	<u>2,053</u>
8.1	These include Rs 1.059 million (2022: Rs 1.059 million) representing amount deposited with Water and Sanitation Agency (LDA), LAHORE as a security deposit.		
8.2 Movement in expected credit loss is as follows:			
Opening balance		1,718	1,718
Provided for the year		-	-
Closing balance		<u>1,718</u>	<u>1,718</u>

9 STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS

Stores		11,813	13,125
Spares parts		-	-
Loose Tools		9,271	10,301
		<u>21,084</u>	<u>23,426</u>
Less: Provision for slow moving stores		(10,000)	(10,000)
		<u>11,084</u>	<u>13,426</u>

9.1 Stores and spares include items which are of capital nature but can not be distinguished.

10 STOCK-IN-TRADE

Raw material		5,165	23,165
Work in process		13,320	12,900
Finished goods		22,408	22,308
		<u>40,893</u>	<u>58,373</u>

11 SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

ABL cash fund		9	8
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11.1 This represents investment in growth fund of Allied Bank Asset Management Limited. The return on this investment is reinvested as and when earned.

12 TRADE DEBTS - UNSECURED

WAPDA, AJK and Telecommunication Companies		21,431	26,789
Others	12.2	30,535	30,535
		<u>51,966</u>	<u>57,324</u>
Less: Expected credit loss	12.3		
WAPDA		12,677	12,677
Others		30,535	30,535
		<u>43,212</u>	<u>43,212</u>
		<u>8,754</u>	<u>14,112</u>

12.1 Trade debtors other than those against which provision has been made are considered good by the management.

12.2 Trade debtors include an amount of Rs. 7.617 million (2022: Rs. 7.617 million) receivable from M/s Metropolitan Steel Corporation Limited against which the company has filed suit for execution of Court decision in favor of the Company.

12.3 Movement in expected credit loss is as follows:

Opening balance		43,212	43,212
Add: Provision for expected credit loss		-	-
Less: Provision for expected credit loss written off		-	-
Closing Balance		<u>43,212</u>	<u>43,212</u>

12.4 As at June 30, 2023, trade receivables of Rs 43.212 million (2022: Rs 43.212 million) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade debts is as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Gross	Impairment	Gross	Impairment
Not yet due	-	-	-	-
Past due 1-30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31-60 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 61-90 days	15,342	-	30,234	-
Over 90 days	36,624	43,212	27,090	43,212
	<u>51,966</u>	<u>43,212</u>	<u>57,324</u>	<u>43,212</u>

13	ADVANCES			
	Advances to:			
	- Employees - Secured			
	' - against salary		83	83
	' - against expenses	13.2	2,105	2,105
	- Suppliers	13.3	35,067	35,067
			<u>37,254</u>	<u>37,254</u>
13.1	Advances other than those against which provision has been made are considered good by the management.			
13.2	Advances to employees are provided to meet business expenses and are settled as and when the expenses are incurred.			
13.3	Suppliers as at closing date		37,533	37,533
	Less: Expected credit loss	13.3.1	2,466	2,466
			<u>35,067</u>	<u>35,067</u>
13.3.1	Movement in expected credit loss is as follows:			
	Opening balance		2,466	2,466
	Add: Provision for expected credit loss		-	-
	Less: Provision for expected credit loss written off		-	-
	Closing Balance		<u>2,466</u>	<u>2,466</u>
14	TRADE DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
	Trade deposits - Considered good	14.1	2,531	2,531
	Margin against bank guarantee - Considered good	14.2	18,367	18,367
	Short term prepayments and other receivables		7,242	5,492
			<u>28,140</u>	<u>26,390</u>
14.1	Balance as on Closing date		5,663	5,663
	Less: Expected credit loss	14.1.1	3,132	3,132
			<u>2,531</u>	<u>2,531</u>
14.1.1	Movement in expected credit loss is as follows:			
	Opening balance		3,132	3,132
	Add: Provision for expected credit loss		-	-
	Less: Provision for expected credit loss written off		-	-
	Closing Balance		<u>3,132</u>	<u>3,132</u>
14.2	Balance as on Closing date		18,428	18,428
	Less: Expected credit loss		61	61
			<u>18,367</u>	<u>18,367</u>
15	TAX REFUNDS DUE FROM GOVERNMENT			
	Advance income tax - net		54,220	54,211
	Sales tax refundable		91,010	90,199
			<u>145,230</u>	<u>144,410</u>
16	CASH AND BANK BALANCES			
	Cash in hand		100	-
	Cash at Bank			
	- Current accounts		26,862	23,657
	- Deposit accounts	16.1	767	23,377
			<u>27,629</u>	<u>47,034</u>
			<u>27,729</u>	<u>47,034</u>
16.1	The company is maintaining saving account with different banks with interest on the daily product basis which was carrying interest @ 11% to 14%. (2022 : @ 10% to 15%).			
16.2	All bank accounts are maintained under conventional banking system.			

17 FREE HOLD LAND - HELD FOR SALE

Free hold land - held for sale	314,724	314,724
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- 17.1** This represents land of 263 kanals and 3 marlas of Badami Bagh Works which has been closed down. The fair value of land, based on valuation carried out by an independent valuer on February 15, 2016 was estimated at Rs. 4,605.133 million. The company has the possession and control of the land and holds valid title. As per the Economic Coordination Committee decision the title documents of the land were handed over to the Privatization Commission for sale and proceeds to be utilized for settlement of outstanding Government liabilities (refer note. 26.2). In this regard the title documents of the land have been handed over to the Privatization Commission for sale in 1994 by National Bank of Pakistan. Since then till date the land has been offered for sale various times by the Privatization Commission of Pakistan. A part of the land was sold in February 2001 by the Privatization Commission of Pakistan and several expressions of interests have been received for the remaining portion by Privatization Commission from many parties. The Mutation of land is complete as per The Board of Revenue Punjab letter which states that the Government of Punjab has, however, no objection to the disposal of properties of PECO which had vested in the Federal Government. However a letter was issued by the Joint Secretary Ministry of Industries and Production Islamabad directing District Officer Revenue Lahore and copy endorsed to Member Revenue Punjab to stop the above mutation till further instructions, for undisclosed reasons. The BOD and the Management of the Company are till date strongly committed to the plan of selling the Badami Bagh Land and there has been no revocation of the GOP order or any change in the management's stance or plan. Further the Privatization Commission in its direct confirmations to the auditors has also clearly stated that GOP loans would be recovered from the sale proceeds of Badami Bagh Land.

Therefore taking into account the fact that the carrying amount of the land would be recovered principally through a sale transaction and not through continuing use and that the management and the GOP are firmly committed to a plan to sell the land and till date there has been no change of plan or revocation of Government order, the land is available for immediate sale, active programs to locate buyers continue to be carried out, the asset is marketed at fair value and it is extremely unlikely that the plan will be significantly be changed or withdrawn. The foregoing facts that events or circumstances which have resulted in the extension of the period to complete the sale beyond one-year, are beyond the entity's control, therefore, Badami Bagh Land is classified as "Held for Sale" at lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

18 SHARE CAPITAL**Authorized Capital:**

Ordinary shares 9,000,000 (2022: 9,000,000) of Rs.10/- each	90,000	90,000
7.5% Cumulative redeemable preference shares 100,000 (2022: 100,000 of Rs. 100/- each)	10,000	10,000
	100,000	100,000

Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital:

Ordinary shares 3,162,144 of Rs.10/- each fully paid in cash	31,621	31,621
Ordinary shares 2,528,101 of Rs. 10/- each issued as fully paid up bonus shares	25,281	25,281
	56,902	56,902

- 18.1** State Engineering Corporation, an associated company, holds 1,415,723 (2022: 1,415,723) ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- as at 30 June 2023.

