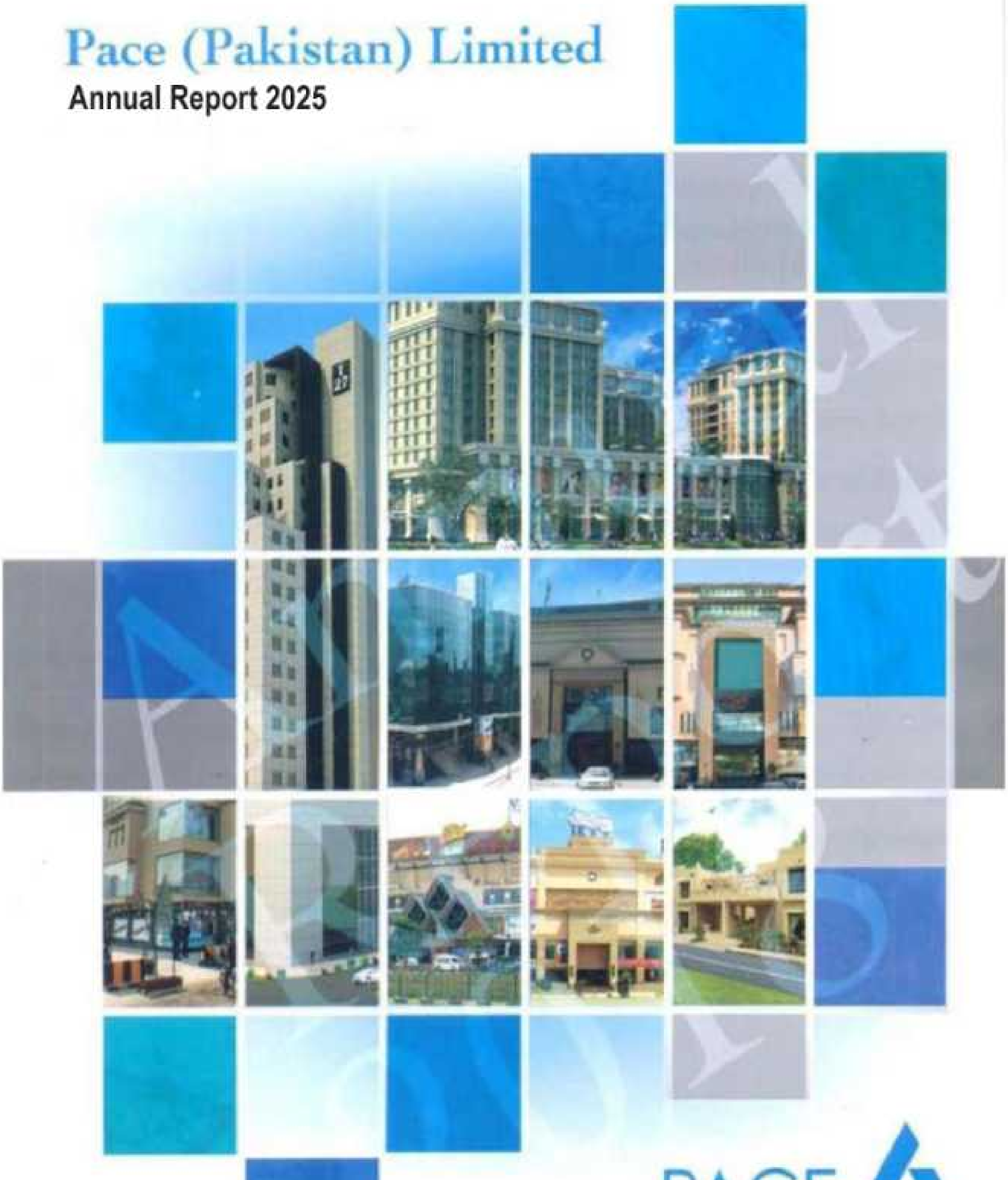
Pace (Pakistan) Limited

Annual Report 2025



PACE

Building the Future
Building Pakistan

VISION

Our vision is to build a future wherein the Pace Group is a household name across the country and is known worldwide for development and marketing of a fine living as well as shopping environment with heights quality unmatched value-for-money.

OUR PRINCIPLES

We are a Real Estate Development Company committed to achieving the highest industry standards and personal integrity indealing with our customers, clients, professionals, employees, and the communities we work in.

MISSION STATEMENT

Formed in 1992, Pace Pakistan's principal mandate is to acquire, develop, sale and manage real estate assets located in major urban environments where real estate demands have increased sharply due to lifestyle changes.

This increased demand together with the real estate expertise from Pace defines the vision and the road map for the Company's future. Pace has and will continue to pursue residential, commercial and mixed-use transactions based on these principles with always an eye on strong community relations and integrity.

Pace (Pakistan) Limited

Company Information

Board of Directors

Sikander Rashid Choudry (Chairman)	Independent
Aamna Taseer (CEO)	Executive
Shehryar Ali Taseer	Executive
Shahbaz Ali Taseer	Executive
Shehrbano Taseer	Non-Executive
Umair Fakhar Alam	Non-Executive
Shavez Ahmad	Independent

Chief Financial Officer	Muhammad Waheed Asghar
Audit Committee	Shavez Ahmad (Chairman) Shehrbano Taseer (Member) Sikander Rashid Choudry (Member)
Human Resource and Remuneration (HR&R) Committee	Shavez Ahmad (Chairman) Aamna Taseer (Member) Shehrbano Taseer (Member)
Risk Management Committee	Umair Fakhar Alam (Chairman) Aamna Taseer (Member) Shehryar Ali Taseer (Member)
Company Secretary	Sajjad Ahmad
Auditors	M/s Junaidy Shoaib Asad, Chartered Accountants
Legal Advisors	M/s. Ibrahim and Ibrahim Barristers and Corporate Consultants Lahore
Bankers	Allied Bank Limited Albaraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited Faysal Bank Limited MCB Bank Limited Silkbank Limited
Registrar and Shares Transfer Office	Corplink (Pvt.) Limited Wings Arcade, 1-K Commercial Model Town, Lahore Tele: + 92-42-5839182
Registered Office	First Capital House 96-B/1, Lower Ground Floor M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg-III Lahore, Pakistan Tele: + 92-42-35778217-18

REGISTERED OFFICE:
FIRST CAPITAL HOUSE
96-B/1, Lower Ground Floor,
M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg-III, Lahore.
Tel: +92-42-35778217-8

PACE (PAKISTAN) LIMITED

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that 34th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Pace (Pakistan) Limited ("the Company" or "Pace") will be held on Tuesday, 28 October 2025 at 11:30 a.m. at Company's Registered Office, First Capital House, 96-B-1, M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg-III Lahore to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business

1. To confirm the minutes of Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 24 September 2025;
2. To receive, consider and adopt the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2025 together with the Chairman's Review, Directors' Report and Auditors' reports thereon;
3. To appoint the Auditors of the Company for the year ending 30 June 2026 and to fix their remuneration;

It may be noted that no gift will be distributed in the general meeting. Shareholders are advised to take note of meeting etiquettes as prescribed in the Guidelines for professional conduct in General Meetings issued by SECP.

By order of the Board

Sajjad
Sajjad Ahmad
Company Secretary

Lahore
07 October 2025

Notes:-

1) In accordance with Section 223 of the Companies Act, 2017 and pursuant to S.R.O. 389(I)/2023 dated March 21, 2023, the annual report including the financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025 can be viewed using the following link and QR enabled code:

   a. Weblink: http://pacepakistan.com/Pacepakistan/finance_pace.html
   b. QR Enabled Code:

c. The annual report for the year ended June 30, 2025 is also available on website of the Company i.e www.pacepakistan.com

2) The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 21 October 2025 to 28 October 2025 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the office of our Share Registrar/Transfer Agent Corplink (Pvt) Limited by the close of business on 20 October 2025, will be treated in time for the aforesaid purpose.

3) A member entitled to attend and vote may appoint another member as his/her proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her.

4)An individual beneficial owner of shares from CDC must bring his/her original CNIC or Passport, Account, and Participant's I.D. numbers to prove his/her identity. A representative of corporate members from CDC, must bring the Board of Directors' Resolution and/or Power of Attorney and the specimen signature of the nominee.

5)Conversion of physical shares into the Book-Entry Form

As per Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2017 every existing listed company shall be required to replace its physical shares with book-entry form in a manner as may be specified and from the date notified by the Commission, within a period not exceeding four years from the commencement of the Act, i.e., May 30, 2017.

The Shareholders having physical shareholding are encouraged to open CDC sub - account with any of the brokers or Investor Account directly with CDC to place their physical shares into scrip less form.

6)Change of Address

1. Members having physical shareholding are requested to notify changes in address immediately, if any, in their registered addresses to our Share Registrar, **Corplink (Pvt.) Limited, Wings Arcade, 1-K, Commercial Model Town, Lahore.**
2. In case shares are held in CDC then the request notifying the change in address must be submitted directly to broker/participant/CDC Investor Account Services.

7)Submission of Copy of CNIC

1. Individual members having physical shareholding and who have not yet submitted photocopy of their valid CNIC are requested to send notarized copy of their valid CNIC immediately to our Share Registrar, Corplink (Pvt.) Limited, Wings Arcade, 1-K, Commercial Model Town, Lahore.
2. In case shares are held in CDC then the request to update CNIC must be submitted directly to broker/participant/CDC Investor Account Services.

8)Proxy

1. The instrument appointing a proxy and the power of attorney or other authority under which it is signed or a attested copy of power of attorney must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company situated at First Capital House, 96-B-1, M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg-III Lahore at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting.
2. For appointing proxies, the shareholders will further have to follow the under mentioned guidelines:

a. In case of individuals having physical shareholding or the account holder or sub-account holder and/or the person whose securities are in group account and their registration details are uploaded as per the CDC Regulations, shall submit the proxy form accordingly.

b. The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC number shall be mentioned on the form.

c. Notarized copies of CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.

d. 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.

پیس (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ

نوٹس برائے سالانہ اجلاس عام

بذریعہ نوٹس ہذا مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ پیس (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ (''کمپنی'' یا ''پیس'') کے شیئر ہولڈرز کا 34واں سالانہ اجلاس عام بروز منگل مورخہ 28 اکتوبر 2025ء کو دن 11:30 بجے کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس واقع فرسٹ کیپٹل ہاؤس، 96-B-1، ایم ایم عالم روڈ گلبرگ III، لاہور میں مندرجہ ذیل امور پر بحث کے لئے منعقد ہوگا:

عمومی امور

1. 24 ستمبر 2025ء کو منعقدہ غیر معمولی اجلاس عام کی کارروائی کی توثیق کرنا؛
2. 30 جون 2025ء کو اختتام پذیر مالیاتی سال کے لئے کمپنی کی پڑتال شدہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس ہمراہ چیئرمین کی جائزہ رپورٹ، ڈائریکٹرز اور آڈیٹرز رپورٹ کو وصول کرنا، زیر غور لانا اور اپنانا؛ اور
3. 30 جون 2026ء کو اختتام پذیر مالیاتی سال کے لئے کمپنی کے آڈیٹرز کی تقرری کرنا اور ان کا معاوضہ طے کرنا۔

واضح رہے کہ اجلاس عام میں تحائف تقسیم نہیں کئے جائیں گے۔ شیئر ہولڈرز سے التماس ہے کہ وہ اجلاس عام میں پیشہ ورانہ عمل کے لئے SECP کی جاری کردہ ہدایات کے مطابق اجلاس کے آداب کا خیال رکھیں۔

بحکم بورڈ

سجاد احمد

کمپنی سیکریٹری

لاہور:

07 اکتوبر 2025ء

مندرجات:

1) کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے سیکشن 223 کے تحت اور S.R.O. نمبر 389(I)/2023 مورخہ 21 مارچ، 2023ء کی پیروی میں 30 جون 2025ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے سالانہ رپورٹ بمعہ کمپنی کی مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس مندرجہ ذیل لنک اور QR پر مبنی کوڈ کو استعمال کرتے ہوئے دیکھی جا سکتی ہیں:

a) ویب لنک: http://pacepakistan.com/Pacepakistan/finance_pace.html

b) QR پر مبنی کوڈ

c) 30 جون 2025ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے سالانہ رپورٹ کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ یعنی www.pacepakistan.com پر بھی دستیاب ہے۔

2) کمپنی کی شیئر ٹرانسفر Books مورخہ 21 اکتوبر 2025ء تا 28 اکتوبر 2025ء (بشمول دونوں ایام) بند رہیں گی۔ ہمارے شیئر رجسٹرار/ٹرانسفر ایجنٹ کارپ لنک (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ کو 20 اکتوبر 2025ء کو کاروبار بند ہونے تک باقاعدہ موصول ٹرانسفرز کو مذکورہ بالا مقصد کے لئے بروقت وصولی شمار کیا جائے گا۔

3) شرکت اور ووٹ کرنے کا اہل رکن کسی دوسرے رکن کو اپنی جگہ شرکت اور ووٹ کرنے کے لئے اپنا پراکسی مقرر کر سکتا ہے۔

4) CDC سے حصص کے مستفید ہونے والے انفرادی مالک کو اپنی شناخت ثابت کرنے کے لئے لازماً اپنا اصلی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ، اکاؤنٹ اور شراکت آئی ڈی نمبر ہمراہ لانا ہوگا۔ CDC سے کاروباری اراکین کا نمائندہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد اور/یا مختار نامہ بمعہ نامزد شخص کے نمونہ کے دستخط ہمراہ لائے گا۔

5) **فزیکل شیئرز کی بک اینٹری فارم میں تبدیلی**

کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے سیکشن 72 کے تحت ایکٹ کی تاریخ اطلاق یعنی 30 مئی 2017ء سے عرصہ چار برس کے اندر کمیشن کی تاریخ اطلاع اور مذکورہ انداز میں ہر موجودہ کمپنی کے لئے اپنے فزیکل شیئرز بک اینٹری فارم میں تبدیل کرنا لازمی ہے۔

فزیکل شیئر ہولڈنگ رکھنے والے شیئر ہولڈرز کو کسی بروکر یا انویسٹر اکاؤنٹ سے CDC کے ساتھ براہ راست CDC ذیلی اکاؤنٹ کھولنے کی تلقین کی جاتی ہے تاکہ وہ اپنے فزیکل شیئرز غیر کاغذی صورت میں رکھ سکیں۔

6) پتہ میں تبدیلی

1. فزیکل شیئر ہولڈنگ رکھنے والے اراکین سے التماس ہے کہ وہ اپنے رجسٹرڈ پتوں میں کسی بھی قسم کی تبدیلی کی اطلاع فوراً ہمارے شیئر رجسٹرار، کارپ لنک (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ ونگز آرکیڈ، K-1، کمرشل ماڈل ٹاؤن لاہور کو دیں۔

2. CDC میں شیئرز ہونے کی صورت میں پتہ میں تبدیلی کا اطلاع نامہ بروکر/شریک/CDC انویسٹرا کاؤنٹ سروسز کو براہِ راست جمع کرائیں۔

7) شناختی کارڈ کی نقل جمع کرانا

1. فزیکل شیئر ہولڈنگ رکھنے والے اراکین جنہوں نے تاحال اپنے کارآمد شناختی کارڈ کی نقل جمع نہیں کرائی ہے سے التماس ہے کہ وہ اپنے شناختی کارڈ کی نوٹرائزڈ نقل ہمارے شیئر رجسٹرار، کارپ لنک (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ ونگز آرکیڈ، K-1، کمرشل ماڈل ٹاؤن لاہور کو فوراً جمع کرائیں۔

2. CDC میں حصص رکھنے کی صورت میں CNIC کی تجدید کی درخواست بروکر/شریک/CDC انویسٹرا کاؤنٹ سروسز کو براہِ راست جمع کرائی جائے۔

8) پراکسی

1. پراکسی کا تقرری کا دستاویز اور مختار نامہ یا دیگر اتھارٹی جس کے تحت اس پر دستخط کیے گئے ہوں یا مختار نامہ کی مصدقہ نقل کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس واقع فرسٹ کیپٹل ہاؤس، 1-B-96، ایم ایم عالم روڈ گلبرگ III، لاہور میں اجلاس کے انعقاد سے کم از کم اڑتالیس گھنٹے قبل جمع کرانا لازمی ہے۔

2. پراکسیز کی تقرری کے لئے شیئر ہولڈرز کو مندرجہ ذیل ہدایات پر بھی عمل کرنا ہوگا:

a. فزیکل شیئر ہولڈنگ رکھنے والے فرد واحد کی صورت میں یا اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر یا ذیلی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر اور/یا ایسا فرد جس کی سکیورٹیز گروپ اکاؤنٹ میں موجود ہوں اور ان کی رجسٹریشن تفصیلات CDC ضوابط کے مطابق شائع کی گئی ہوں کو باقاعدہ طور پر پراکسی فارم جمع کرانا ہوگا۔

b. پراکسی فارم کی گواہی دو افراد دیں گے جن کے نام، پتے اور شناختی کارڈ نمبر فارم پر درج ہوں گے۔

c. مستفید ہونے والے مالکان اور پراکسی کے شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی نوٹرائزڈ نقول پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ لف کی جائیں۔

d. کاروباری ادارے کی صورت میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/مختار نامہ بمعہ نمونہ کے دستخط کمپنی کو پراکسی فارم کے ہمراہ جمع کرائی جائے (اگر پہلے جمع نہ کرائی گئی ہو تو)۔

REGISTERED OFFICE:
FIRST CAPITAL HOUSE
96-B/1, Lower Ground Floor,
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Tel: +92-42-35778217-8

Pace (Pakistan) Limited

Chairman's Review

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The financial year under review remained challenging for Pakistan's economy. Although inflation eased compared to the previous year, it continued to remain high and affected the overall cost of doing business. The State Bank of Pakistan maintained a tight monetary stance for most of the year, gradually lowering interest rates in the later part as price pressures subsided. The continuation of the IMF program brought relative macroeconomic stability, improved foreign exchange reserves, and supported the exchange rate.
However, high borrowing costs, exchange rate volatility, and fiscal constraints continued to challenge economic recovery. Industrial and construction activity remained subdued due to lower demand and cautious investor sentiment. Political transitions during the year also contributed to uncertainty, affecting market confidence. Despite these challenges, a moderate recovery in remittances and better external account management provided some support to the economy.

REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY CHALLENGES

The real estate sector in Pakistan remained under stress during the year 2025. Rising construction costs, high financing rates, and increased regulatory and taxation burdens continued to affect project feasibility and investor sentiment. The slowdown in remittances from overseas Pakistanis and reduced purchasing power of local buyers further weakened demand in both residential and commercial segments.
Developers also faced delays in project execution due to elevated input costs and liquidity constraints. While there were limited signs of recovery toward the end of the year with some price stabilization in major urban markets, overall industry activity remained low. These challenges collectively impacted the profitability and performance of companies operating within the sector.

OPERATIONAL PROGRESS

During the year, Pace (Pakistan) Limited achieved notable operational progress despite challenging economic conditions. A significant milestone was the signing of a landmark agreement by its subsidiary, Pace Barka Properties Limited, with DHA City Karachi to serve as one of its key development partners. The agreement, finalized on April 16, 2025, in Dubai, marks a major step forward in expanding the Company's footprint in high-value real estate ventures.

Under this collaboration, Pace Barka will undertake the development and management of various commercial and residential projects within DHA City, reflecting the Group's strategic focus on long-term growth and sustainable urban development. This partnership is expected to contribute positively to the Group's future revenue streams and strengthen its position in Pakistan's real estate market.

In addition, the subsidiary, Pace Barka Properties Limited, entered into a joint venture (JV) with Ever Green Water Valley (Pvt.) Limited and Initiative (Pvt.) Limited under the "Suthra Punjab" initiative for the award of a Waste Management Service Contract. The contract value is Rs. 5.529 billion, and the JV will operate for a period of four years, with Pace Barka holding a 25% equity stake in the partnership.

These strategic initiatives reflect the Group's ongoing efforts to diversify its business portfolio, strengthen its operational base, and contribute meaningfully to sustainable infrastructure development in Pakistan.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS' PERFORMANCE

Throughout the year, the Board of Directors at Pace (Pakistan) Limited underwent a restructuring, resulting in the appointment of two new independent directors and a Chairman of the Board.

I am pleased to report on the Board's overall performance and its effectiveness in achieving the Company's objectives:

- The Board diligently fulfilled its duties, prioritizing the best interests of the Company's shareholders and efficiently managing its affairs.

- The Board comprises highly professional and experienced individuals, bringing diverse business expertise, including the independent directors. All board members are acutely aware of their responsibilities and conscientiously fulfill them.

- The Board maintains the requisite representation of non-executive and independent directors on its committees, in accordance with the Code. Members of the Board and its committees possess the necessary skills, experience, and knowledge to oversee the Company's affairs.

- Directors received orientation courses to enhance their effectiveness, with four directors already certified under the Directors Training Program, and the remaining directors meeting or on the way to meeting the qualification and experience criteria stipulated by the Code.

- The Board established Audit and Human Resource and Remuneration Committees, defined their terms of reference, and allocated adequate resources for diligent committee performance.

- Board and committee meetings were conducted with the necessary quorum, decision-making was documented through Board resolutions, and accurate minutes of all meetings (including committees) were maintained.

- The Board actively participated in strategic planning, enterprise risk management, policy development, financial structure monitoring, and approval processes.

Significant matters throughout the year were presented to the Board or its committees to formalize corporate decision-making.

- All significant issues, especially related-party transactions, were presented to the Board, and decisions were made based on Audit Committee recommendations.

- The Board ensured the presence of a robust internal control system, regularly assessing it through self-assessment mechanisms and internal audits.

- The Board prepared and approved the director's report, ensuring its publication alongside quarterly and annual financial statements in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

- The Board exercised its powers in accordance with relevant laws and regulations governing the Company, consistently prioritizing compliance.

- The Board oversaw the hiring, evaluation, and compensation of key executives, including the Chief Executive, Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary, and Head of Internal Audit.

- The Board facilitated timely information sharing among its members, keeping them informed of developments between meetings.

I express my gratitude to my fellow directors, shareholders, management, and staff for their unwavering support in exceptionally challenging operating conditions. We assure you that areas requiring improvement are thoroughly considered, and action plans are devised. We eagerly anticipate continued success for the Company in the future.

Lahore
Dated: 07 October 2025

Sikander Rashid Choudry
Chairman

پیس (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ

چیئرمین کا تجزیہ

بورڈ کی مجموعی کارکردگی اور کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے سیکشن 192 کے تحت کمپنی کے مقاصد حاصل کرنے میں بورڈ کے کردار کی افادیت پر چیئرمین کی جائزہ رپورٹ:

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تحت، پیس پاکستان لمیٹڈ (''کمپنی'' یا ''پیس'') کے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز (''بورڈ'') کا سالانہ جائزہ لیا گیا۔ اس جائزے کا مقصد یہ یقینی بنانا ہے کہ بورڈ کی مجموعی کارکردگی اور افادیت کا تعین کیا جائے اور کمپنی کے طے شدہ مقاصد کے پیش نظر توقعات پوری کرنے کو ہدف بنایا جائے۔ بہتری کے حامل شعبوں پر باقاعدہ غور کیا گیا اور ایکشن پلان مرتب کئے گئے۔

میں بورڈ کی مجموعی کارکردگی اور کمپنی مقاصد کے حصول میں اس کی افادیت پر ازراہِ مسرت رپورٹ پیش کرتا ہوں۔

- بورڈ نے کمپنی کے شیئر ہولڈرز کے بہترین مفاد میں انتہائی مستعدی سے اپنے فرائض سرانجام دیئے ہیں اور مؤثر انداز میں کمپنی کے امور کو مینج کیا ہے۔
- بورڈ انتہائی پیشہ ور اور تجربہ کار افراد پر مشتمل ہے۔ وہ بشمول خود مختار ڈائریکٹرز مختلف شعبوں سے وسیع تجربہ لے کر آئے ہیں۔ بورڈ کے تمام اراکین اپنی ذمہ داریوں سے بخوبی آگاہ ہیں اور انتہائی دلجمعی سے وہ ذمہ داریاں سرانجام دے رہے ہیں۔
- بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں میں ضابطہ کے مطابق نان ایگزیکٹو اور خود مختار ڈائریکٹرز کی مناسب نمائندگی موجود ہے اور بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کے اراکین کے پاس معقول مہارت، تجربہ اور علم بھی ہے تاکہ وہ کمپنی کے امور پر نگرانی رکھ سکیں۔
- ڈائریکٹر نے اپنی افادیت کو بڑھانے کے لئے اورنٹیشن کورسز حاصل کئے ہیں اور ان میں سے چار ڈائریکٹرز نے ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ پروگرام کے تحت پہلے ہی سرٹیفکیشن حاصل کر لی ہے اور بقیہ ڈائریکٹرز ضابطہ کے مطابق قابلیت اور تجربہ کے معیار پر پورا اترتے یا پورا اترنے کے عمل میں ہیں۔
- بورڈ نے آڈٹ اور ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن کمیٹیاں تشکیل دی ہیں اور ان کے متعلقہ کام کے طریقہ کار کو منظور کیا ہے اور کمیٹیوں کی بہترین کارکردگی کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے معقول وسائل مختص کئے ہیں۔
- بورڈ نے یقینی بنایا کہ بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کے اجلاس درکار کورم کے تحت منعقد ہوں اور تمام تر فیصلہ سازی کا عمل بورڈ قرارداد کے تحت ہو جب کہ تمام اجلاسوں کی بالکل درست کارروائی (بشمول کمیٹی اجلاس) کا ریکارڈ رکھا گیا۔
- بورڈ نے اسٹریٹجک پلاننگ، انٹر پرائز رسک مینجمنٹ سسٹم، پالیسی ڈیویلپمنٹ اور مالیاتی ڈھانچے کی نگرانی اور منظوری کے عمل میں فعال کردار ادا کیا۔ سال بھر میں تمام خصوصی معاملات کو بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کے روبرو پیش کیا گیا تاکہ کاروباری فیصلہ سازی کو حتمی شکل دی جا سکے۔
- تمام اہم معاملات خصوصاً متعلقہ فریقین سے لین دین کو بورڈ کے سامنے پیش کیا گیا اور فیصلے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارشات کے عین مطابق کئے گئے۔
- خود ساختہ تجزیاتی نظام اور انٹرنل آڈٹس کے ذریعے باقاعدگی سے جائزہ لے کر بورڈ نے یقینی بنایا ہے کہ داخلی نظم وضبط کا ایک مربوط

نظام قائم رہے۔

- بورڈ نے ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ مرتب و منظور کی۔ بورڈ نے یقینی بنایا کہ مروجہ قوانین و ضوابط کے تحت سہ ماہی اور سالانہ سالانہ مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے ساتھ اسے شائع کیا جائے۔
- تعمیل کو مستقل بنیادوں پر ترجیح دے کر کمپنی کے نظم و ضبط کی بابت متعلقہ قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق بورڈ نے اپنے اختیارات کا استعمال کیا۔
- بورڈ نے اہم ایگزیکٹو بشمول چیف ایگزیکٹو، چیف فائنشیل آفیسر، کمپنی سیکریٹری اور سربراہ انٹرنل آڈٹ کی تعیناتی، جائزے اور معاوضے پر نظرثانی کی۔
- اجلاسوں کے مابین پیش رفت سے آگاہ رکھنے کے لئے بورڈ نے اراکین کو معلومات کی بروقت فراہمی میں سہولت فراہم کی۔

کام کے انتہائی مشکل حالات میں، میں اپنے ساتھی ڈائریکٹرز شیئر ہولڈرز، مینجمنٹ اور عملے کی غیر متزلزل حمایت کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ ہم آپ کو یقین دلاتے ہیں کہ بہتری کے حامل شعبوں پر باقاعدہ نظرثانی کی جاتی ہے اور ایکشن پلان وضع کئے جاتے ہیں۔ ہم مستقبل میں کمپنی کے لئے کامیابیوں کے سلسلے کو جاری رکھنے کے لئے پرامید ہیں۔

لاہور

تاریخ: 07 اکتوبر 2025ء

سکندر رشید چوہدری

چیئرمین

REGISTERED OFFICE:
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M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg-III, Lahore.
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Directors' Report (Year Ended June-2025)

Pace (Pakistan) Limited ("The Company" or "Pace")

General Economic Overview

The fiscal year under review reflected moderate recovery, as consistent policy direction and targeted administrative efforts by the Government played a key role in restoring confidence and supporting economic momentum. GDP growth accelerated to **2.7%** in FY2025. This growth was relatively broad-based, with the agriculture sector expanding by **0.6%**, while industry and services grew by **~2.0% and ~2.9%** respectively. The market rebounded in line with improving economic conditions. The PSX has surged strongly since July 2024, with the KSE-100 index rising to approximately 158,000 points by June 2025. The government has continued engagements with the IMF toward a new three-year program to support external balances and attract investment to drive the economy toward potential growth.

During FY2025, Pakistan's economy showed signs of moderate recovery, with declining inflation, improved liquidity conditions, and strengthened investor confidence. These developments had a direct bearing on the real estate sector, particularly in terms of demand for housing, commercial property, and construction activity.

A key positive for the sector was the sharp fall in inflation to 3.2% by June 2025, compared to over 11% a year earlier. This moderation in prices, coupled with a significant reduction in the policy rate to 11%, lowered financing costs for developers and end-users alike. The reduced cost of borrowing has improved the outlook for mortgages and construction finance, making property transactions and development projects more feasible.

Construction activity gained momentum, supported by better availability of materials and relative stability in input costs for cement and steel. This revival, alongside increased activity in allied industries, has reinforced the recovery of the real estate and housing development market.

Foreign remittances, a major source of investment in residential and commercial properties, remained robust during FY2025, helping sustain demand in both urban and semi-urban markets. Similarly, improved external account balances and stronger foreign exchange reserves enhanced investor confidence, encouraging long-term investment in property and land.

The government's continued fiscal discipline, stable macroeconomic environment, and efforts to promote investment-friendly policies are expected to support sustained growth in the property sector. However, challenges remain in the form of regulatory changes, property taxation measures, and the need for greater transparency and documentation within the sector.

Company Performance and Financial Overview

The comparison of the financial results for the year ended 30th June 2025, with previous financial year is as under:

	Year End 2025	Year End 2024
	Rupees in '000'	
Sales	**1,166,876**	2,056,244
Cost of Sales	**(702,372)**	(1,364,947)
Gross Profit	**464,504**	691,297
Admin & Selling Expenses	**(305,439)**	(252,375)
Other Income	**50,759**	193,239
Exchange Gain/(loss) on foreign currency convertible bond	**(95,055)**	153,517
Finance Cost	**(188,716)**	(222,406)
Other Operating expenses	**-**	-
Gain from change in FV of investment property	**5,708**	(10,879)
Net profit/(loss) before tax	**(68,238)**	552,393
Net profit/(loss) after tax	**(87,324)**	526,690
Earnings/(Loss) per share (PKR)	**(0.31)**	1.89

During year under review, the revenue of the Company amounted to Rs. 1,167 Million as compared to Rs. 2,056 Million last year. Cost of sales correspondingly decreased to Rs. 702 million from Rs. 1,365 million last year. Administrative expenses were Rs 305 million against Rs 252 million. Other income of the company stands at PKR 51 Million as compared to Rs. 193 million last year. The Company recorded an exchange loss of Rs. 95 million on its foreign currency convertible bond due to adverse movement in the Pak Rupee against the US Dollar. Finance costs during the period increased from Rs. 222 million to Rs. 188 million, due to change in KIBOR rate.

As a result of aforementioned factors, the loss for the period under consideration amounted to Rs. 87 million as compared to profit of last year of Rs. 527 million, resulting in Loss Per Share of Rs. 0.31 as compared to Profit per share of Rs. 1.89 last year.

Status of Financial Obligations

The current maturity of long term loans stands at Rs. 5.86 billion as at 30th June 2025. This liability is increased in current year on account of Exchange loss recorded on Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds due to depreciation of PKR against US Dollar. Further the remaining amount payable to financial institutions and lenders in respect of company's borrowings is currently in overdue status because of the non-repayment of loans and accrued markup owing to the limited cash flows available to the company, however we look forward to repay our commitments and obligations towards our financial lenders in near future as the construction and sales in respect of Pace Tower has already begun. Further, the Company is in process of negotiations with lenders for settlement of their overdue liabilities.

Company's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The Company has incurred a loss before income tax of Rs. 82.82 million (2024: Profit of Rs. 526.69 million). The loss is due to less sales made during the year as compared to previous period. Further there is also an exchange loss of Rs. 95.06 million as compared to an exchange profit of Rs. 153.52 Million last year on the foreign currency convertible bonds issued by the Company.

At the reporting date, current liabilities of the Company have exceeded its current assets by Rs. 6,099.61 million (2024: Rs. 6,089.12 million), and accumulated losses of the Company stand at Rs. 4,340.52 million (2024: Rs. 4,258.41 million). Due to liquidity issues the Company has not been able to meet various obligations towards its lenders, including repayment of principal and mark-up thereon in respect of its borrowings. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that 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.

The management has prepared an assessment which covers at least twelve months from the reporting date and believes that the following measures, if implemented effectively, will generate sufficient financial resources for the continuing operations:

The management is continuously engaged with its lenders for settlements of Company's borrowings. In addition, the management of the company has changed its shopping mall structure to shared office structure. This results in high inflows in form of rentals.

The Company has partial completed its Pace Tower project. The management of the Company is also trying to increase revenue through renting out vacant spaces available at different floors of projects on co-working space basis. In this regard, the Company has rented out all floors of Pace MM Alam Road, Pace Model Town Link Road Phase 2 and Pace Fortress. The Company has also started sale of its allocated unit in Shadman project through zameen.com, one of the leading real estate sale agency of Pakistan.

Pace Barka Properties Limited, subsidiary of the Company during the FY 2025 has started new projects directly or indirectly including securing contracts in DHA City, Karachi and services contract from LWMC under a partnership arrangement.

The Company has also started focusing on one of the main revenue stream i.e advertisement income. The management has already rented all its advertisement spots on Pace MM Alam and further it is in talks with advertisement agencies for Pace Fortress, Model town Phase 2 and First Capital Tower.

In addition, the Company has still saleable inventory in the form of Islamabad plots, the palm and various shops in pace shopping malls. The management is expected to generate good revenue over the period of three years from sale of these inventories. The proceeds from these sales will help to improve the operating cash flows of the Company and to settle its obligations.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting (EOGM) held during the year, shareholders approved a series of important measures to strengthen the Company's capital base and broaden its business portfolio. These include:

Employee Stock Option Scheme: The shareholders of the Company have approved issuance of new shares through Employee Stock Option Scheme in February 2025. The vesting period will be ended in February 2026. The shares will be issued at a 10% discount to the par value.

This step will help reduce leverage, strengthen the balance sheet, and provide the liquidity required to support ongoing operations and new growth initiatives.

Diversification into New Business Lines: The Company will expand into the Print and Social Media business, while also strengthening its service offerings to create additional and more stable revenue streams.

Settlement of TFC's: The Company has initiated settlement arrangements with lenders, aimed at reducing financing costs, extending repayment periods, and aligning the capital structure with long-term cash flow generation. This includes settlement of TFC's outstanding liability through conversion of TFC's into ordinary shares at a discounted price of Rs.9.00 i.e. 10% discount.