19 SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF FIXED ASSETS

Free hold land	19.2	14,148,737	14,148,746
Building structure on free hold land	19.2	139,571	146,917
Plant and machinery	19.3	120,926	127,291
		14,409,234	14,422,954

- 19.1** Subsequent to the reporting date, on May 30, 2024, a new revaluation has been carried out by an independent valuer, Eastern Consultants (Private) Limited, to revalue its land, buildings, and plant and machinery. As this revaluation reflects conditions that arose after the reporting period, it has been classified as a non-adjusting event, and no adjustments have been made to the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020. (Ref note 5.2.5)

19.2 Free Hold Land

Surplus on revaluation of Badami Bagh land	19.2.1	313,999	313,999
Surplus on revaluation of Kot Lakhpat land	19.2.2	13,834,747	13,834,747
		<u>14,148,746</u>	<u>14,148,746</u>

19.2.1 Badami Bagh Land

Surplus on revaluation		313,999	313,999
Less: Adjustment on account of sale of part of Badami Bagh Works Land in 2001		-	-
		<u>313,999</u>	<u>313,999</u>

19.2.1.1 This represents revaluation surplus arising on revaluation of land of Badami Bagh works, which was revalued in 1991, prior to being classified as 'Held for Sale' resulting in surplus of Rs. 321.358 million. (Ref: Note 17).

19.2.2 Kot Lakhpat works was revalued on February 15, 2016 by an independent approved valuer M/s Indus Surveyors (Private) Limited on the basis of average market rate keeping in view of prevailing real estate market conditions. The land was revalued at 13,835 million resulting in revaluation surplus of Rs. 5,929 million. Earlier, the land has been revalued in 1991 by M/s NESPAK and in 2001, 2009 and 2013 by M/s Indus Surveyors (Pvt.) Limited.

19.2 Building Structure on freehold land

Gross surplus on revaluation of Building structure	19.2.1	425,712	425,712
Less: Surplus realized on account of incremental depreciation in respect of:			
- Prior years		218,784	207,893
- Current year		7,346	7,733
- Related deferred tax liability		3,001	3,158
		<u>229,131</u>	<u>218,784</u>
		196,581	206,928

Less: Related deferred tax liability in respect of:

- Balance at the beginning of the year	60,010	63,168
- Change of rate	-	-
- New surplus during the year	-	-
- Incremental depreciation for the year	(3,001)	(3,158)
	<u>57,009</u>	<u>60,010</u>
	139,571	146,918

19.2.1 Building structure of Kot Lakhpat works was revalued on February 15, 2016 by an independent approved valuer M/s Indus Surveyors (Private) Limited on the basis of present depreciated market value. The building structure was revalued at 317.339 million resulting in revaluation surplus of Rs. 12.684 million. Earlier, the building structure has been revalued in 1997, 2009 and 2013 by M/s Indus Surveyors (Pvt.) Limited.

19.3 Plant and Machinery

Gross surplus on revaluation of Plant and machinery	19.3.1	353,561	353,561
Less: Adjustment on account of sale of machinery		-	-
		<u>353,561</u>	<u>353,561</u>

Less: Surplus realized on account of incremental depreciation in respect of:

- Prior years	174,620	165,184
- Current year	6,364	6,700
- Related deferred tax liability	2,600	2,736
	<u>183,584</u>	<u>174,620</u>
	169,977	178,941

Less: Related deferred tax liability in respect of:

- Balance at the beginning of the year	51,651	54,387
- Change of rate	-	-
- New surplus during the year	-	-
- Realized on disposal of machinery	-	-
- Incremental depreciation for the year	(2,600)	(2,736)
	<u>49,051</u>	<u>51,651</u>
	120,926	127,291

19.3.1 Plant and machinery of Kot Lakhpat works was revalued on February 15, 2016 by an independent approved valuer M/s Indus Surveyors (Private) Limited on the basis of present depreciated market value . The plant and machinery was revalued at 369.450 million resulting in revaluation surplus of Rs. 49.426 million. Earlier, the plant and machinery has been revalued in 1997, 2009 and 2013 by M/s Indus Surveyors (Pvt.) Limited.

20 LONG TERM FINANCING

Loan from National Bank of Pakistan - Secured	20.1	<u>24,374</u>	24,374
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20.1 Loan from National Bank of Pakistan - Secured

Opening balance		24,374	24,374
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Finance availed during the year		-	-
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		<u>24,374</u>	<u>24,374</u>
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Less: repayment during the year		-	-
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		<u>24,374</u>	<u>24,374</u>
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Less: Current maturity shown under current liabilities			-
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		<u>24,374</u>	<u>24,374</u>
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20.1.1 The financing forms part of total credit facility available to the extent of Rs. 108.351 million. The loan carries markup @ 3 months KIBOR plus 2.50%. The credit facility of the Company have be expired on December 31, 2019. The quarterly installment of principal liability is amounting to 4.876 million. This is secured against first charge of Rs. 73.128 million over movable fixed assets excluding land and building of the company.

21 LONG TERM DEPOSITS

Security deposits	21.1	<u>4,000</u>	4,000
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21.1 These represent security deposits from dealers (Pump well Company, National Company and Cognitive Solutions) which, by virtue of agreement are interest free and used in the company's business. These are repayable on cancellation of dealership contract with dealers.

22 DEFERRED LIABILITIES - NET

Retirement benefit obligation	22.1	22,767	22,767
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Deferred income tax liability-net	22.2	104,482	113,753
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		<u>127,248</u>	<u>136,519</u>
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22.1 For the financial year 2023, no actuarial valuation was performed. Instead, a simplified provision was made by adding one month's salary for each of the 65 employees to the opening liability, as previously valued by the actuary on June 30, 2022. Due to this simplified calculation method, no remeasurement changes or interest expenses were recognized. The increase in provision is charged to statement of profit or loss.

22.2 Deferred income tax liability-net

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets against tax liabilities and when deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the taxable entity and when there is an intention to settle the balances on net basis. The applicable tax rate for the purpose of computation of deferred taxation is 29%.

The offset amounts are as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities	22.2.1	143,449	152,720
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Deferred tax assets	22.2.2	(38,967)	(38,967)
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		<u>104,482</u>	<u>113,753</u>
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Deferred tax liability and deferred tax asset comprises of taxable / (deductible) temporary differences in respect of the following:

22.2.1 Deferred tax liabilities in respect of taxable temporary differences:

Accelerated tax depreciation allowances	143,449	152,720
Remeasurement of defined benefit plan	-	-
	143,449	152,720

22.2.2 Deferred tax assets in respect of deductible temporary differences:

Provisions for doubtful and other balances	(14,670)	(14,670)
Provision for gratuity	(6,602)	(6,602)
Provision for stores and spares	(2,900)	(2,900)
Minimum and alternate corporate tax available for carry forward		-
Unused tax losses		-
Provision for workers profit participation fund and workers welfare fund	(14,795)	(14,795)
	(38,967)	(38,967)

22.3 Deferred tax asset amounting to Rs 63.24 Million (2022: Rs. 63.42 Million) related to tax credit u/s 113 and 113C of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, is not recognised in these financial statements as its future utilization as at the reporting date is not probable.

23 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade creditors		208,333	251,902
Accrued liabilities	23.1	104,998	92,291
Advances		143,321	147,693
Payable to preference shareholders	23.2	773	773
Payable to State Engineering Corporation (Private) Limited (SEC) (an associated undertaking)	39	151	151
Others	23.5	47,314	40,486
Workers' Profit Participation Fund	23.4	47,721	47,721
Workers' Welfare Fund		3,298	3,298
		555,907	584,314

23.1 Includes Rs. 40 million (2022: 40 million) in respect of provision against litigations mentioned in Note 27.1.6.

23.1.1 It also includes the amount of Rs 1.650 Million (2022: Rs 0.4 Million) in respect of provision against the penalties imposed by the SECP for the non-compliance of various provisions of the Companies Act, 2017.

23.1.2 It includes payable to Rotocast Engineering (Private) Limited, related party, of Rs. 8.97 million (2022: Rs. 6.92 million).

23.1.3 It includes payable to Muhammad Arif Habib, Director, of Rs. 12.97 million (2022: Rs. 12.97 million)

23.1.4 It includes meeting fee payable to the Directors of Company, of Rs. 3.53 million (2022: Rs. 1.68 million)

23.1.5 It includes salaries payable to the employees of the Company, of Rs. 44.49 million (2022: Rs. 35.97 million)

23.2 The amount is payable to preference shareholders on account of principal amount due.

23.3 On December 2, 2024, the court directed the resolution of an ongoing matter through arbitration or mediation concerning the winding-up applications filed by five creditors: Ishtiaq Steel Industry, Inam Steel Re-Rolling Mills, Al Majeed-Ibrahim Steel Industries (Private) Limited, AKK Enterprises (SMC-Private) Limited and Anwar Traders.

These applications were initially filed during the tenure of the previous management but were not actively pursued at that time. Upon the reinstatement of the former Board of Directors, the case was taken forward. The current management remains optimistic that the issues with these creditors will be amicably resolved through the court-recommended processes of mediation or arbitration.

23.4 Reconciliation of Workers' Profit Participation Fund

Principal	23.4.1	35,269	35,269
Accumulated interest	23.4.2	12,452	12,452
		47,721	47,721

23.4.1 Movement in principal

Opening balance		35,269	35,269
Add: Charge for the year		-	-
Less: Paid during the period		-	-
		35,269	35,269

23.4.2 Movement in accumulated interest

Opening balance	12,452	12,452
Add: Interest on funds utilized for the company's business	-	-
Less: Paid during the period	-	-
	<u>12,452</u>	<u>12,452</u>

- 23.5 Includes Rs. 16.947 million (2022: 15.947 million) in respect of provision against litigations mentioned in Note 27.1.7 to 27.1.9.

24 UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND

In accordance with the Companies Act, 2017, the Company has issued notices to shareholders at their registered addresses and published these notices in two daily newspapers (one in Urdu and one in English) to invite claims for unclaimed dividends. After 90 days from the newspaper notice, the Company intends to deposit any unclaimed dividend amounts with the Federal Government, as required by Sub-Section "2" of Section 244 of the Companies Act, 2017.

Due to a management change in September 2018, the current management was unable to complete the subsequent procedures required under the Companies Act, 2017. As a result, there is a potential Level III penalty of Rs. 100 million related to the unclaimed dividend. No provision has been recorded for this amount, as management expects to resolve the matter without an outflow of resources.

25 SHORT TERM BORROWING - SECURED

Running finance from NBP Bank under markup arrangements	25.1	<u>71,556</u>	<u>71,556</u>
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- 25.1 The financing forms part of total credit facility available to the extent of Rs. 75 million (2022: 75 million). The loan carries markup @ 3 months KIBOR plus 2.50%. The credit facility of the Company have to be expired on December 31, 2018. This is secured against first charge of Rs. 100 million over current and movable fixed assets excluding land and building of the company.

26 LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH FREE HOLD LAND - HELD FOR SALE

Loan from Government of Pakistan - unsecured	26.1	<u>1,790,848</u>	<u>1,790,848</u>
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26.1 Loan From Government Of Pakistan - unsecured

Privatization commission loan	26.2.1	481,469	481,469
Government Escrow account	26.2.3	112,937	112,937
Other Government Loan	26.2.5	100,000	100,000
Federal Government loan for compulsory separation scheme	26.2.7	309,000	309,000
Federal Government Bonds	26.2.9	787,442	787,442
		<u>1,309,379</u>	<u>1,309,379</u>
		<u>1,790,848</u>	<u>1,790,848</u>

- 26.2 These represent funds provided by the Government of Pakistan (the Government), bank loans of the company taken over by the Government and amounts payable by the company to different Government departments like Customs, Railways and Karachi Port Trust. According to the Cabinet Committee Division decision dated 30th May 1994 and 2005 these liabilities will be settled against the proceeds from disposal of Land held for sale (Ref: Note 17.1) and surplus land of Kot Lakhpat, if needed. There is no fix repayment schedule or tenure for repayment of these liabilities. An exercise to reconcile the liabilities is in process and several meetings have been conducted in this regard, however, all these meetings concluded without any decision or agreement with respect to the reconciliation of the loan liabilities and calculation, payment or mode of payment of interest on Government of Pakistan loans due to which there is currently no fixed tenure for repayment of these liabilities nor the total amount of the liability is determinable. In the absence of the availability of a defined repayment schedule due to reasons explained above, the fair value of these loans is not determinable and hence they have been stated at cost.

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP), on the request of Management of PECO, on March 28, 2017, also gave an opinion, on the issue of recording accrual of mark-up on GoP loans. After review of all details, workings and complete documents, The Committee is of the view that "the management of company needs to determine whether a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period taking into account all the available evidences, including, the opinion of legal experts. Where there is a probability that a present obligation exists at the end of the reporting period, the provision should be recognized. Contrary to this will require an entity to disclose a contingent liability".

The Board of Directors in its various meetings has resolved that amount due under the law to the Government of Pakistan (GoP) for any loan given to PECO shall be paid. The Board has agreed with GoP to adjust its liabilities by disposal of Badami Bagh Land as decided in E.C.C decision dated 02.03.1993, which according to the recent valuation amounts to Rupees 4,605.133 million and it is in excess of the amount being claimed by GoP from PECO. The BoD and the management of the Company believes that they are not liable to pay any interest on these loans in the absence of any agreement. The legal advisor of the company is also of the firm opinion that since there is no mention of any markup to be charged on this loan nor is there any markup agreement, therefore, no markup is payable by the company in respect of this loan. Therefore, a disclosure of a contingent liability is made in notes (refer note 27.1.4 & 27.1.5) to these financial statements.

For the year ended June 30, 2023 and in past as well the Privatization Commission and Finance Division sent a letter to the auditors in November 2024, claiming the additional principal and markup on the above loan liabilities, however, the BoD and the management do not agree with the additional liabilities claimed and the claim of GoP regarding the payment of interest is disputed by the BoD and the management as there had never been any agreement in this regard. Further, the above loan liabilities were picked up by the GoP in order to provide public sector enterprises including PECO to give them clean slate on their liabilities so that they could be privatized and were provided without any specific request from these public sector enterprises, including PECO. In addition to the above, similar public sector entities which were provided similar reliefs by the GoP have never been asked to make any payments in respect of such reliefs. However, despite of this the BoD and the management of the Company is willing to repay the principal and in order to reconcile the principal and markup amounts with respect to GoP Loans, a committee was constituted as per the decision of Additional Finance Secretary in the meeting held in Government of Pakistan Finance Division (CF Wing), Islamabad. The committee includes representatives from Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Production, Privatization Commission and Board members from PECO. Several meetings have been taken place till date and in this regard a meeting of the committee was held on October 7, 2010 at Ministry of Finance (Finance Division) which was attended by representatives of Privatization Commission, Ministry of Production and PECO. The BoD and management of PECO agreed to repay all the outstanding principal, which the company is legally liable through disposal proceeds of Badami Bagh Land and surplus Land of Kot Lakhpat, if needed. However, the BoD and the management of the Company believes that they are not liable to pay any interest on these loans in the absence of any agreement. In the meeting held on 13 July 2015 in Privatization Commission, it was mutually agreed by all

Further, the Finance Division was instructed in the meeting to re-examine the issue and confirm the contention of PECO. Following, the meeting held at Finance Division, the management of the company obtained fresh legal opinion from legal consultant regarding the matter of charging interest on GoP loans. The legal advisor was of the opinion that no markup / interest was payable by PECO to Ministry of Finance and Privatization Commission and instead believed that a case of causing loss to PECO on account of delay caused in disposing off the land at Badami Bagh should be made out, either by raising monetary claim or claiming set-off against the alleged principal loan liability. The management of the company had handed over the title documents of the said land to the Privatization Commission for disposal in the year 1994 and had Privatization Commission disposed off the land at that time, no issue of interest would have risen. Further, meetings were held between the representatives of Ministry of Finance, Privatization Commission and Ministry of Production and the PECO Loan Committee to reconcile the loan liabilities. However, these meetings concluded without any decision or agreement with respect to the reconciliation of loan liabilities and calculation, payment or mode of payment of interest on Government of Pakistan loans. Further, as agreed no SRO, notification, documentation was provided by the Ministry of Finance to substantiate their view point on the issue of levy of markup on Government loans and it was agreed to refer PECO's view points to Ministry of Finance who may refer the matter to Ministry of Law to form their verdict.