Disposal of Shareholdings: The Shareholders approved disinvestments in Pace Super Mall (Pvt.) Limited and Pace Barka Properties Limited, however, the Company has not implemented the decisions as of to date.

Risk Management

The Board recognizes that risk is an integral component of the business, and that it is characterized by both threat and opportunity. Pace fosters a risk aware corporate culture in all decision-making, and is committed to manage all risks in a proactive and effective manner through competent risk management. To support this commitment, risk is analyzed in order to inform the management decisions taken at all levels within the organization. Due to the limitations inherent in any risk management system, the process for identifying, evaluating and managing the material business risks is designed to manage, rather than eliminate, risk and to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance, against material misstatement or loss. Certain risks, for example natural disasters, cannot be managed to an acceptable degree using internal controls. Such major risks are transferred to third parties in the local insurance markets, to the extent considered appropriate. During the period under review the Company has formed a Risk Management Committee.

Internal Controls

The directors and management are responsible for the Company's system of internal controls and for reviewing annually its effectiveness in providing shareholders with a return on their investments that is consistent with a responsible assessment and management of risks. This includes reviewing financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management procedures and their effectiveness. The directors have completed their annual review and assessment for year ended 2025.

The board and audit committee regularly review reports of the internal audit function of the company related to the Company's control framework in order to satisfy the internal control requirements. The company's internal Audit function reviews the integrity and effectiveness of control activities and provides regular reports to the Audit Committee and the Board.

Our Commitment to Diversity

We at Pace believe in diversity, wherever we operate and across every part of our business, we strive to create an inclusive culture in which difference is recognized and valued. By bringing together men and women from diverse backgrounds and giving each person the equal opportunity to contribute their skills, experience and perspectives, we believe that we are able to develop the best solutions to challenges and deliver sustainable value for our stakeholders.

Health and Safety Measures

We are committed on achieving our goal of zero harm. This is supported by our management system which provides the framework for incorporating hazard identification, risk assessment and risk management into all aspects of the operations. Safe operations that protect our people and assets are a priority and we work systematically to mitigate risks that are critical to operating safely.

We emphasize on improved leadership engagement around safety risk and to improve our health management processes, improve our understanding of fitness for work and wellness risks within our workforce.

Occupational health and safety is a top priority at the Company. We will strive to ensure safe working conditions, equipment and work sites. The Company promotes Employee involvement and accountability in identifying, preventing and eliminating hazardous conditions and the risks of Employee injury.

Health and safety in the working environment, product quality and operating efficiency are inseparable. The Company will ensure continuous improvement in health and safety performance through close cooperation among management, Employees and unions, which will contribute to the health and safety of employees and the success of the organization.

The Company is committed to:

- make employee health and safety a priority in all aspects of management practices;
- establish, communicate and enforce, with the Employees' involvement, work site-specific rules and safe work methods;
- promote and develop the awareness, leadership and accountability of employees in health and safety through their involvement in continuous improvement processes;
- measure its health and safety performance in accordance with established standards, and communicate the results to the Employees.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The management of the Company allows various non-profit organizations to do charitable activities at the Shopping Malls of the Company i.e. distribution and display of their material and collection of charity through boxes etc.

People and Human Resource Development

Our People strategy, together with our employee commitment, forms the framework that guides how we attract, develop, engage and retain talented people, while ensuring alignment with our business strategy. In line with our Employment policy, we seek safe and effective working relationships at all levels within the Group.

We employ on the basis of job requirements and adhere to the laws pertaining to non-discrimination on grounds of age, ethnic or social origin, gender, sexual orientation, politics, religion or disability.

Our employees' diversity of skills, ideas and experiences helps to ensure that we respond innovatively and sensitively to the challenges faced across the Company. The Company's human resource development is founded on a strong set of values. The policies seek to instill spirit of trust, transparency and dignity among all employees and thus have contributed to continuous growth.

We have a full-fledged HR department that is responsible for making this all happen. We offer our employees a rounded total rewards package, the principles of which are consistent across the all levels, designed to be competitive, in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, and appropriately balanced.

Appropriations

Keeping in view the financial constraints and requirements of the company, the board has not recommended any dividend for the year under review.

EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

The remuneration to the Chief Executive Officer and Executive at the Company is as follows:

	Chief Executive		Executive	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---			
Managerial remuneration	**7,600**	7,600	**5,392**	5,022
House allowance	**3,040**	3,040	**2,157**	2,009
Utilities	**760**	760	**539**	502
Staff retirement benefit-Gratuity	**950**	950	**682**	682

Leave encashment	**1,267**	1,267	**837**	837
	13,617	13,617	**9,607**	9,052

Code of Corporate Governance;

The company has implemented Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019; the composition of Board committees and the Composition of the Board are made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Corporate Governance.

Board of Directors

Since the last report there is no change in the composition of the Board during the year.

The composition of Board is as under:

Total number of Directors	**07**
a) Male:	05
b) Female:	02

Composition:	
Independent Directors	02
Other Non-Executive Directors	02
Executive Directors	03

Committee of the board

Audit Committee	Shavez Ahmad (Chairman) Shehrbano Taseer (Member) Sikander Rashid Choudry (Member)
Human Resource and Remuneration (HR&R) Committee	Shavez Ahmad (Chairman) Aamna Taseer (Member) Shehrbano Taseer (Member)
Risk Management Committee	Umair Fakhar Alam (Chairman) Aamna Taseer (Member) Shehryar Ali Taseer (Member)

The Statement of Compliance with Code of Corporate Governance is annexed.

AUDITORS

The present auditors M/s Junaidy Shoaib Asad, Chartered Accountants retire and offer themselves for reappointment. The Board of directors has recommended their appointment as auditors of the Company for the year ending June 30, 2026, at a fee to be mutually agreed.

Integrity and compliance

Maintaining a strong and ethical culture is fundamental to the way we work at Pace. We are committed to conduct our business with integrity, one of our core values, and believe our values and good ethical standards are key to executing our strategy.

We are committed, in principle and practice, to transparency consistent with good governance and commercial confidentiality. We issue information in a timely way on the

Group's operational, financial and sustainable development performance through a number of channels.

Compliance with Laws, Rules & Regulations

The employees are required to comply fully with all laws, rules and regulations affecting the Company's business and its conduct in business matters. It is the Company's policy to abide by the national and local laws of nation and communities in which business of the Company is conducted. Beyond the strictly legal aspects involved, employees at all times are expected to act honestly and maintain the highest standards of ethics and business conduct, consistent with the professional image of the Company.

Trading of Directors

During the year under review no trading in the Company shares were carried out by the Directors, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary and their spouses including any minor children.

Pattern of shareholding

The pattern of shareholding as required under Section 227(2)(f) of the Companies Act 2017 and Listing regulations is enclosed.

Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework

- The financial statements together with the notes drawn up by the management present fairly the company's state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flow and changes in equity.

- Proper books of accounts have been maintained by the company.

- Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of the financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.

- The international accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in the preparation of financial statements and departure there from (if any) is adequately disclosed.

- Significant deviations from last year in operating results of the Company have been highlighted and reasons thereof explained above.

- There are statutory payments on account of taxes, duties, levies and charges which are outstanding and have been disclosed in Note – 15 to financial statements.

- Information about loans and other debt instruments in which the Company is in default or likely to default are disclosed in Note – 17 to the financial statements.

The Path Forward

In light of the challenges faced during FY2025 and the net loss reported for the year, the Board of Directors has adopted a forward-looking strategy to restore profitability and create long-term value for shareholders.

At the Extraordinary General Meeting (EOGM), shareholders approved key measures to strengthen the Company's financial position and diversify its portfolio:

The Issuance of New Shares through Employees Stock Option Scheme to reduce leverage, improve liquidity, and support growth.

Diversification into Print and Social Media, creating additional and stable revenue streams.

The settlements with TFC holders and lenders to lower financing costs and align repayments with cash flows.

The Management firmly believes these measures will not only address the near-term financial challenges but also position the Company for sustainable growth in the medium to long term. With a stronger capital base, diversified revenue streams, and a more efficient debt profile, the Company is confident of returning to profitability and enhancing shareholder value in FY2026 and beyond.

While we will continue to focus on improving our capital structure over the coming years, we will also look to make diligent and sound investment decisions when compelling opportunities arise.

With best-in-class assets and properties in prime irreplaceable dense cluster locations and a great team, we hope that our investors continue to focus on our fundamentals as a high-quality, innovative company in real estate sector of Pakistan with a unique built-in platform for growth.

Our unparalleled team has done an extraordinary job in a tough environment and we admire their untiring efforts, dedication and commitment to the Company.

For and on behalf of Board of directors

Lahore: 07 October 2025	**Director**	**CEO/Director**

ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ (سال مختتمہ جون 2025ء)

پیس (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ (''کمپنی'' یا ''پیس'')

عمومی اقتصادی جائزہ

زیر جائزہ مالیاتی سال نے معتدل بحالی دکھائی کیونکہ حکومتی پالیسیوں کے تسلسل اور مخصوص انتظامی کاوشوں نے اعتماد بحال کرنے اور معاشی رفتار کی سپورٹ میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔ GDP نمو کی رفتار مالیاتی سال 2025ء میں 2.7% تک پہنچ گئی۔ یہ نمو نسبتاً وسیع بنیادوں پر تھی جب کہ زرعی شعبہ میں 0.6% فی صد اور انڈسٹری اور سروسز کے شعبہ میں بتدریج 2.0%~ اور 2.9%~ اضافہ دیکھا گیا۔ بہتری معاشی حالات کے ساتھ مارکیٹ میں تحرک پیدا ہوا۔ PSX جولائی 2024ء سے تیزی سے اوپر آیا جب جون 2025ء تک KSE-100 انڈیکس 158,000 پوائنٹس تک پہنچ گیا۔ حکومت نے نئے تین سالہ پروگرام کے لئے IMF کے ساتھ مذاکرات شروع کئے تاکہ بیرونی توازن کو سہارا ملے اور معیشت کو نمو کی جانب گامزن کرنے کے لئے سرمایہ کاری کو مائل کیا جا سکے۔

مالیاتی سال 2025ء کے دوران معیشت نے گرتی ہوئی مہنگائی، بہتر لکویڈیٹی حالات اور سرمایہ دار کے اعتماد میں مضبوطی کے ساتھ معتدل بحالی کے آثار دکھائے۔ اس مثبت پیش رفت کے رئیل اسٹیٹ شعبہ پر براہِ راست اثرات مرتب ہوئے جس میں گھروں، تجارتی املاک اور تعمیراتی سرگرمیوں میں اضافہ شامل ہے۔

اس شعبے کا اہم مثبت پہلو جون 2025ء میں مہنگائی میں 3.2% تک تیز رفتار تنزلی ہے جو گذشتہ برس کے اوائل میں 11% تھی۔ قیمتوں میں اعتدال اور پالیسی ریٹ میں 11% تک کی نمایاں کمی نے ڈویلپرز اور حتمی صارفین کے لئے قرضوں کی لاگت میں کمی پیدا کی۔ قرضوں کی کم لاگت نے مورٹگیج اور تعمیراتی قرضوں کے منظر نامہ کو بہتر کیا جس سے پراپرٹی لین دین اور ترقیاتی منصوبے مزید سازگار ہوئے۔

میٹریل کی بہتر دستیابی اور سیمنٹ اور اسٹیل کے لئے پیداواری لاگت میں نسبتاً استحکام نے تعمیراتی سرگرمیوں میں رفتار پیدا کی۔ یہ بحالی بشمول ملحقہ صنعتوں کی بڑھتی ہوئی سرگرمی نے رئیل اسٹیٹ اور ہاؤسنگ ڈویلپمنٹ مارکیٹ کی بحالی میں مدد کی۔

غیر ملکی ترسیلات زر رہائشی و تجارتی املاک میں سرمایہ کاری کا بنیادی ذریعہ ہیں جو مالیاتی سال 2025ء میں مضبوط رہی جس سے شہری و نیم شہری منڈیوں میں طلب کو برقرار رکھا۔ اسی طرح سے بہتر بیرونی اکاؤنٹ اور غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کے مضبوط ذخائر نے سرمایہ داروں کے اعتماد کو بڑھایا اور پراپرٹی اور اراضی میں طویل مدتی سرمایہ کاری ممکن ہوئی۔

حکومت کا لگاتار مالیاتی نظم وضبط، مستحکم کلی اقتصادی ماحول اور سرمایہ دوست پالیسیوں کے فروغ کی کوششوں سے پراپرٹی سیکٹر میں پائیدار نمو متوقع ہے۔ البتہ سیکٹر میں ریگولیٹری تبدیلیوں، پراپرٹی ٹیکسیشن اقدامات اور شفافیت اور دستاویزی عمل کی

ضرورت بڑے چیلنجز رہے۔

کمپنی کی کارکردگی اور مالیاتی جائزہ

30 جون 2025ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کا گذشتہ سال کے مالیاتی نتائج سے موازنہ حسب ذیل ہے:

	سال مختتمہ 2025ء	سال مختتمہ 2024ء
	'000 روپوں میں	
سیلز	**1,166,876**	2,056,244
سیلز پر لاگت	**(702,372)**	(1,364,947)
کل منافع	**464,504**	691,297
انتظامی وفروخت کے اخراجات	**(305,439)**	(252,375)
دیگر آمدنی	**50,759**	193,239
غیر ملکی کرنسی میں قابل تغیر بانڈ کے مبادلہ پر آمدنی/(خسارہ)	**(95,055)**	153,517
قرضوں پر لاگت	**(188,716)**	(222,406)
دیگر آپریٹنگ اخراجات	-	-
انویسٹمنٹ پراپرٹی کے FV میں تبدیلی پر آمدنی	**5,708**	(10,879)
خالص نفع/(نقصان) بمعہ ٹیکس	**(68,238)**	552,393
خالص نفع/(نقصان) علاوہ ٹیکس	**(87,324)**	526,690
فی حصص آمدنی/(خسارہ) (روپے)	**(0.31)**	1.89

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران، کمپنی کی آمدنی گذشتہ برس میں 2,056 ملین روپے کی نسبت 1,167 ملین روپے رہی. سیلز پر لاگت میں گذشتہ برس 1,365 ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں 702 ملین روپے تک کمی واقع ہوئی۔ انتظامی اخراجات 252 ملین روپے کی نسبت 305 ملین روپے رہے۔ کمپنی کی دیگر آمدنی 193 ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں 51 ملین روپے ریکارڈ ہوئی۔ امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے میں پاکستانی روپے کی قدر میں کمی کے باعث کمپنی نے غیر ملکی کرنسی میں تبدیلی کے قابل قرضوں پر 95 ملین روپے کا مبادلہ کا خسارہ برداشت کیا۔ مذکورہ مدت کے دوران قرضوں پر لاگت میں KIBOR شرح میں تبدیلی

کے باعث 188 ملین روپے سے 222 ملین روپے اضافہ ریکارڈ ہوا۔

مذکورہ بالا عوامل کی وجہ سے زیر جائزہ مدت کے دوران خسارہ گذشتہ برس میں 527 ملین روپے کے مقابلے میں 87 ملین روپے رہا جس کی وجہ سے فی حصص خسارہ گذشتہ برس میں 1.89 روپے کے مقابلے میں 0.31 روپے ریکارڈ ہوا۔

قرضوں کی صورت حال

طویل مدتی قرضوں کی حالیہ میچورٹی 30 جون 2025ء کو 5.86 بلین روپے ریکارڈ ہوئی۔ ان واجبات اضافہ کو امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے میں روپے کی قدر میں کمی کے باعث فارن کرنسی کنورٹبل بانڈز پر ایکسچینج خسارے سے منسوب کیا جاتا ہے۔ مزید برآں، کمپنی کے قرضوں کی بابت کمپنی کے پاس محدود سرمایہ ہونے کے باعث قرضوں اور اس پر مارک اپ کی عدم ادائیگی کے باعث مالیاتی اداروں اور قرض خواہان کو بقیہ واجب الادا رقم کی ادائیگی کے لئے مقررہ تاریخ گزر چکی ہے۔ البتہ ہم پیس ٹاور کی تکمیل اور فروخت کا عمل شروع ہونے پر مستقبل قریب میں مالیاتی قرض خواہان کو قرض کی ادائیگی کے فرائض ادا کرنے کے لئے پرامید ہیں۔ مزید برآں، کمپنی اپنے تاخیری واجبات کی ادائیگی کے لئے اپنے قرض خواہان کے ساتھ مذاکرات بھی کر رہی ہے۔

کمپنی کی کاروبار جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت

کمپنی نے 82.82 ملین روپے خسارہ بمعہ انکم ٹیکس برداشت کیا (2024: 526.69 ملین روپے)۔ گذشتہ برس کے مقابلے میں رواں برس خسارے کو سیلز میں کمی سے منسوب کیا جاتا ہے۔ جب کہ کمپنی کے جاری کردہ فارن کرنسی کنورٹیبل بانڈز پر گذشتہ برس میں 153.52 ملین روپے کے مبادلہ کے نفع کے مقابلہ میں 95.06 ملین روپے مبادلہ کا خسارہ بھی رپورٹ ہوا۔ رپورٹنگ تاریخ کو کمپنی کے حالیہ واجبات حالیہ اثاثہ جات سے 6,099.61 ملین روپے (2024: 6,089.12 ملین روپے) سے تجاوز کر چکے ہیں جبکہ کمپنی کا مجموعی خسارہ 4.340.52 ملین روپے (2024: 4,258.41 ملین روپے) درج ہوا۔ لیکویڈٹی مسائل کے باعث کمپنی اپنے قرض خواہان کی طرف اپنے متعدد فرائض سرانجام دینے کے قابل نہ رہی جس میں قرضوں کی بابت اصلی زر اور اس پر مارک اپ کی ادائیگی شامل ہے۔ یہ حالات ظاہر کرتے ہیں کہ غیر یقینی کی واضح صورت حال اور حالات و واقعات کے پیش نظر کمپنی کی کاروبار جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت میں نمایاں ابہام موجود ہے لہٰذا وہ عمومی کاروباری امور میں اپنے واجبات کی ادائیگی اور اثاثہ جات سے مستفید ہونے کے قابل نہ ہے۔

انتظامیہ نے ایک تخمینہ لگایا ہے جو رپورٹنگ تاریخ سے بارہ ماہ تک کا احاطہ کرتا ہے اور انتظامیہ امید رکھتی ہے کہ مندرجہ ذیل اقدامات، اگر مؤثر انداز پر نافذ العمل ہوں، پر عمل درآمد کی بدولت جاری امور کے لئے معقول مالیاتی وسائل پیدا ہوں گے:

انتظامیہ کمپنی کے قرضوں کی ادائیگی کے لئے اپنے قرض خواہان سے مسلسل رابطے میں ہے۔ مزید برآں، کمپنی کی انتظامیہ نے اپنے شاپنگ مال اسٹرکچر کو مشترکہ آفس سٹرکچر میں تبدیل کر دیا ہے۔ اس طرح کرایوں کی صورت میں بھاری منافع حاصل ہوگا۔

کمپنی نے پیس ٹاور کو جزوی طور پر مکمل کرلیا ہے۔ کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کام کی مشترکہ جگہ کی بنیاد پر پروجیکٹ کی مختلف منازل پر دستیاب خالی جگہوں کو کرایہ پر دے کر آمدنی میں اضافہ پر غور کررہی ہے۔ اس بابت کمپنی نے پیس ایم ایم عالم روڈ، پیس ماڈل ٹاؤن لنک روڈ فیز 2 اور پیس فورٹریس کے تمام فلور کرایہ پر دے دیئے ہیں۔ کمپنی نے پاکستان کی معروف رئیل اسٹیٹ ایجنسی zameen.com کے ذریعے اپنے شادمان پراجیکٹ کی فروخت کا آغاز کردیا ہے۔

کمپنی کی ذیلی کمپنی پیس بارکہ پراپرٹیز لمیٹڈ نے مالیاتی سال 2025ء کے دوران بالواسطہ یا بلاواسطہ نئے پروجیکٹ شروع کئے ہیں جن میں شراکت داری کی بنیاد پر DHA سٹی کراچی اور LWMC کے ساتھ سروسز کانٹریکٹ شامل ہیں۔

کمپنی آمدنی کے ایک بنیادی ذریعہ یعنی اشتہار سازی کی آمدنی پر بھی توجہ دے رہی ہے۔ انتظامیہ پیس ایم ایم عالم پر واقع تمام تشہیری مقامات کو کرایہ پر دے دیا ہے اور یہ پیس فورٹریس، ماڈل ٹاؤن فیز 2 اور فرسٹ کیپٹل ٹاور کے لئے اشتہار ساز اداروں کے ساتھ مذاکرات کررہی ہے۔

علاوہ ازیں، کمپنی کے پاس اسلام آباد پلازہ، دی پام اور پیس شاپنگ مال میں قابل فروخت انوینٹری موجود ہے۔ انتظامیہ پر امید ہے کہ ان انوینٹریز کی فروخت سے عرصہ تین سال کے اندر خاطر خواہ آمدنی حاصل ہوگی۔ ایسی فروخت سے حاصل آمدنی کمپنی کے آپریٹنگ کیش فلو کو بہتر کرنے اور واجبات کی ادائیگی میں مددگار ثابت ہوگی۔

رواں برس کے دوران منعقدہ غیر معمولی اجلاس عام (EOGM) میں شیئر ہولڈرز نے کمپنی کے سرمایہ کو مضبوط کرنے اور اس کے پورٹ فولیو کو وسیع کرنے کے لئے اہم اقدامات کئے ہیں۔ جس میں مندرجہ ذیل شامل ہیں:

ایمپلائی اسٹاک آپشن اسکیم: کمپنی کے شیئر ہولڈرز نے فروری 2025ء میں ایمپلائی اسٹاک آپشن اسکیم کے ذریعے نئے حصص کے اجراء کی منظوری دی۔ سرمایہ کاری کا دورانیہ فروری 2026ء میں ختم ہو جائے گا۔ پارویلیو پر 10% رعایت کے ساتھ حصص جاری کئے جائیں گے۔

اس اقدام سے قرضوں پر انحصار میں کمی، بیلنس شیٹ کی مضبوطی اور جاری آپریشنز میں سہارے کے لئے درکار لیکویڈٹی کی فراہمی اور نمو کے جدید اقدامات میں مدد ملے گی۔

نئے کاروباری امور میں تنوع: کمپنی پرنٹ اور سوشل میڈیا بزنس میں توسیع کرے گی جبکہ سروس آفرنگز کو مضبوط کر کے بعد اضافی اور ٹھوس آمدنی کے ذرائع پیدا کئے جائیں گے۔

TFC's کی ادائیگی: کمپنی کے قرض داروں کے ساتھ قرض بے باک کرنے کا اقدام کیا ہے جس کا مقصد قرضوں پر لاگت میں کمی، ادائیگی کی مدت میں توسیع اور کیپٹل اسٹرکچر کو طویل مدتی کیش فلو سے ہم آہنگ کرنا ہے۔ اس میں TFC کے واجبات کو TFC کی عمومی حصص میں منتقلی کے ذریعے ادا کیا جائے گا جو کہ 9.00 روپے یعنی 10% رعایتی قیمت فی حصص پر ہوگا۔

شیئر ہولڈنگز کی فروخت: شیئر ہولڈرز نے پیس سپر مال (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ اور پیس بار کہ پراپرٹیز لمیٹڈ میں ارتداد سرمایہ کاری کی منظوری دی ہے البتہ کمپنی نے تاحال اس فیصلے کا اطلاق نہیں کیا ہے۔

رسک مینجمنٹ

بورڈ کو علم ہے کہ کسی بھی کاروبار میں خطرہ بنیادی عوامل میں سے ایک ہے اور یہ کہ اس میں خطرہ اور مواقع دونوں شامل ہوتے ہیں۔ پیس فیصلہ سازی کے تمام امور میں خطرے سے آگاہی کے کاروباری کلچر کو مضبوط کرنے پر یقین رکھتا ہے۔ پیس رسک مینجمنٹ کے ذریعے خطروں سے نبرد آزما ہونے کے لئے مؤثر انداز میں اور بروقت عمل کرنے میں بھی یقین رکھتا ہے۔ اس عزم اعادہ کرنے کے لئے ادارے میں ہر سطح پر لئے گئے فیصلوں کی بابت انتظامیہ کو آگاہ کرنے کے لئے غرض سے خطرے کا جائزہ لیا جاتا ہے۔ کسی بھی رسک مینجمنٹ سسٹم میں موجود حدود و قیود کے پیش نظر کاروباری خطرات کی نشاندہی، تخمینہ اور انتظام کا عمل خطرے کو ختم کرنے کی بجائے کنٹرول کرنے کے لئے استعمال ہوتا ہے اور مادی بے یقینی یا خطرے کے برعکس یہ کلی کی بجائے جزوی یقین دہانی کراتا ہے۔ قدرتی آفات جیسے مخصوص خطرات کو داخلی نظم وضبط کے ذریعے قابل قبول سطح پر ضبط نہیں کیا جا سکتا۔ ایسے بڑے خطرات کو حسب ضرورت طے شدہ شرائط پر مقامی انشورنس مارکیٹ میں فریق ثالث کو منتقل کر دیا جاتا ہے۔

داخلی نظم وضبط

ڈائریکٹرز اور انتظامیہ کمپنی کے داخلی نظم وضبط کے سسٹم کے نفاذ اور سالانہ مؤثر نظر ثانی کے لئے ذمہ دار ہیں تاکہ وہ اپنے سٹیک ہولڈرز کو ان کی سرمایہ دار پر معقول منافع دے سکیں جو خطرات کے ذمہ دار تعین اور انتظام سے منسلک ہوتا ہے۔ اس میں مالیاتی، آپریشنل اور تعمیلی کنٹرولز اور رسک مینجمنٹ طریقہ ہائے کار اور ان پر متاثر عمل درآمد پر نظر ثانی شامل ہے۔ ڈائریکٹرز نے 2025ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے اپنا سالانہ جائزہ اور تخمینہ مکمل کر لیا ہے۔

بورڈ اور آڈٹ کمیٹی کمپنی کے کنٹرول فریم ورک سے متعلق انٹرنل آڈٹ فنکشن پر باقاعدگی سے نظر ثانی کرتے ہیں تاکہ داخلی نظم و ضبط کے امور پر عمل درآمد کی تسلی ہو جائے۔ کمپنی کا انٹرنل آڈٹ فنکشن کنٹرول سرگرمیوں کی مضبوطی اور مؤثر عمل درآمد پر نظر ثانی کرتا ہے اور آڈٹ کمیٹی اور بورڈ کو باقاعدگی سے رپورٹ کرتا ہے۔

تنوع کے لئے ہمارا عزم

پیس میں ہم یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ ہم اپنے کاروباری مقامات اور اس کے تمام شعبوں میں ایسا مربوط کلچر قائم کرنے کے لئے کوشاں ہیں جہاں اختلافات کو تسلیم کیا جاتا ہے اور ان کی قدر کی جاتی ہے۔ مہارتوں، تجربات اور صلاحیتوں میں اضافہ کرنے کے لئے متغیر پس منظر کے حامل خواتین وحضرات کو اکٹھا کر کے اور ہر فرد کو مساوی مواقع فراہم کر کے ہم تمام مسائل کا بہترین حل نکالنے اور اپنے سٹیک ہولڈرز کو پائیدار منافع فراہم کرنے پر یقین رکھتے ہیں۔

صحت اور تحفظ کے لئے اقدامات

ہم صفر ضرر کے ہدف کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے پرعزم ہیں۔ ہمارا انتظامی سسٹم اس طرح مرتب کیا گیا ہے جو ہمارے کاروباری امور کے تمام پہلوؤں میں خطرات کی نشاندہی، تعین اور انتظام کے لئے ایک فریم ورک مہیا کرتا ہے۔ اپنے ملازمین اور اثاثہ جات کے تحفظ کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے محفوظ کاروباری امور ہماری اولین ترجیح ہیں۔ ہم محفوظ کاروباری امور پر اثرانداز ہونے والے بنیادی خطرات پر قابو پانے کے لئے مربوط انداز میں کام کرتے ہیں۔

ہم حفاظتی خطرات کی بابت انتظامی امور، کام کے لئے صحت مند رہنے کی عقل و فہم اور کام کی جگہ پر سلامتی کے خطرات پر بہتر انداز میں قابو پانے کے لئے اپنی قیادت میں شعور بیدار کرتے ہیں۔

پیشہ ورانہ حفظان صحت کمپنی کی اولین ترجیح ہے۔ ہم کام کے حالات، سامان اور ورک سائٹس کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے کوشاں ہیں۔ کمپنی خطرناک حالات اور درپیش ضرر کے خطرات کی نشاندہی، تدارک اور خاتمہ میں ملازمین کی شمولیت اور جواب دہی کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتی ہے۔

کام کی جگہ پر صحت اور تحفظ، مصنوعات کا معیار اور آپریٹنگ کارکردگی ایک دوسرے کے لازم وملزوم ہیں۔ کمپنی انتظامیہ، ملازمین اور انجمنوں کے باہمی تعاون کے ذریعے صحت اور تحفظ کی کارکردگی میں مسلسل پیش رفت کو یقینی بنائے گی جس کی مدد سے ملازمین کی حفظان صحت اور ادارے کی کامیابی میں مدد ملے گی۔

کمپنی مندرجہ ذیل کے لئے پرعزم ہے:

- انتظامی امور کے تمام شعبوں میں ملازمین کی حفظان صحت کو اولین ترجیح دینا۔
- ملازمین کی شمولیت، کام کی جگہ کے مخصوص قواعد اور کام کے محفوظ طریقہ ہائے کار کی تیاری، اعلان اور نفاذ
- بہتری کے جاری عمل میں ملازمین کی شمولیت کے ذریعے حفظان صحت میں ملازمین کی آگاہی، قیادت اور جوابدہی کو پروان چڑھانا
- مروجہ قواعد کے تحت حفظان صحت پر کارکردگی کا تعین کرنا اور اس کے نتائج سے متعلق ملازمین کو مطلع کرنا۔

کاروباری و سماجی ذمہ داری

کمپنی کی انتظامیہ متعدد غیر منافع بخش اداروں کو اپنے شاپنگ مالز پر خیراتی سرگرمیوں پر کام کی اجازت دیتی ہے۔ جس میں اپنے مواد کی تقسیم و نمائش اور ڈبوں وغیرہ کے ذریعے عطیات اکٹھا کرنا شامل ہیں۔

افراداور انسانی وسائل کی ترویج

افراداور اپنے ملاز مین کی جانب ہماری حکمت عملی ایسا فریم ورک وضع کرتی ہے جو ہماری کاروباری حکمت عملی کے عین مطابق اپنے عملے کو برقرار رکھنے، ان کی تربیت اور شمولیت کے لئے رہنمائی فراہم کرتا ہے۔ اپنی ملازمت کی پالیسی کے مطابق ہم گروپ کے اندر تمام سطحوں پر مؤثر اور محفوظ ورکنگ تعلقات بنانے کے لئے کوشاں ہیں۔

ہم ملازمت کے معیارات کی بنیاد اور عمر، رنگ، نسل، جنس، جنسی ہیئت، سیاست، مذہب یا معذوری کی بنیاد پر غیر جانبدارانہ رویہ پر مشتمل قوانین پر عمل کرتے ہوئے بھرتی کرتے ہیں۔

ہمارے ملاز مین کی مہارت، خیالات اور تجربات میں تنوع یہ یقینی بنانے میں مدد کرتا ہے کہ ہم کمپنی کو درپیش چیلنجز سے جدید اور حساس بنیادوں پر حل کریں۔ کمپنی کا ہیومن ریسورس ڈیویلپمنٹ مضبوط اقدار پر قائم ہوتا ہے۔ یہ پالیسیاں تمام ملاز مین میں اعتماد، شفافیت اور ساکھ کی روح پھونکتی ہیں اور اس طرح مسلسل ترقی میں اپنا حصہ ڈالتی ہیں۔

ہمارا ایک مکمل ایچ آر ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہے جو ایسے تمام امور کو سرانجام دینے کا ذمہ دار ہے۔ ہم اپنے ملاز مین کو پرکشش معاوضے کا پیکیج پیش کرتے ہیں جس کے اصول تمام شعبوں میں یکساں ہیں۔ یہ پیکیج متقابل بھی ہیں اور جملہ مروجہ قوانین وضوابط کی تعمیل میں ان کو مناسب انداز میں متوازن کیا گیا ہے۔

تخصیصات

کمپنی کی مالیاتی پابندیوں اور ضروریات کے پیش نظر بورڈ نے زیر جائزہ سال کے لئے منافع منقسمہ کی سفارش نہیں کی ہے۔

ایگزیکٹو کا معاوضہ

کمپنی کے چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر اور ایگزیکٹو کا معاوضہ حسب ذیل ہے:

ڈائریکٹرز

	چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر		ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	
	2025ء	2024ء	**2025ء**	2024ء
	............روپے ہزاروں میں............			
انتظامی معاوضہ	**7,600**	7,600	**5,392**	5,022
ہاؤسنگ الاؤنس	**3,040**	3,040	**2,157**	2,009
سہولیات	**760**	760	**539**	502
سٹاف ریٹائرمنٹ مراعات-گریجوایٹی	**950**	950	**682**	682
تعطیلات کا معاوضہ	**1,267**	1,267	**837**	837
میزان	**13,617**	13,617	**9,607**	9,052

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس

''لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ضوابط 2019ء'' کو نافذ کیا گیا ہے۔ بورڈ اور بورڈ کمیٹیوں کی ترکیب کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے قواعد کے تحت کی گئی ہے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

گذشتہ رپورٹ کے بعد سے رواں برس کے دوران بورڈ کی ترکیب میں کوئی تبدیلی واقع نہیں ہوئی

بورڈ کی ترکیب حسب ذیل ہے:

ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد:	07
(a	05
(b	02

ترکیب:

خودمختار ڈائریکٹرز	02
دیگر نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	02

اگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز 03

بورڈ کی کمیٹی

آڈٹ کمیٹی	شاویز احمد (چیئر مین)	
	شہربانو تاثیر (رکن)	
	سکندر رشید چوہدری (رکن)	
ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن (HR&R) کمیٹی	شاویز احمد (چیئر مین)	
	آمنہ تاثیر (رکن)	
	شہربانو تاثیر (رکن)	
رسک مینجمنٹ کمیٹی	عمیر فخر عالم (چیئر مین)	
	آمنہ تاثیر (رکن)	
	شہریار علی تاثیر (رکن)	

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کا تعمیلی بیان لف ہذا ہے۔

آڈیٹرز

حالیہ آڈیٹرز میسرز جنیدی شعیب اسد، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس ریٹائر ہو چکے ہیں اور اپنی دوبارہ تقرری کی پیشکش کرتے ہیں۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے باہمی طے شدہ معاوضے پر 30 جون 2026ء کو اختتام پذیر سال کے لئے ان کی تقرری کی سفارش کی ہے۔