Further, the principal amount of these loans has been agreed except for additional gratuities and in respect of the amounts disputed, the BoD and the management is of the opinion that an arbitrator should be appointed who should be acceptable to both the parties. Further, under the directions of public accounts committee the matter of charging interest is being reviewed by the committee comprising of Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Finance and Privatization Commission of Pakistan.

26.2.1 The break up of loan from Privatization Commission is as follows:

Loan for voluntary separation scheme (VSS) / Compulsory separation scheme (CSS) and Salaries	281,082	281,082
Loan for shifting of machinery	75,819	75,819
Loan for Energy bills and Import duties	124,568	124,568
	<u>481,469</u>	<u>481,469</u>

26.2.2 This represents interest free loan provided by Privatization Commission to PECO for payment of salaries, energy bills, shifting of plant & machinery from Badami Bagh to Kot Lakhpat and payment of outstanding essential liabilities. According, to the Cabinet Committee Division decision, Privatization Commission would adjust its loan liability against the sale proceeds of Badami Bagh Land and surplus land of Kot Lakhpat, if needed and in this regard title documents of Badami Bagh Land were handed over to the Privatization Commission in 1994 by PECO. The foregoing loans have been outstanding since 1993. The company also obtained legal opinion from the legal advisers of the company. The legal adviser is of the firm opinion that since there is no mention of any markup to be charged on this loan in any agreement nor is there any markup agreement in respect of this loan therefore no markup is payable by PECO in respect of this loan. The BoD and the management firmly believes that as the Company had handed over the title documents of the said land to the Privatization commission for disposal in the year 1994 and had Privatization Commission disposed off the land at that time no issue of charging any interest on these loans would have risen and instead believed that a case of causing loss to PECO on account of delay caused in disposing off the land at Badami Bagh should be made out, either by raising monetary claim or claiming set-off against the alleged principal loan liability. The difference of Rs. 131.454 million claimed by the Privatization Commission on account of additional gratuities is because of misapprehension on part of GoP, whereby, PECO is considered responsible to pay Rs. 131.454 million, that infact was the liability of the Privatization Commission under the APSEWEC agreement. As per the APSEWEC agreement Privatization Commission took the liability to make additional gratuity payments, for which purpose it had advanced Rs. 131.454 million to PECO. On receiving the said amounts PECO had made the payments as was directed. It is important to note that PECO was not a party to these agreements, therefore, it cannot be held responsible for fulfilling any obligation pertaining to them. The claim of GoP is based on illegitimate assumption.

Furthermore, the legal advisors are also of firm opinion that the amount of additional gratuities of Rs. 131.454 million (refer note 26.1.3) should be borne by the Privatization Commission. In this regard, in the meeting held on October 7, 2010 at Finance Division, Privatization Commission was instructed by Ministry of Finance to review the calculation / treatment of the loan amounting to Rs. 131.454 million and come up with firm stance on it. The Privatization Commission was further instructed to sort out the issue of charging interest on VSS loan and come up with sound reason and logic for charging interest thereon. Neither formal agreements were signed or executed between the Privatization Commission, Ministries and PECO nor definitive terms and conditions exist in relation to the issue of markup and that the Privatization Commission only applied markup as instructed by the Finance Division. Further, under the directions of public accounts committee the matter of charging interest is being reviewed by the committee comprising of Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Finance and Privatization Commission of Pakistan.

26.2.3 The break up of Government Escrow account is as follows:

Customs and other import duties	86,984	86,984
Pakistan Railways freight	12,989	12,989
Karachi Port Trust	12,964	12,964
	<u>112,937</u>	<u>112,937</u>

26.2.4 The company has not provided interest amounting to Rs. 41.989 million (accumulated Rs. 41.989 million) @ 14% for three years relating to custom and other import duties (2020: Rs 41.989 million) as the BoD and the management believes that there was no clause of charging interest or surcharge in the ECC and Cabinet Decision. In spite of confirmation requests and several reminders, no confirmation of custom and other import duties of Rs. 86.984 million and Karachi Port Trust of Rs.12.964 million along with markup / surcharge on custom duty of Rs. 2,703.822 million (refer note 26.1.4) was received by the auditors from customs or Pakistan Railways or port Trust.

26.2.5 The break up of Other Government loans is as follows:

Bank loans taken over	100,000	100,000
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26.2.6 This represents amount payable on account of the company's bank loans taken over by the Government in the year 1990. BoD and the management of the Company believes that there was no interest as PECO was required to take-up only principal amount of the loan in its books. The legal advisor is also of the firm opinion that no markup is payable by PECO in respect of this loan. Furthermore, in the meeting held at Ministry of Finance in October 2010, Finance Division was instructed to re-examine the issue relating to Rs.100.00 million Loan and interest thereof, to confirm the contention of PECO and decision to be conveyed at its earliest.

26.2.7 The break up of Federal Government loan for compulsory separation schemes is as follows:

Loan for CSS	309,000	309,000
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26.2.8 This represents loan provided by the Federal Government of Pakistan to PECO to pay off the staff through Compulsory Separation Scheme vide letter No. 1(26) CF 111/93 dated 4th March 2002. The BoD and the management of the company do not agree with the markup claimed by GOP and is of the opinion that markup is not payable on this loan liability in the absence of any agreement for markup. The BoD and the management have taken legal opinion and the legal advisor vide his letter dated August 10, 2015 is also of the opinion that no interest is payable and the letter dated 4th March 2002 referred by the GoP, to substantiate claim of payment of interest @ 10% per annum against loan of Rs. 309.00 million was in the absence of perusal of relevant decisions / formative documents was misconceived and did not place any payment obligation on PECO. The letter was contrary to the decisions / documents and did not establish any liability to pay interest @ 10% per annum and that any alleged premium in the absence of agreement is void and unfair. In the absence of a contractual arrangement / agreement no interest can be claimed and in the absence of any agreement the alleged claim of interest tantamount to a penalty, which is construed as penal interest in nature and could not be granted unless loss/ damage proved through substantial evidence, which in the instant case will be all more difficult on account of handing over of land of Badami Bagh of PECO for sale/disposal. In view of the above, BoD and the management along with the legal advisor firmly believe that the alleged claim of GoP appears to be misconceived and without any basis and recommend that the aforesaid dispute should be referred to some impartial body for resolution under some Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism, where claims / counter claims of the respective parties be examined, considered and decided. Furthermore, in order to reconcile the principal and markup amounts with respect to Government of Pakistan Loans, a committee has been constituted as per the decision of Additional Finance Secretary. The management of PECO intends to pay back the Government of Pakistan Loans after the reconciliation of differences as per the records and facts available with the committee representatives.

26.2.9 The break up of Federal Government Bonds is as follows:

Interest bearing bonds	655,138	655,138
Interest free bonds	132,304	132,304
	787,442	787,442

26.2.10 These bonds were issued by the Federal Government against the liability of the company towards banks / financial institutions taken up by the Federal Government in the light of Federal Cabinet decision and S.R.O No. 823(1)/94 dated August 28, 1994. Against the principal amount interest bearing bonds and against accrued mark up interest free bonds were issued by the Government. The Government is liable to pay interest @ 12.43% per annum to the Banks / DFI regarding the interest bearing bonds. However, the BoD and the management of the Company do not agree with the markup claimed by the Finance Division and is of firm opinion that the Government is liable to pay any interest thereon, and that there was no agreement for charging any interest thereon. Furthermore, the legal adviser is also of the firm opinion that no markup is payable by the Company in respect of this loan in the absence of any specific markup agreement.(Ref: Note 27.1.1)

27 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

27.1 Contingencies

- 27.1.1** These bonds were issued by the Federal Government against the liability of the company towards banks / financial institutions taken up by the Federal Government in the light of Federal Cabinet decision and S.R.O No. 823(1)/94 dated August 28, 1994. Against the principal amount interest bearing bonds and against accrued mark up interest free bonds were issued by the Government. The Government is liable to pay interest @ 12.43% per annum to the Banks / DFI regarding the interest bearing bonds. However, the BoD and the management of the Company do not agree with the markup claimed by the Finance Division and is of firm opinion that the Government is liable to pay any interest thereon, and that there was no agreement for charging any interest thereon. Furthermore, the legal adviser is also of the firm opinion that no markup is payable by the Company in respect of this loan in the absence of any specific markup agreement.(Ref: Note 26.2.10)
- 27.1.2** Guarantees of Rs. 225.811 million (2022: Rs 225.811 million) issued by the banks and insurance companies to different parties on behalf of the company.
- 27.1.3** The Privatization Commission through its confirmation dated November 08, 2024 for the year ended June 30, 2015 has claimed additional loan liability amounting to Rs. 131.454 million (Ref: Note 25.2.1) and mark up amounting to Rs. 1,848.081 Million (2022: Rs 1,752.588 million). The said confirmation from privatization Commission also states that initially there was no mention of specific interest rate on the loan amount, therefore, the mark up on the outstanding amount of loan to PECO was charged on the basis of annual rate of markup chargeable on cash development loans to Provincial Governments, corporations, local bodies etc. and capital outlays of Federal Government in commercial departments. The management of the company already in a meeting held on October 7, 2010 at Ministry of Finance's office to reconcile the principal and mark up amounts with respect to Govt. of Pakistan loans did not agree with the stance of Privatization Commission in respect of additional loan and mark up claimed. Privatization Commission has been instructed by the Ministry of Finance to review the calculation/treatment of a loan amounting Rs. 131.454 million and has been asked to come up with firm stance on the foregoing loan amounting to Rs. 131.454 million. Further, Privatization Commission has been instructed to sort out the issue of charging interest on VSS loan and Privatization Commission has been asked to come up with sound reason and logic for charging interest on the above loan. The legal advisor of the company is also of the firm opinion that since there is no mention of any markup to be charged on this loan nor is there any markup agreement, therefore, no markup is payable by the company in respect of this loan. The management is confident that the ultimate outcome of the matter will result in favor of the company and hence no provision has been made in these financial statements in respect of the additional loan and markup claimed. The Privatization Commission through its confirmation dated August 06, 2024 for the year ended June 30, 2015 has claimed additional loan liability amounting to Rs. 131.454 million (Ref: Note 26.2.2) and mark up amounting to Rs. 1,355.044 million. The said confirmation from privatization Commission also states that initially there was no mention of specific interest rate on the loan amount, therefore, the mark up on the outstanding amount of loan to PECO was charged on the basis of annual rate of markup chargeable on cash development loans to Provincial Governments, corporations, local bodies etc. and capital outlays of Federal Government in commercial departments. The management of the company already in a meeting held on October 7, 2010 at Ministry of Finance's office to reconcile the principal and mark up amounts with respect to Govt. of Pakistan loans did not agree with the stance of Privatization Commission in respect of additional loan and mark up claimed. Privatization Commission has been instructed by the Ministry of Finance to review the calculation/treatment of a loan amounting Rs. 131.454 million and has been asked to come up with firm stance on the foregoing loan amounting to Rs. 131.454 million. Further, Privatization Commission has been instructed to sort out the issue of charging interest on VSS loan and Privatization Commission has been asked to come up with sound reason and logic for charging interest on the above loan. The legal advisor of the company is also of the firm opinion that since there is no mention of any markup to be charged on this loan nor is there any markup agreement, therefore, no markup is payable by the company in respect of this loan. The management is confident that the ultimate outcome of the matter will result in favor of the company and hence no provision has been made in these financial statements in respect of the additional loan and markup claimed.

- 27.1.4** The Finance Division vide its letter dated June 2, 2018 for the fiscal year 2018-19 has claimed an amount of Rs. 2,703.822 million in respect of surcharge payable on Custom & Other Import duties (Ref: Note. 26.2.4). However, the management of the company is of the opinion that no markup is payable in the absence of any agreement for markup. Furthermore, the company has also obtained the opinion from the legal advisor, who is also of opinion that no markup is payable. The management is confident that the ultimate outcome of the matter will result in favor of the company and hence no provision has been made in these financial statements in respect of the markup claimed.
- 27.1.5** The Finance Division vide its letter dated July 28, 2017, for the year ended June 30, 2016 has claimed an amount of Rs. 671.860 million in respect of additional principal liability and Rs. 2,517.766 million in respect of markup payable on remaining Government of Pakistan Loans (Ref: Note 26.2.5, 26.2.7 & 26.2.9). However, the management of the company is of the opinion that no markup is payable in the absence of any agreement for markup. The matter was taken up by the Ministry of Finance, in meeting held on October 7, 2010, to reconcile the principal and Mark up amounts with respect to Govt. of Pakistan loans, which has instructed the Finance Division to re-examine the issue relating to Rs. 100.00 million loan and interest thereof, to confirm the contention of PECO. Decision on this account would be conveyed to company at the earliest. Till the issue of annual accounts no such decision has been received by company. Furthermore, the company has also obtained the opinion from the legal advisor, who is also of opinion that no markup is payable. The management is confident that the ultimate outcome of the matter will result in favor of the company and hence no provision has been made in these financial statements in respect of the markup claimed.
- 27.1.6** The Company has filed various suits against Sui Northern Gas Pipeline (SNGPL) and Federation of Pakistan (FOP) through Ministry of Water and Power. Further, SNGPL has also filed a suit against the Company. These suits are presently pending adjudication before the Civil Court, Lahore. The management is vigilantly pursuing these cases. According to the opinion of legal advisor, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources is amounting to Rs. 30 million has been provided for (Ref Note: 23.1).
- 27.1.7** M.M Traders has also filed a suit (36037/16) against the Company. This suit is presently pending adjudication before the Civil Court, Lahore. According to the opinion of legal advisor, there is no likelihood of any unfavorable results or any financial losses in this case. The management is vigilantly pursuing this cases. Therefore, No contingent liability is needed to be recognized on this account.
- 27.1.8** Punjab employees social security institution (PESSI) has also filed various suits against the Company. These suits are presently pending adjudication before the Commissioner PESSI. The management is vigilantly pursuing these cases. According to the opinion of legal advisor, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources is amounting to Rs. 7.69 million has been provided for (Ref Note: 23.4).
- 27.1.9** FBR has filed a suit against the Company for recovery. This suit is presently pending adjudication before the Civil Court, Lahore respectively. The management is vigilantly pursuing the case. According to the opinion of legal advisor, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources is amounting to Rs. 0.674 million has been provided for (Ref Note: 23.4).
- 27.1.10** The Company initiated legal proceedings against Ishtiaq Steel Industry in 2021, seeking recovery of damages amounting to Rs 1.017 billion and compensation of Rs 500 million. The case remains pending as of the reporting date. Based on the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, management expects a favorable outcome. However, in accordance with prudence and applicable accounting standards, no receivable has been recognized in the financial statements, as the outcome of the case is contingent upon the final judgment of the court.
- 27.1.11** The Company initiated legal proceedings against Al-Majeed Ibrahim Steel Industries (Private) Limited in 2021, seeking recovery of damages amounting to Rs 100 million and compensation of Rs 50 million. The case remains pending as of the reporting date. Based on the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, management expects a favorable outcome. However, in accordance with prudence and applicable accounting standards, no receivable has been recognized in the financial statements, as the outcome of the case is contingent upon the final judgment of the court.

- 27.1.12** The Company initiated legal proceedings against Inam Steel Re rolling Mills in 2021, seeking recovery of damages amounting to Rs 50 million. The case remains pending as of the reporting date. Based on the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, management expects a favorable outcome. However, in accordance with prudence and applicable accounting standards, no receivable has been recognized in the financial statements, as the outcome of the case is contingent upon the final judgment of the court.
- 27.1.13** The Company initiated legal proceedings against Anwar Traders in 2021, seeking recovery of damages amounting to Rs 30 million and compensation of Rs 20 million. The case remains pending as of the reporting date. Based on the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, management expects a favorable outcome. However, in accordance with prudence and applicable accounting standards, no receivable has been recognized in the financial statements, as the outcome of the case is contingent upon the final judgment of the court.
- 27.1.14** The Company initiated legal proceedings against Aarsal Enterprises in 2019 for the rendition of accounts. The case remains pending as of the reporting date. Based on the opinion of the Company's legal counsel, management expects a favorable outcome. However, in accordance with prudence and applicable accounting standards, no receivable has been recognized in the financial statements, as the outcome of the case is contingent upon the final judgment of the court.