سالمیت اور تعمیل

پیس میں کام کے دوران ہم بنیادی طور پر مضبوط اور اخلاقی کلچر کو برقرار رکھتے ہیں۔ ہم اپنا کاروبار سالمیت سے کرنے کے لئے پر عزم ہیں جو ہماری بنیاد اقدار میں سے ایک ہے اور ہم یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ ہماری اقدار اور بہتر اخلاقی معیار ہماری حکمت عملی کو عملی جامہ پہنانے کے لئے انتہائی اہم ہے۔

ہم گورننس اور تجارتی راز داری کے عین مطابق شفافیت کے لئے دل و جان سے پرعزم ہیں۔ ہم مختلف ذرائع سے گروپ کے آپریشن، مالیات اور پائیدار ترقیاتی کارکردگی کی معلومات بروقت بہم پہنچاتے ہیں۔

قوانین، اصول وضوابط کی تعمیل

ملازمین سے قوانین، اصول وضوابط کی مکمل تعمیل کی توقع کی جاتی ہے جو کمپنی کے کاروبار اور کاروباری امور پر لاگو ہوتے ہیں۔

ملکی ومقامی قوانین اور کمپنی کے کاروباری مقامات میں نافذ العمل قوانین پرعمل درآمد کمپنی کی پالیسی ہے۔ قانونی پہلوؤں کے علاوہ ملازمین سے کمپنی کی پیشہ ورانہ ساکھ کوملحوظ خاطر رکھتے ہوئے ہمہ وقت دیانتداری سے کام کرنے اور بہترین اخلاقیات اور کاروباری ضوابط پرعمل درآمد کا مظاہرہ کرنے کی توقع کی جاتی ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی تجارت

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران ڈائریکٹرز، CFO،CEO، کمپنی سیکریٹری اور ان کے جیون ساتھی اور نابالغ بچوں کی جانب سے کمپنی کے حصص میں تجارت کا کوئی پہلو سامنے نہیں آیا ہے۔

شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن

کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017ء کے سیکشن (f)(2)227 اور لسٹنگ ضوابط کے تحت درکار شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن لف ہذا ہے۔

کاروباری و مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک

- انتظامیہ کی جانب سے تیار کردہ نوٹس اور مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کمپنی کے کاروباری امور، آپریشنز کے نتائج، سرمایہ اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلی کی درست تصویر پیش کرتے ہیں۔
- کمپنی نے کھاتوں کی باقاعدہ کتابیں تیار کررکھی ہیں۔
- مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کی تیاری میں موزوں اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کا مسلسل اطلاق کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ تخمینہ جات معقول اور درست فیصلوں کی بنیاد پر لگائے گئے ہیں۔
- مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کی تیاری میں پاکستان میں نافذ العمل بین الاقوامی مالیاتی قواعد کی پیروی کی گئی ہے اور اس میں کسی بھی قسم کے انحراف (اگر کوئی ہے) کو مناسب انداز میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے۔
- کمپنی کے آپریٹنگ نتائج میں گذشتہ چھ برس کے دوران نمایاں انحراف کو واضح کیا گیا ہے اور اس کی وجوہات کی قبل ازیں وضاحت کی گئی ہے۔
- ٹیکس، ڈیوٹی، لیوی اور چارجز کی بابت لازمی واجب الادا رقوم کو مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے نوٹ 15 میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے۔
- قرضوں اور دیگر ڈیٹ انسٹرومنٹس کی معلومات جس میں کمپنی نادہندہ ہے یا نادہندہ ہونے والی ہے مالیاتی اسٹیٹمنٹس کے نوٹ-17 میں بیان کی گئی ہیں۔

مستقبل کا منظر نامہ

مالیاتی سال 2025ء کے دوران درپیش مسائل اور برداشت خالص خسارہ کی روشنی میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے منافع کو بحال کرنے اور شیئر ہولڈرز کو طویل مدتی فائدہ پہنچانے کے لئے مستقبل کی حکمت عملی اپنائی ہے۔

غیر معمولی اجلاس عام (EOGM) میں، شیئر ہولڈرز نے کمپنی کی مالیاتی حالت کو مضبوط کرنے اور اپنے پورٹ فولیو میں تنوع کے لئے مندرجہ ذیل اہم اقدامات کی منظوری دی ہے:

ایمپلائی اسٹاک آپشن اسکیم کے ذریعے نئے حصص کا اجراء تاکہ قرضوں کا بوجھ کم کیا جاسکے اور لیکویڈٹی میں بہتری اور نمو کو مضبوط کیا جاسکے۔

پرنٹ اور سوشل میڈیا میں تنوع تاکہ اضافی اور ٹھوس ریوینیو وسائل پیدا کیا جاسکیں۔

TFC ہولڈرز اور قرض دہندگان کی ادائیگی تاکہ قرضوں پر لاگت میں کمی کی جاسکے اور ادائیگیوں کو کیش فلو کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ کیا جاسکے۔

انتظامیہ قوی یقین رکھتی ہے کہ یہ اقدامات نہ صرف قلیل مدتی مالیاتی مسائل سے نبرد آزما ہونے بلکہ کمپنی کو وسط و طویل مدت کے لئے پائیدار نمو کی حالت میں لے آئیں گے۔ مضبوط سرمایہ کی بنیاد پر آمدنی کے متنوع وسائل اور قرض کے معقول پروفائل کے ساتھ کمپنی منافع کی جانب گامزن ہونے اور مالیاتی سال 2026ء اور بعد میں شیئر ہولڈرز کے منافع کو بڑھانے کے لئے پرامید ہے۔

آئندہ برسوں میں چونکہ ہم اپنے کیپٹل سٹرکچر میں بہتری کے لئے کوششیں جاری رکھیں گے لہٰذا موقع ملنے پر ہم مربوط سرمایہ داری کے فیصلے کرنے کے لئے پرعزم ہیں۔

گنجان آباد علاقوں کی پرائم لوکیشن پر واقع پرکشش اثاثہ جات اور املاک اور اپنی عظیم ٹیم کے ساتھ ہم پرامید ہیں کہ سرمایہ دار ہمارے بنیادی اثاثہ جات پر پاکستان کے ریئل اسٹیٹ شعبہ میں بطور معیاری، جدت پسند کمپنی بھرپور توجہ دیں گے جس میں ترقی کے لئے باقاعدہ اور منفرد پلیٹ فارم موجود ہے۔

ہماری لاثانی ٹیم نے مشکل حالات میں غیر معمولی کام کیا ہے اور ہم ان کی انتھک محنت، جذبہ اور کمپنی کے ساتھ وفاداری کو خراج تحسین پیش کرتے ہیں۔

برائے/منجانب بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

07 اکتوبر 2025ء

ڈائریکٹر

چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

REGISTERED OFFICE:
FIRST CAPITAL HOUSE
96-B/1, Lower Ground Floor,
M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg-III, Lahore.
Tel: +92-42-35778217-8

PACE (PAKISTAN) LIMITED

Gender Pay Gap Statement under Circular 10 of 2024

Following is gender pay gap calculated for the year ended 30 June 2025

1. Mean gender Pay Gap (280.7)
2. Median Gender Pay Gap (9.1)
3. Any other data/ details as deemed relevant

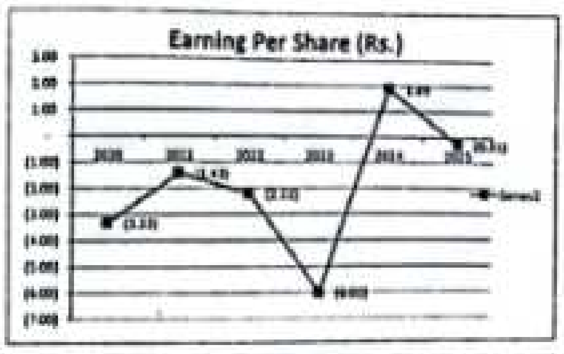
Signed by CEO/Director on behalf of Board of Directors of the Company

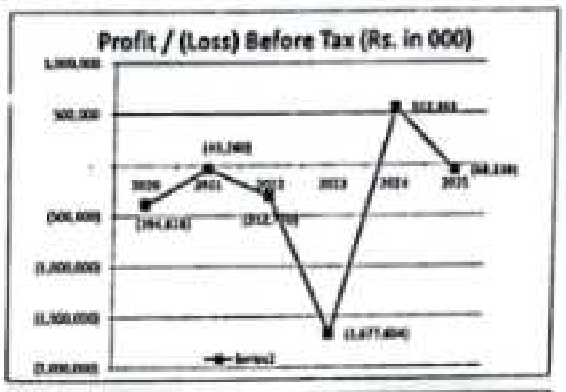
Date: 07 October 2025

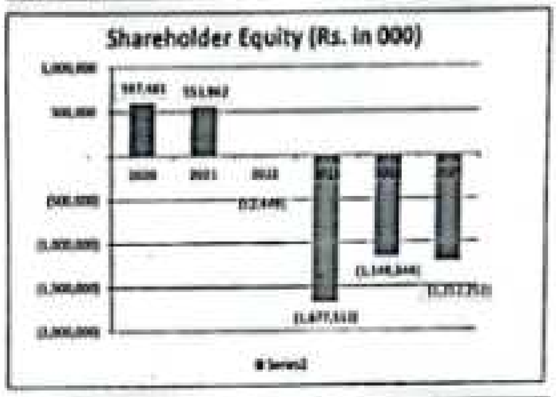
Pace (Pakistan) Limited

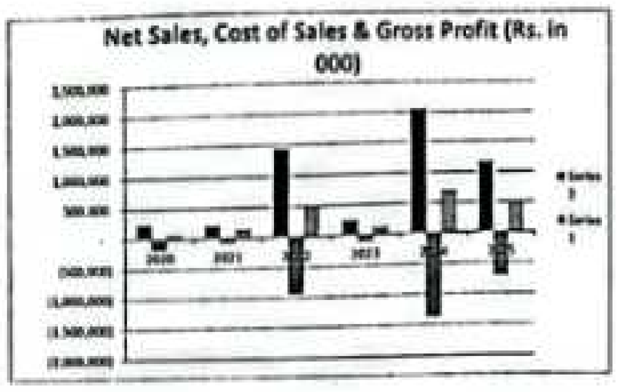
KEY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS

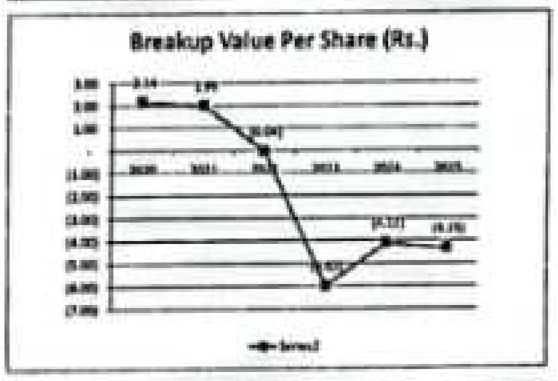
KEY INDICATORS		Rupees in thousands					
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Operating result							
Net Sales		244,124	214,024	1,435,510	241,808	2,056,244	1,166,878
Cost of Sales		(177,674)	(75,781)	(948,043)	(118,788)	(1,364,947)	(702,373)
Gross profit/(loss)		66,450	138,243	487,467	123,020	691,297	464,504
Profit / (loss) from operation		(173,884)	(70,896)	525,570	(85,153)	632,181	209,824
Profit / (loss) before tax		(394,828)	(43,260)	(312,770)	(1,677,804)	552,393	(68,238)
Profit (loss)after tax		(397,878)	(46,322)	(312,770)	(1,677,804)	526,690	(87,304)
Financial Position							
Shareholder's equity		587,481	553,942	(12,449)	(1,677,513)	(1,148,344)	(1,212,253)
Property plant & Equipment		601,264	570,607	568,813	540,182	527,918	505,595
Net current assets		(2,434,478)	(2,269,322)	(3,514,748)	(5,248,870)	(6,089,118)	(6,009,609)
Profitability							
Gross profit (loss)	%	27.22	64.60	33.96	50.87	33.62	39.81
Operating profit (loss)	%	(71.23)	(33.13)	36.61	(35.21)	30.74	17.98
Profit (loss) before tax	%	(161.73)	(20.21)	(21.79)	(693.77)	26.86	(5.85)
Profit (loss) after tax	%	(162.98)	(21.64)	(21.79)	(693.77)	25.61	(7.48)
Performance							
Fixed assets turnover	Times	0.41	0.38	2.52	0.45	3.90	2.31
Return on equity	%	(50.24)	(8.05)	(115.52)	(168.54)	37.28	(7.40)
Return on capital employed	%	(22.28)	(9.64)	123.08	(5.76)	68.84	22.38
Liquidity							
Current Ratio	Times	0.61	0.63	0.47	0.37	0.27	0.28
Quick	Times	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.06	0.11	0.10
Valuation							
Earning per share	Rs	(3.33)	(1.43)	(2.22)	(6.02)	1.89	(0.31)
Break up vale per share	Rs	2.14	1.99	(0.04)	(6.02)	(4.12)	(4.35)

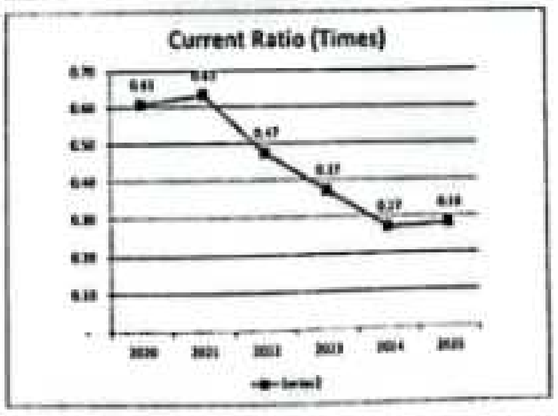












FORM-20

Pattern of shareholding

[Pursuant to Section 227(2)(f) of the Companies Act, 2017 read with Regulation 30 of the Companies Regulations, 2024]

SECP

PART-I

(Please complete in typescript or in bold block capitals.)

1.1 Name of the Comp PACE (PAKISTAN) LIMITED

PART-II

2.1. Pattern of holding of the shares held by the shareholders as at 30-06-2025

2.2 No. of Shareholdi	------Shareholdings------ From	To	Total Shares Held
2157	1	100	143,704
1067	101	500	412,362
3140	501	1,000	2,123,103
1894	1,001	5,000	5,445,111
732	5,001	10,000	6,112,293
264	10,001	15,000	3,445,330
214	15,001	20,000	3,976,647
157	20,001	25,000	3,731,473
107	25,001	30,000	3,073,047
60	30,001	35,000	2,005,955
70	35,001	40,000	2,709,345
34	40,001	45,000	1,462,656
129	45,001	50,000	6,391,462
37	50,001	55,000	1,962,725
26	55,001	60,000	1,531,175
28	60,001	65,000	1,759,290
27	65,001	70,000	1,863,101
26	70,001	75,000	1,921,158
8	75,001	80,000	630,620
18	80,001	85,000	1,504,826
11	85,001	90,000	969,552
10	90,001	95,000	935,206
92	95,001	100,000	9,193,301
11	100,001	105,000	1,121,887
10	105,001	110,000	1,085,162
7	110,001	115,000	794,897
6	115,001	120,000	714,800
10	120,001	125,000	1,238,356
5	125,001	130,000	643,146
3	130,001	135,000	402,000
6	135,001	140,000	828,904
5	140,001	145,000	718,901
16	145,001	150,000	2,391,900
2	150,001	155,000	308,500
5	155,001	160,000	791,143
3	160,001	165,000	491,500
4	165,001	170,000	671,000

5	170,001	175,000	874,500
8	175,001	180,000	1,431,802
1	180,001	185,000	184,891
4	185,001	190,000	754,890
6	190,001	195,000	1,159,850
26	195,001	200,000	5,200,000
6	200,001	205,000	1,209,946
1	205,001	210,000	208,000
1	210,001	215,000	211,206
4	215,001	220,000	873,000
3	220,001	225,000	671,000
1	225,001	230,000	230,000
12	245,001	250,000	3,000,000
1	255,001	260,000	260,000
1	260,001	265,000	263,500
2	270,001	275,000	550,000
2	280,001	285,000	561,000
14	295,001	300,000	4,195,000
2	320,001	325,000	650,000
1	335,001	340,000	340,000
6	345,001	350,000	2,094,240
1	350,001	355,000	354,000
1	355,001	360,000	358,400
1	365,001	370,000	366,000
1	390,001	395,000	391,000
7	395,001	400,000	2,800,000
4	405,001	410,000	1,629,750
4	415,001	420,000	1,664,735
2	420,001	425,000	843,650
1	425,001	430,000	425,716
2	435,001	440,000	875,083
3	445,001	450,000	1,350,000
1	450,001	455,000	453,000
1	470,001	475,000	470,136
1	475,001	480,000	476,500
1	485,001	490,000	489,655
7	495,001	500,000	3,500,000
1	500,001	505,000	501,192
1	525,001	530,000	525,500
1	530,001	535,000	533,942
1	535,001	540,000	539,387
2	545,001	550,000	1,100,000
1	570,001	575,000	570,662
3	595,001	600,000	1,800,000
1	600,001	605,000	605,000
1	615,001	620,000	615,937
2	645,001	650,000	1,300,000
2	695,001	700,000	1,400,000
1	700,001	705,000	702,500
1	705,001	710,000	706,762
2	710,001	715,000	1,427,628
1	725,001	730,000	729,500
2	745,001	750,000	1,499,300
1	770,001	775,000	775,000
1	795,001	800,000	800,000
1	810,001	815,000	814,082
8	830,001	835,000	6,662,272
1	845,001	850,000	850,000
1	865,001	870,000	869,545
1	875,001	880,000	879,200
1	880,001	885,000	881,000
1	895,001	900,000	900,000
1	930,001	935,000	935,000
5	995,001	1,000,000	5,000,000
1	1,160,001	1,165,000	1,162,500

1		1,180,001	1,185,000	1,182,587
1		1,240,001	1,245,000	1,241,458
1		1,245,001	1,250,000	1,250,000
1		1,250,001	1,255,000	1,254,500
1		1,355,001	1,360,000	1,355,519
1		1,495,001	1,500,000	1,500,000
1		1,585,001	1,590,000	1,590,000
1		1,645,001	1,650,000	1,650,000
1		1,840,001	1,845,000	1,843,500
1		1,875,001	1,880,000	1,880,000
1		2,095,001	2,100,000	2,100,000
1		2,595,001	2,600,000	2,600,000
1		2,695,001	2,700,000	2,700,000
1		2,995,001	3,000,000	3,000,000
1		3,185,001	3,190,000	3,187,451
1		3,265,001	3,270,000	3,266,015
1		3,295,001	3,300,000	3,300,000
1		3,905,001	3,910,000	3,910,000
1		3,995,001	4,000,000	4,000,000
1		4,195,001	4,200,000	4,200,000
1		4,295,001	4,300,000	4,300,000
1		4,405,001	4,410,000	4,406,389
1		4,425,001	4,430,000	4,426,200
1		7,035,001	7,040,000	7,036,415
1		10,385,001	10,390,000	10,385,012
1		21,800,001	21,805,000	21,803,661
1		27,545,001	27,550,000	27,546,000
10,619	Total			**278,876,604**

CamScanner

2.3	Categories of shareholders	Share held	Percenage
2.3.1	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse and minor children.	556,648	0.20
2.3.2	Associated Companies, undertakings, and related parties	46,608,615	16.71
2.3.3	NIT and ICP	425,716	0.15
2.3.4	Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions	1,250,587	0.45
2.3.5	Insurance Companies	500	0.00
2.3.6	Modarabas and Mutual Funds	-	-
2.3.7	Share holders holding 10%	-	-
2.3.8	General Public		
	a. Local	180,134,637	64.59
	b. Foreign	9,523,982	3.42
2.3.9	Others (to be specified)		

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

MUHAMMAD AMER RIAZ SECURITIES (PVT) LTD. (CDC)	1,000	0.00
Z. A GHAFFAR SECURITEIS (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	7,000	0.00
LSE FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED (CDC)	349	0.00
SEMAAB TRADERS (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	60,000	0.02
WTL SERVICES (PVT) LIMITED (CDC)	40,000	0.01
ABA ALI HABIB SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED (CDC)	29,500	0.01
ADAM SECURITIES LIMITED (CDC)	19,000	0.01
ALI USMAN STOCK BROKERAGE (PVT) LIMITED (CDC)	12	0.00
ARIF HABIB LIMIYED (CDC)	3,266,015	1.17
ASDA SECURITIES (PVT.) LTD. (CDC)	25,000	0.01
AZEE SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	500	0.00
BACKERS & PARTNERS (PRIVATE) LIMITED - MF (CDC)	10,000	0.00
BAWA SECURITIES (PVT) LTD. - MF (CDC)	550,000	0.20
BHAYANI SECURITIES (PVT) LTD. (CDC)	100,000	0.04
CAPITAL FINANCIAL SERVICES (PVT.) LIMITED (CDC)	108,000	0.04
CAPITAL VISION SECURITIES (PVT) LTD. (CDC)	8,363	0.00
DARSON SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED - MF (CDC)	10,000	0.00
DAWOOD EQUITIES LIMITED - MF (CDC)	750,000	0.27
DR. ARSLAN RAZAQUE SECURITIES (PVT.) LIMITED (CDC)	3,087	0.00
FIVE REVOVERS TECHNOLOGIES (PVT.) LTD (CDC)	200,000	0.07
G.R. SECURITIES (SMC - PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	2,000	0.00
GLOBALTECH WORLD (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	20,000	0.01
GPH SECURITEIS (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	35,000	0.01
GPP-SNS AQUAFARMING (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	21,000	0.01
IMPERIAL INVESTMENT (PVT) LTD. (CDC)	39,500	0.01
INTERMARKET SECURITIES LTD(FORMERLY EFG HERMES PAK.LT	35,000	0.01
M/S. SASL TRADING (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	15,000	0.01
MAM SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED (CDC)	1	0.00
MAPLE LEAF CAPITAL LIMITED (CDC)	1	0.00
MOHAMMAD MUNIR MOHAMMAD AHMED KHANANI SECURITIES LTD. - MF (CDC)	100,000	0.04
MRA SECURITIES LIMITED - MF (CDC)	37,000	0.01
MSMANIAR FINANCIALS (PVT) LTD. (CDC)	5,000	0.00
MUHAMMAD AHMED NADEEM SECURITIES (SMC-PVT) LIMITED (CI	31	0.00

NCC - PRE SETTLEMENT DELIVERY ACCOUNT (CDC)	10,385,012	3.72
NCC-RETRIEVAL ACCOUNT (CDC)	14	0.00
NCC-SQUARING-UP ACCOUNT (CDC)	500	0.00
NINI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	120,000	0.04
PRUDENTIAL SECURITIES LIMITED (CDC)	176	0.00
PRUDENTIAL SECURITIES LIMITED (CDC)	81	0.00
RAFI SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	208,000	0.07
SALMAN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS (PVT) LIMITED (CDC)	80	0.00
SEVEN STAR SECURITIES (PVT.)	55,000	0.02
SHAFFI SECURITIES (PVT) LIMITED (CDC)	4,000	0.00
SHERMAN SECURITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	1,000,000	0.36
SOFCOM (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	5,000	0.00
SPINZER EQUITIES (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	35,000	0.01
WTL SERVICES (PRIVATE) LIMITED (CDC)	814,082	0.29
YASIR MAHMOOD SECURITIES (PVT.) LIMITED (CDC)	203,500	0.07
ZAFAR MOTI CAPITAL SECURITIES (PVT) LTD. (CDC)	1,018	0.00
ZAREA LIMITED (CDC)	1	0.00
	18,328,823	6.57
FOREIGN COMPANIES		
PIONEER SERVICES LIMITED	21,803,661	7.82
	21,803,661	7.82
OTHERS		
AHMED GHARIB FOUNDATION	3,435	0.00
ALOO & MINOCHER DINSHAW CHARITABLE TRUST (CDC)	100,000	0.04
HAMID ADAMJEE TRUST (CDC)	90,000	0.03
CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (CDC)	50,000	0.02
	243,435	0.09

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

PACE (PAKISTAN) LIMITED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 2025

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

1.	The total number of directors are seven as per the following:	
a.	Male	05
b.	Female:	02
2.	The composition of board is as follows:	
(i)	Independent Directors (*)	02
(ii)	Other Non-Executive Directors	02
(iii)	Executive Directors (**)	03
(iv)	Female Directors	02
(*)	The Board of Directors are of the view that the expertise and experience of 02 Independent Directors are sufficient to perform their relevant role & responsibilities required under the provision of Code of Corporate Governance and law, therefore rounding up is not needed.	
(**)	Currently, three Directors of the Company devotes their whole or substantially the whole time, therefore have categorized as Executive Directors	
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 board/ shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations.	
7.	The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of board.	
8.	The Board have formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.	
9.	The Board has arranged Directors' Training program for the following:	
	(Name of Director)	Mrs. Aamna Taseer
		Mr. Shahbaz Ali Taseer
		Mr. Shehryar Ali Taseer
		Miss. Shehrbano Taseer
		Mr. Sikander Rashid Choudry
	(Name of Executive & Designation (if applicable)	Shahzad Jawahar, Chief Compliance Officer
10.	The Board has approved appointment of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.	

11.	CFO and CEO duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the board.
12.	The board has formed committees comprising of members given below:

a.	Audit Committee (Name of members and Chairman)	Mr. Shaves Ahmad (Chairman) Miss. Shehrbano Taseer (Member) Mr. Sikander Rashid Choudry (Member)
b.	HR and Remuneration Committee (Name of members and Chairman)	Mr. Shavez Ahmad (Chairman) Mrs. Aamna Taseer (Member) Miss. Shehrbano Taseer (Member)
c.	Nomination Committee (if applicable) (Name of members and Chairman)	N/A
d.	Risk Management Committee (if applicable) (Name of members and Chairman)	Mr. Umair Fakhar Alam (Chairman) Mrs. Aamna Taseer (member) Mr. Shehryar Ali Taseer (Member)

13.	The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committee for compliance.
14.	The frequency of meetings (quarterly/half yearly/ yearly) of the committee were as per following:

a	Audit Committee	07
b	HR and Remuneration Committee	01
c	Nomination Committee (if applicable)	N/A
d	Risk Management Committee	01

15.	The Board has set up an effective internal audit function/ or has outsourced the internal audit function to who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the company;
16	The statutory auditors of the company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, head of internal audit, company secretary or director of the company
17.	The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.
18.	We confirm that all requirements of regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27,32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with.
19.	Explanation for non-compliance with requirements, other than regulation 3, 6, 7, 8, 27,32, 33 and 36 are below

Regulation	Requirement	Explanation
Regulation 29	The Board may constitute a separate committee, designed as the nomination committee for considering and making recommendations to the Board in respect of the Board's committees and the chairmanship of the Board's committees	The responsibilities prescribed for the nomination committee are being taken care of at Board level on need bases so a separate committee is not considered to be necessary
Regulation 19 (2)	A newly appointed director	Mr. Umair Fakhar Alam and

		on the Board may acquire, the directors training program certification within a period of one year from the date of appointment as a director on the Board	Mr. Shavez Ahmed is in process of acquiring the certification to comply the regulation.
	Regulation 10A (5)	The Board may establish a dedicated sustainability Committee or assign additional responsibilities to an existing Board Committee.	The Company in order to effectively discharge its sustainability related issues has assigned additional responsibilities to Risk Management Committee.

For and on behalf of the Board

Sikander Rashid Choudry
Chairman
Lahore
Date:07 October 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PACE PAKISTAN LIMITED

REVIEW REPORT ON THE STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE CONTAINED IN 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 Pace Pakistan Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2025 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, 2025.

Further, we highlight below instance of non-Compliance with the requirement of Regulations as reflected in the paragraph reference where it is stated in the Statement of Compliance:

	Paragraph Reference	Description
(i)	09	All Company's Director must have director's training certificate as specified in the section 19 (2) of Regulation, this has not been complied with.

Junaidy Shoaib Asad

Junaidy Shoaib Asad
Chartered Accountants
Lahore.
UDIN: CR2025101966ZcXnLIgV
Dated: 07 OCT 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Pace (Pakistan) Limited

Report on the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed unconsolidated financial statements of ***Pace (Pakistan) Limited*** (the Company), which comprise the unconsolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity, the unconsolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the unconsolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (here-in-after referred to as "the unconsolidated financial statements") and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the unconsolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company has accumulated losses amounting Rs 4,340.52 million as at June 30, 2025 and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 6,099.61 million. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern Section*, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Following are the Key audit matters:

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	**Revenue** Refer to notes 6.15 and 31 to the unconsolidated financial statements. The Company recognized revenue of Rs.1,166.88 million during the year ended June 30, 2025, being both at a point in time and over the time depending on the nature of contracts with customer We identified recognition of revenue as a key audit matter because it involves the use of significant judgement to evaluate whether the contract has commercial substance or not. Further it involves judgement in evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable. Further there is an inherent risk of fraud in revenue recognition due to unpredictable way in which management override of controls could occur making it a significant risk	Our procedures included, but were not limited to: • Obtaining an understanding of the process relating to revenue recognition and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of relevant key internal controls; • assessing the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies for revenue recognition and compliance of those policies with applicable accounting standards; and • performing test of details procedures over revenue recorded and cost incurred on project during the year; • evaluating the adequacy of financial disclosures, including disclosures of key assumptions and judgements; • proposing adjustment for revenue recorded, where collectability of consideration is less then probable; • scanning for any manual journal entries relating to revenue recorded during and near the year end which were considered to be material or met other specific risk based criteria for inspecting underlying documentation
2	**Valuation of investment property** Refer to notes 6.4 and 20 to the unconsolidated financial statements. As at 30 June 2025, the carrying value of investment properties was at Rs 1,963.46 million. The company has adopted the fair value model for	Our procedures included, but were not limited to; • assessing the design and implementation of the controls over the valuation of investment property and measurement of right of use asset classified in investment property; • Obtaining an understanding of evaluation process and assumption which the valuer has

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	valuation of its investment properties. Under this said model it is required to measure all investment properties at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognized in unconsolidated statement of profit and loss We considered this as key audit matter due to the significant carrying value of investment properties and significant judgements estimations involved in determining the fair value	adopted to assess if they are consistent with the industry norms, market condition and general prevailing economic circumstances • Confirming the valuation approach was in accordance with the International Financial reporting standards and suitable for use in determining the fair value of properties classified as Investment property; • recalculating the fair value gain/loss on investment property during the year; • Assessing the valuer's competence and capabilities • Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements, including the disclosures in the financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions and judgements.

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended June 30, 2025, but does not include the consolidated and unconsolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the unconsolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the unconsolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the unconsolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of unconsolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the unconsolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Unconsolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

b) the unconsolidated statement of financial position, the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss and unconsolidated other comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity and the unconsolidated statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Shoaib Ahmad Waseem.

Junaidy Shoaib Asad

Junaidy Shoaib Asad
Chartered Accountants
Lahore
UDIN: AR202510196ZNSjIGkiV
Date: 07 OCT 2025

Pace (Pakistan) Limited

Unconsolidated Statement of Financial Position

As at 30th June 2025

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Share capital and reserves			
Authorised capital	7	6,000,000	6,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	7	2,788,766	2,788,766
Share premium	7	273,265	273,265
Share-based payment reserve	7	19,202	-
Revaluation Surplus		47,037	47,037
Accumulated loss		(4,340,522)	(4,258,412)
		(1,212,252)	(1,149,345)
Non-current liabilities			
Long term finances - secured	8	-	-
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	9	-	-
Lease liability	10	212,966	149,460
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	11	-	-
Deferred liabilities	12	60,793	53,900
		273,759	203,360
Current liabilities			
Contract liability	13	174,882	254,348
Current maturity of long term liabilities	14	5,867,130	5,765,448
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	15	711,552	763,475
Accrued finance cost	16	1,702,408	1,546,024
		8,456,165	8,329,295
Contingencies and commitments	17	-	-
		7,517,672	7,383,511

ASSETS	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	18	505,595	527,918
Intangible assets	19	1,496	1,993
Investment property	20	1,963,462	1,887,813
Lease Receivable	21	-	113,890
Long term investments	22	2,602,965	2,598,099
Long term advances and deposits	23	13,619	13,619
Financial asset	24	73,979	-
Deferred taxation	25	-	-
		5,161,116	5,143,334
Current assets			
Stock-in-trade	26	1,541,862	1,217,917
Trade debts	27	646,408	859,644
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	28	83,681	107,318
Lease Receivable	21	-	8,336
Income tax refundable - net	29	59,534	20,552
Financial Assets	24	5,809	-
Cash and bank balances	30	18,871	32,410
		2,356,556	2,240,177
		7,517,672	7,383,511

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

Chief Executive Officer

Director

Chief Financial Officer

Pace (Pakistan) Limited

Unconsolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Revenue	31	1,166,876	2,056,244
Cost of Revenue	32	(702,372)	(1,364,947)
Gross Profit		464,504	691,297
Administrative and selling expenses	33	(305,439)	(252,375)
Other income	34	50,759	193,239
Other expenses		-	-
Profit from operations		209,824	632,161
Finance cost	35	(188,716)	(222,406)
Exchange gain/ (loss) on foreign currency convertible bonds	11.2	(95,055)	153,517
Gain / (Loss) from change in fair value of investment property		5,708	(10,879)
Profit / (Loss) before income tax and minimum taxes		(68,238)	552,393
Minimum Tax	36	(14,586)	(25,703)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		(82,824)	526,690
Taxation	37	(4,500)	-
Profit / (Loss) after Taxation		(87,324)	526,690
Earning / (Loss) per share - basic and diluted	38	(0.31)	1.89

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

Chief Executive Officer | Director | Chief Financial Officer

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Unconsolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Profit / (loss) for the year		**(87,324)**	526,690
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	*12*	**5,215**	1,479
Revaluation Surplus on transfer		**-**	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**(82,109)**	528,169

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

Chief Executive Officer

Director

Chief Financial Officer

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Unconsolidated Statement of Changes In Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Capital reserve: Share premium	Capital reserve: Revaluation Surplus	Capital reserve: Share-based payment reserve	Revenue reserve: Accumulated loss	Total
	— (Rupees in thousand) —					
Balance as at 30 June 2023	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	-	(4,786,581)	(1,677,513)
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended 30 June 2024						
Loss after taxation	-	-	-	-	526,690	526,690
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,479	1,479
	-	-	-	-	528,169	528,169
Balance as at 30 June 2024	**2,788,766**	**273,265**	**47,037**	-	**(4,258,413)**	**(1,149,345)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended 30 June 2025						
Loss after taxation	-	-	-	-	(87,324)	(87,324)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	5,215	5,215
	-	-	-	-	**(82,109)**	**(82,109)**
Transactions with Others:						
Share based payment reserves	-	-	-	19,202	-	19,202
Balance as at 30 June 2025	**2,788,766**	**273,265**	**47,037**	**19,202**	**(4,340,522)**	**(1,212,252)**

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

Chief Executive Officer **Director** **Chief Financial Officer**

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Unconsolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated in operations	39	46,494	1,804,756
Gratuity paid		-	-
Taxes paid		(58,468)	(16,964)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities		**(11,974)**	**1,787,792**
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(11,123)
Investment in subsidiaries	22	-	(1,748,426)
Income on bank deposits received	34	504	1,468
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities		**504**	**(1,758,081)**
Cash flow from financing activities			
Long term loan paid during the year		(2,069)	(8,165)
Payments of lease liability		-	(8,771)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(2,069)**	**(16,936)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**(13,539)**	**12,774**
Cash and cash equivalents - at beginning of the year		**32,410**	**19,636**
Cash and cash equivalents - at end of the year	40	**18,871**	**32,410**

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

Chief Executive Officer | **Director** | **Chief Financial Officer**

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

1 The Company and its operations

1.1 Pace (Pakistan) Limited ('the Company') is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017) and is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange. The Company is engaged to build, acquire, manage and sell condominiums, departmental stores, shopping plazas, super markets, utility stores, housing societies, plot and other properties and to carry out commercial, industrial and other related activities in and out of Pakistan. The registered office of the Company is situated at First Capital House, 96-B/1, Lower Ground Floor, M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg-III, Lahore. Furthermore, the Company is managing the following plazas:

Sr. No.	Business Unit	Geographical Location
1	Gulberg Plaza	124/E-1 Main Boulevard Gulberg III, Lahore
2	Model Town Plaza	38, 38/A, 39 & 40, Block P, Model Town Link Road, Lahore
3	Fortress Plaza	Bridge Point Plaza, Fortress Stadium, Lahore Cantt.
4	MM Alam Road Plaza	96-B-I, M.M Alam Road, Gulberg III, Lahore
5	Gujranwala Plaza	Mouza Dhola Zarri, Main GT Road Gujranwala
6	Gujrat Plaza	Mouza Ado-Wal, G.T Road, Tehsil & District, Gujrat
7	Pace Tower	27-H College Road Gulberg II Lahore

2 Going Concern Assumption

The Company has incurred a loss before income tax of Rs. 82.82 million (2024: Profit of Rs. 526.69 million). The loss is due to less sales made during the year as compared to previous period. Further there is also an exchange loss of Rs. 95.06 million as compared to an exchange profit of Rs. 153.52 Million last year on the foreign currency convertible bonds issued by the Company.