28 SALES

Sales - Local	30,085	137,932
Less: Sales tax	-	-
	<u>30,085</u>	<u>137,932</u>

29 COST OF SALES

Raw material consumed	29.1	18,000	122,609
Stores and spares consumed		1,531	44,382
Salaries,wages and other benefits	29.2	10,792	68,239
Fuel and power		98	58
Repair and maintenance		88	179
Vehicle running expenses		71	304
Rent, rates and taxes		4,111	1,574
Publication of tender documents		46	39
Traveling and conveyance		940	750
Printing, stationery and office Supplies		31	86
Postage, telegram and telephone		258	342
Entertainment		40	245
Legal and professional		-	-
Other expenses		373	267
Depreciation		29,999	31,602
		<u>66,379</u>	<u>270,677</u>

Opening stock of work-in-process	12,900	55,493
Closing stock of work-in-process	(13,320)	(12,900)
	(420)	42,593

Cost of goods manufactured	65,959	313,270
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Opening stock of finished goods	22,308	30,351
Closing stock of finished goods	(22,408)	(22,308)
	(100)	8,043

	<u>65,859</u>	<u>321,313</u>
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29.1 Raw material consumed

Opening stock	23,165	162,397
Add: purchases	-	(16,623)
	<u>23,165</u>	<u>145,774</u>
Less: closing stock	5,165	23,165
	<u>18,000</u>	<u>122,609</u>

29.2 This includes retirement benefits amounting to Rs. Nil (2022: Rs. Nil).

30	SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES			
	Salaries,wages and other benefits	30.1	764	726
	Insurance		-	2,202
	Vehicle running expenses		5	8
			<u>769</u>	<u>2,936</u>
30.1	This includes retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 0.059 million (2022: Rs. 0.059 million).			
31	FREIGHT AND FORWARDING EXPENSES			
	Freight and forwarding expenses		<u>1,125</u>	<u>7,132</u>
32	ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
	Salaries,wages and other benefits	32.1	24,958	15,708
	Vehicle running expenses		1,349	1,676
	Traveling and conveyance		54	71
	Legal and professional		4,411	11,296
	Utilities		14,336	7,904
	Rent, rates, and taxes		-	6,031
	Postage, telegrams and telephone		79	-
	Insurance		372	372
	Fee and subscription charges		118	354
	Miscellaneous		3,465	2,488
	Fine and penanlties		1,250	100
	Depreciation		1,969	2,383
			<u>52,361</u>	<u>48,382</u>
32.1	This includes retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 0.634 million (2022: Rs. 0.634 million).			
32.2	This pertain to the amount of Rs 1.250 Million (2022: Rs 0.1 Million) in respect of provision against the penalties imposed by the SECP for the non-compliance of various provisions of the Companies Act, 2017.			
33	OTHER OPERATING CHARGES			
	Auditors' remuneration	33.1	1,160	810
	Workers' profit participation fund		-	-
	Workers' welfare fund		-	-
	Depreciation on investment property		22	24
			<u>1,182</u>	<u>834</u>
33.1	Auditors' remuneration			
	Audit fee		810	810
	Out of pocket		350	-
	Half yearly review fee		-	-
	Review of compliance with code of corporate governance		-	-
			<u>1,160</u>	<u>810</u>
34	OTHER OPERATING INCOME			
	Income from Financial Assets			
	Profit on bank deposits		39	1
	Profit on investment		-	-
			39	1
	Income from Non - Financial Assets			
	Miscellaneous income		-	-
	Liability written off		43,912	3,852
	Rental income		1,762	1,671
	Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	-
			<u>45,674</u>	<u>5,524</u>
			<u>45,713</u>	<u>5,525</u>

35 FINANCE COST		
Mark - up on short term borrowings	8,106	6,803
Mark - up on long term borrowings	2,761	2,317
Bank charges and commission	-	-
Interest on workers' profit participation fund	-	-
	10,867	9,121
35.1	Bank guarantee commission paid by the company is charged over the period of contract.	
36 TAXATION		
Current		
for the year	376	1,724
for prior years	-	-
	376	1,724
Deferred		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(9,271)	(5,954)
Impact of change in tax rate	-	-
	(9,271)	(5,954)
	(8,895)	(4,230)
36.1	The current tax provision represents the Minimum Tax under section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. As a result reconciliation of tax charge for the year is not required.	
36.2	Company's income tax assessment has been finalized up to 2018.	
37 BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Basic earnings per share:		
(Loss) / profit after taxation (Rupees in '000)	(47,470)	(242,031)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (No. in '000) outstanding during the year	5,690	5,690
	(8.34)	(42.54)
37.1	There are no dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding as at June 30, 2023 and 2022.	
38 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS		
Profit before taxation	(56,365)	(246,261)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	32,013	34,009
Financial charges	10,867	9,121
Provision for gratuity	694	694
Liability written off	43,912	3,852
	87,486	47,676
(Loss) / profit before working capital changes	31,121	(198,585)
Movements in working capital		
Decrease/(Increase) in current assets:		
Stores, spares and loose tools	2,342	44,382
Stock in trade	17,480	189,868
Trade debts	5,357	6,092
Advances	(0)	1,692
Trade deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(1,750)	(1,671)
Sales tax refundable	(811)	9,158
Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	(72,341)	(47,006)
	(49,723)	202,515
Cash generated from operations	(18,602)	3,930

39 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The related parties comprise GoP, associated companies/undertakings, directors of the Company and key management staff. Details of transactions with related parties during the year other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are stated below:

State Engineering Corporation (SEC)

- Reimbursement expenses payable		<u>151</u>	<u>151</u>
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Muhammad Arif Habib (Director)

- Payable at the end of the year	23.1.3	<u>12,970</u>	<u>12,970</u>
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Rotocast Engineering (Private) Limited

- Payable at the end of the year	23.1.2	<u>8,970</u>	<u>6,920</u>
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39.1 All related party transactions are in accordance with accounting policy and are approved and recommended by the audit committee and subsequently approved by the board of directors. None of the directors had any interest in any transaction.

40 OPERATING SEGMENT

The financial information has been prepared on the basis of single reportable segment i.e. "Engineering".

40.1 Information about products and services

Revenue from sales of electricity transmission and communication towers represents 0% (2022: 49.33%) of total sales.

40.2 Information about geographical areas

- All non-current assets of the Company as at 30 June 2023 are located in Pakistan.
- 100% (2022: 100%) of the gross sales of the Company are made to customers located in Pakistan.

40.3 Information about major customers

- The Company's most significant customers are electric supply companies.
- Electric supply companies (PESCO, HESCO, LESCO and IESCO) accounts for more than 0% of the gross sales of the Company for the year.

PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

	Note	2023	2022
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----- Rupees in "000" -----

41 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

41.1 Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Board meets frequently throughout the year for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to develop a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the company. The Company's Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

41.2 Financial assets and liabilities by category and their respective maturities

2023		2022	
Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year

----- Rupees in "000" -----

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Long term investments	-	819	-	819
Long term security deposits - net of impairment	-	2,053	-	2,053
Trade debts - net of impairment	8,754	-	14,112	-
Advances	83	-	83	-
Trade deposits and guarantee margins	20,898	-	20,898	-
Cash and bank balances	27,729	-	47,034	-
	57,464	2,872	82,127	2,872

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Government of Pakistan Loans		1,790,848	-	1,790,848
Long term borrowings	-	24,374	-	24,374
Short term borrowings	71,556	-	71,556	-
Trade and other payables	412,586	-	436,621	-
Mark-up accrued	45,892	-	35,026	-
	530,034	1,815,221	543,203	1,815,222

On balance sheet date gap	(472,571)	(1,812,349)	(461,076)	(1,812,350)
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OFF - BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

Letter of guarantees	225,811	225,811
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41.2.1 The matter of charging interest on these loans is disputed in respect of which reconciliation exercise is currently in progress through Ministry of Finance. The ultimate outcome of the matter cannot presently be determined. Hence these loans have been stated at cost.