At the reporting date, current liabilities of the Company have exceeded its current assets by Rs. 6,099.61 million (2024: Rs. 6,089.12 million), and accumulated losses of the Company stand at Rs. 4,340.52 million (2024: Rs. 4,258.41 million). Due to liquidity issues the Company has not been able to meet various obligations towards its lenders, including repayment of principal and mark-up thereon in respect of its borrowings. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainity related to events or conditions that 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.

During the current year, the Company has achieved reasonable sale and completion of its on going projects. The Company has partial completed its Pace Tower project. The management of the Company is also trying to increase revenue through renting out vacant spaces available at different floors of projects on co-working space basis. In this regard, the Company has rented out all floors of Pace MM Alam Road, Pace Model Town Link Road Phase 2 and Pace Fortress. The Company has also started sale of its allocated unit in Shadman project through zameen.com, one of the leading real estate sale agency of Pakistan.

In addition, the company has also started focusing on one of the main revenue stream i.e advertisement income. The management has already rented all its advertisement spots on Pace MM Alam and further it is in talks with advertisement agencies for Pace Fortress, Model town Phase 2 and First Capital Tower

Furthermore, the Chief Executive, Mrs. Aamna Taseer and Directors, Mr. Shahbaz Ali Taseer and Mr. Shehryar Ali Taseer have jointly provided a letter of support dated 26 September 2025 to the Company wherein they have committed to support the Company to continue as a going concern.

Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not include any adjustments relating to the realization of assets and liquidation/ settlement of any liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

3 Basis of preparation

3.1 Separate financial statements

These unconsolidated financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company in which investments in subsidiaries and associates are accounted for on the basis of direct equity interest rather than on the basis of reported results and net assets of the investees. Consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared separately.

The Company has following investments:

Subsidiaries	**Country of incorporation**	**Shareholding**
Pace Gujrat (Private) Limited	Pakistan	100%
Pace Super Mall (Private) Limited	Pakistan	56.79%
Pace Woodland (Private) Limited	Pakistan	52.00%
Pace Barka Properties Limited	Pakistan	52.21%
Pace Multiplierz (Private) Limited	Pakistan	100%

The principal activity of all the subsidiaries is to acquire by purchase or otherwise land and plots and to sell or construct, lease, hire and manage buildings, shopping malls, super markets, utility stores, plazas, shopping arcades, develop, sell rent out shopping malls, apartments, villas, commercial buildings, etc. and to carry on business of hospitality.

3.2 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

3.3 Basis of measurement

These unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following:

- Investment property which is measured at fair value; and
- Retirement benefits at present value.

3.4 Functional and presentation currency

These unconsolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupees ("Rs.") which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

4 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved International Financial Reporting Standards that are not yet effective

4.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards that may be relevant to the Company and adopted in the current year

The Company has adopted the following new standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations of IFRSs which became effective during the current year.

New or Revised Standard or Interpretation

Amendments to accounting and reporting standards and interpretations which are effective during the year ended June 30, 2025

There are certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to approved accounting standards which are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2025 but are considered not to be relevant or have any significant effect on the Company's financial reporting.

4.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards that may be relevant but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Company

The following new standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standard or interpretation.

Standard or Interpretation	**Effective Date (Annual periods beginning on or after)**
- IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	January 1, 2025
- IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	January 1, 2026

- IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability	January 1, 2027
- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
- IFRS 17- Insurance Contracts (Notified by SECP for the period commencing from 1st January 2026)	January 1, 2023
- IFRS S1- General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	July 1, 2025
- IFRS S2- Climate-related Disclosures	July 1, 2025

The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of these Standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards on the financial statements of the Company.

5 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's unconsolidated financial statements or where judgment was exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

5.1 Estimates

	Note
- Provision for taxation	*6.1*
- Property, plant and equipment	*6.2*
- Intangibles	*6.3*
- Investment property valuation	*6.4*
- Stock-in-trade	*6.6*
- Employee benefits	*6.13*
- Measurement of ECL allowance for trade debts and other receivables (financial assets)	*6.16.5*
- Impairment on non-financial assets	*6.17*
- Contingent liabilities	*6.18*

5.2 Judgements

- Costs to complete the projects	*6.6*
- Satisfaction of performance obligations	*6.15*

6 Material accounting policies

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

6.1 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current

Provision of 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 enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date and after taking into account tax credits, rebates and exemptions, if any. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

The Company designate the amount calculated on taxable income using the notified tax rate as an income tax within the scope of IAS 12 'Income Taxes' and recognise it as current income tax expense. Any excess over the amount designated as income tax, is then recognised as a levy falling under the scope of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Company has not rebutted this presumption.

6.2 Property, plant and equipment

Owned

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss except for freehold land which is stated at cost less any identified impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, and includes other costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction.

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. Major repairs and improvements are capitalized. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to statement of profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

The gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an asset represented by the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized as an income or expense.

Depreciation on owned assets is charged to the statement of profit or loss on the reducing balance method except for building on leasehold land which is being depreciated using straight line method, so as to write off the cost of an asset over its estimated useful life at the annual rates given in note 18.1.

Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment is charged from the date on which an asset is available for use is intended by the management and ceased when asset is derecognized.

The Company 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 amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where an impairment loss is recognized, the depreciation charge is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its estimated useful life.

A revaluation surplus is recorded in OCI and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, to the extent that it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, the increase is recognised in profit and loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset recognised in the asset revaluation surplus. The revaluation surplus included in equity in respect of an item of property, plant and equipments is transfered directly to retained earning when the asset is derecognised.

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

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets include the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the rates specified in note 18.3 to the unconsolidated financial statements.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, less any identified impairment loss. Capital work in progress represents expenditure on property, plant and equipment in the course of construction and installation. Transfers are made to relevant category of property, plant and equipment as and when assets are available for intended use.

6.3 Intangible assets

Computer Software

Expenditure incurred to acquire computer software is capitalized as an intangible asset and stated at cost less accumulated amortization (for finite useful life of intangible asset) and any identified impairment loss. Amortization is charged to statement of profit or loss on reducing balance method at an annual rate of 10% except optical fiber, as to write off the cost over its estimated useful life.

Optical Fiber

Expenditure incurred to acquire the rights to use optical fiber are capitalized as intangible assets and stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss. Amortization is charged to statement of profit or loss on straight line basis method at an annual rate of 5%, as to write off the cost over its estimated useful life.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that intangible asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amount 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 amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where an impairment loss is recognized, the amortization charge is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its estimated useful life.

The Company reviews the rate of amortization and value of intangible assets for possible impairment, on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of intangible assets with a corresponding effect on the amortization charge and impairment.

6.4 Investment property

Investment property is a property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in ordinary course of business, use in production or supply of goods or services as for administrative purpose. Investment property comprises freehold land and buildings on freehold land. Investment property is carried at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has been changed, any difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is recognized in equity as a revaluation reserve for investment property. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognized in statement of profit or loss. Upon the disposal of such investment property, any surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings, the transfer is not made through the statement of profit or loss.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied or stock-in-trade, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment or stock-in-trade and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for accounting purposes for subsequent recording.

6.5 Investments

6.5.1 Investment in equity instruments of subsidiary companies

Investment in subsidiary companies is measured at cost in the Company's separate financial statements, as per the requirements of IAS-27 "Separate Financial Statements". However, at subsequent reporting dates, the Company reviews the carrying amount of the investment and its recoverability to determine whether there is an indication that such investment has suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to the extent of impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense. Where impairment losses subsequently reverse, the carrying amounts of the investments are increased to the revised recoverable amounts but limited to the extent of initial cost of investments. A reversal of impairment loss is recognized in unconsolidated statement of profit or loss.

6.5.2 Investments in equity instruments of associated companies

Associates are all entities over which the Company has significant influence but no control. Investments in associates are measured at cost less any identified impairment loss if any in the Company's separate financial statements. However, at subsequent reporting dates, the Company reviews the carrying amount of the investment and its recoverability to determine whether there is an indication that such investment has suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to the extent of impairment loss. Impairment losses are recognized as an expense.

6.6 Stock-in-trade

Land, condominiums, shops / counters and villas available for future sale are classified as stock-in-trade. These are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Work-in-process comprises of condominiums, shops / counters and villas in the process of construction / development. Cost in relation to work-in-process comprises of proportionate cost of land, cost of direct materials, labor and appropriate overheads. Cost in relation to shops transferred from investment property is the fair value of the shops on the date of transfer and any subsequent expenditures incurred thereon.

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

The Company estimates the cost to complete the projects in order to determine the cost attributable to revenue being recognized. These estimates include the cost of providing infrastructure activities, potential claims by sub contractors and the cost of meeting the contractual obligation to the customers. The company engages an expert to assist in determining the cost of completion.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of stock-in-trade on a regular basis. Carrying amount of stock-in-trade is adjusted where the net realizable value is below the cost. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

6.7 Trade debts

Trade debts and other receivables are classified at amortized cost and are measured at invoice value less impairment allowance, if any. Trade debts where the ownership of the work in progress is transferred by the Company to the buyer as the construction progresses is recognized using the percentage of completion method. An impairment allowance i.e. expected credit loss is calculated based on actual credit loss experience over the past years and loss given default. The impairment allowance is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. These assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

6.8 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

6.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at amortised cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, call deposits receipts, other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and short term finance.

6.10 Borrowings

Borrowings are classified as 'financial liabilities at amortized cost'. On initial recognition, these are measured at cost, being fair value at the date the liability is incurred, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost with any difference between cost and value at maturity recognized in statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

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

6.11 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupees using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated again at the reporting date.

6.12 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents right-of-use assets in 'property, plant and equipment and investment properties' based on their use and lease liabilities as separate line item in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Company applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

The Company applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Company further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

6.13 Employee benefits

The Company operates an unfunded gratuity plan covering all of its eligible employees who have completed the minimum qualifying period. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed by qualified actuary by using the projected unit credit method and charge for the year other than on account of experience adjustment is included in statement of profit or loss.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines the net interest expense / (income) on the net defined liability / (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then - net defined benefit liability / (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

The Company provides for accumulating compensated absences when the employees render service that increase the entitlement to future compensated absences. Under the rules all employees are entitled to 20 days leave per year respectively. Unutilised leaves can be accumulated upto unlimited amount. Unutilised leaves can be used at any time by all employees, subject to the Company's approval.

Provisions are made annually to cover the obligation for accumulating compensated absences based on actuarial valuation and are charged to statement of profit or loss.

6.14 Creditors, accruals and other liabilities

Creditors, accruals and other liabilities are carried 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. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation in respect of liabilities in foreign currency are added to the carrying amount of the respective liabilities.

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

6.15 Revenue recognition

6.15.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company recognizes revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer based on a five step model as set out in IFRS 15.

Step 1: **Identify contract(s) with a customer:** A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: **Identify performance obligations in the contract:** A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: **Determine the transaction price:** The transaction price is the amount of consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: **Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract:** For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: **Recognize revenue when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation.**

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- the Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment for performance obligation completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements except for service income earned on security, janitorial maintenance, administration and other utilities.

Development services - sale of completed units

Revenue from rendering of development management services is recognized when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably, by reference to the stage of completion of the development obligation at the reporting date. Where the outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

The Company has elected to apply the input method. The Company considers that the use of input method, which requires revenue recognition on the basis of the Company's efforts to the satisfaction of the performance obligation, provides the best reference to revenue actually earned.

Sale of property

Revenue from sale of land, condominiums, shops / counters and villas is recognized at point in time- when the control has been transferred to the customer. The control is usually transferred when possession is handed over to the customer.

Display of advertisements

Advertisement income is received by the Company against available space in company's property provided to the customer for advertisement purpose. Income from display of advertisements is recognized over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company as the Company performs.

Service charges

Service charges are recognized in the accounting period in which services are rendered. Service income in respect of security, janitorial maintenance, administration and other utilities is presented on net basis.

6.15.2 Other revenue

Rental income from lease of investment property

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is charged based on area lease out and recognized, net of discount, in accordance with the terms of lease contracts over the lease term on a straight-line basis, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset.

6.16 Financial instruments

6.16.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

6.16.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortized cost.

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at amortized cost

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

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

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

6.16.3 Derecognition

Financial assets

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

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

6.16.4 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

6.16.5 Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowances for Expected Credit Losses ("ECLs") in respect of financial assets measured at amortized cost.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for bank balance for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured at 12-month ECLs.

Loss allowances for trade debts are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs.

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

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable period of time. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering of a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

6.17 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that an asset or group of assets may be impaired. If any such evidence exists, the asset's or group of assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

6.18 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when:

- 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.

The Company reviews the status of all pending litigations and claims against the Company. Based on its judgment and the advice of the legal advisors for the estimated financial outcome, appropriate disclosure or provision is made. The actual outcome of these litigations and claims can have an effect on the carrying amounts of the liabilities recognized at the statement of financial position date.

6.19 Dividend

Dividend to ordinary shareholders is recognized as a deduction from accumulated profit in statement of changes in equity and as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the year in which it is declared by the Company's shareholders.

6.20 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting basic EPS with weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares and post-tax effect of changes in profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company that would result from conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

6.21 Employee's share option scheme

The Company operates an equity settled share based Employees Stock Option Scheme. The Human Resource & Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company evaluates the performance and other criteria of employees and approves the grant of options. These options vest with employees over a specified period subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. Upon vesting, employees are eligible to apply and secure allotment of Company's shares at a price determined on the date of grant of options

At the grant date of share options to the employees, the Company initially recognizes employee compensation expense with corresponding credit to equity as employee compensation reserve at the fair value of option at the grant date. The fair value of options determined at the grant date is recognized as an employee compensation expense on a straight line basis over the vesting period. Fair value of options is arrived at using Black Scholes pricing model.

When share options are exercised, the proceeds received, net of any transaction costs, are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

6.22 Share based payment

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The Company measures the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date using a Black Scholes Model. The assumptions used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 6.21.

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---		--- (Number of Shares) ---	
7 Share capital and reserves				
7.1 Authorised capital				
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	**6,000,000**	6,000,000	**600,000,000**	600,000,000

The Company with the approval of its members in the extraordinary general meeting held on September 24, 2025 to increase in authorized capital of the company. These unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect of this matter.

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---		--- (Number of Shares) ---	
7.2 Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital				
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash	**2,017,045**	2,017,045	**201,704,516**	201,704,516
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued as bonus shares	**771,721**	771,721	**77,172,088**	77,172,088
	2,788,766	2,788,766	**278,876,604**	278,876,604

7.3 Ordinary shares of the Company held by associated undertakings are as follows:

	Basis of Relationship	2025	2024
		--- (Number of Shares) ---	
First Capital Securities Corporation Limited	Common Directorship	**7,504,915**	7,504,915
First Capital Equities Limited	Common Directorship	**7,600,000**	7,600,000
		15,104,915	15,104,915

7.4 There has been no movement in ordinary share capital issued, subscribed and paid-up during the year ended 30 June 2025.

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
7.5 Share premium		
Share premium reserve	**273,265**	273,265

This reserve can only be utilized by the Company for the purpose specified in Section 81 (2) of the Companies Act, 2017.

		Note	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
7.6	**Share-based payment reserve**			
	Share-based payment reserve	7.6.1	19,202	

According to the scheme, 100% options become exercisable after completion of vesting period from the date of grant. The options have a vesting period of 12 months from the date of grant of Option and exercise period is within 6 months from the close of vesting period.

		2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
7.6.1	**Amounts Recognized in the Equity:**		
	Employee Share Option Scheme Reserve		
	Pace Pakistan Limited Employees	14,251	-
	Pace Barka Properties Limited Employees	4,951	-
		19,202	-
	Profit or loss charge for the year		
	Share Option Scheme - Profit or loss	14,251	-
	Payment Expense for the year 2024-25	-	-
	Employee Share Option Scheme Expense for FY 2024-2025	14,251	-
	Share Options Movements		
	Outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-
	Granted during the period:		
	- Pace Pakistan Limited Employees	22,995	-
	- Pace Barka properties Limited Employees	7,991	-
	Forfeited during the period	-	-
	Exercised during the period	-	-
	Expired during the period	-	-
	Exercisable at the end of the period	30,986	-
	Fair Value of Share Options (At Grant Date as at 11.02.2025)		
	Weighted Average Fair Value at Grant Date	1.64	-
	Share price	6.23	-
	Exercise Price	9.00	-
	Volatility	88.59%	-
	Dividend Yield	0%	-
	Expected Life	1 year	-
	Summary of Assumptions:		
	Risk-free interest rate	11.75%	-
	Volatility	88.59%	-
	Mortality Rate	SLIC with 1-year setback	-
	Withdrawal Rate	Low	-

		Note	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
8	**Long term finances - secured**			
	PAIR Investment Company Limited	*8.1*	56,626	58,695
	Less: Current maturity presented under current liabilities		(56,626)	(58,695)
	Non Current portion		-	-

8.1 PAIR Investment Company Limited

On 28 December 2016, PAIR Investment Company Limited ('PAIR') and the Company entered into Debt Asset Swap / Liabilities Settlement Agreement ('SA') for settlement of entire principal along with accrued mark-up aggregating to Rs. 172.31 million. The settlement was partly made against property situated at mezzanine floor of Pace Tower measuring 5,700 square feet along with car parking area rights for 7 cars in basement No. 2 amounting to Rs. 105.45 million. In accordance with the SA, PAIR purchased the aforementioned properties from the Company. Pursuant to the SA, on 28 December 2016, the Company and PAIR executed sale deed and possession of the property was handed over to PAIR. The Company and PAIR also agreed that PAIR will continue to hold its charge over Pace M.M Alam up till repayment of the balance outstanding amount.

8.1.1 Reconciliation of outstanding dues:

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
As at beginning of the year	58,695	66,860
Adjustment on account of service charges	(2,069)	(8,165)
Adjustment on account of default	-	-
As at end of the year	56,626	58,695

8.1.2 Security

The restructured amount is secured by mortgage amounting to the sum of Rs. 142.86 million on the property being piece and parcel of land located at Plot no. 96/B-1, Gulberg III, Lahore measuring 4 kanals and 112 square feet along with structures, superstructures and appurtenances including shops / counters having area measuring 20,433 square feet. The charge ranks parri passu with that of National Bank of Pakistan to the extent of Rs. 66.67 million.

8.2 The Board of directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2025 proposed to settle the outstanding dues of PAIR Investment Company Limited through issuance of shares of Pace Pakistan Limited to PAIR Investment Company Limited (PAIR).The Company, through its letter dated 11 July 2025, had proposed to the PAIR Investment Company Limited that the outstanding dues be settled through the issuance of shares. The PAIR investment Company Limited has accepted this proposal, and accordingly, the Pace Pakistan Limited will issue shares in settlement of the outstanding balance. The members at the Extra ordinary general meeting held on September 24, 2025 approved this matter. These unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect of this matter.

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
9 Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)			
Term finance certificates	*9.1*	(805,118)	(805,118)
Settlement during the year		-	-
		(805,118)	(805,118)
Less: Current maturity presented under current liabilities		805,118	805,118
Non Current portion		-	-

9.1 Terms finance certificate

This represents term finance certificates (TFC's) listed on Lahore Stock Exchange before integration of Pakistan Stock Exchange issued for a period of 5 years. On 27 September 2010, the Company completed the restructuring of its term finance certificates. Restructuring was duly approved by majority of TFC holders holding certificates in aggregate of 51.73%, through extraordinary resolution passed in writing. Consequent to the approval of TFC holders, addendum to the trust deed was executed between the Company and trustee 'IGI Investment Bank Limited' (now 'IGI Holdings Limited') under which the Company was allowed one and a half year grace period along with an extension of four years in the tenure of TFC issue and consequently, the remaining tenure of TFC shall be six and a half years effective from 15 August 2010. The TFC's carry a markup of 6 months KIBOR plus 2% (2021: 6 months KIBOR plus 2%) and is payable semi-annually in arrears. The Company could not repay on a timely basis, the instalments due as per the revised schedule of repayment and is not compliant with certain debt covenants which represents a breach of the respective agreement, therefore, the entire outstanding amount has been classified as a current liability under guidance contained in IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements. The Company is in negotiation with the TFC holders and the trustee for relaxation in payment terms and certain other covenants.

During 2020, Pakistan Stock Exchange through its letter (Ref No. PSX/Gen-5683) dated 19 November 2019 instructed the Company to apprise them regarding measures taken for removal of default of payment of principal amount, markup and restructuring of the TFCs by 25 November 2019. Consequently, the Company has submitted its reply to the Pakistan Stock Exchange on 25 November 2019 and has intimated the Exchange that it is currently negotiating with the TFC holders for settlement of outstanding liabilities and for relaxation in payment terms and that a settlement proposal was shared in the meeting held on 18 March 2018 with the TFC holders. However, despite the three reminders sent by the Trustee, response of the TFC holders is still pending.

The TFCs are still in the defaulter segment due to non compliance which could result in delisting of TFCs under Pakistan Stock Exchange Regulations.

Security

The TFC's are secured by a first exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage on the Company's properties situated at 124/E-1, Main Boulevard Gulberg III, Lahore, 38-A and 39 Block P, Model Town, Lahore, G.T. Road Gujrat, G.T. Road, Gujranwala, and first exclusive hypothecation charge over certain specific fixed assets, to the extent of Rs.2,000 million.

9.2 The Board of directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2025 proposed to settle the partial Term Finance certificates (TFC's) through issuance of shares of Pace Pakistan Limited to various Term Finance Certificates (TFC's) holders. The members at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on September 24, 2025 approved this matter. These unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect of this matter.

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
10 Lease liability		
Present value of lease payments	244,778	172,776
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities	(31,812)	(23,116)
	212,966	149,660
Movement during the year is as follows:		
Opening balance as at 01 July	172,776	178,822
Additions during the year	72,488	-
Unwinding of notional interest	30,936	24,838
Reclassified to accrued liabilities	(31,422)	(22,112)
Settlement of lease liability	-	-
Lease rentals paid	-	(8,771)
Closing balance as at 30 June	244,778	172,776

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
11 Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured			
Opening balance		4,878,519	5,032,036
Mark-up accrued during the year		-	-
		4,878,519	5,032,036
Exchange loss/ (gain) for the year	11.2	95,055	(153,517)
		4,973,574	4,878,519
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities		(4,973,574)	(4,878,519)
Non Current portion		-	-

11.1 On 27 December 2007, BNY Corporate Trustee Services Limited incorporated in United Kingdom with its registered office at One Canada Square, London E14 5AL and the Company entered into an agreement that the Company issue 25,000 convertible bonds of USD 1,000 each amounting to USD 25 million. The foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCB) were listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange and became redeemable on 28 December 2012 at the accreted principal amount. The bonds carry a mark-up of 5.5% per annum, compounded semi-annually, accretive (up till 28 December 2012) and cash interest of 1% per annum to be paid in arrears. The holders of the bonds had an option to convert the bonds into equity shares of the Company at any time following the issue date till the maturity date at a price calculated as per terms of arrangement. As at 30 June 2022, USD 13 million bonds have been converted into the ordinary shares of the Company and remaining USD 12 million bonds along with related interest have not been repaid by the Company.

As the fair value calculated for the financial instrument is quite subjective and cannot be measured reliably, consequently the bonds have been carried at cost and include accreted mark-up.

11.2 This represents exchange loss/ (gain) arising on translation of foreign currency convertible bonds.

12 Deferred liabilities

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Staff gratuity	12.1	59,490	52,645
Leave encashment	12.2	1,303	1,255
		60,793	53,900

12.1 Staff gratuity

	Note	2025	2024
Balance as at 01 July		52,645	48,044
Included in statement of profit or loss:			
Service cost		5,739	5,602
Interest cost		7,666	7,256
		13,405	12,858
Included in statement of comprehensive income:			
Remeasurements:			
Actuarial (gain) from changes in financial assumptions		(320)	(144)
Experience adjustments		(4,896)	(1,335)
		(5,215)	(1,479)
Other:			
Benefits due but not paid (payable)		(1,345)	(6,777)
Benefits paid		-	-
		(1,345)	(6,777)
Balance as at 30 June		59,490	52,645
Charge for the year has been allocated as follows:			
Cost of revenue	32.3	5,362	5,143
Administrative and selling expenses	33	8,043	7,715
		13,405	12,858

Plan Assets

The Company is operating an unfunded gratuity scheme and has not invested any amount for meeting the liabilities of the scheme.

12.2 Leave encashment

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Balance as at 01 July	1,255	1,114
Included in statement of profit or loss:		
Current Service cost for the year	34	-
Past Service cost	132	396
Experience adjustments	(131)	145
Interest cost	173	137
	208	678
Included in statement of comprehensive income:		
Remeasurements:		
Actuarial loss from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	-	-
	-	-
Other:		
Benefits due but not paid (payable)	(160)	(537)
Benefits paid	-	-
	(160)	(537)
Balance as at 30 June	1,303	1,255

Charge for the year has been allocated to administrative and selling expenses.

Plan Assets

The Company has not invested any amount for meeting the liabilities of the scheme.

12.3 Actuarial assumptions

	2025		2024	
	Gratuity	**Leave encashment**	Gratuity	Leave encashment
Discount rate used for year end obligations	11.75%	11.75%	14.75%	14.75%
Expected rate of growth per annum in future salaries	10.75%	10.75%	13.75%	13.75%
Expected mortality rate	SLIC (2001-2005) Setback 1 Year			
Weighted average duration of defined benefit plan	5 Years	6 Years	5 Years	7 Years
Average number of leaves accumulated per annum by employees	-	5	-	-
Average number of leaves utilised per annum by employees	-	15	-	20 Days
Retirement age	Age 60	Age 60	Age 60	Age 60

12.4 The Company expects to charge Rs. 11.825 million to the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss on account of gratuity in the year ending 30 June 2026.

12.5 Sensitivity Analysis

	2025		2024	
	Gratuity	**Leave encashment**	Gratuity	Leave encashment
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---			
Year end sensitivity on defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate + 100 bps	56,639	1,212	50,222	811
Discount rate - 100 bps	62,700	1,407	55,397	914
Salary increase + 100 bps	62,784	1,404	55,447	912
Salary increase - 100 bps	56,513	1,213	50,111	812

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the staff retirement gratuity recognised within the statement of financial position.

12.6 The plans expose the Company to the actuarial risks such as:

Salary risks

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what we assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary (which will closely reflect inflation and other macroeconomic factors), the benefit amount increases as salary increases.

Mortality / withdrawal risks

The risks that the actual mortality / withdrawal experiences is different. The effect depends upon beneficiaries' service / age distribution and the entitled benefits of the beneficiary.

13 Contract liability

This principally represents advances received from various parties against sale of apartments, houses and others in Pace Tower project, Lahore and its breakup is as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
MCB Bank Limited		7,000	17,000
First Capital Investment Limited - related party		16,020	16,020
First Capital Securities Corporation Limited - related party		45,887	45,887
First Capital Equities Limited - related party		5,019	5,019
Others		100,156	170,422
		174,082	254,348

14 Current maturity of long term liabilities

	Note	2025	2024
Long term finances - secured	8	56,626	58,695
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	9	805,118	805,118
Lease liability	10	31,812	23,116
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	11	4,973,574	4,878,519
		5,867,130	5,765,448

15 Creditors, accrued and other liabilities

	Note	2025	2024
Trade creditors		137,198	137,920
Provisions and accrued liabilities		402,282	386,466
Payable to statutory bodies		61,158	61,158
Security deposits	15.1	18,413	14,516
Rentals against investment property received in advance		47,859	37,800
Retention money		5,461	5,461
Others	15.2	39,181	120,154
		711,552	763,475

15.1 These represent security deposits received against rent of shops rented out in the plazas. Section 217 of Companies Act, 2017 requires that a Company or any of its officers or agents shall not receive or utilize any money received as security or deposit, except in accordance with a contract in writing. Keeping in view the requirements of this section, the Company has entered into agreements with third parties whereby it is expressly stated that the Company shall have the right to utilize the security deposit at its discretion. These amounts are normally utilized to bring the areas rented out for their intended use (upkeep expenditure).

15.2 This includes payables to related parties under normal course of business and are interest free.

Related Party	Relationship	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Evergreen Water Valley (Private) Limited	Common Directorship	-	80,894
		-	80,894

The payable balance to Evergreen Water Valley Private Limited was settled during the year, partly through cash payment and partly by transferring an investment property at its fair value on the date of transfer.

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
16 Accrued finance cost		
Long term finances - secured	60,208	51,095
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	1,643,193	1,494,929
	1,703,401	1,546,024

17 Contingencies and commitments

17.1 Contingencies

17.1.1 On 10 October 2017, the Company filed a petition against Damas (the tenant at the M.M Alam Plaza) in the Rental Tribunal at Lahore on the grounds that the tenant has violated the terms and conditions of the lease agreement including failure to pay rent and denial of the right to entry into the premises. The amount of claim is Rs. 75 million.

The petition is pending for hearing. As per legal advisors of the Company, there are reasonable grounds to defend the Company's claim, however no asset has been booked in the unconsolidated financial statements.

17.1.2 On 29 November 2012, Shaheen Insurance Company Limited and First Capital Securities Corporation Limited (on behalf of First Capital Group) entered into an agreement whereby, it was agreed that liability pertaining to reverse repo transaction amounting to Rs. 99.89 million along with insurance premium payable amounting to Rs. 88.86 million from First Capital Group shall be settled vide sale of 4.70 million shares of First Capital Equities Limited to Shaheen Insurance Company Limited at a price of Rs. 40. Included in the insurance payable is Rs. 57.96 million pertaining to Pace (Pakistan) Limited. It was agreed that Shaheen Insurance Company Limited will be allowed to sell the share after two years, however, the first right to refusal shall be given to the First Capital Group. Further, First Capital Group guaranteed to buy back the shares at Rs. 40 in case the shares are not saleable in open market. The agreement was subsequently amended on 07 March 2013 to remove restriction of holding period of two years. In addition to that, the guarantee to buy back was also revoked.

On 24 April 2015, Shaheen Insurance Company Limited filed a suit for recovery of Rs. 188.75 million in the Honourable Senior Civil Court. The case is under adjudication and the maximum exposure to the Company is of Rs. 57.96 million. As per legal advisors and management of the Company, there are meritorious grounds to defend the Company's claim and consequently no provision has been made in these unconsolidated financial statements.

17.1.3 In view of legal opinion obtained by the legal advisor of the Company, the Company has stopped charging cash interest of 1% per annum on the outstanding FCCB amounting USD 15.7 Million (Principal plus accumulated markup till maturity). As of 30 June 2025, there is a liability provided amounting USD 1.8 Million with regard to 1% cash coupon. As per balance confirmation received from BNY Corporate Trustee Services Limited the liability outstanding does not include the aforesaid amount of 1% cash coupon. The management of the Company is confident that the final liability at the time of settlement would not exceed the amount already provided in these financial statements.

17.2 Commitments

There were no commitments as at June 30, 2025 (2024: NIL).

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
18 Property, plant and equipment			
Operating fixed assets	*18.1*	355,883	373,436
Capital work in progress	*18.2*	58,847	58,847
Right-of-use assets	*18.3*	90,865	95,635
		505,595	527,918

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

18.1 Operating fixed assets

	Freehold land *	Leasehold land **	Buildings on freehold land	Buildings on leasehold land ***	Plant and machinery
	(Rupees in thousand)				
Net carrying value basis					
Year ended 30 June 2025					
Opening net book value	155,152	-	112,829	-	9,178
Additions (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	-	(5,641)	-	(918)
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book value	155,152	-	107,188	-	8,260
Gross carrying value basis					
As at June 2025					
Cost	155,152	-	221,948	-	78,794
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(114,760)	-	(70,059)
Accumulated impairment	-	-	-	-	(475)
Net book value	155,152	-	107,188	-	8,260
Depreciation % per annum	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%
Net carrying value basis					
Year ended 30 June 2024					
Opening net book value	155,152	-	118,767	-	10,198
Additions (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	-	-	(5,938)	-	(1,020)
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book value	155,152	-	112,829	-	9,178
Gross carrying value basis					
As at June 2024					
Cost	155,152	-	221,948	-	78,794
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(109,119)	-	(69,141)
Accumulated impairment	-	-	-	-	(475)
Net book value	155,152	-	112,829	-	9,178
Depreciation % per annum	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%

	Electrical equipment	Office equipment and appliances	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
	(Rupees in thousand)					
Net carrying value basis						
Year ended 30 June 2025						
Opening net book value	79,317	1,668	1,768	101	13,422	373,436
Additions (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(7,932)	(167)	(177)	(33)	(2,684)	(17,553)
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book value	71,385	1,501	1,591	68	10,738	355,883
Gross carrying value basis						
As at June 2025						
Cost	207,078	12,060	11,801	10,288	67,732	764,845
Accumulated depreciation	(124,387)	(10,551)	(10,096)	(10,212)	(56,994)	(397,050)
Accumulated impairment	(11,305)	(8)	(114)	(8)	-	(11,912)
Net book value	71,385	1,501	1,591	68	10,738	355,883
Depreciation % per annum	10%	10%	10%	33%	20%	
Net carrying value basis						
Year ended 30 June 2024						
Opening net book value	76,075	1,853	1,964	191	16,778	380,919
Additions (at cost)	11,133	-	-	-	-	11,133
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge	(7,891)	(185)	(196)	(90)	(3,356)	(18,616)
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book value	79,317	1,668	1,768	101	13,422	373,436
Gross carrying value basis						
As at June 2024						
Cost	207,078	12,060	11,801	10,288	67,732	764,845
Accumulated depreciation	(116,455)	(10,384)	(9,919)	(10,179)	(54,310)	(379,496)
Accumulated impairment	(11,305)	(8)	(114)	(8)	-	(11,912)
Net book value	79,318	1,668	1,768	101	13,422	373,436
Depreciation % per annum	10%	10%	10%	33%	20%	

* Freehold land represents the unsold area of Main Boulevard Project, M.M Alam Road Project, Model Town Link Road Project, Gujranwala Project, Gujrat Project and Woodland Project which is not saleable in the ordinary course of business.

** Leasehold land represents a piece of land transferred in the name of the Company by the Ministry of Defence, measuring 20,354 square yards situated at Survey No. 131/A, Airport Road, near Allama Iqbal International Airport, Lahore Cantt. The Company won the bid for the said piece of land on behalf of Pace Barka Properties Limited (PBPL), a Subsidiary undertaking, since at the time of bidding PBPL was in the process of incorporation. Subsequent to the bidding, payment was made by PBPL but the Ministry of Defence refused to transfer the said piece of land in the name of PBPL as it was not the original bidder, therefore the legal ownership has been transferred in the name of the Company. Consequently, to avoid additional transaction costs relating to transfer of legal ownership, the Company has entered into an agreement with PBPL, whereby the possession of the land and its beneficial ownership has been transferred to PBPL through an Irrevocable General Power of Attorney dated 15 May 2007.

18.1.1 Particulars of immovable property (i.e. land and building) in the name of Company are as follows:

Location	Usage of immoveable property	Land Area (Square Feet)	*Covered Area (Square Feet)	Total Area (Square Feet)
38,38/A,39, Block P, Model Town Link Road, Lahore.	Shopping plaza	22,050	70,152	92,202
40, Block P, Model Town Link Road, Lahore.	Shopping plaza	22,995	21,933	44,928
Bridge Point Plaza, Fortress Stadium, Lahore Cantt.	Shopping plaza	7,695	16,204	23,899
96-B-I, M.M Alam Road, Gulberg - III, Lahore.	Shopping plaza	18,112	68,087	86,199
Mouza Dhola Zarri, Main GT Road Gujranwala.	Shopping plaza	21,148	53,601	74,749
Mouza Ado-Wal, G.T Road, Tehsil & District, Gujrat.	Shopping plaza	27,000	85,347	112,347
124/E-1 Main Boulevard Gulberg III Lahore.	Shopping plaza	40,757	81,601	122,358
Bedian Road, Lahore.	Management office	7,875	-	7,875

The buildings on freehold land and other immovable assets of the Company are constructed / located at above mentioned freehold land.

*The covered area includes multi-storey buildings.

18.1.2 Detail of operating fixed assets disposed-off during the year is as follows :

Description	Cost	Book Value	Sale Proceeds	Gain/ (loss)	Mode of disposal	Particulars of purchasers	Relationship with the purchaser
Year Ended June, 30 2025	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Year Ended June, 30 2024	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

18.1.3 Operating fixed assets include a vehicle, having cost of Rs. 1.39 million (2024: Rs. 1.39 million), which is fully depreciated but still in use as at 30 June 2025.

18.2 This represents Rs. 58.85 million related to the third floor of Pace Tower, covering an area of 4,261 square feet which is under construction and is to be held for use.

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
18.3 Right-of-use assets			
Cost			
Balance as at 01 July		119,496	119,496
Additions / (deletions) during the year		-	-
Balance as at 30 June		119,496	119,496
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 01 July		(23,861)	(19,091)
Depreciation charge during the year		(4,770)	(4,770)
Balance as at 30 June		(28,631)	(23,861)
Closing net book value		90,865	95,635
Rate of depreciation		4%	4%

18.4 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Cost of revenue:			
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	32.3	4,770	4,770
Depreciation on owned assets	32.3	13,555	13,888
Administrative and selling expenses:			
Depreciation on owned assets	33	3,997	4,738
		22,322	23,396

19 Intangible assets

	2025	2024
Optical fiber - Royalty	1,305	1,781
Computer software	191	212
	1,496	1,993

	2025	2024
19.1 Optical fiber - Royalty		
Cost	9,508	9,508
Accumulated amortisation		
As at 01 July	(7,727)	(7,251)
Amortisation for the year	(476)	(476)
Balance as at 30 June	(8,203)	(7,727)
Book value as at 30 June	1,305	1,781
Rate of amortisation	5%	5%
19.2 Computer software		
Cost	2,878	2,878
Accumulated amortisation		
As at 01 July	(2,666)	(2,642)
Amortisation for the year	(21)	(24)
Balance as at 30 June	(2,687)	(2,666)
Book value as at 30 June	191	212
Rate of amortisation	10%	10%

	Cost		Fair value	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---			
20 Investment property				
Balance as at 01 July	**959,960**	964,825	**1,887,815**	1,898,694
Initial Recoginition of ROU	**72,488**	-	**72,488**	-
Fair value gain/ (loss) on recognition of ROU	**-**	-	**-**	-
Transfer from Inventory at cost	**-**	-	**-**	-
Transfer from PPE at cost	**-**	-	**-**	-
Addition during the year	**126,720**	-	**126,720**	
	1,159,168	964,825	**2,087,023**	1,898,694
Fair value gain/ (loss) recorded in statement of profit or loss	**-**	-	**5,708**	(10,879)
Deletion/ Disposal during the year	**(111,568)**	(4,865)	**(129,270)**	-
As at 30 June	**1,047,600**	959,960	**1,963,462**	1,887,815

20.1 The forced sale value of investment property excluding right-of-use asset amounts to Rs. 1,592.524 million (2024: Rs. 1,586.539 million).

Investment properties represent Company's interest in land and buildings situated at Model Town Lahore, Gulberg Lahore, Gujranwala and Gujrat. On initial application of IFRS 16, the Company recognised right-of-use asset arising as a result of head lease of shops / apartments situated at 1st, 3rd and 4th floor of M.M Alam. The Company has sub-leased the aforementioned properties and right-of-use asset arising from head lease has been classified as investment property.

These are either leased to third parties or held for value appreciation. Changes in fair values are recognised and presented separately as "Gain/(loss) from change in fair value of investment property" in the statement of profit or loss.

20.2 The Company still holds the title of plot-D Survey 131/A Lahore Cantt measuring 19.6 Kanal but the property has actually been sold to First Capital Securities Corporation Limited (associated Company), however title documents are yet to transfer in favour of purchaser.

20.1.1 Fair Value

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of investment property was determined by external, independent property valuer KG Traders, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the Company's investment property portfolio annually. Latest valuation of these assets was carried out on 30 June 2025. Level 3 fair value of Buildings has been determined using a depreciated replacement cost approach, whereby, current cost of construction of a similar building in a similar location has been adjusted using a suitable depreciation rate to arrive at present market value.

Level 3 fair value of right-of-use assets has been determined using discounted cashflow method, whereby appropriate discount rate has been adjusted to arrive at the fair value.

The following is categorization of assets measured at fair value at 30 June 2025:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		— (Rupees in thousand) —		
Freehold land	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	1,873,558	1,873,558
Right-of-use assets	-	-	89,904	89,904
	-	-	1,963,462	1,963,462

The following is categorization of assets measured at fair value at 30 June 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---		
Freehold land	-	-	-	-
Buildings	-	-	1,866,736	1,866,736
Right-of-use assets	-	-	21,079	21,079
	-	-	1,887,815	1,887,815

Valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

The following table summarises the quantitative and qualitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in recurring level 3 fair value measurements. Refer fair value hierarchy for the valuation techniques adopted.

Description	Significant Unobservable inputs	Quantitative data / range and relationship to the fair value
Buildings	Cost of construction of a new similar building Suitable depreciation rate to arrive at depreciated replacement value	The market value has been determined by using a depreciation of approximately 5%-10% on cost of constructing a similar new building. Higher, the estimated cost of construction of a new building, higher the fair value. Further, higher the depreciation rate, the lower the fair value of the building.
Right-of-use asset	Discount rate being used to discount the future cashflows.	The estimated fair value will increase / (decrease) if discounting rates were lower / (higher).

21 Lease Receivable

21.1 The Company has entered into a lease agreement as a lessor. Implicit Interest rate is 10% per annum. Installment of Rs. 422,400 monthly which will be increased by 25% upon completion of every three years.

21.2 Maturity Analysis-- Contractural undiscounted cash flows

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Lease payments receivable		
1 - 3 years	-	19,800,000
4 - 6 years	-	24,750,000
7 - 9 years	-	30,937,500
10 - 12 years	-	38,671,875
13 - 15 years	-	49,951,172
More than 15 years	-	323,171,997
	-	487,282,544

21.3 Reconciliation

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Total lease receivable		480,947	487,283
Less: Unearned finance income		(359,431)	(367,057)
Net investment in lease		121,515	120,226
Less: Current portion of lease receivable		-	(6,336)
Less: Lease terminated during the year		(121,515)	-
Non Current portion of lease receivable		-	113,890

21.4 Early Termination of Lease:

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Company terminated an finance lease with Media Times Limited (Related Party) of Lower Ground Floor of MM Alam having a 8,448 Square feet, pursuant to a mutual termination agreement effective from September 2024.

22 Long term investments

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Equity instruments of:			
- Subsidiaries - unquoted	22.1	2,598,014	2,598,099
- Associated undertakings - unquoted		-	-
- Share options issued to employees of Pace Barka Properties Limited		4,951	
		2,602,965	2,598,099

22.1 Subsidiaries - unquoted

	Note	2025	2024
Pace Woodlands (Private) Limited			
3,000 (2024: 3,000) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs.10 each		30	30
Equity held 52% (2024: 52%)			
Opening Provision for impairment		(30)	(30)
Add: Charge for the year		-	-
Closing Provision for impairment		(30)	(30)
		-	-
Pace Super Mall (Private) Limited			
9,161,528 (2024: 9,161,528) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs.10 each		91,615	91,615
Equity held 56.79% (2024: 56.79%)			
Opening Provision for impairment		(403)	(403)
Add: Charge for the year		-	-
Closing Provision for impairment		(403)	(403)
	22.2	91,212	91,212

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Pace Gujrat (Private) Limited			
2,450 (2024: 2,450) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs.10 each		25	25
Equity held 100% (2024: 100%)			
Opening Provision for impairment		-	-
Add: Charge for the year		-	-
Closing Provision for impairment		-	
		25	25
Pace Barka Properties Limited			
250,617,631 (2024: 52.21%) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		2,506,077	2,506,077
Equity held: 52.21% (2024: 52.21%)			
Opening Provision for impairment		-	-
Add: Charge for the year		-	-
Closing Provision for impairment		-	-
	22.3	2,506,077	2,506,077
Pace Multiplierz (Private) Limited			
100,000 (2024: 100%) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		1,000	1,000
Equity held: 100% (2024: 100%)			
Opening Provision for impairment		(215)	(215)
Add: Charge for the year		(85)	-
Closing Provision for impairment		(300)	(215)
		700	785
Long term investments -Total		2,598,014	2,598,099

22.2 Subsequent Event- Disinvestment in Pace Super Mall (Private) Limited:

The Board of directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2025 proposed to make disinvestment his entire shareholding of 9,161,528 ordinary shares (56.79% of total shareholding) in Pace Super Mall (Private) Limited to First Capital Securities Corporation Limited at a total price consideration not less than a fair value which would be determined through valuation, on such terms and conditions as may be in the best interest of the Company. The members at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on September 24, 2025 approved this matter. These unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect of this matter.

22.3 Subsequent Event- Disinvestment in Pace Barka Properties Limited:

The Board of directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2025 proposed to make disinvestment of his entire shareholding of 250,617,631 ordinary shares (52.21% of total shareholding) in Pace Barka Properties Limited to First Capital Securities Corporation Limited, Media Times Limited and Evergreen Water Valley (Private) Limited at a total price consideration not less than a fair value which would be determined through valuation, on such terms and conditions as may be in the best interest of the Company. The members at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on September 24, 2025 approved this matter. These unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect of this matter.

23 Long term advances and deposits

These are in the ordinary course of business and are interest free advances and deposits.

24 Financial Assets

During the year 2025, the Company transferred certain shops in exchange for rights over Hotel Apartments which were subject to call option clauses under their respective agreements.

In accordance with the IFRS 09- Financial Instruments, these arrangements do not convey control of the underlying appartments as inventory, but instead give rise to contractual rights to future cash flows. Accordingly;

Hotel Appartments:

- Five (5) Hotel Appartments have been recognized as financial assets, representing the company's right to receive the rental cash flows and repurchase proceeds when call option is exercised.
- One (1) Hotel Appartment has been recognized as financial assets, as the consideration was only partially settled and no rental income accrues until consideration is fully settled.

Service Appartments:

Two (2) service apartments have been classified as inventory, as risks and rewards have been transferred to the Company. However, until possession is formally transferred (applying the principle of substance over form) to Pace Pakistan Limited ,the present value of future cashflows are recognized as a financial asset, since the Company is entitled to receive contractual cash flows in accordance with IFRS 9.

	Note	2025	2024
Financial Assets:		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Partial Consideration - Hotel Appartements	*24.1*	3,359	
Full Consideration- Hotel Appartements	*24.2*	68,558	
Service Appartments	*24.3*	7,871	
		79,788	-

24.1 Partial Consideration - Hotel Appartements

The finacial Asset- Partial Consideration has been calculated as the present value using the Karachi Inte Bank Offer Rate (KIBOR), plus 2 per annum.

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition through call option arrangement during the year	3,171	-
Transfer from partial consideration to full consideration	-	-
Finance Income for the year	188	-
Closing Balance	3,359	-
Current portion shown under current assets	(330)	-
Non- Current portion shown under Non-current assets	3,028	-

24.2 Full Consideration- Hotel Appartements

	2025	2024
The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:		
Opening Balance	-	-
Addition through call option arrangement during the year	66,638	-
Receipts during the year against transfer to full consideration	-	-
Transfer from partial consideration to full consideration	-	-
Finance Income during the year	5,163	-
Rentals Receivable during the year	(3,288)	-
Reassessment gain/ (Loss) on Financial Assets	45	-
Closing Balance	68,558	-
Current portion shown under current assets	(5,479)	-
Non- Current portion shown under Non-current assets	63,079	-

24.3 Service Appartments

The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:

	2025	2024
	— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Opening Balance	-	-
Recognised during the year	6,383	-
income during the year	800	-
Reassessment gain/ (Loss) on Financial Assets	689	-
Closing Balance	7,871	-

25 Deferred taxation

The liability / (asset) for deferred taxation comprises temporary differences relating to:

	2025	2024
	— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Accelerated tax depreciation	241,090	244,403
Right-of-use assets and lease liability	76,101	32,816
Unrealised exchange loss	(816,518)	(788,953)
Employee retirement benefits	(17,630)	(15,631)
Provision for net realisable value	14,710	186
Provision for doubtful receivables	(203,159)	(184,701)
Unused tax losses	705,406	711,880
	-	-

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets of Rs. 816.518 million (2024: Rs. 788.953 million) in respect of unrealised exchange loss and Rs. 129.953 million (2024: Rs. 119.027 million) in respect of minimum tax paid available for carry forward under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 as sufficient taxable profits would not be available to set these off in the foreseeable future. Minimum tax paid under section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 amounting to Rs. 3.21 million, Rs. 22.46 million, 3.02 million and 25.703 million and 14.586 million which will lapse in the year 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029 & 2030 respectively.

26 Stock-in-trade

	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Land not under development	26.1	21,600	21,600
Land purchased for resale	26.2	518,400	387,840
Work in progress			
- Pace Tower	26.3	582,435	651,800
- Pace Circle	26.4	86,486	-
Completed units - shops		332,931	152,677
		1,541,852	1,213,917

26.1 This represents the space purchased at Pace Supermall by the Company from its subsidiary for the purpose of resale and thus it is classified under stock.

26.2 This represents plot purchased for resale purposes amounting to Rs. 518.4 million (2024: Rs. 387.840 million).

26.3 The Company does hold the title of capital work in progress which includes various shops and apartments situated at Pace Tower and Pace Circle Lahore, but the property has been sold to First Capital Securities Corporation Limited (associated Company), however the title documents of the property will be transfer on completion.

26.4 Pace Circle is a project carried by Pace Barka (Private) Limited (a Subsidiary Company). The project is under construction as at year end.

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
27 Trade debts			
Secured			
Considered good	27.1	877,165	1,036,434
Unsecured		469,791	460,110
		1,346,956	1,496,544
Less: Impairment allowance		(700,548)	(636,900)
		646,408	859,644

27.1 This includes the following amounts due from related parties:

	2025	2024
Remy Apparel (Formerly Rema and Shehrbano)	-	4,893
First Capital Equities Limited	-	114,822
Connatural Cosmetics	-	706
Pace Multiplierz (Private) Limited	112,472	112,472
	112,472	232,893

27.2 Receivable from First Capital Equities Limited (FCEL) Rs. 114.82 Million is adjusted during the year through cancellation of some of the properties in Pace Shopping Mall, Gujrat previously owned by FCEL.

27.3 The maximum aggregate amount due from related parties at the end of any month during the year was Rs. 112.47 million (2024: Rs. 232.89 million).

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
28 Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables			
Advances - considered good:			
- to employees	28.1	3,779	3,433
- to suppliers		13,583	24,884
Security deposits		785	785
Others - considered good	28.2	65,534	78,216
	28.3	83,681	107,318

28.1 Advances to employees include advances against salary and gratuity, repayable within one year and at the time of final settlement, respectively. This includes Rs. 1.83 million (2024: Rs. 1.83 million) advance given to executive employee of the Company.

28.2 This includes rent receivable from a related party 'Media Times Limited' amounting to Rs. 12.598 million (2024: Rs. 27.514 million). An amount of Rs. 3.29 million is receivable as rent from Pace Barka Properties Limited (a related party) as of June 30, 2025.

28.3 The maximum aggregate advance given to these related parties against provision of services at the end of any month was Rs. 13.84 million (2024: Rs. 28.75 million)

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
29 Income tax refundable - net			
Income tax refundable	29.1	74,520	46,255
Provision for taxation - current		(14,586)	(25,703)
		59,934	20,552

29.1 This represents mainly withholding tax deducted from profit on bank deposits and rental income from property and advance tax paid on electricity bills under Section 151, 152 and 235, respectively of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
30 Cash and bank balances			
Cash in hand		-	-
Cash at banks			
- Current accounts	*30.1*	8,746	21,672
- Saving accounts	*30.2*	10,125	10,738
		18,871	32,410
		18,871	32,410

30.1 This includes Rs. 7 million (2024: Rs. 17 million) on which lien is marked against sale of property to MCB for further development charges at Pace Tower Project.

30.2 This carries profit at the rates ranging from 9.5% to 12.25% (2024: 19.5% to 20.75%) per annum.

	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
31 Revenue			
Sale of Pace Tower units	*31.1*	72,954	80,360
Sale of Completed Units - Others		304,313	1,779,538
Sale of Land		561,600	-
Display of advertisements		932	5,671
Service charges	*31.2*	141,617	129,094
Revenue from contract with customers		1,081,416	1,994,663
Other revenue			
Rental income from lease of investment property		85,460	61,581
Total revenue		1,166,876	2,056,244

31.1 This includes revenue recognised at percentage of completion basis

	2025	2024
Revenue recognised to date	1,851,043	1,778,089
Aggregate cost incurred to date	(1,473,088)	(1,442,745)
Recognised profit to date	377,956	335,345

The revenue arising from agreements, that meet the criteria for revenue recognition on the basis of percentage of completion method, during the current year, the Company earned Rs. 42.611 million profit. (2024: Rs. 36.569 million).

31.2 This includes Rs. 44.43 million (2024: 29.44) related to fuel and power costs which are reimbursed by tenants as they pertain to their electricity expenses

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
31.3 Disaggregation of revenue		
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	938,867	1,859,898
Over time	228,009	196,346
	1,166,876	2,056,244

31.4 Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Receivables, which are included in trade debts	27	1,346,956	1,496,544
Contract liability	31.4.1 & 13	174,082	254,348

31.4.1 The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers against sale of properties and development services.

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
32 Cost of revenue			
Shops and commercial buildings sold			
- at percentage of completion basis	32.1	79,748	697,222
- at completion of project basis	32.2	466,499	551,835
Stores operating expenses	32.3	156,125	115,890
		702,372	1,364,947

32.1 Shops / apartments and commercial buildings sold at percentage of completion basis

	2025	2024
Opening work in progress (Pace Tower)	651,800	650,158
Opening work in progress (Pace Circle)	-	670,650
Purchase of inventory	96,869	28,214
Project development costs	-	-
Write down of inventory to net realisable value	-	-
Property disposed / settled	-	-
Closing work in progress (Pace Tower)	(582,435)	(651,800)
Closing work in progress (Pace Circle)	(86,486)	-
	79,748	697,222

32.2 Shops / apartments and commercial buildings sold at completion of project basis

	2025	2024
Opening inventory of shops and Land	540,517	1,098,856
Purchase during the year	828,036	-
Transfer to Investment Property	-	-
Transfer to Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Settlement	-	-
Write down of inventory to net realisable value	(50,723)	(6,504)
Closing inventory of shops and Land	(851,331)	(540,517)
	466,499	551,835

		Note	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
32.3	**Stores operating expenses**			
	Salaries, wages and benefits	*32.3.1*	51,380	41,107
	Rent, rates and taxes		17,848	14,638
	Depreciation on owned assets	*18.4*	13,555	13,888
	Depreciation on right-of-use assets	*18.4*	4,770	4,770
	Repairs and maintenance		8,181	10,730
	Janitorail		408	1,315
	Fuel and Power		44,434	29,442
	Others		15,549	-
			156,125	115,890

32.3.1 Salaries, wages and benefits include following:

		2025	2024
In respect of gratuity and leave encashment:			
Current service cost		2,362	2,399
Interest cost		3,083	3,015
		5,445	5,414
In respect of Share Based Payment Expense :			
Share based payment expense		5,701	-

		Note	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
33	**Administrative and selling expenses**			
	Salaries, wages and benefits	*33.1*	77,073	61,764
	Travelling and conveyance		8,746	5,284
	Rent, rates and taxes		12,927	3,957
	Insurance		5,488	2,636
	Printing and stationery		202	432
	Repairs and maintenance		31,510	33,867
	Motor vehicles running		4,685	3,033
	Communications		1,020	713
	Advertising and sales promotion		-	-
	Depreciation on owned assets	*18.4*	3,997	4,738
	Amortisation on intangible assets	*19*	497	500
	Auditors' remuneration	*33.2*	4,280	4,000
	Legal and professional		18,024	5,416
	Commission on sales		-	78
	Office expenses		6,978	2,692
	Impairment loss on trade and other receivables		63,648	97,679
	Impairment loss on Inventory		50,723	7,146
	Impairment loss on Investment in Subsidiaries		85	648
	Write-off - trade and other receivables		-	12,361
	Other expenses		15,556	5,431
			305,439	252,375

33.1 Salaries, wages and benefits include following:

		2025	2024
In respect of gratuity and leave encashment:			
Current service cost		3,543	3,599
Interest cost		4,625	4,523
		8,168	8,122
In respect of Share Based Payment Expense :			
Share based payment expense		8,551	-

	Note	2025	2024
33.2 Auditors' remuneration		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	

The charges for auditors' remuneration includes the following in respect of auditors' services for:

	2025	2024
Statutory audit	2,420	2,420
Half yearly review	847	847
Audit of consolidated financial statements	500	220
Statutory certification	110	110
Out of pocket expenses	403	403
Audit experts (valuer) fee	-	-
	4,280	4,000

34 Other income

	2025	2024
Income from financial assets		
Mark-up on bank accounts	504	1,468
Commission on guarantee	-	-
Finance Income from Lease Receivable	2,874	11,186
Finance income from Financial Assets	6,150	-
Income from non-financial assets		
Reversal of impairment loss on inventory	-	642
Others		
Gain on settlement of loans/lease liability	-	1,406
Others	14,830	3,640
Liabilities Written-back	-	174,897
Reassessment gain/ (Loss) on Financial Assets	734	-
Gain on Initial Recognition of Service Appartment	6,383	-
Fair value gain on initial recognition of Financial Assets	9,018	-
Gain on settlement of liability	5,061	-
Gain on early termination of lease	5,205	-
	50,759	193,239

35 Finance cost

	2025	2024
Interest and mark-up on:		
- Long term finances - secured	9,113	15,538
- Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	-	-
- Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	148,264	181,742
- Notional interest on lease liability	30,936	24,838
	188,313	222,118
Bank charges and processing fee	403	288
	188,716	222,406

36 Minimum Tax

	Note	2025	2024
Minimum Tax	*36.1*	14,586	25,703

36.1 This represents minimum taxes paid under section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO, 2001), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

37 Taxation

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Income Tax		
- Current Year	-	-
- Prior Year	4,500	-
	4,500	-

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The relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit has not been presented in these financial statements as the tax liability is calculated under Minimum Tax Regime under Section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (2024: Minimum Tax Regime under section Section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001).

38 Earning / (Loss) per share - basic and diluted

The calculation of basic and diluted profit/ (loss) per share has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. There are no dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding as at 30 June 2025 (2024: Nil).

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(87,324)	526,690
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	278,877	278,877
Earning / (Loss) per share - basic and diluted	(0.31)	1.89

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
39 Cash generated from operating activities			
Profit/ (loss) before tax		(68,238)	552,393
Adjustment for:			
Exchange (gain)/ loss on foreign currency convertible bonds	11.2	95,055	(153,517)
Provision for gratuity and leave encashment	12.1 & 12.2	13,613	13,536
Provision for PRA Service charges		15,549	-
Share based payment expense		14,251	-
Depreciation on owned assets	18.4	17,552	18,626
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	18.4	4,770	4,770
Amortisation on intangible assets	19	497	500
Changes in fair value of investment property	20	(5,708)	10,879
Impairment loss on trade debts and other receivables		63,648	97,679
Impairment loss on Investment in Subsidiaries		85	648
Writt-off - trade and other receivables		-	12,361
Write down of inventory to net realisable value	32.2	50,723	7,146
Finance costs	35	188,313	222,118
Non Cash Income	34	(34,921)	(187,489)
Gain before working capital changes		355,188	599,651
Effect on cash flow due to working capital changes:			
(Increase)/ Decrease in stock-in-trade		(378,658)	1,227,739
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade debts		199,126	(458,434)
Decrease in contract asset		-	356,817
(Increase)/ Decrease in advances, deposits and other receivables		23,637	(29,390)
Increase/ (Decrease) in contract liability		(80,266)	6,454
Increase/ (Decrease) in creditors, accrued and other liabilities		(72,533)	101,920
		(308,694)	1,205,106
Cash generated from operations		46,494	1,804,756

40 Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2025	2024
Cash and bank balances	30	18,871	32,410

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Notes to the Unconsolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

41 Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	30 June 2025								
	Equity				Liabilities				
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Share premium	Revaluation Surplus	Share-based Payment Reserve	Long term finances - secured	Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	Lease liability	Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	Accrued finance cost
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---								
Balance as at 01 July 2024	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	-	58,695	805,118	172,776	4,878,519	1,546,024
Cash flows									
Long term loan paid during the year	-	-	-	-	(2,069)	-	-	-	-
Repayment of lease rentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance cost paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of share option				-					
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	-	-	-	-	(2,069)	-	-	-	-
Non-cash changes									
Exchange (gain)/ loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,055	-
Recognized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiver of interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Asset Swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share options issued to employees of Subsidiary	-	-	-	4,951	-	-	-	-	-
Share Based Payment Expense	-	-	-	14,251	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability recognized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,498	-	-
Reclassified to accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,422)	-	-
Finance cost/unwinding of interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,936	-	157,377
Total non-cash changes	-	-	-	19,202	-	-	72,012	95,055	157,377
Balance as at 30 June 2025	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	19,202	56,626	805,118	244,788	4,973,574	1,703,401

41.1

	30 June 2024								
	Equity				Liabilities				
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Share premium	Revaluation Surplus	Share-based Payment Reserve	Long term finances - secured	Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	Lease liability	Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	Accrued finance cost
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---								
Balance as at 01 July 2023	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	-	66,860	805,118	178,821	5,032,036	1,348,745
Cash flows									
Long term loan paid during the year	-	-	-	-	(8,165)	-	-	-	-
Repayment of lease rentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,771)	-	-
Finance cost paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Excercise of share option	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	-	-	-	-	(8,165)	-	(8,771)	-	-
Non-cash changes									
Exchange (gain)/ loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(153,517)	-
Recognized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiver of interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Asset Swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share options issued to employees of Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Based Payment Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability recognized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,113)	-	-
Finance cost/unwinding of interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,838	-	197,279
Total non-cash changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,726	(153,517)	197,279
Balance as at 30 June 2024	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	-	58,695	805,118	172,776	4,878,519	1,546,024

42 Transactions with related parties

The related parties comprise of subsidiary companies, associated company, other related companies, directors of the Company and entities under common directorship and post employment benefit plans. Amounts due from and due to related parties are shown under respective notes to these unconsolidated financial statements and remuneration of key management personnel is disclosed in note 45. All transactions with related parties have been carried out on Arm's length. Other significant transactions with related parties except those disclosed elsewhere are as follows:

Name of Company	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Pace Barka Properties Limited	**Subsidiary** (equity held 52.21%)	Investment in equity shares	-	1,747,426
		Share options issued to employees of the subsidiary	4,951	-
Ever Green Water Valley (Private) Limited	**Common Directorship**	Payment during the year	25,223	-
		Payable adjusted against disposal of investement property	55,671	-
		Purchase of goods and services	-	28,214
First Capital Equities Limited	**Common Directorship**	Sale during the year	72,954	-
		Receivable adjusted against receipt of inventory (Completed Units)	114,822	-
Media Times Limited	**Common Directorship**	Rental income	1,584	5,702
		Payment received during the year	16,500	-
Pace Multipliers (Private) Limited	**Subsidiary** (equity held 100%)	Investment in equity shares for the year	-	1,000
Be Yourself (Private) Limited	**Common Directorship**	Sales during the year	-	57,261

43 Financial instruments

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

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Company's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse 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 maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company 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 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.

43.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities. As part of these processes the financial viability of all counterparties are regularly monitored and assessed.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and contract assets represent the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the statement of financial position date was:

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Long term advances and deposits		13,619	13,619
Trade debts	27	646,408	859,644
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	28	83,681	107,318
Bank balance	30	18,871	32,410
Lease Receivable	21	-	120,226
Financial Assets	24	79,788	-
		842,368	1,133,217

Trade receivables

All the counterparties are of domestic origin. Ageing of the trade debts is as under:

The ageing of trade debts against properties including related parties at reporting date is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Gross	Impairment	Gross	Impairment
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---			
- Past due 0 - 365 days	413,081		438,217	
- 1 - 2 years	90,058	(700,548)	85,900	(636,900)
- More than 2 years	844,818		972,428	
	1,347,957	(700,548)	1,496,544	(636,900)

Based on the amount of collateral held, the management believes that no impairment allowance is necessary in respect of unprovided past due amounts pertaining to receivable against properties as there are reasonable grounds to believe that the loss given default will not be material. However, receivable against service charge, display of advertisement and rental income is fully provided for as the management does not expect to recover the amount.

Bank balances

The Company held bank balances of Rs. 18.87 million at 30 June 2025 (2024: Rs. 32.41 million).

Impairment on bank balances has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its bank balances have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The amount of impairment allowance at 30 June 2025 is Nil. (2024: Nil).

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		Rating		
	Short term	Long term	Agency	2025	2024
				--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	A1	AA-	VIS	53	143
Allied Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	28	38
Askari Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	11	10
Bank Alfalah Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	2	2
Bank Islamic Pakistan Limited	A1	AA-	PACRA	12	12
Faysal Bank Limited	A1+	AA	PACRA	1,718	1,718
Habib Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	VIS	0.02	0.02
MCB Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	17,026	30,388
Silk Bank Limited	A-2	A-	VIS	0.33	80
Soneri Bank Limited	A1+	AA-	PACRA	14	13
United Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	VIS	6	6
				18,871	32,410

43.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company maintains adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and due to related parties.

Exposure to liquidity risk

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

	2025				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cashflows	One year or less	One to five years	More than five years
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---		
Long term finances - secured	56,626	56,626	56,626	-	-
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	805,118	805,118	805,118	-	-
Lease liability	244,778	244,778	31,812	86,626	126,340
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	4,973,574	4,973,574	4,973,574	-	-
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	663,693	663,693	663,693	-	-
Accrued finance cost	1,703,401	1,703,401	1,703,401	-	-
	8,447,190	8,447,190	8,234,224	86,626	126,340

	2024				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cashflows	One year or less	One to five years	More than five years
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---				
Long term finances - secured	58,695	58,695	58,695	-	-
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	805,118	805,118	805,118	-	-
Lease liability	172,776	172,776	23,116	64,013	85,647
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	4,878,519	4,878,519	4,878,519	-	-
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	725,675	725,675	725,675	-	-
Accrued finance cost	1,546,024	1,546,024	1,546,024	-	-
	8,186,807	8,186,807	8,037,147	64,013	85,647

43.3 Market risk

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

43.4 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises from sales, purchases and resulting balances that are denominated in a currency other than functional currency. The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as at the reporting date.

The Company is exposed to currency risk arising from primarily with respect to the United States Dollar (USD). Currently, the Company's foreign exchange risk exposure is restricted to foreign currency convertible bonds. The Company's exposure to currency risk was as follows:

	2025	2024
Following is the Company's exposure to currency risk:	— (USD in thousand) —	
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds - USD	17,527	17,527

The exchange rate applicable at the reporting date is 283.7645 (2024: 287.34)

43.5 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The effective interest / mark-up rates for interest / mark-up bearing financial instruments are mentioned in relevant notes to the financial statements. The Company's interest / mark-up bearing financial instruments as at the reporting date are as follows:

		2025		2024	
		Financial asset	Financial liability	Financial asset	Financial liability
Non-derivative financial - instruments	*Note*	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---			
Fixed rate instruments					
Long term finances - secured	*8*	-	56,626	-	58,695
Foreign currency convertible bonds	*11*	-	4,973,574	-	4,878,519
Lease liability	*10*	-	244,778	-	172,776
Cash at bank	*30*	10,125	-	10,738	-
Variable rate instruments					
Redeemable capital - secured	*9*	-	(805,118)	-	(805,118)
		10,125	4,469,860	10,738	4,304,872

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect statement of profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) profit for the year by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2025.

	Profit or loss 100 bps			
	2025		2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	— (Rupees in thousand) —			
	(8,051)	8,051	(8,051)	8,051

The sensitivity analysis prepared is not necessarily indicative of the effects on profit for the year and assets / liabilities of the Company.

43.6 Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk).

43.7 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders through repurchase of shares, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'net debt' to 'equity'. Net debt is calculated as total liabilities (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents.