41.3 Fair Values

The carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values except for Government of Pakistan loans as disclosed in note. 26 to the financial statements. 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. If the transaction is not based on market terms, or if a market price cannot be readily determined, then an estimate of future cash payments or receipts, discounted using the current market interest rate for a similar financial instrument, is used to approximate the fair value.

41.4 Financial Risk Factors

The Company has exposures to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

41.4.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from long term security deposits, loans and advances to employees, deposits, trade debts, other receivables and bank balances.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. To manage exposure to credit risk in respect of trade receivables, management reviews credit worthiness, references, establish purchase limits taking into account the customer's financial position, past experience and other factors.

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their abilities to meet contractual obligation to be similarly effected by the changes in economic, political or other conditions. The Company believes that it is not exposed to major concentration of credit risk.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure before any credit enhancements. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date was:

	2023	2022
	----- Rupees in "000" -----	
Long term investments	819	819
Long term security deposits - net of impairment	2,053	2,053
Trade debts - net of impairment	8,754	14,112
Advances	83	83
Trade deposits and guarantee margins	20,898	20,898
Bank balances	27,729	47,034
	<u>60,336</u>	<u>84,999</u>

The Company's most significant amount receivable is from NTDCL, PESCO and Pump Well which is included in total carrying amount of trade debts as at reporting date.

For trade debts, internal risk assessment process determines the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial positions, past experiences and other factors. Aging of trade debts is regularly reviewed by the Board's Receivables Committee and necessary actions are taken in respect of overdue balances. The company assesses the credit quality of the counter parties as satisfactory. Bank balances are held only with reputable banks with high quality credit ratings. Loans and advances to employees are not exposed to any material credit risk since these are secured against their salaries. Geographically there is no concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk for trade debts at the reporting date are with customers within the country.

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

	Rating			2023	2022
	Short term	Long term	Agency	----- Rupees in "000" -----	
MCB Bank	A1+	AAA	PACRA	-	-
United Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	364	327
National Bank of Pakistan	A-1+	AAA	VIS	-	-
AL Barka Bank Pakistan Limited	A-1	AA-	VIS	-	22,648
Faysal Bank Limited	A-1+	AA	PACRA	6,862	3,657
Allied Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	PACRA	401	401
				<u>7,627</u>	<u>27,033</u>

2023		2022	
Gross	Impairment	Gross	Impairment
----- Rupees in "000" -----			

The aging of trade debts at the reporting date was:

Not yet due	-	-	-	-
Past due 1-30 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 31-60 days	-	-	-	-
Past due 61-90 days	15,342	-	30,234	-
Over 90 days	36,624	43,212	27,090	43,212
	<u>51,966</u>	<u>43,212</u>	<u>57,324</u>	<u>43,212</u>

Based on past experience the management believes that no further impairment allowance is necessary as there are reasonable grounds to believe that the amounts will be recovered in short course of time.

41.4.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions. Liquidity position of the Company is closely monitored through budgets, cash flow projections and comparison with actual results by the Board.

Following is the maturity analysis of financial liabilities:

Non - derivative financial liabilities

Government of Pakistan Loans

Long term borrowings

Short term borrowings

Trade and other payables

Mark-up accrued

30-Jun-23

	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
Government of Pakistan Loans	-	1,790,848	1,790,848
Long term borrowings	-	24,374	24,374
Short term borrowings	71,556	-	71,556
Trade and other payables	412,586	-	412,586
Mark-up accrued	45,892	-	45,892
	<u>530,034</u>	<u>1,815,221</u>	<u>2,345,256</u>

Non - derivative financial liabilities

Government of Pakistan Loans

Long term borrowings

Short term borrowings

Trade and other payables

Accrued mark-up

30-Jun-22

Government of Pakistan Loans	-	1,790,848	1,790,848
Long term borrowings	-	24,374	24,374
Short term borrowings	71,556	-	71,556
Trade and other payables	436,621	-	436,621
Accrued mark-up	35,026	-	35,026
	<u>543,203</u>	<u>1,815,222</u>	<u>2,358,424</u>

The contractual cash flows relating to the above financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of mark-up rate effective as at 30 June 2019. The rates of mark-up have been disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements. It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

41.4.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates or the market price due to change in credit rating of the issuer or the instrument, change in market sentiments, speculative activities, supply and demand of securities and liquidity in the market. The Company incurs financial liabilities to manage its market risk. All such activities are carried out with the approval of the Board. The Company is exposed to interest rate and currency risks.

(a) Currency Risk

Currency Risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is not significantly exposed to currency risk as the company does not maintain bank accounts in foreign currencies.

(b) Interest Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Significant interest rate risk exposures are primarily managed by a mix of borrowings at fixed and variable interest rates and entering into interest rate swap contracts.

The company's interest rate risk arises from short term cash finance facility. The company analyzes its interest rate exposure on a regular basis by monitoring existing facilities against prevailing market interest rates and taking into accounts various other financing options available. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Significant interest rate risk exposures are primarily managed by a mix of borrowings at fixed and variable interest rates and entering into interest rate swap contracts.

As at 30 June 2023, if interest rates on company's bank borrowings had been 1% higher / lower, the markup expenses would have been higher / lower by Rs. 878 million (2022: Rs. 1015 million).

42 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Board's policy is to maintain an efficient capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of its business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital employed, which the Company defines as operating income divided by total capital employed. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- (i) to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, the Company's ability to continue as going concern is disclosed in note 2 to the financial statements, and
- (ii) to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure in the context of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may, for example, adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

In line with others in the industry practices, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital employed. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings. Total borrowings comprise of long and short term loan and markup thereon. Total capital employed is calculated as equity as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt. As at the balance sheet date, the gearing ratio of the Company was worked out as under:

	2023	2022
	----- Rupees in "000" -----	
The gearing ratio as at June 30, is as follows:		
Debt	1,932,669	1,921,804
Equity	12,385,534	12,433,004
Total capital employed	14,318,203	14,354,808
Gearing Ratio	13.50%	13.39%

43 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts charged in these financial statements in respect of remuneration including benefits applicable to the chief executive, directors and executives of the Company are given below.

	2023		2022	
	Chief Executive	Director	Chief Executive	Director
	----- Rupees in "000" -----			
Remuneration	5,839	1,838	8,825	863
Bonus	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	432	-	1,820	-
Pension contribution	82	-	83	-
Perquisites	1,185	-	2,248	-
	-	-	12,976	863
Number of persons	1	8	1	8

- 43.1 In addition to above remunerations 8 directors (2022: 8 directors) were paid aggregate remuneration of Rs. Nil (2022: Rs. Nil).
- 43.2 Aggregate amount charged in the accounts for 08 directors for Meeting fees were Rs. Nil (2022: Rs. Nil) and reimbursable expenses Rs. Nil (2022: Rs. Nil) for meetings of Board of Directors and sub-committees of Board of Directors.
- 43.3 The Chief Executive Officer and one Director is entitled for company maintained car.

44 PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

	U/M	Capacity		Actual Production	
		Installed	Assessed	2023	2022
Pumps / turbines	No.	3,400	3,400	-	-
Electric motors	No.	16,500	6,500	-	-
Rolled material	Tons	80,000	30,000	-	-
Foundry	Tons	4,000	4,000	-	-
Steel fabrications (STR)	Tons	20,000	20,000	-	-
Concrete Mixture	No.	350	350	-	-

45 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2023	2022
	----- Numbers -----	
Total number of employees as at June 30;		
Contractual employees - Head Office	4	4
Temporary staff - Head Office	-	-
Contractual employees - Factory	4	4
Temporary staff - Factory	15	18
Workers - Factory	11	147
	34	173
Average number of employees during the year		
Contractual employees - Head Office	4	4
Temporary staff - Head Office	-	1
Contractual employees - Factory	4	5
Temporary staff - Factory	17	31
Workers - Factory	79	197
	104	238

46 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

The corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary, to comply with fair presentation.