	2025	2024
	— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Total liabilities	8,729,924	8,532,855
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(18,871)	(32,410)
Net debt	8,711,053	8,500,445
Total equity	(1,212,252)	(1,149,344)
Net debt to equity ratio	(7.19)	(7.40)

44 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments and non-financial instruments including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

	Note	30 June 2025					
					Fair value		
		Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---					
Financial instruments							
30 June 2025							
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Financial assets		79,788	-	79,788	-	-	-
Long term advances and deposits		13,619	-	13,619	-	-	-
Trade debts		646,408	-	646,408	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances		18,871	-	18,871	-	-	-
Lease Receivable		-	-	-	-	-	-
	44.2	758,687	-	758,687	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Long term finances - secured		-	56,626	56,626	-	-	-
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)		-	805,118	805,118	-	-	-
Lease liability		-	244,778	244,778	-	-	-
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured		-	4,973,574	4,973,574	-	-	-
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities		-	663,693	663,693	-	-	-
Accrued finance cost		-	1,703,401	1,703,401	-	-	-
	44.2	-	8,447,190	8,447,190	-	-	-

44.1 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

	Note	30 June 2024					
		Carrying amount			Fair value		
		Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---					
Financial instruments							
<u>30 June 2024</u>							
<u>*Financial assets not measured at fair value*</u>							
Financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Long term advances and deposits		13,619	-	13,619	-	-	-
Trade debts		859,644	-	859,644	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances		32,410	-	32,410	-	-	-
Lease Receivable		120,226	-	120,226	-	-	-
Contract asset		-	-	-	-	-	-
	44.2	1,025,899	-	1,025,899	-	-	-
<u>*Financial liabilities not measured at fair value*</u>							
Long term finances - secured		-	58,695	58,695	-	-	-
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)		-	805,118	805,118	-	-	-
Lease liability		-	172,776	172,776	-	-	-
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured		-	4,878,519	4,878,519	-	-	-
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities		-	725,675	725,675	-	-	-
Accrued finance cost		-	1,546,024	1,546,024	-	-	-
	44.2	-	8,186,807	8,186,807	-	-	-

44.2 The Company has not disclosed the fair values of these financial assets and liabilities as these are for short term or reprice over short term. Therefore, their carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value.

45 Remuneration of Chief Executive, Directors and Executives

The aggregate amount charged in the unconsolidated financial statements for the year for remuneration, including all benefits to the Chief Executive, Directors and Executives of the Company is as follows:

	DIRECTORS					
	Chief Executive		Executive		Executives	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---					
Managerial remuneration	7,600	7,600	5,392	5,022	17,288	15,937
House allowance	3,040	3,040	2,157	2,009	6,915	6,376
Utilities	760	760	539	502	1,729	1,595
Staff retirement benefit-Gratuity	950	950	682	682	1,018	893
Leave encashment	1,267	1,267	837	837	984	859
	13,617	13,617	9,607	9,052	27,934	25,660
Number of persons	1	1	2	2	7	7

46 Number of employees

	2025	2024
Total number of employees as at 30 June	128	116
Average number of employees during the year	123	116

47 Subsequent Events:

Subsequent events after the reporting date other than those mentioned elsewhere in these unconsolidated financial statements are as

47.1 Acquition of new business:

The Board of directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2025 proposed to acquire the Print and Social Media businesses except Sunday Times Magazine (Social Media Page) from Media Times Limited (related party), by way of purchase to carry on the media business activities. The members at the Extra ordinary general meeting held on September 24, 2025 approved this matter. These unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect

47.2 Issuance of shares against consideration of other than cash:

The Board of directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2025 proposed to issued the ordinary shares of the Pace Pakistan Limited against consideration of other than cash i.e. immovable properties. The members at the Extra ordinary general meeting held on September 24, 2025 approved this matter. These unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect of this matter.

48 Date of authorization for issue

These unconsolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on 07th October 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

49 Corresponding figures

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for better presentation and disclosure.

Chief Executive Officer | Director | Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Pace Pakistan Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed consolidated financial statements of ***Pace Pakistan Limited*** (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, (here-in-after referred to as "the consolidated financial statements") and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

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

Basis for Opinion.

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

Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, which states that at the reporting date, current liabilities of the Group have exceeded its current assets by Rs. 4,940.57 million and accumulated (losses) of the Group stand Rs. 2,347.74 million. Due to liquidity issues the Group has not been able to meet various obligations towards its lenders, including repayment of principal and mark-up thereon in respect of its borrowings. As stated in Note 2, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern Section,* we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Following are the Key audit matters:

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	**Revenue** Refer to notes 6.15 and 37 to the consolidated financial statements. The Group recognized revenue of Rs. 1,582.635 million during the year ended June 30, 2025, being both at a point in time and over the time depending on the nature of contracts with customer We identified recognition of revenue as a key audit matter because it involves the use of significant judgement to evaluate whether the contracts has commercial substance or not. Further it involves judgement in evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable. Further there is an inherent risk of fraud in revenue recognition due to unpredictable way in which management override of controls could occur making it a significant risk	Our procedures included, but were not limited to: • Obtaining an understanding of the process relating to revenue recognition and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of relevant key internal controls; • assessing the appropriateness of the Group's accounting policies for revenue recognition and compliance of those policies with applicable accounting standards; and • performing test of details procedures over revenue recorded and cost incurred on project during the year; • evaluating the adequacy of financial disclosures, including disclosures of key assumptions and judgements; • proposing adjustment for revenue recorded, where collectability of consideration is less then probable; • scanning for any manual journal entries relating to revenue recorded during and near the year end which were considered to be material or met other specific risk based criteria for inspecting underlying documentation
2	**Valuation of investment property** Refer to notes 6.5 and 27 to the consolidated financial statements. The investment property of the Group comprise freehold land and building on freehold land As at 30 June 2025, the carrying value of investment properties was at Rs 2,785.833 million	Our procedures included, but were not limited to; • assessing the design and implementation of the controls over the valuation of investment property and measurement of right of use asset classified in investment property; • Obtaining an understanding of evaluation process and assumption which the valuer has

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	The Group has adopted the fair value model for valuation of its investment properties. Under this said model it is required to measure all investment properties at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognized in consolidated statement of profit and loss We considered this as key audit matter due to the significant carrying value of investment properties and significant judgements estimations involved in determining the fair value	adopted to assess if they are consistent with the industry norms, market condition and general prevailing economic circumstances • Confirming the valuation approach was in accordance with the International Financial reporting standards and suitable for use in determining the fair value of properties classified as Investment property; • recalculating the fair value gain/loss on investment property during the year; • Assessing the valuer's competence and capabilities • Evaluating the adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements, including the disclosures in the financial statements, including disclosures of key assumptions and judgements.

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended June 30, 2025, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Board of directors are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

We also provide the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

b) the consolidated statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and consolidated statement of other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017(XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Shoaib Ahmad Waseem.

Junaidy Shoaib Asad

Junaidy Shoaib Asad
Chartered Accountants
Lahore
UDIN: AR202510196Nz2YqUMCZ
Date: 07 OCT 2025

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2025

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Share capital and reserves			
Authorized capital	7	6,000,000	6,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	7	2,788,766	2,788,766
Share premium	7	273,265	273,265
Share-based payment reserve	7	19,202	-
Revaluation Surplus		47,037	47,037
Accumulated loss		(2,347,741)	(3,393,058)
		780,529	(283,990)
Non-controlling interests		4,103,537	3,071,290
		4,884,066	2,787,300
Non-current liabilities			
Long term finances - secured	8	-	-
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	9	-	-
Lease liability	10	222,449	149,660
Contract Liability	11	8,277	-
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	12	-	-
Deferred liabilities	13	119,565	97,640
Financial Liabilities	14	695,628	702,374
Consideration payable to customers	15	37,851	30,983
Deferred Taxation	16	-	31,030
		1,083,770	1,011,687
Current liabilities			
Contract liability	17	647,925	764,954
Current maturity of long term liabilities	18	6,229,559	3,910,798
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	19	1,429,853	3,073,923
Provision for onerous contracts	20	457,316	287,247
Accrued finance cost	21	1,709,718	1,552,341
		10,474,371	9,589,263
Down payment against sale of investment properties classified as held for sale	22	-	170,000
		10,474,371	9,759,263
Contingencies and commitments	23	-	-
		16,442,207	13,558,250

ASSETS	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	24	7,844,407	5,222,427
Intangible assets	25	3,496	12,386
Right of use	26	14,563	-
Goodwill		45	130
Investment property	27	2,785,833	2,688,097
Lease Receivable	28	-	113,860
Deferred Taxation		151,087	-
Financial Assets		9,592	-
Long term advances and deposits	29	99,379	16,113
		10,908,402	8,053,043
Current assets			
Stock-in-trade	30	3,626,985	3,167,556
Trade debts	31	1,258,085	1,313,832
Contract Assets	32	420,395	399,829
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	33	113,124	128,928
Lease Receivable	28	-	6,556
Income tax refundable - net	34	59,987	20,444
Financial assets		5,809	-
Cash and bank balances	35	49,420	35,772
		5,533,805	5,062,717
Investment properties classified as held for sale	36	-	442,490
Total current assets		5,533,805	5,505,207
		16,442,207	13,558,250

The annexed notes from 1 to 56 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer | Director | Chief Financial Officer

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Revenue	37	1,582,635	1,780,578
Cost of Revenue	38	(1,460,968)	(1,303,696)
Gross Profit		121,667	476,882
Administrative and selling expenses	39	(405,081)	(305,972)
Other expenses	40	(61,214)	(11,931)
Other income	41	80,432	210,906
Profit / (Loss) from operations		(264,196)	369,885
Finance cost	42	(318,265)	(262,137)
Exchange gain/ (loss) on foreign currency convertible bonds	12	(95,055)	153,517
Gain from change in fair value of investment property		5,508	(6,809)
Share of loss from associate		-	(163,331)
Deemed loss		-	(70,782)
Bargain Purchase Gain		-	596,097
Commission expense on contract to sell investment property held for sale		-	(10,000)
Gain on financing arrangements	14.1	8,575	63,870
Profit / (Loss) before income tax and minimum taxes		(663,433)	670,309
Minimum Tax	43	(14,586)	(25,864)
Profit/(Loss) before income tax		(678,019)	644,445
Taxation	44	149,574	363,542
Profit/ (Loss) after Taxation		(528,445)	1,007,987
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		(317,773)	980,890
Non-controlling interests		(210,672)	27,097
		(528,445)	1,007,987
Earning/ (Loss) per share - basic and diluted	45	(1.89)	3.61

The annexed notes from 1 to 56 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer | **Director** | **Chief Financial Officer**

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**(528,445)**	1,007,987
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability	13	**2,354**	(2,582)
Share of profit/ (loss) in associate's defined benefit obligation		-	-
Share of revaluation surplus in associate's lease hold land		-	-
Revaluation Surplus on leasehold land		**2,603,655**	-
			-
Total comprehensive gain for the year		**2,077,564**	1,005,405
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent Company		**1,045,317**	980,249
Non-controlling interests		**1,032,247**	25,156
		2,077,564	1,005,405

The annexed notes from 1 to 56 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer | **Director** | **Chief Financial Officer**

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Changes In Equity
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Capital reserves					Revenue reserve			
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Share premium	Revaluation Surplus	Share based payment reserves	Share in reserves of associates	Accumulated loss	Total equity attributable to owners of the Parent Company	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	(Rupees in thousand)								
Balance as at 30 June 2023	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	-	14,042	(4,087,249)	(1,264,239)	87,030	(1,177,209)
Non-controlling Interests at initial acquisition								2,955,104	2,955,104
Reclassified to Revenue reserve					(14,042)	14,042		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended 30 June 2024									
Profit after taxation	-	-	-	-	-	980,890	980,890	27,097	1,007,987
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(641)	(641)	(1,941)	(2,582)
	-	-	-	-	-	980,249	980,249	25,156	1,005,405
Balance as at 30 June 2024	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	-	-	(3,093,058)	(283,990)	3,071,290	2,787,300
Non controlling Interests at initial acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to Reverse reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year ended 30 June 2024									
Loss after taxation	-	-	-	-	-	(317,773)	(317,773)	(210,672)	(528,445)
Other comprehensive gain for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	1,363,090	1,363,090	1,242,619	2,605,709
	-	-	-	-	-	1,045,317	1,045,317	1,031,947	2,077,264
Transactions with Others:									
Share based payment reserves	-	-	-	19,293	-	-	-	-	19,281
Balance as at 30 June 2025	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	19,282	-	(2,047,741)	761,327	4,103,537	4,884,806

The annexed notes from 1 to 38 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer

Director

Chief Financial Officer

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash generated from operations	46	90,906	653,458
Gratuity paid		-	(54)
Taxes paid		(86,097)	(19,994)
Net cash generated from operating activities		4,809	633,410
Cash flow from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(67,673)	(14,982)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		-	1,973
Payments for Right of used asset		(15,859)	-
Receipt of down payment against sale of investment property		-	170,000
Purchase of investment property		(83,266)	(752,840)
Income on bank deposits received	41	956	5,284
Net cash used in from investing activities		(165,842)	(590,565)
Cash flow from financing activities			
Long term loan paid during the year		(2,069)	(8,165)
Receipts under financing arrangements		30,430	57,141
Increase in financial liability		4,625	-
Increase in lease liability		13,387	-
Increase in mobilization advance		129,125	-
Repayments under financing arrangements		-	(66,914)
Payments of lease liability		(837)	(8,771)
Net cash used in financing activities		174,661	(26,709)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		13,628	16,136
Cash and cash equivalents - at beginning of the year		35,792	19,656
Cash and cash equivalents - at end of the year	47	49,420	35,792

The annexed notes from 1 to 56 form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Chief Executive Officer | **Director** | **Chief Financial Officer**

1 The Group and its operations

The Group comprises of :		2025	2024
		(Direct holding percentage)	
Parent Company			
Pace (Pakistan) Limited	*1.1*	-	-
Subsidiary Companies			
Pace Gujrat (Private) Limited	*1.2*	**100%**	100%
Pace Supermall (Private) Limited	*1.3*	**56.79%**	56.79%
Pace Woodland (Private) Limited	*1.4*	**52%**	52%
Pace Barka Properties Limited	*1.5*	**52.21%**	52.21%
Pace Multiplierz (Private Limited)	*1.6*	**100%**	100%

1.1 Pace (Pakistan) Limited

Pace (Pakistan) Limited ('the Parent Company') is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017) and is listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange. The Company is engaged to build, acquire, manage and sell condominiums, departmental stores, shopping plazas, super markets, utility stores, housing societies, plot and other properties and to carry out commercial, industrial and other related activities in and out of Pakistan. The registered office of the Company is situated at First Capital House, 96-B/1, Lower Ground Floor, M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg-III, Lahore. Furthermore, the Company is managing the following plazas:

Sr. No.	Business Unit	Geographical Location
1	Gulberg Plaza	124/E-1 Main Boulevard Gulberg III, Lahore
2	Model Town Plaza	38, 38/A, 39 & 40, Block P, Model Town Link Road, Lahore
3	Fortress Plaza	Bridge Point Plaza, Fortress Stadium, Lahore Cantt.
4	MM Alam Road Plaza	96-B-I, M.M Alam Road, Gulberg III, Lahore
5	Gujranwala Plaza	Mouza Dhola Zarri, Main GT Road Gujranwala
6	Gujrat Plaza	Mouza Ado-Wal, G.T Road, Tehsil & District, Gujrat
7	Pace Tower	27-H College Road Gulberg II Lahore

1.2 Pace Gujrat (Private) Limited

Pace Gujrat (Private) Limited (the Company) was incorporated on July 8, 2005 as private Limited Company under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (repealed with the enactment of the Companies Act, 2007 on May 30, 2017. The registered office of the Company is situated at Pace Plaza Fortress Stadium Lahore. The principal activity of the Company is to acquire by purchase or otherwise land and plots and to sell or consult, lease, hire and manage buildings, shopping mall, super market, utility stores, plazas, shopping arcades etc.

1.3 Pace Supermall (Private) Limited

Pace Supermall (Private) Limited (a subsidiary company) was incorporated on 27 March 2003 as a private limited company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). The registered office of the Company is situated at 124 E-1, Gulberg III, Lahore. The principal activity of the Company is to acquire by purchase or otherwise land and plots and to sell or construct, lease, hire and manage buildings, shopping malls, super markets, utility stores, plazas, shopping arcades etc.

1.4 Pace Woodlands (Private) Limited

Pace Woodlands (Private) Limited (a subsidiary company) was incorporated in Pakistan on 27 July 2004 as a private limited company under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). The registered office of the Company is situated at 124 E-1, Gulberg III, Lahore. The principal activity of the Company is to acquire by purchase or otherwise land and plots and to sell or construct, lease, hire and manage buildings, supper markets, utility stores, plazas, shopping arcades etc.

1.5 Pace Barka Properties Limited

Pace Barka Properties Limited (the 'Company') was incorporated in Pakistan on November 22, 2005 as a public company limited by shares under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now, the Companies Act, 2017). The registered office of the Company is situated at First Capital House 96-B/1, M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg III, Lahore. The principal activity of the Company is to acquire, construct, develop, sell, rent out and manage shopping malls, apartments, villas and commercial buildings and to carry on the business of hospitality. The name of the Company's real estate project is Pace Circle, situated at Amjad Chaudhry Road, Lahore Cantonment.

1.6 Pace Multiplierz (Private Limited)

Pace Multiplierz Private limited (the company) was incorporated on June 22, 2016 as Private Limited Company under the Companies Ordinance,1984 (Repealed with the enactment of the Companies Act, 2007 on May 30, 2017) . The registered office of the Company is situated at Pace Plaza MM Alam Lahore. The principal activity-of the Company is to acquire by purchase or otherwise land and plots and to sell or construct, lease, hire and manage buildings, shopping malls, super markets, utility stores, plazas, shopping arcades.

2 Going Concern Assumption

At the reporting date, current liabilities of the Group have exceeded its current assets by Rs. 4,940.57 million (2024: Rs. 4,253.93 million), and accumulated (losses) of the Group stand at Rs. (2,347.74) million (2024: Rs. (3,393.06) million). Due to liquidity issues the Group has not been able to meet various obligations towards its lenders, including repayment of principal and mark-up thereon in respect of its borrowings. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubts on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realize it assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The management has prepared an assessment which covers at least twelve months from the reporting date and believes that the following measures, if implemented effectively, will generate sufficient financial resources for the continuing operations:

During the current year, the Group has achieved reasonable sale and completion of its on going projects. The Group has partial completed its Pace Tower project. The management of the Group is also trying to increase revenue through renting out vacant spaces available at different floors of projects on co-working space basis. In this regard, the Group has rented out all floors of Pace MM Alam Road, Pace Model Town Link Road Phase 2 and Pace Fortress. The Group has also started sale of its allocated unit in Shadman project through zameen.com, one of the leading real estate sale agency of Pakistan. In addition, the Grpup has also started focusing on one of the main revenue stream i.e advertisement income. The management has already rented all its advertisement spots on Pace MM Alam and further it is in talks with advertisement agencies for Pace Fortress, Model town Phase 2 and First Capital Tower.

The Group has saleable inventory comprising of shops and apartments at Pace Circle project having an estimated sales value aggregating Rs 9,589.031 million against which sale agreements aggregating Rs 6,896.967 million have been executed as of the reporting date. Against these sale agreements, the Group has future contractual cashflows aggregating Rs 3,192.169 million as of the reporting date. The Group also has unsold inventory comprising of shops and apartments at Pace Circle project having sales value aggregating Rs 2,692.064 million for which it is actively engaged in finding new buyers.

On the other hand, the management estimates the future cost to complete the Pace Circle project at Rs 2,802.595 million against which the abovementioned future cash inflows aggregating Rs 5,884.233 million will enable the Group to fully complete its Pace Circle project by June 30, 2027.

Furthermore, the Chief Executive, Mrs. Aamna Taseer and Directors, Mr. Shahbaz Ali Taseer and Mr. Shehryar Ali Taseer have jointly provided a letter of support dated 26 September 2025 to the Group wherein they have committed to support the Company to continue as a going concern.

Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not include any adjustments relating to the realization of assets and liquidation/ settlement of any liabilities that might be necessary should the Group be unable to continue as a going concern.

3 Basis of preparation

3.1 Consolidated financial statements

These consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Parent Company and its subsidiary companies as at 30 June 2025.

Subsidiary Companies

The financial statements of the subsidiary companies have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis and the carrying values of the investments held by the Parent Company have been eliminated against the shareholders' equity in the subsidiary companies.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting year as the Parent Company, using consistent accounting policies.

All intracompany balances, transactions, income and expenses and profits and losses resulting from intracompany transactions that are recognized in assets, are eliminated in full.

The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Non-Controlling Interests

Non-controlling interest is that part of net results of operations and of net assets of the subsidiaries which are not owned by the Parent Company either directly or indirectly. Non-controlling interest is presented as a separate item in the consolidated financial statements. The Group applies a policy of treating transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with parties external to the Group.

3.2 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

3.3 Basis of measurement

These Consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for the following:

- Investment property which is measured at fair value; and
- Retirement benefits at present value.

3.4 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Pakistani Rupees ("Rs.") which is the Group's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

4 Standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved International Financial Reporting Standards that are not yet effective

Standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards that may be relevant to the Group and adopted in the current year

The Group has adopted the following new standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations of IFRSs which became effective during the current year.

New or Revised Standard or Interpretation

Amendments to accounting and reporting standards and interpretations which are effective during the year ended June 30, 2025.

There are certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to approved accounting standards which are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2025 but are considered not to be relevant or have any significant effect on the Group's financial reporting.

Standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards that may be relevant but not yet effective and not early adopted by the Group

The following new standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations would be effective from the dates mentioned below against the respective standard or interpretation.

Standard or Interpretation	**Effective Date (Annual periods beginning on or after)**
IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)	January 1, 2025
IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)	January 1, 2026
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability	January 1, 2027
IFRS 18 -.Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027
IFRS 17- Insurance Contracts (Notified by SECP for the period commencing from 1st January 2026)	January 1, 2023
IFRS S1- General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	July 1, 2025
IFRS S2- Climate-related Disclosures	July 1, 2025

The Group is in the process of assessing the impact of these Standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards on the financial statements of the Group.

5 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

The areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Group's consolidated financial statements or where judgment was exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

5.1	**Estimates**	*Note*
	- Provision for taxation	*6.2*
	- Property, plant and equipment	*6.3*
	- Intangibles	*6.4*
	- Investment property valuation	*6.5*

- Stock-in-trade	*6.6*
- Employee benefits	*6.13*
- Measurement of ECL allowance for trade debts	*6.16.5*
- Impairment on non-financial assets	*6.17*
- Contingent liabilities	*6.18*

5.2 Judgements

- Costs to complete the projects	*6.6*
- Satisfaction of performance obligations	*6.15*

6 Significant accounting policies

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

6.1 Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They do not form part of the consolidated financial statements from the date that control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the following:

- fair values of the assets transferred;
- liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquired business;
- equity interests issued by the Group;
- fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement; and
- fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The excess of the:

- consideration transferred;
- amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity and;
- acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquired entity over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the statement of profit and loss account as a bargain purchase.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financing company under comparable terms and conditions.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date. Any gains or losses arising from such remeasurement are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of financial position respectively.

When the Group ceases to have control, any retained interest in the entity is re-measured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in statement of profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequent accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This mean that amounts previously recognised in consolidated other comprehensive income are reclassified to statement of profit or loss.

Goodwill is initially measured as excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the fair value of the non-controlling interest over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in consolidated consolidated statement of profit or loss account and other comprehensive income.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transactions provide an evidence of impairment of the transferred asset. When necessary, amounts reported by subsidiaries have been adjusted to conform with the Group's accounting policies. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis the Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of acquiree's net assets. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions – that is, as transactions with the owners in their capacity as owners. The difference between fair value of any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the Group ceases to have control any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value at the date when control is lost, with the change in carrying amount recognised in statement of profit or loss. The fair value is the initial carrying amount for the purposes of subsequently accounting for the retained interest as an associate, joint venture or financial asset. In addition, any amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of that entity are accounted for as if the Group had directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. This may mean that amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to statement of profit or loss.

6.2 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in statement of profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current

Provision of 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 enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date and after taking into account tax credits, rebates and exemptions, if any. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on the reversal of relevant taxable temporary differences. If the amount of taxable temporary differences is insufficient to recognize a deferred tax asset in full, then future taxable profits, adjusted for reversals of existing temporary differences, are considered. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For this purpose, the carrying amount of investment property measured at fair value is presumed to be recovered through sale, and the Group has not rebutted this presumption.

6.3 Property, plant and equipment

Owned

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss except for freehold land which is stated at cost less any identified impairment losses. Cost comprises purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, and includes other costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction.

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 Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Major repairs and improvements are capitalized. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to statement of profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

The gain or loss on disposal or retirement of an asset represented by the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognised as an income or expense.

Depreciation on owned assets is charged to the statement of profit or loss on the reducing balance method except for building on leasehold land which is being depreciated using straight line method, so as to write off the cost of an asset over its estimated useful life at the annual rates given in note 24.1.

The assets' residual values and estimated useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant. The Group's estimate of the useful lives and residual values of its property, plant and equipment as at 30 June 2021 has not required any adjustment.

Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment is charged from the date on which an asset is available for use is intended by the management and ceased when asset is derecognized.

The Group 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 amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where an impairment loss is recognised, the depreciation charge is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its estimated useful life.

Right-of-use assets

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets include the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at the rates specified in note 24.3 to the financial statements.

Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress is stated at cost, less any identified impairment loss. Capital work in progress represents expenditure on property, plant and equipment in the course of construction and installation. Transfers are made to relevant category of property, plant and equipment as and when assets are available for intended use.

6.4 Intangible assets

Computer Software

Expenditure incurred to acquire computer software is capitalized as an intangible asset and stated at cost less accumulated amortization (for finite useful life of intangible asset) and any identified impairment loss. Amortization is charged to statement of profit or loss on reducing balance method at an annual rate of 10% except optical fiber, as to write off the cost over its estimated useful life.

Optical Fiber

Expenditure incurred to acquire the rights to use optical fiber are capitalized as intangible assets and stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss. Amortization is charged to statement of profit or loss on straight line basis method at an annual rate of 5%, as to write off the cost over its estimated useful life.

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that intangible asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amount 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 amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where an impairment loss is recognised, the amortisation charge is adjusted in the future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount over its estimated useful life.

6.5 Investment property

Investment property is a property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in ordinary course of business, use in production or supply of goods or services as for administrative purpose. Investment property comprises freehold land and buildings on freehold land. Investment property is carried at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

If an item of property, plant and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has been changed, any difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is recognised in equity as a revaluation reserve for investment property. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in consolidated statement of profit or loss. Upon the disposal of such investment property, any surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings, the transfer is not made through the consolidated statement or profit or loss.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied or stock-in-trade, it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment or stock-in-trade and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for accounting purposes for subsequent recording.

6.6 Stock-in-trade

Land, condominiums, shops / counters and villas available for future sale are classified as stock-in-trade. These are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Work-in-process comprises of condominiums, shops / counters and villas in the process of construction / development. Cost in relation to work-in-process comprises of proportionate cost of land, cost of direct materials, labour and appropriate overheads. Cost in relation to shops transferred from investment property is the fair value of the shops on the date of transfer and any subsequent expenditures incurred thereon.

Net realisable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less costs necessary to be incurred in order to make the sale.

6.7 Trade debts

Trade debts and other receivables are classified at amortized cost and are measured at invoice value less impairment allowance, if any. Trade debts where the ownership of the work in progress is transferred by the Group to the buyer as the construction progresses is recognised using the percentage of completion method. An impairment allowance i.e. expected credit loss is calculated based on actual credit loss experience over the past years and loss given default. The impairment allowance is recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. These assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery.

6.8 Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

6.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at amortised cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, call deposits receipts, other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and short term finance.

6.10 Borrowings

Borrowings are classified as 'financial liabilities at amortized cost'. On initial recognition, these are measured at cost, being fair value at the date the liability is incurred, less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost with any difference between cost and value at maturity recognized in statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings on an effective interest basis.

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

6.11 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupees using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are not translated again at the reporting date.

6.12 Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Group uses the definition of a lease in IFRS 16.

As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices. However, for the leases of property the Group has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Group presents right-of-use assets in 'property, plant and equipment and investment properties' based on their use and lease liabilities as separate line item in the statement of financial position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

At inception or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone prices.

When the Group acts as a lessor, it determines at lease inception whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease.

To classify each lease, the Group makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then it is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Group considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

When the Group is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sub-lease separately. It assesses the lease classification of a sub-lease with reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease, not with reference to the underlying asset. If a head lease is a short-term lease to which the Group applies the exemption described above, then it classifies the sub-lease as an operating lease.

The Group applies the derecognition and impairment requirements in IFRS 9 to the net investment in the lease. The Group further regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in calculating the gross investment in the lease.

The Group recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of 'other revenue'.

6.13 Employee benefits

The Group operates an unfunded gratuity plan covering all of its eligible employees who have completed the minimum qualifying period. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed by qualified actuary by using the projected unit credit method and charge for the year other than on account of experience adjustment is included in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Group determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability / (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then - net defined benefit liability / (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The Group provides for accumulating compensated absences when the employees render service that increase the entitlement to future compensated absences. Under the rules all employees are entitled to 20 days leave per year, respectively. Unutilised leaves can be accumulated upto unlimited amount. Unutilised leaves can be used at any time by all employees, subject to the Group's approval.

Provisions are made annually to cover the obligation for accumulating compensated absences based on actuarial valuation and are charged to statement of profit or loss.

6.14 Creditors, accruals and other liabilities

Creditors, accruals and other liabilities are carried 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 Group. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation in respect of liabilities in foreign currency are added to the carrying amount of the respective liabilities.

Provisions 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 embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

6.15 Revenue recognition

6.15.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Group recognises revenue when it transfers control over a good or service to a customer based on a five step model as set out in IFRS 15.

Step 1: **Identify contract(s) with a customer:** A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2: **Identify performance obligations in the contract:** A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3: **Determine the transaction price:** The transaction price is the amount of consideration the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4: **Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract:** For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Group allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled to in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation.

Step 5: **Recognize revenue when (or as) the Group satisfies a performance obligation.**

The Group satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group's performance as the Group performs; or
- the Group's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- the Group's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance obligation completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

When the Group satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty. The Group assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Group has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements except for service income earned on security, janitorial maintenance, administration and other utilities.

Development services

Revenue from rendering of development management services is recognised when the outcome of the transaction can be estimated reliably, by reference to the stage of completion of the development obligation at the reporting date. Where the outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered.

The Group has elected to apply the input method. The Group considers that the use of input method, which requires revenue recognition on the basis of the Group's efforts to the satisfaction of the performance obligation, provides the best reference to revenue actually earned.

Sale of property

Revenue from sale of land, condominiums, shops / counters and villas is recognised at point in time- when the control has been transferred to the customer. The control is usually transferred when possession is handed over to the customer.

Display of advertisements

Advertisement income is received by the Group against available space in Group's property provided to the customer for advertisement purpose. Income from display of advertisements is recognised over time as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Group as the Group performs.

Service charges

Service charges are recognised in the accounting period in which services are rendered. Service income in respect of security, janitorial maintenance, administration and other utilities is presented on net basis.

6.15.2 Other revenue

Rental income from lease of investment property

Rental income arising from operating leases on investment properties is charged based on area lease out and recognised, net of discount, in accordance with the terms of lease contracts over the lease term on a straight-line basis, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased asset.

6.16 Financial instruments

6.16.1 Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') , transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

6.16.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortised cost; fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL.

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

The following accounting policies apply to the subsequent measurement of financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at amortized cost

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

Debt investments at FVOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI

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

6.16.3 Derecognition

Financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Group neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Group enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised in its statement of financial position, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities

The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Group also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

6.16.4 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

6.16.5 Impairment

The Group recognises loss allowances for ECLs in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The Group measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime ECLs, except for bank balance for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition, which are measured at 12-month ECLs.

Loss allowances for trade receivables are always measured at an mount equal to lifetime ECLs.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECLs, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on the Group's historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward-looking information.

The Group assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than past due for a reasonable period of time. Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months). The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Group is exposed to credit risk.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Group has no reasonable expectations of recovering of a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Group individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Group expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Group's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

6.17 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Group's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that an asset or group of assets may be impaired. If any such evidence exists, the asset's or group of assets' recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of value in use and fair value less cost to sell. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

6.18 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when:

- 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 Group; 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.

6.19 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, is a committee comprising of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.

6.20 Dividend

Dividend to ordinary shareholders is recognized as a deduction from accumulated profit in consolidated statement of changes in equity and as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the year in which it is declared by the Group's shareholders.

6.21 Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting basic EPS with weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares and post-tax effect of changes in profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Group that would result from conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

6.22 Employee's share option scheme

The Company operates an equity settled share based Employees Stock Option Scheme. The Human Resource & Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company evaluates the performance and other criteria of employees and approves the grant of options. These options vest with employees over a specified period subject to fulfillment of certain conditions. Upon vesting, employees are eligible to apply and secure allotment of Company's shares at a price determined on the date of grant of options

At the grant date of share options to the employees, the Company initially recognizes employee compensation expense with corresponding credit to equity as employee compensation reserve at the fair value of option at the grant date. The fair value of options determined at the grant date is recognized as an employee compensation expense on a straight line basis over the vesting period. Fair value of options is arrived at using Black Scholes pricing model.

When share options are exercised, the proceeds received, net of any transaction costs, are credited to share capital (nominal value) and share premium.

6.23 Share based payment

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determination of the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The Company measures the fair value of equity-settled transactions with employees at the grant date using a Black Scholes Model. The assumptions used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 6.22.

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---		--- (Number of Shares) ---	

7 Share capital, reserves and non-controlling interests

7.1 Authorised capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each	**6,000,000**	6,000,000	**600,000,000**	600,000,000

The Company with the approval of its members in the extraordinary general meeting held on September 24, 2025 to increase in authorized capital of the company. These consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect of this matter.

7.2 Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital

	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash	**2,017,045**	2,017,045	**201,704,516**	201,704,516
Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued as bonus shares	**771,721**	771,721	**77,172,088**	77,172,088
	2,788,766	2,788,766	**278,876,604**	278,876,604

7.3 Ordinary shares of the Parent Company held by associated undertakings are as follows:

	Basis of Relationship	2025 --- (Number of Shares) ---	2024
First Capital Securities Corporation Limited	Common Directorship	**7,504,915**	7,504,915
First Capital Equities Limited	Common Directorship	**7,600,000**	7,600,000
		15,104,915	15,104,915

7.4 There has been no movement in ordinary share capital issued, subscribed and paid-up during the year ended 30 June 2025.

	2025 --- (Rupees in thousand) ---	2024
7.5 Reserves		
Share premium reserve	**273,265**	273,265
Share in reserves of associate	**-**	-
	273,265	273,265

7.5.1 This reserve can only be utilized by the Group for the purpose specified in Section 81 (2) of the Companies Act, 2017.

	Note	2025 --- (Rupees in thousand) ---	2024
7.6 Share-based payment reserve			
Share-based payment reserve	7.6.1	19,202	

According to the scheme, 100% options become exercisable after completion of vesting period from the date of grant. The options have a vesting period of 12 months from the date of grant of Option and exercise period is within 6 months from the close of vesting period.

	2025 --- (Rupees in thousand) ---	2024
7.6.1 Amounts Recognized in the Equity:		
Employee Share Option Scheme Reserve		
Pace Pakistan Limited Employees	14,251	-
Pace Barka Properties Limited Employees	4,951	-
	19,202	-

	2025	2024
Profit or loss charge for the year	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Share Option Scheme - Profit or loss	14,251	-
Payment Expense for the year 2024-25	-	-
Employee Share Option Scheme Expense for FY 2024-2025	14,251	-
Share Options Movements		
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	-	-
Granted during the period:		
- Pace Pakistan Limited Employees	22,995	-
- Pace Barka properties Limited Employees	7,991	-
Forfeited during the period	-	-
Exercised during the period	-	-
Expired during the period	-	-
Exercisable at the end of the period	30,986	-
Fair Value of Share Options (At Grant Date as at 11.02.2025)		
Weighted Average Fair Value at Grant Date	1.64	-
Share price	6.23	-
Exercise Price	9.00	-
Volatility	88.59%	-
Dividend Yield	0%	-
Expected Life	1 year	-
Summary of Assumptions:		
Risk-free interest rate	11.75%	-
Volatility	88.59%	-
Mortality Rate	SLIC with 1-year setback	-
Withdrawal Rate	Low	-

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		Note	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
8	**Long term finances - secured**			
	PAIR Investment Company Limited	*8.1*	**56,626**	58,695
	Less: Current maturity presented under current liabilities		**(56,626)**	(58,695)
			-	-

8.1 PAIR Investment Company Limited

On 28 December 2016, PAIR Investment Company Limited ('PAIR') and the Company entered into Debt Asset Swap / Liabilities Settlement Agreement ('SA') for settlement of entire principal along with accrued mark-up aggregating to Rs. 172.31 million. The settlement was partly made against property situated at mezzanine floor of Pace Tower measuring 5,700 square feet along with car parking area rights for 7 cars in basement No. 2 amounting to Rs. 105.45 million. In accordance with the SA, PAIR purchased the aforementioned properties from the Company. Pursuant to the SA, on 28 December 2016, the Company and PAIR executed sale deed and possession of the property was handed over to PAIR. The Company and PAIR also agreed that PAIR will continue to hold its charge over Pace M.M Alam up till repayment of the balance outstanding amount.

8.1.1 Reconciliation of outstanding dues:

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
As at beginning of the year	**58,695**	66,860
Adjustment on account of service charges	**(2,069)**	(8,165)
As at end of the year	**56,626**	58,695

8.1.2 Security

The restructured amount is secured by mortgage amounting to the sum of Rs. 142.86 million on the property being piece and parcel of land located at Plot no. 96/B-1, Gulberg III, Lahore measuring 4 kanals and 112 square feet along with structures, superstructures and appurtenances including shops/counters having area measuring 20,433 square feet. The charge ranks parri passu with that of National Bank of Pakistan to the extent of Rs. 66.67 million.

8.2 The Board of directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2025 proposed to settle the outstanding dues of PAIR Investment Company Limited through issuance of shares of Pace Pakistan Limited to PAIR Investment Company Limited (PAIR).The Company, through its letter dated 11 July 2025, had proposed to the PAIR Investment Company Limited that the outstanding dues be settled through the issuance of shares. The PAIR investment Company Limited has accepted this proposal, and accordingly, the Pace Pakistan Limited will issue shares in settlement of the outstanding balance. The members at the Extra ordinary general meeting held on September 24, 2025 approved this matter. These consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect of this matter.

		Note	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
9	**Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)**			
	Term finance certificates	*9.1*	**(805,118)**	(805,118)
	Settlement during the year		**-**	-
			(805,118)	(805,118)
	Less: Current maturity presented under current liabilities		**805,118**	805,118
			-	-

9.1 Terms finance certificate

This represents term finance certificates (TFC's) listed on Lahore Stock Exchange before integration of Pakistan Stock Exchange issued for a period of 5 years. On 27 September 2010, the Company completed the restructuring of its term finance certificates. Restructuring was duly approved by majority of TFC holders holding certificates in aggregate of 51.73% , through extraordinary resolution passed in writing. Consequent to the approval of TFC holders, addendum to the trust deed was executed between the Company and trustee 'IGI Investment Bank Limited' (now 'IGI Holdings Limited') under which the Company was allowed one and a half year grace period along with an extension of four years in the tenure of TFC issue and consequently, the remaining tenure of TFC shall be six and a half years effective from 15 August 2010. The TFC's carry a markup of 6 months KIBOR plus 2% (2021: 6 months KIBOR plus 2%) and is payable semi-annually in arrears. The Company could not repay on a timely basis, the instalments due as per the revised schedule of repayment and is not compliant with certain debt covenants which represents a breach of the respective agreement, therefore, the entire outstanding amount has been classified as a current liability under guidance contained in IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements. The Company is in negotiation with the TFC holders and the trustee for relaxation in payment terms and certain other covenants.

During 2020, Pakistan Stock Exchange through its letter (Ref No. PSX/Gen-5683) dated 19 November 2019 instructed the Company to appraise them regarding measures taken for removal of default of payment of principal amount, markup and restructuring of the TFCs by 25 November 2019. Consequently, the Company has submitted its reply to the Pakistan Stock Exchange on 25 November 2019 and has intimated the Exchange that it is currently negotiating with the TFC holders for settlement of outstanding liabilities and for relaxation in payment terms and that a settlement proposal was shared in the meeting held on 18 March 2018 with the TFC holders. However, despite the three reminders sent by the Trustee, response of the TFC holders is still pending.

The TFCs are still in the defaulter segment due to non compliance which could result in delisting of TFCs under Pakistan Stock Exchange Regulations.

Security

The TFC's are secured by a first exclusive charge by way of equitable mortgage on the Company's properties situated at 124/E-1, Main Boulevard Gulberg III, Lahore, 38-A and 39 Block P, Model Town, Lahore, G.T. Road Gujrat, G.T. Road, Gujranwala, and first exclusive hypothecation charge over certain specific fixed assets, to the extent of Rs.2,000 million.

9.2 The Board of directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2025 proposed to settle the partial Term Finance certificates (TFC's) through issuance of shares of Pace Pakistan Limited to various Term Finance Certificates (TFC's) holders. The members at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on September 24, 2025 approved this matter. These unconsolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect of this matter.

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
10 Lease liability		
Present value of lease payments	257,620	172,776
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities	(35,171)	(23,116)
	222,449	149,660
Movement during the year is as follows:		
Opening balance as at 01 July	172,776	178,821
Additions during the year	85,330	-
Unwinding of notional interest	30,936	24,838
Reclassified to accrued liabilities	(31,422)	(22,112)
Settlement of lease liability	-	-
Lease rentals paid	-	(8,771)
Closing balance as at 30 June	257,620	172,776
11 Contract Liability		
Mobiliazition advance	8,277	-
	8,277	-

			2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
12	**Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured**			
	Opening balance		4,878,519	5,032,036
	Mark-up accrued during the year		-	-
			4,878,519	5,032,036
	Exchange (gain)/ loss for the year	*12.2*	95,055	(153,517)
			4,973,574	4,878,519
	Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities		(4,973,574)	(4,878,519)
			-	-

12.1 On 27 December 2007, BNY Corporate Trustee Services Limited incorporated in United Kingdom with its registered office at One Canada Square, London E14 5AL and the Company entered into an agreement that the Company issue 25,000 convertible bonds of USD 1,000 each amounting to USD 25 million. The foreign currency convertible bonds (FCCB) were listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange and became redeemable on 28 December 2012 at the accreted principal amount. The bonds carry a mark-up of 5.5% per annum, compounded semi-annually, accretive (up till 28 December 2012) and cash interest of 1% per annum to be paid in arrears. The holders of the bonds had an option to convert the bonds into equity shares of the Company at any time following the issue date till the maturity date at a price calculated as per terms of arrangement. As at 30 June 2022, USD 13 million bonds have been converted into the ordinary shares of the Company and remaining USD 12 million bonds along with related interest have not been repaid by the Company.

As the fair value calculated for the financial instrument is quite subjective and cannot be measured reliably, consequently the bonds have been carried at cost and includes accreted mark-up.

12.2 This represents exchange (gain)/ loss arising on translation of foreign currency convertible bonds.

13 Deferred liabilities

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Staff gratuity	*13.1*	113,272	92,628
Leave encashment	*13.2*	6,293	5,012
		119,565	97,640

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
13.1 Staff gratuity			
Balance as at 01 July		92,629	74,582
Included in statement of profit or loss:			
Service cost		9,281	8,497
Interest cost		13,563	11,568
		22,844	20,065
Included in statement of comprehensive income:			
Remeasurements:			
Actuarial loss from changes in financial assumptions		(320)	(144)
Experience adjustments		(206)	5,323
		(526)	5,179
Other:			
Benefits due but not paid (payable)		(1,675)	(7,197)
Benefits paid		-	-
		(1,675)	(7,197)
Balance as at 30 June		113,272	92,629
Charge for the year has been allocated as follows:			
Cost of revenue		9,138	8,026
Administrative and selling expenses		13,706	12,039
		22,844	20,065

Plan Assets

The Group is operating an unfunded gratuity scheme and has not invested any amount for meeting the liabilities of the scheme.

		2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
13.2	**Leave encashment**		
	Balance as at 01 July	5,012	4,547
	Included in statement of profit or loss:		
	Current Service costs	195	
	Service cost	132	940
	Experience adjustments	(131)	(1,245)
	Interest cost	727	783
		923	478
	Included in statement of comprehensive income:		
	Remeasurements:		
	Actuarial loss from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
	Experience adjustments	518	-
		518	-
	Other:		
	Benefits due but not paid (payable)	(160)	(13)
	Benefits paid	-	-
		(160)	(13)
	Balance as at 30 June	6,293	5,012

Charge for the year has been allocated to administrative and selling expenses.

Plan Assets

The Group has not invested any amount for meeting the liabilities of the scheme.

13.3 Actuarial assumptions

	2025		2024	
	Gratuity	**Leave encashment**	Gratuity	Leave encashment
Discount rate used for year end obligations	11.75%	11.75%	14.75%	14.75%
Expected rate of growth per annum in future salaries	10.75%	10.75%	13.75%	13.75%
Expected mortality rate	SLIC (2001-2005) Setback 1 Year			
Weighted average duration of defined benefit plan	5 Years	6 Years	5 Years	7 Years
Average number of leaves accumulated per annum by employees	-	5 days	-	0
Average number of leaves utilised per annum by employees	-	15 days	-	20 days
Retirement age	Age 60	Age 60	Age 60	Age 60

13.4 The Company expects to charge Rs. 11.825 million to the consolidated statement of profit or loss on account of gratuity in the year ending 30 June 2026.

13.5 Sensitivity Analysis

	2025		2024	
	Gratuity	**Leave encashment**	Gratuity	Leave encashment
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---			
Year end sensitivity on defined benefit obligation:				
Discount rate + 100 bps	**56,639**	**1,212**	50,222	811
Discount rate - 100 bps	**62,700**	**1,407**	55,397	914
Salary increase + 100 bps	**62,784**	**1,404**	55,447	912
Salary increase - 100 bps	**56,513**	**1,213**	50,111	812

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the staff retirement gratuity recognised within the statement of financial position.

13.6 The plans expose the Group to the actuarial risks such as:

Salary risks

The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what we assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary (which will closely reflect inflation and other macroeconomic factors), the benefit amount increases as salary increases.

Mortality / withdrawal risks

The risks that the actual mortality / withdrawal experiences is different. The effect depends upon beneficiaries' service/ age distribution and the entitled benefits of the beneficiary.

14 Financial Liabilities

These represent consideration received from purchasers against agreements to sell hotel rooms/hotel apartments of Pace Circle project. According to the terms of the agreements, the purchasers would be entitled to a guaranteed fixed 8% annual rentals on the sale price subject to 20% increase after every three years on receipt of 100% consideration against the sale price. This transaction does not meet the criteria of a sale under IFRS 15 as the Company has a right to repurchase the hotel rooms/apartments (the 'call option') at a fixed and pre-determined base rate of 5% annual capital gain on the sale price from the expected date of completion i.e. June 30, 2028. Consequently, the Company has recorded the consideration received as a financial liability under IFRS 9 at its fair value since the management expects the Company to exercise the call option at the end of the term. This comprises the following:

		2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Consideration partially received	*14.1*	**147,908**	110,292
Consideration fully received	*14.2*	**612,138**	592,082
		760,046	702,374

14.1 Consideration partially received

The consideration received has been recorded at its fair value at the date of receipt, calculated as the present value using the most appropriate discount rate, which is either the Karachi Inter Bank Offered Rate (Kibor) or, in certain cases, the adjusted Pakistan revaluation (PKRV) rate, plus 2.5% per annum—this being the prevailing market rate for similar instruments. The present value has been calculated using a discount rate ranging from 10.00% to 25.47% per annum.

Since the Company can utilize the funds at no cost until the full consideration is received, after which rentals become payable, the difference between the fair value and the proceeds has been recorded in the statement of profit or loss as a gain on financing arrangements. Subsequently, the carrying value is unwound over the installment term until the receipt of 100% consideration, with the related expense booked as finance cost in the statement of profit or loss. The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Opening balance	114,892	158,350
Receipts during the year	2,589	18,084
Discounting gain on financing arrangement	(8,575)	(63,870)
Unwinding of financial liabilities	43,602	20,161
Extinguishment of financial liabilities	-	(17,833)
Closing balance	152,508	114,892
Current portion shown under current liabilities	(4,600)	(4,600)
	147,908	110,292

14.2 Consideration fully received

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:			
Opening balance		683,267	639,139
Transfer from partial consideration to full consideration		-	26,732
Receipts during the year against transfer to full consideration		-	4,759
Finance cost during the year		78,339	79,191
Extinguishment of financial liability			(66,169)
Rentals paid		-	(385)
Closing balance		761,606	683,267
Current portion shown under current liabilities	*13.2.1*	(149,468)	(91,185)
		612,138	592,082

13.2.1 The includes an amount of Rs 99.99 million (2024: Rs 48.895 million) of rent payable to customers which was due to be paid during the year, however, payments were not made according to the schedule.

15 Consideration Payable To Customers

This represents the present value of the consideration payable to customers in respect of agreements to sell serviced apartments of Pace Circle project. According to the terms of the contract, the customer would be entitled to guaranteed fixed 8% annual rentals on the sale price till the date possesion is handed over to the customer that is estimated to be June 30, 2027, as ensured by the Company and are subject to 20% increase after every three years. However, the rentals are payable on payment of 100% consideration. Since the transactions were assessed to be a sale under IFRS 15, the Company has recorded the fair value of the consideration payable to the customers as a reduction of the transaction price as explained in note 4.17.2 to these financial statements. The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Opening balance		80,548	56,335
Recognised during the year		27,841	34,298
Finance cost during the year		8,994	5,893
Gain on modification		4,591	(9,998)
Rentals paid by the Company		-	(5,980)
Closing balance		121,974	80,548
Current portion shown under current liabilities	*Note 14.1*	(84,154)	(49,565)
		37,821	30,983

14.1 This includes an amount of Rs 59.767 million (2024: Rs 27.475 million) of rent payable to customers which was due to be paid during the year, however, payments were not made according to the schedule.

16 Deferred taxation

The liability / (asset) for deferred taxation comprises temporary differences relating to:

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Accelerated tax depreciation	2,385	230,905
Profit recognized on percentage of completion basis not offered for tax	396,384	491,994
Notional loss	(52,345)	(2,850)
Loss on settlement of long-term financing	-	(265,845)
Provision for onerous contracts	(178,353)	(112,026)
Right-of-use assets and lease liability	499	44,242
Employee retirement benefits	(22,921)	(30,690)
Provision for net realisable value	-	(30,874)
Provision for doubtful receivables	-	(97,966)
Unused tax losses	(296,736)	(195,860)
Investment in associate	-	-
	(151,087)	31,030

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
The gross movement in deferred tax liability during the year is as follows:		
Opening balance	31,030	62,904
Charged to OCI	(1,829)	
Charged to P/L	(180,288)	-
Closing balance	(151,087)	62,904

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets of Rs. 816.518 million (2024: Rs. 788.953 million) in respect of unrealised exchange loss and Rs. 129.953 million (2024: Rs. 119.027 million) in respect of minimum tax paid available for carry forward under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 as sufficient taxable profits would not be available to set these off in the foreseeable future. Minimum tax paid under section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 amounting to Rs. 3.21 million, Rs. 22.46 million, 3.02 million and 25.703 million and 14.586 million which will lapse in the year 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029 & 2030 respectively.

17 Contract liability

This principally represents advances received from various parties against sale of apartments and houses in Pace Tower project, Lahore and its breakup at 30 June 2025 is as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
MCB Bank Limited		7,000	17,000
First Capital Investment Limited - related party		16,020	16,020
First Capital Securities Corporation Limited - related party		45,887	45,887
First Capital Equities Limited - related party		5,019	5,019
Serviced apartments		162,027	186,453
Pace apartments		88,747	83,891
Shops		222,069	239,262
Others		101,156	171,422
		647,925	764,954

18 Current maturity of long term liabilities

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Long term finances - secured	8	56,626	58,695
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	9	805,118	805,118
Financial Liabilities	14	154,068	95,785
Consideration payable to customers	15	84,154	49,565
Lease liability	10	35,171	23,116
Mobilization advance		120,848	
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	12	4,973,574	4,878,519
		6,229,559	5,910,798

			2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
19	**Creditors, accrued and other liabilities**			
	Trade creditors		**505,627**	197,472
	Provisions and accrued liabilities		**475,669**	414,773
	Payable to statutory bodies		**204,639**	190,954
	Advance against sale of investment property		**375**	442
	Security deposits	*19.1*	**22,733**	18,836
	Rentals against investment property received in advance		**47,859**	37,800
	Retention money		**10,742**	10,742
	Token Money		**157**	157
	Payable to contractors		**-**	-
	Sales tax payable		**37,349**	-
	Worker Welfare fund		**763**	-
	Others	*19.2*	**123,940**	202,747
			1,429,853	1,073,923

19.1 These represent security deposits received against rent of shops rented out in the plazas. Section 217 of Companies Act, 2017 requires that a Company or any of its officers or agents shall not receive or utilize any money received as security or deposit, except in accordance with a contract in writing. Keeping in view the requirements of this section, the Company has entered into agreements with third parties whereby it is expressly stated that the Company shall have the right to utilize the security deposit at its discretion. These amounts are normally utilized to bring the areas rented out for their intended use (upkeep expenditure).

19.2 This includes payables to related parties under normal course of business and are interest free.

Related Party	Relationship	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Evergreen Water Valley (Private) Limited	Common Directorship	**-**	80,894
		-	80,894

The payable balance to Evergreen Water Valley Private Limited was settled during the year, partly through cash payment and partly by transferring an investment property at its fair value on the date of transfer.

20 Provision for onerous contracts

This represents the provision in respect of loss-making contracts of Pace apartments and Service apartments of Pace Circle project entered into by the Company. The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Balance at the beginning of the year	**287,247**	108,074
Provision for the year	**170,069**	179,173
Balance at the end of the year	**457,316**	**287,247**

21 Accrued finance cost

	2025	2024
Long term finances - secured	**66,525**	57,412
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	**1,643,193**	1,494,929
	1,709,718	1,552,341

22 This represents the down payment received for the sale of investment properties.

23 Contingencies and commitments

23.1 Contingencies

23.1.1 On 10 October 2017, the Company filed a petition against Damas (the tenant at the M.M Alam Plaza) in the Rental Tribunal at Lahore on the grounds that the tenant has violated the terms and conditions of the lease agreement including failure to pay rent and denial of the right to entry into the premises. The amount of claim is Rs. 75 million.

The petition is pending for hearing. As per legal advisors of the Company, there are reasonable grounds to defend the Company's claim, however no asset has been booked in the financial statements.

23.1.2 On 29 November 2012, Shaheen Insurance Company Limited and First Capital Securities Corporation Limited (on behalf of First Capital Group) entered into an agreement whereby, it was agreed that liability pertaining to reverse repo transaction amounting to Rs. 99.89 million along with insurance premium payable amounting to Rs. 88.86 million from First Capital Group shall be settled vide sale of 4.70 million shares of First Capital Equities Limited to Shaheen Insurance Company Limited at a price of Rs. 40. Included in the insurance payable is Rs. 57.96 million pertaining to Pace (Pakistan) Limited. It was agreed that Shaheen Insurance Company Limited will be allowed to sell the share after two years, however, the first right to refusal shall be given to the First Capital Group. Further, First Capital Group guaranteed to buy back the shares at Rs. 40 in case the shares are not saleable in open market. The agreement was subsequently amended on 07 March 2013 to remove restriction of holding period of two years. In addition to that, the guarantee to buy back was also revoked.

On 24 April 2015, Shaheen Insurance Company Limited filed a suit for recovery of Rs. 188.75 million in the Honourable Senior Civil Court. The case is under adjudication and the maximum exposure to the Company is of Rs. 57.96 million. As per legal advisors and management of the Company there are meritorious grounds to defend the Company's claim and consequently no provision has been made in these financial statements.

23.1.3 In view of legal opinion obtained by the legal advisor of the company, the company has stopped charging cash interest of 1% per annum on the outstanding FCCB amounting USD 15.7 Million (Principal plus accumulated markup till maturity). As of 30 June 2025, there is a liability provided amounting USD 1.8 Million with regard to 1% cash coupon. As per balance confirmation received from BNY Corporate Trustee Services Limited the liability outstanding does not include the aforesaid amount of 1% cash coupon. The management of the company is confident that the final liability at the time of settlement would not exceed the amount already provided in these financial statements

23.1.4 During the year 2021, the Company received invoices from Athar Marketing Network ('AMN') amounting to Rs 25.248 million in respect of marketing services rendered by it during the previous years. However, the Company's management has raised a dispute with AMN over the aforementioned matter on the grounds that these advertisements were not telecasted/displayed on air as represented by AMN. The management is confident that the dispute will ultimately be settled in the favour of the Company and no outflow of economic resources will be required. Consequently, no provision has been made in this regard in these financial statements.

23.2 Commitments in respect of

(i) Purchase orders for capital expenditure aggregating Rs 19.103 million (2024: Rs 19.323 million).
(ii) Letters of credit and purchase orders for other than capital expenditure aggregating Rs 10.674 million (2024: Rs 11.054 million).

		Note	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
24	**Property, plant and equipment**			
	Operating fixed assets	24.1	5,695,199	3,081,019
	Capital work in progress	24.2	2,060,343	2,045,773
	Right-of-use assets	24.3	90,865	95,635
			7,846,407	5,222,427

Pace (Pakistan) Limited
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the year ended 30 June 2025

26.1 Operating fixed assets

	Freehold land *	Leasehold land	Buildings on freehold land	Buildings on leasehold land	Plant and machinery	Electrical equipment	Office equipment and appliances	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
					(Rupees in thousand)						
Net carrying value basis											
Year ended 30 June 2025											
Opening net book value	135,152	2,704,355	112,829	-	9,178	79,317	3,152	2,482	545	14,009	3,081,019
Additions (at cost)	-	7,464	-	-	-	14,622	1,271	120	724	42,083	66,238
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation Surplus	-	2,483,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,483,632
Transfers	-	(13,227)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,227)
Depreciation charge	-	(19,505)	(5,641)	-	(918)	(9,155)	(291)	(227)	(226)	(6,096)	(42,079)
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book value	135,152	5,282,332	107,188	-	8,260	84,784	4,132	2,380	1,043	49,996	5,695,199
Gross carrying value basis											
As at June 2025											
Cost	135,152	5,380,702	221,948	-	78,794	221,700	14,294	16,851	15,042	120,288	6,224,684
Accumulated depreciation	-	(98,370)	(114,760)	-	(70,059)	(125,615)	(10,053)	(14,347)	(13,999)	(70,372)	(517,570)
Accumulated impairment	-	-	-	-	(475)	(11,300)	(8)	(124)	-	-	(11,912)
Net book value	135,152	5,282,332	107,188	-	8,260	84,785	4,133	2,380	1,043	49,916	5,695,199
Depreciation % per annum	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	10%	10%	10%	33%	20%	
Net carrying value basis											
Year ended 30 June 2024											
Opening net book value	135,152	2,736,975	118,767	-	10,198	76,073	3,600	3,038	754	17,344	3,121,038
Additions (at cost)	-	-	-	-	-	11,123	65	-	25	-	11,213
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,079)	(190)	(45)	(1,077)	(2,189)
Transfers	-	(13,217)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(13,227)
Depreciation charge	-	(19,375)	(5,938)	-	(1,020)	(7,851)	516	(716)	(189)	(2,461)	(36,666)
Impairment charge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing net book value	135,152	2,704,355	112,829	-	9,178	79,317	3,152	2,482	545	14,009	3,081,019
Gross carrying value basis											
As at June 2024											
Cost	135,152	2,769,583	221,948	-	78,794	207,078	12,823	16,696	14,318	78,295	3,534,687
Accumulated depreciation	-	(65,228)	(109,119)	-	(69,141)	(116,455)	(9,662)	(14,090)	(13,773)	(64,286)	(441,756)
Accumulated impairment	-	-	-	-	(475)	(11,305)	(8)	(124)	-	-	(11,912)
Net book value	135,152	2,704,355	112,829	-	9,178	79,318	3,153	2,482	545	14,009	3,081,019
Depreciation % per annum	0%	0%	5%	5%	10%	10%	10%	10%	33%	20%	

* Freehold land represents the unutilised area of Main Boulevard Project, M.M Alam Road Project, Model Town Link Road Project, Gujranwala Project, Gujrat Project and Woodland Project which is not saleable in the ordinary course of business.

24.1.1 Particulars of immovable property (i.e. land and building) in the name of Group are as follows:

Location	Usage of immoveable property	Land Area (Square Feet)	*Covered Area (Square Feet)	Total Area (Square Feet)
38,38/A,39, Block P, Model Town Link Road, Lahore	Shopping plaza	22,050	70,152	92,202
40, Block P, Model Town Link Road, Lahore	Shopping plaza	22,995	21,933	44,928
Bridge Point Plaza, Fortress Stadium, Lahore Cantt.	Shopping plaza	7,695	16,204	23,899
96-B-I, M.M Alam Road, Gulberg - III, Lahore	Shopping plaza	18,112	68,087	86,199
Mouza Dhola Zarri, Main GT Road Gujranwala	Shopping plaza	21,148	53,601	74,749
Mouza Ado-Wal, G.T Road, Tehsil & District, Gujrat	Shopping plaza	27,000	85,347	112,347
124/E-1 Main Boulevard Gulberg III Lahore	Shopping plaza	40,757	81,601	122,358
Bedian Road, Lahore	Management office	7,875	-	7,875

The buildings on freehold land and other immovable assets of the Company are constructed / located at above mentioned freehold land.

*The covered area includes multi-storey buildings.

24.1.2 Detail of operating fixed assets disposed-off during the year is as follows :

Description	Cost	Book Value	Sale Proceeds	Gain/ (loss)	Mode of disposal	Particulars of purchasers	Relationship with the purchaser
Year Ended June, 30 2025					*Nil*		
Year Ended June, 30 2024					*Nil*		

24.1.3 Operating fixed assets include a vehicle, having cost of Rs. 1.39 million (2024: Rs. 1.39 million), which is fully depreciated but still in use as at 30 June 2025.

24.2 This represents Rs. 58.85 million related to the third floor of Pace Tower, covering an area of 4,261 square feet which is under construction and is to be held for use.

24.2 Capital work-in-progress

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Pace Tower		58,847	58,847
Pace barka Properties Limited			
Project under development - Pace Circle	24.2.1.2	1,975,866	1,961,296
Electrical equipment - Pace Circle		23,109	23,109
Advances to suppliers		2,521	2,521
		2,001,496	1,986,926
	24.2.1.2	2,060,343	2,045,773

24.2.1.1 This represents the following project costs:

	2025	2024
Hotel		
Building and construction cost	1,390,557	1,390,557
Borrowing cost	247,352	247,352
Direct costs	337,957	323,387
	1,975,866	1,961,296

24.2.1.2 The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:

	2025	2024
Opening balance	1,986,926	1,969,920
Additions during the year	1,333	3,769
Depreciation capitalised during the year	13,237	13,237
Closing balance	2,001,496	1,986,926

		Note	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
24.3	**Right-of-use assets**			
	Land			
	Cost			
	Balance as at 01 July		**119,496**	119,496
	Adjustment on initial application of IFRS 16		**-**	-
	Adjusted balance at 01 July		**119,496**	119,496
	Additions / (deletions) during the year		**-**	-
	Balance as at 30 June		**119,496**	119,496
	Accumulated depreciation			
	Balance as at 01 July		**(23,860)**	(19,090)
	Depreciation charge during the year		**(4,770)**	(4,770)
	Balance as at 30 June		**(28,631)**	(23,860)
	Closing net book value		**90,865**	95,636
	Rate of depreciation		**4%**	4%

24.4 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:

	Note	2025	2024
Cost of revenue	*38.1*	**23,359**	18,658
Administrative and selling expenses	*39*	**23,989**	10,154
		47,348	28,812

		Note	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
25	**Intangible assets**			
	Optical fiber		1,305	1,781
	Computer software		191	212
			1,496	1,993
25.1	**Optical fiber - Royalty**			
	Cost		**9,508**	9,508
	Accumulated amortisation			
	As at 01 July		**(7,727)**	(7,251)
	Amortisation for the year		**(476)**	(476)
	Balance as at 30 June		**(8,203)**	(7,727)
	Book value as at 30 June		**1,305**	1,781
	Rate of amortisation		**5%**	5%

		2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
25.2	**Computer software**		
	Cost	**2,878**	2,878
	Accumulated amortisation		
	As at 01 July	(2,666)	(2,642)
	Amortisation for the year	(21)	(24)
	Balance as at 30 June	**(2,687)**	(2,666)
	Book value as at 30 June	**191**	212
	Rate of amortisation	10%	10%

26 Right of Use Asset

	2025	2024
Cost	**15,859**	-
Accumulated Depreciation	**(1,296)**	-
Net book value	**14,563**	-

26.1 Net book value of right of use at year end represents:

	2025	2024
Wholly Owned	-	-
Joint Operations	**14,563**	-
	14,563	-

	Cost		Fair value	
	2025	2024	**2025**	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---			
27 Investment property				
Balance as at 01 July	**959,960**	883,931	**2,688,097**	2,384,556
Addition during the year	**126,720**	-	**626,720**	752,840
Fair value gain/(Loss) on initial recognition of ROU	**72,488**	-	**72,488**	-
Transfers to investment properties classified as held for sale	-	-		(442,490)
Transfer from PPE at cost		80,894		-
	1,159,168	964,825	**3,387,305**	2,694,906
Fair value gain/ (loss) recorded in statement of profit or loss	-	-	**5,508**	(6,809)
Disposal during the year	**(111,568)**	(4,865)	**(606,980)**	-
As at 30 June	**1,047,600**	959,960	**2,785,833**	2,688,097

27.1 The forced sale value of investment property excluding right-of-use asset amounts to Rs. 2,232.75 million (2024: Rs. 2,226.765 million).

Investment properties represent Parent Company's interest in land and buildings situated at Model Town Lahore, Gulberg Lahore, Gujranwala and Gujrat. On initial application of IFRS 16, the Parent Company recognised right-of-use asset arising as a result of head lease of shops / apartments situated at 4th floor of Model Town Lahore and 3rd and 4th floor of M.M Alam. The Parent Company has sub-leased the aforementioned properties and right-of-use asset arising from head lease has been classified as investment property.

These are either leased to third parties or held for value appreciation. Changes in fair values are recognised and presented separately as "Gain / (loss) from change in fair value of investment property" in the statement of profit or loss.

27.2 The Company still holds the title of plot-D Survey 131/A Lahore Cantt measuring 19.6 Kanal but the property has actually been sold to First Capital Securities Corporation Limited (associated Company), however title documents are yet to transfer in favour of purchaser.

27.1.1 Fair Value

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of investment property was determined by external, independent property valuer KG Traders, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications. The independent valuers provide the fair value of the Group's investment property portfolio annually. Latest valuation of these assets was carried out on 30 June 2025. The level 2 fair value of freehold land has been derived using the sales comparison approach. Level 3 fair value of Buildings has been determined using a depreciated replacement cost approach, whereby, current cost of construction of a similar building in a similar location has been adjusted using a suitable depreciation rate to arrive at present market value. Level 3 fair value of right-of-use assets has been determined using discounted cashflow method, whereby appropriate discount rate has been adjusted to arrive at the fair value.

The following is categorization of assets measured at fair value at 30 June 2025:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---		
Freehold land	-	-	775,000	775,000
Buildings	-	-	1,920,930	1,920,930
Right-of-use assets	-	-	89,904	89,904
	-	-	2,785,834	2,785,834

The following is categorization of assets measured at fair value at 30 June 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---		
Freehold land	-	-	752,910	752,910
Buildings	-	-	1,914,108	1,914,108
Right-of-use assets	-	-	21,079	21,079
	-	-	2,688,097	2,688,097

Valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

The following table summarises the quantitative and qualitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in recurring level 3 fair value measurements. Refer fair value hierarchy for the valuation techniques adopted.

Description	Significant Unobservable inputs	Quantitative data / range and relationship to the fair value
Buildings	Cost of construction of a new similar building Suitable depreciation rate to arrive at depreciated replacement value	The market value has been determined by using a depreciation of approximately 5%-10% on cost of constructing a similar new building. Higher, the estimated cost of construction of a new building, higher the fair value. Further, higher the depreciation rate, the lower the fair value of the building.
Right-of-use asset	Discount rate being used to discount the future cashflows.	The estimated fair value will increase / (decrease) if discounting rates were lower / (higher).

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28 Lease Receivable

28.1 The Parent Company has entered into a lease agreement as a lessor. Implicit Interest rate is 10% per annum. Instalment of Rs. 422,400 monthly which will be increased by 25% upon completion of every three years.

28.2 Maturity Analysis-- Contractual undiscounted cash flows

	2025	2024
	--------Rupees--------	
Lease payments receivable		
1 - 3 years	-	19,800,000
4 - 6 years	-	24,750,000
7 - 9 years	-	30,937,500
10 - 12 years	-	38,671,875
13 - 15 years	-	49,951,172
More than 15 years	-	323,171,997
	-	487,282,544

28.3 Reconciliation

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Total lease receivable	480,947	487,283
Less: Unearned finance income	(359,431)	(367,057)
Net investment in lease	121,516	120,226
Less: Current portion of lease receivable	-	(6,336)
Less: Lease terminated during the year	(121,516)	-
Non Current portion of lease receivable	-	113,890

28.4 Early Termination of Lease:

During the year ended 30 June 2025, the Company terminated an finance lease with Media Times Limited (Related Party) of Lower Ground Floor of MM Alam having a 8,448 Square feet, pursuant to a mutual termination agreement effective from September 2024.