47 AUTHORIZATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 47.1 These financial statements have been authorized for issue on _____ by the Board of Directors of the Company.
- 47.2 As of the date of authorization of the financial statements, there was no Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer notified by the Ministry of Industries and Production (MOIP). Consequently, the Board of Directors resolved that the financial statements be authorized jointly by three directors along with the Chief Financial Officer.

48 EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

- 48.1 Subsequent to the reporting date on January 20, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the issuance of right shares equivalent to 50% of the existing issued share capital. Each right share has a face value of PKR 10 and will be offered at a price of PKR 100 per share, inclusive of a premium of PKR 90 per share.
- 48.2 Except for the events as mentioned in note 5.2.5 and 48.1 of these financial statements, there are no significant non adjusting events after the reporting date requiring or disclosure in financial statements.

49 GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand rupee.

Arsalan Nayyar Sheikh
Director

Mirza Mehmood Ahmad
Chief Executive Officer

Mian Anwar Aziz
Chief Financial Officer

Ansar Javed
Director

**Pattern of Shareholding
As At June 30, 2023**

# of Shareholders	From	To	Total Shares held
1,494	1	100	40,747
548	101	500	128,190
126	501	1,000	88,746
95	1,001	5,000	152,688
23	5,001	10,000	164,671
2	10,001	15,000	21,919
5	15,001	20,000	94,400
1	20,001	25,000	21,070
3	25,001	30,000	83,900
2	35,001	40,000	76,600
1	40,001	45,000	43,776
1	45,001	50,000	45,800
1	55,001	60,000	57,500
1	80,001	85,000	80,200
1	85,001	90,000	85,931
1	125,001	130,000	128,790
1	135,001	140,000	135,240
1	165,001	170,000	165,254
1	315,000	330,000	324,000
1	450,001	455,000	452,700
1	505,001	510,000	510,000
1	1,415,001	1,420,000	1,415,723
1	1,660,000	1,675,000	1,372,400
2,312			5,690,245

**Categories of Shareholders
As At June 30, 2023**

	# of Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
Directors and their spouse(s) and minor children			
Mirza Mahmood Ahmed	1	1,000	0.02
Mr. Ansar Javed	1	1,000	0.02
Mr. Rashid Ali Khan	1	1,000	0.02
Mr. Muhammad Arif Habib	1	1,000	0.02
Mr. Muhammad Iqbal	1	1,027	0.02

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, UNDERTAKINGS AND RELATED PARTIES

Rotocast Engineering Company (Private) Limited	1	1,372,400	24.12
State Engineering Corporation	1	1,415,723	24.88

**Categories of Shareholder
As At June 30, 2023**

	# of Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
NIT and ICP	2	131,330	2.31
Bank, Development finance institution, Non-Banking Finance companies	12	145,115	2.55
Insurance Companies	3	229,030	4.02
Modarabas, and Mutual, Pension Funds CDC-Trustee and Opportunity Fund	1	6,900	0.12
Public Sector companies and corporations	7	27,600	0.49
General Public			
a. Local	2,237	1,789,572	31.44
b. Foreign	-	-	-
Others	43	567,548	9.97
Total	2,312	5,690,245	100

Shareholders Holding 5% or More Voting Interest

Name of shareholder	No of shares held	%age held
State Engineering Corporation Limited	1,415,723	24.88
Rotocast Engineering Company (Private) Limited	1,372,400	29.39
Mr. Ahmad Masood Khan	510,000	8.96
Maha Securities (Private) Limited	452,700	7.96
Mr. Tahir Bashir Khan	324,000	5.69

During the financial year, No Director, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary, Head of Internal Audit and their spouses and minor children carried out any transactions in the share of the Company.









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PAKISTAN ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED

FORM OF PROXY

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

I/We _____ of _____ CDC A/C NO./
 FOLIO NO. _____ being shareholder(s) of Pakistan Engineering Company Limited hold
 _____ Ordinary Shares do hereby
 appoint _____ Mr./Ms./Miss _____ of
 _____, as my /our proxy in my /our absence to attend and vote for me /us at the 74th
 Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on February 17, 2025 (Monday) at 11:40 A.M. at Hotel
 Four Points by Sheraton, 25 - Egerton Road, Lahore and/or any adjournment thereof in the same manner as
 I/we myself /ourselves would vote if personally present at that meeting.

At witness my/our hand this _____ day of _____ 2025.

WITNESS 01

WITNESS 02

Signature _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Name _____

Address _____

Address _____

Signature

Please affix Rs. 05 Revenue stamp

Note:

1. This Proxy Form, duly stamped, signed and witnessed, must be received at the Registered Office of the Company, Pakistan Engineering Company Limited, 6/7, Sir Ganga Ram Trust Building, Shahrah-e-Quaid-e- Azam, Lahore, not less than 48 hours before time of holding the meeting.
2. If a member appoints more than one proxy and more than one instruments of proxies are deposited by a member with the Company, all such instruments of proxy shall be rendered invalid.
3. The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC/SNIC (Computer National Identity Card/Smart National Identity Card) numbers shall be mentioned on the form.
4. Attested copies of CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with proxy form.
5. In case of corporate entity, the Board of Directors resolution/power of attorney with specimen shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

پاکستان انجینئرنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ

تشکیل نیابت داری

سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ

میں/ہم _____ (ICDC کا ونٹ نمبر/فولیو نمبر) کے حامل پاکستان انجینئرنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ کے شیئر ہولڈر (s) ہوں/ہیں، جو کہ _____ عام شیئرزر رکھتے ہیں، یہ فارم استعمال کرتے ہوئے، _____ جناب/محترمہ/محترمہ کو، جو کہ _____ میں رہتے ہیں، اپنی/اسپنے وکیل کے طور پر نامزد کرتے ہیں کہ وہ میری/ہماری غیر موجودگی میں میری/ہماری طرف سے 74 ویں سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ میں، جو 17 فروری 2025 (پیر) کو صبح 11:40 بجے ہوٹل فور پوائنٹس ہائی شیرٹین، 25- ایجرٹن روڈ، لاہور میں منعقد ہوگی، اور/یا اس کے التواء کی صورت میں بھی ویسے ہی ووٹ دیں جیسا میں/ہم بذات خود موجود ہونے کی صورت میں دیتے۔

میرے/ہمارے دستخط اس _____ دن _____ 2025 کو گواہ ہیں۔

گواہ نمبر 01

دستخط بمعہ شناختی کارڈ نمبر: _____

نام: _____

پتہ: _____

پانچ روپے والی سٹیپ چسپاں کریں

گواہ نمبر 02

دستخط بمعہ شناختی کارڈ نمبر: _____

نام: _____

پتہ: _____

دستخط بمعہ شناختی کارڈ نمبر

نوٹ:

- 1 یہ فارم، جس پر اسٹامپ لگا ہوا ہو، دستخط شدہ اور گواہ شدہ ہو، کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ دفتر، پاکستان انجینئرنگ کمپنی لمیٹڈ، 6/7، سرگرم ٹرسٹ بلڈنگ، شاہراہ قائد اعظم، لاہور، میں میٹنگ کے وقت سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل موصول ہونا ضروری ہے۔
- 2 اگر کوئی رکن ایک سے زیادہ وکیل مقرر کرتا ہے اور کمپنی کے پاس ایک سے زیادہ وکیل کے فارم جمع کرواتا ہے، تو تمام وکیل کے فارم کا عدم تصور کیے جائیں گے۔
- 3 فارم پر دو افراد کے دستخط ہونے چاہئیں، جن کے نام، پتے اور CNIC/ SNIC (کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ/ اسمارٹ قومی شناختی کارڈ) نمبر درج ہوں۔
- 4 مالک اور وکیل کے CNIC یا پاسپورٹ کی مصدقہ کاپیاں فارم کے ساتھ فراہم کی جائیں۔
- 5 کارپوریٹ ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/اختیاراتی خط کے ساتھ نمونہ دستخط فراہم کیے جائیں (اگر پہلے سے فراہم نہیں کیے گئے) اور اس فارم کے ساتھ کمپنی کو جمع کروائیں۔