	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	

29 Long term advances and deposits

These are in the ordinary course of business and are interest free advances and deposits.

30 Stock-in-trade

	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Land not under development		-	-
Land purchased for resale	*30.1*	630,872	500,312
Work in progress			
Pace Tower	*30.2*	582,435	651,800
Pace Circle	*30.3*	86,486	
Pace Supermall		364,702	354,600
Pace Circle Project:			
Shopping mall and apartments:			
- Service Apartments			
- Leasehold land		1,045,529	1,045,529
- Building and construction cost		3,747,032	3,285,362
- Borrowing cost		425,197	425,197
- Direct costs		613,895	611,599
Cost incurred to date		5,831,653	5,367,687
Cost of sales to date		(4,202,094)	(3,859,520)
Completed units - shops		332,931	152,677
		3,626,985	3,167,556
Stores inventory		-	-
		3,626,985	3,167,556

30.1 This represents plot purchased for resale purposes amounting to Rs. 518.4 million (2024: Rs. 500.312 million).

30.2 The Group does hold the title of capital work in progress which includes various shops and apartments situated at Pace Tower, Gulberg and Pace Circle Lahore, but the property has been sold to First Capital Securities Corporation Limited (associated Company), however the title documents of the property will be transfer on completion.

30.3 Pace Circle is a project carried by Pace Barka (Private) Limited (an associated company). The project is under construction as at year end.

31 Trade debts

	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Secured			
Considered good	*31.1*	1,489,144	1,490,622
Unsecured		469,791	460,110
		1,958,935	1,950,732
Less: Impairment allowance		(700,850)	(636,900)
		1,258,085	1,313,832

31.1 This includes the following amounts due from related parties:

	2025	2024
Rema & Shehrbano	-	4,893
First Capital Investment Limited & First Capital Mutual Fund	-	-
First Capital Equities Limited	-	114,822
First Capital Securities Corporation Limited	-	-
Connatural Cosmetics	-	706
	-	120,421

31.2 The maximum aggregate amount due from related parties at the end of any month during the year was Nil (2024: Rs. 120.421 million).

32 Contract Assets	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Serviced apartments		3,810	2,381
Pace apartments		27,469	31,924
Shops		389,116	355,524
Total Contract assets		420,395	389,829

33 Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables

Advances - considered good:			
- to employees	33.1	4,786	3,563
- to suppliers	33.2	16,144	25,551
Advance against purchase of property		-	-
Sales tax refundable	33.3	6,134	6,133
Security deposits		1,275	785
Prepaid Rent		35	
Prepaid Takaful/Insurance		524	
Others - considered good	33.4 & 33.5	84,226	92,896
		113,124	128,928

33.1 Advances to employees include advances against salary and gratuity, repayable within one year and at the time of final settlement, respectively. This includes Rs. 1.83 million (2024: Rs. 1.83 million) advance given to executive employee of the Company.

33.2 The maximum aggregate advance given to these related parties against provision of services at the end of any month was Rs. 13.84 million (2024: Rs. 28.75 million).

33.3 This represents the amount of sales tax refundable with respect to deduction of sales tax made by Federal Board of Revenue ('FBR') wherein Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue ('DCIR') had allegedly claimed that the Company had not withheld and paid sales tax on advertisement services as required under SRO 660(I)/2007 dated June 30, 2007 during the years 2011 and 2013, whereas its income tax returns for the said years indicated that it had declared alleged advertisement services involving sales tax amounting to Rs 4.510 million. The remaining deduction by FBR represents default surcharge of Rs 1.938 million and penalty amounting to Rs 0.225 million.

On September 18, 2015 the DCIR deducted a total of Rs 6.134 million in respect of the said demand against which the Company filed an appeal before the Commissioner Inland Revenue Appeals ('CIR-A') under section 46 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990, on the same date. The CIR-A through its order dated September 26, 2015 annulled the demand order of the DCIR. The Company has filed a claim for refund for the aforesaid amount which is pending as of June 30, 2024. Based on the favourable order from the CIR-A, the Company believes that the amount is unimpaired as of the reporting date.

33.4 This includes Rs 13.250 million (2023: Rs 13.250 million) due from Mr. Adnan Naseem Sethi (herein after referred to as the 'Purchaser') in respect of sale of land, measuring total area of 9 Kanals and 8 Marlas, situated in Gujrat (the 'land'). The title of the land has not been transferred as the only impediment in the transfer of title to the Purchaser was the non-issuance of No Objection Certificate ('NOC') from one of the Company's previous lenders whose liability had been settled. During the year ended June 30, 2018, the NOC was issued by the lender and the Company initiated the process of transferring the title of the land. A Memorandum of Understanding ('MOU') dated September 2, 2019 was signed between the Company and the Purchaser according to which the Purchaser was required to settle the outstanding amount within three months of the signing of the MOU. Such settlement was agreed to be made through transfer of shops owned by the Purchaser to the Company, the market value of which was to be determined by an independent valuer. However, the Company and the Purchaser are yet to agree on a mutually acceptable market value for such shops. Since the receivable is secured against the title of land, which is with the Company, management believes that the amount is unimpaired as of the reporting date.

33.5 This includes rent receivable from a related party 'Media Times Limited' amounting to Rs. 12.598 million (2024: Rs. 27.514 million).

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
34 Income tax refundable - net			
Income tax refundable	34.1	74,573	46,308
Provision for taxation - current		(14,586)	(25,864)
		59,987	20,444

34.1 This represents mainly withholding tax deducted from profit on bank deposits and rental income from property and advance tax paid on electricity bills under Section 151, 152 and 235, respectively of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
35 Cash and bank balances			
Cash in hand		955	955
Cash at banks			
- Current accounts	35.1	8,921	32,011
- Saving accounts	35.2	10,459	3,128
- Pace Ever Green Initiative		29,177	
Impairment allowance for expected credit loss		(92)	(302)
		48,465	34,837
		49,420	35,792

35.1 This includes Rs. 7 million (2024: Rs. 17 million) on which lien is marked against sale of property to MCB for further development charges at Pace Tower.

35.2 This carries profit at the rates ranging from 9.5% to 12.25% (2024: 19.5% to 20.75%) per annum.

36 Investment property classified as held for sale

During the year, the Company disposed of its freehold land measuring approximately 4,020 kanals, situated at Mouza Balkasar, Mouza Mureed and Mouza Rahana Sadat, Kalar Kahar, District Chakwal, Punjab, Pakistan, which had been classified as a non-current asset held for sale in the prior year.

The sale was completed during the current year for total proceeds of Rs. 453.784 million, as compared to the originally agreed consideration of Rs. 450.000 million. The difference represents the disposal of additional parcels of adjoining land, resulting in a total disposal area of 4,020 kanals.

The carrying amount of the land at the date of sale was Rs. 446.600 million, and the resulting gain of Rs. 7.184 million has been recognised in the statement of profit or loss under "Other income."

The disposal does not constitute a discontinued operation as defined under IFRS 5 — Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

No non-current assets were classified as held for sale as at June 30, 2025 (2024: Rs. 446.600 million).

	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
37 Revenue			
Sale of Pace Tower units	*37.1*	72,954	80,360
Sale of Completed Units - Others		304,313	1,779,538
Revenue - shops and apartments		76,132	(275,714)
Reversal of revenue on repurchase of inventory		-	47
Joint Operations		339,627	-
Sale of Land		561,600	-
Display of advertisements		932	5,671
Service charges		141,617	129,094
Revenue from contract with customers		1,497,175	1,718,997
Other revenue			
Rental income from lease of investment property		85,460	61,581
Total revenue		1,582,635	1,780,578

37.1 Development services recognised at percentage of completion basis

	2025	2024
Revenue recognised to date	1,851,043	1,778,089
Aggregate cost incurred to date	(1,473,088)	(1,442,745)
Recognised profit to date	377,955	335,344

The revenue arising from agreements, that meet the criteria for revenue recognition on the basis of percentage of completion method, during the current year, the Group earned 42.611 million profit. (2024: 36.569 million).

37.3 Disaggregation of revenue

	2025	2024
Timing of revenue recognition		
In time	1,278,494	1,859,898
Over time	304,141	(79,321)
	1,582,635	1,780,577

37.4 Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Receivables, which are included in trade debts	*31*	1,958,935	1,950,732
Contract liability	*37.4.1 & 17*	647,925	764,954

37.4.1 The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers against sale of properties and development services.

	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
38 Cost of revenue			
Shops and commercial buildings sold			
- at percentage of completion basis	*38.2*	401,034	736,362
- at completion of project basis		466,499	551,835
Charge for onerous contracts		170,069	179,174
Reversal of cost of sales on repurchase of inventory		-	(279,565)
Joint Operations		267,241	
Stores operating expenses	*38.1*	156,125	115,890
		1,460,968	1,303,696

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
38.1 Stores operating expenses			
Salaries, wages and benefits		51,380	41,107
Rent, rates and taxes		17,848	14,638
Depreciation on owned assets	24.4	13,555	13,888
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	24.4	4,770	4,770
Repairs and maintenance		8,181	10,730
Janitorial		408	1,315
Fuel and Power		44,434	29,442
Others		15,549	-
		156,125	115,890

38.2 During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company and The Bank of Punjab ('BOP') agreed to settle all the outstanding liabilities of the Company as at August 31, 2013 against 96 identified shops ('SWAP properties') at Pace Circle Project for a consideration of Rs 259.596 million. The Company had a right to repurchase the SWAP properties till September 01, 2015 at a repurchase price worked out by adding a mark up of 9.57% per annum in the prevailing cost. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the facility to repurchase the SWAP properties from BOP expired and the Company entered into a new restructuring agreement with BOP and agreed to settle all the outstanding liabilities, as at October 08, 2015, of the Company against additional 15 SWAP properties at Pace Circle Project by October 08, 2017. Other terms remained unchanged from the previous agreement other than mark up of 9.57% per annum to be further accrued on the extended period.

During the year 2022, the Company and BOP executed the debt-property swap arrangement and consequently, a total area of 51,728 square feet was transferred to BOP as full and final settlement of BOP loan outstanding as at June 28, 2022.

During the current year, construction cost related to the aforementioned shops amounts to Rs 21.287 million (2024: Rs 5.385 million). The same has been recorded under "other expenses".

39 Administrative and selling expenses	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Salaries, wages and benefits		143,527	83,636
Travelling and conveyance		8,850	13,281
Rent, rates and taxes		13,295	4,704
Insurance		5,488	2,636
Printing and stationery		528	1,013
Entertainment		879	5,096
Repairs and maintenance		31,651	34,698
Motor vehicles running		10,649	8,321
Communications		1,877	1,548
Advertising and sales promotion		-	-
Depreciation on owned assets		23,989	10,154
Amortisation on intangible assets		497	500
Auditors' remuneration		8,191	8,082
Legal and professional		18,227	6,054
Commission on sales		-	78
Office expenses		6,978	2,692
Impairment loss on trade and other receivables	25	63,648	97,679
Impairment loss on Inventory	39.1	50,723	7,146
Impairment loss on Investment in Subsidiaries		85	648
Write-off - trade and other receivables		-	12,361
Other expenses		15,999	5,644
		405,081	305,972

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	

39.1 Auditors' remuneration

The charges for auditors' remuneration includes the following in respect of auditors' services for:

		2025	2024
Statutory audit		5,371	5,521
Half yearly review		847	847
Audit of consolidated financial statements	If any fee is changed the	500	350
Statutory certification		110	110
Out of pocket expenses		904	904
Group Reporting		-	350
		7,732	8,082

40 Other Expenses

	2025	2024
Construction and direct cost related to shops under loan settlement	21,287	5,385
Provision for penalties	-	5,403
Loss on modification of consideration payable to customer	4,591	-
Others	1,582	1,143
Expected Credit Loss Allowance	32,991	-
Worker Welfare Fund	763	-
	61,214	11,931

41 Other income

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Income from financial assets			
Mark-up on bank accounts		956	5,284
Commission on guarantee		-	-
Finance Income from Lease Receivable		2,874	11,186
Finance income from Financial Assets		-	-
Income from non-financial assets			
Reversal of impairment loss on inventory		-	642
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		-	1,698
Others			
Gain on settlement of loans		-	1,406
Reassessment gain/ (Loss) on Financial Assets		-	-
Gain on Initial Recognition of Service Appartment		6,383	-
Fair value gain on initial recognition of Financial Assets		9,018	-
Gain on settlement of liability		5,061	-
Gain on early termination of lease		5,205	-
Miscellaneous Income		-	-
Gain on extinguishment of Financial liabilities		-	443
Income from parking and storage		-	-
Gain on modification of consideration payable to customers		-	9,998
Gain on disposal of Investment Property		33,584	-
Liabilities Written-back		-	174,897
Others		17,351	5,352
		80,432	210,906

42 Finance cost

		2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Interest and mark-up on:			
- Long term finances - secured		9,113	15,538
- financial liabilities		71,455	20,304
- Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)		148,264	181,742
- consideration payable for serviced apartments		8,960	4,352
Unwinding of discount on financial liabilities		43,602	6,519
Provision for default surcharge		5,189	8,531
Notional interest on lease liability		30,936	24,838
Interest/Markup on lease		292	
		317,811	261,824
Liquidated damages due to default of Pak Iran loan		-	-
Bank charges and processing fee		454	313
		318,265	262,137

43 Minimum Tax

Minimum Tax	*42.1*	14,586	25,864

42.1 This represents minimum taxes paid under section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO, 2001), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

44 Taxation

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Income Tax		
- Current Year	26,214	-
- Prior Year	4,500	-
	30,714	-
Deferred tax for the year	(180,288)	(363,542)
	(149,574)	(363,542)

The provision for current taxation for the year represents the tax liability under Minimum Tax Regime under Section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (2024: Minimum Tax Regime under section Section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

The relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit has not been presented in these financial statements as the tax liability is calculated under Minimum Tax Regime under Section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (2024: Minimum Tax Regime under section Section 113 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001).

45 Earning/ (Loss) per share - basic and diluted

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share has been based on the following profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Parent Company and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. There are no dilutive potential ordinary shares outstanding as at 30 June 2025 (2024: Nil).

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Profit/ (Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Parent Company	(528,445)	1,007,987
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year	278,877	278,877
Earning/ (Loss) per share - basic and diluted	(1.89)	3.61

	Note	2025	2024
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
46 Cash (used in) / generated from operations			
Profit/ (Loss) before minimum tax and income tax		**(663,433)**	670,310
Adjustment for:			
Exchange (gain)/ loss on foreign currency convertible bonds	*12.2*	**95,055**	(153,517)
Bargain Purchase gain		**-**	(596,097)
Deemed Loss		**-**	70,782
Provision for PRA Service charges		**15,549**	-
Share based payment expense		**19,202**	-
Provision for gratuity and leave encashment	*13.1 & 13.2*	**24,285**	20,543
Depreciation on owned assets		**37,544**	24,042
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	*24.4*	**4,770**	4,770
Amortisation on intangible assets	*25*	**497**	500
(Gain)/loss on extinguishment of financial liabilities		**-**	(443)
Provision for onerous contracts		**170,069**	179,174
Gain on sale of operating fixed assets		**-**	(1,698)
Gain on financing arrangements		**(8,575)**	(63,870)
Changes in fair value of investment property	*27*	**5,508**	(6,809)
Share of profit/ (loss) from associate		**-**	163,331
Impairment loss on trade debts and other receivables		**96,639**	97,679
Write down of inventory to net realisable value		**50,723**	7,146
Write-off - trade and other receivables		**-**	12,361
Finance costs	*42*	**317,811**	261,824
Mark-up income	*41*	**-**	-
Workers Welfare fund		**763**	
Non cash income	*41*	**(81,388)**	(203,481)
Gain before working capital changes		**85,019**	486,547
Effect on cash flow due to working capital changes:			
(Increase)/ Decrease in stock-in-trade		**(500,050)**	556,334
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade debts		**8,646**	(495,505)
(Increase)/ Decrease in contract assets		**(30,566)**	112,709
Investment held for sale		**(22,290)**	-
Investment properties classified		**306,074**	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in advances, deposits and other receivables		**15,804**	(30,215)
Increase/ (Decrease) in contract liability		**(117,029)**	(68,838)
Increase/ (Decrease) in creditors, accrued and other liabilities		**345,298**	92,426
		5,887	166,911
		90,906	653,458

47 Cash and cash equivalents

	Note	2025	2024
Cash and bank balances	35	**49,420**	35,792

48 Reconciliation of movement of liabilities to cash flows arising from financing activities

	30 June 2025								
	Equity				Liabilities				
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Share premium	Revaluation Surplus	Share based Payment Reserve	Long term finances - secured	Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	Lease liability	Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	Accrued finance cost
	— (Rupees in thousand) —								
Balance as at 01 July 2024	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	-	58,695	805,118	172,776	4,878,519	1,552,341
Cash flows									
Long term loan paid during the year	-	-	-	-	(2,069)	-	-	-	-
Repayment of lease rentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance cost paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercise of share option	-	-	-	-					
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	-	-	-	-	(2,069)	-	-	-	-
Non-cash changes									
Exchange (gain)/ loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,055	-
Recognized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiver of interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Asset Swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share options issued to employees of Subsidiary	-	-	-	4,951	-	-	-	-	
Share Based Payment Expense	-	-	-	14,251	-	-	-	-	
Lease Liability recognized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,330	-	-
Reclassified to accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	(31,422)	-	-
Finance cost/unwinding of interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,936	-	157,377
Total non-cash changes	-	-	-	19,202	-	-	84,844	95,055	157,377
Balance as at 30 June 2025	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	19,202	56,626	805,118	257,620	4,973,574	1,709,718

Pace (Pakistan) Limited

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	30 June 2024								
	Equity				Liabilities				
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Share premium	Revaluation Surplus	Share based Payment Reserve	Long term finances - secured	Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	Lease liability	Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	Accrued finance cost
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---								
Balance as at 01 July 2023	2,788,766	273,265	47,077	-	66,860	805,118	178,821	5,032,036	1,348,745
Cash flows									
Long term loan paid during the year	-	-	-	-	(8,165)	-	-	-	-
Repayment of lease rentals	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,771)	-	-
Finance cost paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total changes from financing cash flows	-	-	-	-	(8,165)	-	(8,771)	-	-
Non-cash changes									
Exchange (gain)/ loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(153,517)	-
Recognized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waiver of interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Asset Swap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liability recognized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassified to accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,112)	-	-
Finance cost/unwinding of interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,838	-	203,596
Total non-cash changes	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,726	(153,517)	203,596
Balance as at 30 June 2024	2,788,766	273,265	47,037	-	58,695	805,118	172,776	4,878,519	1,552,341

49 Transactions with related parties

The related parties comprise of associated company, other related companies, directors of the Group under common directorship and post employment benefit plans. Amounts due from and due to related parties are shown under respective notes to these consolidated financial statements and remuneration of key management personnel is disclosed in note 52. All transactions with related parties have been carried out on mutually agreed terms and conditions. Other significant transactions with related parties except those disclosed elsewhere are as follows:

Name of Company	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	2025	2024
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Ever Green Water Valley (Private) Limited	**Common Directorship**	Payment during the year	25,223	-
		Payable adjusted against disposal of investement property	55,671	-
		Purchase of goods and services	-	28,214
First Capital Equities Limited	**Common Directorship**	Sale during the year	72,954	-
		Receivable adjusted against receipt of inventroy (Completed Units)	114,822	-
Media Times Limited	**Common Directorship**	Rental income	1,584	5,702
		Payment received during the year	16,500	
Be Yourself (Private) Limited	**Common Directorship**	Sales during the year	-	57,261

50 Financial instruments

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Group's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

Risk management framework

The Group's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, 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 Group's activities. The Group, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Group audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Group 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.

50.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Group's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities. As part of these processes the financial viability of all counterparties are regularly monitored and assessed.

The carrying amounts of financial assets and contract assets represent the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the statement of financial position date was:

	Note	2025	2024
		— (Rupees in thousand) —	
Long term advances and deposits		99,379	16,113
Trade debts	31	1,258,085	1,313,832
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	32	113,124	128,928
Bank balance	35	48,465	34,837
Lease Receivable		-	120,226
Financial asset		15,401	-
		1,534,454	1,613,936

Trade receivables

All the counterparties are of domestic origin. Ageing of the trade debts is as under:

The ageing of trade debts against properties including related parties at reporting date is as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Gross	Impairment	Gross	Impairment
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---		
- Past due 0 - 365 days	561,527		438,217	
- 1 - 2 years	229,682	(701,152)	652,172	(636,900)
- More than 2 years	1,280,509		972,428	
	2,071,718	(701,152)	2,062,817	(636,900)

Bank balances

The Group held bank balances of Rs. 48.47 million at 30 June 2025 (2024: Rs. 34.84 million).

Impairment on bank balances has been measured on a 12-month expected loss basis and reflects the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its bank balances have low credit risk based on the external credit ratings of the counterparties. The amount of impairment allowance at 30 June 2025 is Nil. (2024: Nil)

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		Rating		
	Short term	Long term	Agency	2025	2024
				--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Al Baraka Bank (Pakistan) Limited	A-1	A+	VIS	53	143
Allied Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	80	38
Askari Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	PACRA	11	10
Bank Alfalah Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	2	2
Bank Islamic Pakistan Limited	A1	AA-	PACRA	12	12
Faysal Bank Limited	A1+	AA	PACRA	1,719	1,718
Habib Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	3	-
MCB Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	PACRA	17,045	33,097
Silk Bank Limited	A-2	A-	VIS	-	80
Soneri Bank Limited	A1+	AA-	PACRA	79	13
United Bank Limited	A-1+	AAA	VIS	6	6
The bank of punjab	A1+	AA+	PACRA	132	-
Dubai Islamic Bank limited	A1+	AA	VIS	121	-
Saudi Pak Commerical Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	VIS	4	-
Joint operations				29,177	-
				48,557	35,139

50.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation.

The Group maintains adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching profiles of financial assets and liabilities. Financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables and due to related parties.

Exposure to liquidity risk

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments.

	2025				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cashflows	One year or less	One to five years	More than five years
			--- (Rupees in thousand) ---		
Long term finances - secured	56,626	56,626	56,626	-	-
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	805,118	805,118	805,118	-	-
Lease liability	257,620	257,620	35,171	89,949	132,500
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	4,973,574	4,973,574	4,973,574	-	-
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	1,429,853	1,429,853	1,429,853	-	-
Accrued finance cost	1,709,718	1,709,718	1,709,718	-	-
	9,232,509	9,232,509	9,010,060	89,949	132,500

	2024				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cashflows	One year or less	One to five years	More than five years
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---				
Long term finances - secured	58,695	58,695	58,695	-	-
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)	805,118	805,118	805,118	-	-
Lease liability	172,776	172,776	23,116	64,013	85,647
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured	4,878,519	4,878,519	4,878,519	-	-
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities	1,073,923	1,073,923	1,073,923	-	-
Accrued finance cost	1,552,341	1,552,341	1,552,341	-	-
	8,541,372	8,541,372	8,391,712	64,013	85,647

50.3 Market risk

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

50.4 Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that fair values or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises from sales, purchases and resulting balances that are denominated in a currency other than functional currency. The Group is not exposed to foreign currency risk as at the reporting date.

The Group is exposed to currency risk arising from primarily with respect to the United States Dollar (USD). Currently, the Group's foreign exchange risk exposure is restricted to foreign currency convertible bonds. The Group's exposure to currency risk was as follows:

	2025	2024
Following is the Group's exposure to currency risk:	--- (USD in thousand) ---	
Foreign Currency Convertible Bonds - USD	17,869	17,527

The exchange rate applicable at the reporting date is 283.7645 (2024: 287.34)

50.5 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The effective interest / mark-up rates for interest / mark-up bearing financial instruments are mentioned in relevant notes to the financial statements. The Group's interest / mark-up bearing financial instruments as at the reporting date are as follows:

		2025		2024	
		Financial asset	Financial liability	Financial asset	Financial liability
Non-derivative financial - instruments	*Note*	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---			
Fixed rate instruments					
Long term finances - secured	*8*	-	56,626	-	58,695
Foreign currency convertible bonds	*12*	-	4,973,574	-	4,878,519
Lease liability	*10*	-	257,620	-	172,776
Cash at bank	*35*	10,459	-	3,128	-
Variable rate instruments					
Redeemable capital - secured	*9*	-	805,118	-	805,118
		10,459	6,092,938	3,128	5,915,108

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect statement of profit or loss.

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Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) profit for the year by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2020.

	Profit or loss 100 bps			
	2025		2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---			
	(8,051)	8,051	8,051	(8,051)

The sensitivity analysis prepared is not necessarily indicative of the effects on profit for the year and assets / liabilities of the Compar

50.6 **Other price risk**

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk).

50.7 **Capital management**

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital, as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders through repurchase of shares, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Group monitors capital using a ratio of 'net debt' to 'equity'. Net debt is calculated as total liabilities (as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents.

	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---	
Total liabilities	11,558,141	10,600,950
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(49,420)	(35,792)
Net debt	11,508,721	10,565,158
Total equity	780,529	(283,990)
Net debt to equity ratio	14.74	(37.20)

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51 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments and non-financial instruments including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

	Note	30 June 2025					
		Carrying amount			Fair value		
		Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---					
Financial instruments							
30 June 2025							
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Financial Assets		15,401					
Long term advances and deposits		99,379	-	99,379	-	-	-
Trade debts		1,258,085	-	1,258,085	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances		49,420	-	49,420	-	-	-
Lease Receivables		-		-			
Contract Assets		-		-			
	51.2	1,422,285	-	1,406,884	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Long term finances - secured		-	56,626	56,626	-	-	-
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)		-	805,118	805,118	-	-	-
Lease liability		-	257,620	257,620	-	-	-
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured		-	4,973,574	4,973,574	-	-	-
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities		-	749,545	749,545	-	-	-
Accrued finance cost		-	1,709,718	1,709,718	-	-	-
	51.2	-	8,552,201	8,552,201	-	-	-

51.1 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

	Note	30 June 2024					
		Carrying amount			Fair value		
		Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		--- (Rupees in thousand) ---					
Financial instruments							
30 June 2024							
Financial assets not measured at fair value							
Financial Assets		-		-			
Long term advances and deposits		16,113	-	16,113	-	-	-
Trade debts		1,313,832	-	1,313,832	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances		35,792	-	35,792	-	-	-
Lease Receivables		120,226	-	120,226			
Contract Assets		389,829	-	389,829			
	51.2	1,875,792	-	1,875,792	-	-	-
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value							
Long term finances - secured		-	58,695	58,695	-	-	-
Redeemable capital - secured (non-participatory)		-	805,118	805,118	-	-	-
Lease liability		-	172,776	172,776	-	-	-
Foreign currency convertible bonds - unsecured		-	4,878,519	4,878,519	-	-	-
Creditors, accrued and other liabilities		-	468,196	468,196	-	-	-
Accrued finance cost		-	1,552,341	1,552,341	-	-	-
	51.2	-	7,935,645	7,935,645	-	-	-

51.2 The Group has not disclosed the fair values of these financial assets and liabilities as these are for short term or reprice over short term. Therefore, their carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value.

52 Remuneration of Chief Executive, Directors and Executives

The aggregate amount charged in the consolidated financial statements for the year for remuneration, including all benefits to the Chief Executive, Directors and Executives of the Group is as follows:

	DIRECTORS					
	Chief Executive		Executive		Executives	
	2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
	--- (Rupees in thousand) ---					
Managerial remuneration	11,600	11,600	13,140	12,770	18,793	17,442
House allowance	4,640	4,640	5,256	5,108	7,517	6,978
Utilities	1,160	1,160	1,314	1,277	1,880	1,746
Staff retirement benefit-Gratuity	950	950	682	682	1,018	893
Leave encashment	1,267	1,267	2,508	2,508	1,485	1,360
	19,617	19,617	22,900	22,345	30,693	28,419
Number of persons	1	1	2	2	7	7

53 Number of employees

	2025	2024
Total number of employees as at 30 June	179	187
Average number of employees during the year	179	188

54 Subsequent Events:

Subsequent events after the reporting date other than those mentioned elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements are as follows:

54.1 Acquition of new business:

The Board of directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2025 proposed to acquire the Print and Social Media businesses except Sunday Times Magazine (Social Media Page) from Media Times Limited (related party), by way of purchase to carry on the media business activities. The members at the Extra ordinary general meeting held on September 24, 2025 approved this matter. These consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect

54.2 Issuance of shares against consideration of other than cash:

The Board of directors in their meeting held on June 20, 2025 proposed to issued the ordinary shares of the Pace Pakistan Limited against consideration of other than cash i.e. immovable properties. The members at the Extra ordinary general meeting held on September 24, 2025 approved this matter. These consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 do not include the effect of this matter.

55 Date of authorization for issue

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on 07-10-2025 by the Board of Directors of the Group.

56 Corresponding figures

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary, for better presentation and disclosure. However, there is no material changes / reclassification.

Chief Executive Officer | Director | Chief Financial Officer

FORM OF PROXY

The Company Secretary
Pace (Pakistan) Limited
First Capital House
96-B/1, M.M. Alam Road
Gulberg-III
Lahore

Folio No./CDC A/c No.: ______________	
Shares Held: ________________	

I/We____ S/o D/o W/o _______________________________CNIC _____________________ being the member(s) of Pace (Pakistan) Limited hereby appoint Mr./Mrs./Ms./ _________________________S/o D/o W/o ___________________CNIC ___________________ or failing him / her Mr. / Mrs. Miss _____________________ S/o. D/o. W/o. __________________________ CNIC _______________________as my/our proxy to vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General meeting of the Company to be held on 28 October 2025 at 11:30 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed under my/our hands on this ________________day of ____________, 2025

Affix Revenue Stamp of
Rupees Fifty

____
Signature of member
(Signature should agree with the specimen signature registered with the Company)

Signed in the presence of:

____
Signature of Witness 1

____
Signature of Witness 2

Notes

1. A member eligible to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint another member as proxy to attend and vote in the meeting. Proxies in order to be effective must be received by the company at the Registered Office not later than 48 hours before the time for holding the meeting.

2. In order to be valid, an instrument of proxy and the power of attorney or other authority (if any) under which it is signed, or a notarially certified copy of such power of attorney, must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, First Capital House, 96-B/1, Lower Ground Floor, M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg-III, Lahore, not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting.
   a) Individual beneficial owners of CDC entitled to attend and vote at the meeting must bring his/her participant ID and account/sub-account number along with original CNIC or passport to authenticate his/her identity. In case of Corporate entity, resolution of the Board of Directors/Power of attorney with specimen of nominees shall be produced (unless provided earlier) at the time of meeting.

   b) b) For appointing of proxies, the individual beneficial owners of CDC shall submit the proxy form as per above requirement along with participant ID and account/sub-account number together with attested copy of their CNIC or Passport. The proxy form shall be witnessed by two witnesses with their names, addresses and CNIC numbers. The proxy shall produce his/her original CNIC or Passport at the time of meeting. In case of Corporate entity, resolution of the Board of Directors/Power of attorney along with specimen signatures shall be submitted (unless submitted earlier) along with the proxy form.

پراکسی فارم

فولیو نمبر/CDC اکاؤنٹ نمبر: ________________
ملکیتی حصص: ________________

کمپنی سیکریٹری
پیس (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ
فرسٹ کیپٹل ہاؤس
96-B/1، ایم ایم عالم روڈ،
گلبرگ-III، لاہور

میں/ہم .... ولد/دختر/زوجہ .... شناختی کارڈ نمبر ....

بطور رکن (اراکین) پیس (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ مسمی/مسماۃ .... ولد/دختر/زوجہ .... شناختی کارڈ نمبر

.... یا اس/ان کی عدم حاضری پر مسمی/مسماۃ .... ولد/دختر/زوجہ .... شناختی کارڈ نمبر

.... کو مورخہ 28 اکتوبر 2025ء کو دن 11:30 بجے منعقد ہونے والے کمپنی کے سالانہ اجلاس عام یا مابعد نشست میں

اپنی جانب سے ووٹ کرنے کے لئے اپنا پراکسی مقرر کرتا/کرتی/کرتے ہوں/ہیں۔

مؤرخہ .... 2025ء کو میرے دستخط سے جاری ہوا۔

پچاس روپے کی ریوینیو ٹکٹ چسپاں کریں

____

دستخط رکن
(دستخط کمپنی کے ساتھ رجسٹرڈ دستخط کے مطابق ہونے چاہئیں)
مندرجہ ذیل کی موجودگی میں دستخط کئے گئے:

________________ دستخط گواہ 1	________________ دستخط گواہ 2

مندرجات:

1) اجلاس میں شرکت اور رائے شماری کرنے کا/کی اہل رکن اپنی جگہ اجلاس میں شرکت اور رائے شماری کرنے کے لئے کسی دوسرے/دوسری رکن کو اپنا/اپنی پراکسی مقرر کر سکتا/سکتی ہے۔ موثر کرنے کی غرض سے پراکسیز اجلاس کے انعقاد سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس کو موصول ہو جانی چاہئیں۔

2) کارآمد کرنے کی غرض سے پراکسی کا دستاویز اور مختار نامہ یا دیگر اتھارٹی (اگر کوئی ہے) جس کے تحت یہ دستخط شدہ ہو یا ایسے مختار نامہ کی نوٹری سے تصدیق شدہ نقل کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس واقع فرسٹ کیپٹل ہاؤس، 96-B/1، لوئر گراؤنڈ فلور، ایم ایم عالم روڈ، گلبرگ III، لاہور کو اجلاس کے انعقاد سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے قبل پہنچ جانی چاہیے۔

a) اجلاس میں شرکت اور رائے شماری کرنے کا اہل CDC کا فرد واحد بینیفیشل مالک اپنی شناخت ثابت کرنے کے لئے شرکت کا آئی ڈی اور اکاؤنٹ/ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر بمعہ اصلی CNIC یا پاسپورٹ ہمراہ لائے گا۔ کاروباری ادارہ کی صورت میں، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/مختار نامہ جس پر nominees کے نمونہ کے دستخط موجود ہوں اجلاس کے انعقاد کے وقت پیش کرنا ہوگا (اگر یہ پہلے فراہم نہ کیا گیا ہو)

b) پراکسیز کے تقرر کے لئے، CDC کا فرد واحد بینیفیشل مالک مذکورہ بالا ضروریات کے مطابق پراکسی فارم بمعہ شرکت کا آئی ڈی، اکاؤنٹ/ذیلی اکاؤنٹ نمبر بشمول CNIC یا پاسپورٹ کی مصدقہ نقل جمع کرائے گا۔ دو افراد کی جانب سے ان کے نام، پتا اور CNIC نمبر کے ساتھ پراکسی فارم کی توثیق ہونی چاہیے۔ پراکسی کو اجلاس کے انعقاد کے وقت اپنا اصلی CNIC یا پاسپورٹ پیش کرنا ہوگا۔ کاروباری ادارہ کی صورت میں نمونہ کے دستخط کے ساتھ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/مختار نامہ پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ جمع کرانا ہوگا (اگر یہ پہلے جمع نہ کرایا گیا ہو)۔