ATLAS AUTOS (PRIVATE) LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2024

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of your company are pleased to present their report along with the Annual Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Operating Results

The operating results of the Company are summarized as follows:

	Year Ended June 30, 2024	Year Ended June 30, 2023
	---------- Rupees in '000' ----------	
Profit before taxation	2,626,696	1,366,945
Taxation	(965,864)	(563,459)
Profit after taxation	1,660,832	803,486
Other Comprehensive Gain / (Loss)		
Gain / (Loss) on remeasurement of staff retirement	17,658	(5,623)
Impact of Deferred Tax	(3,443)	2,193
	14,215	(3,430)
Total Comprehensive Income	1,675,047	800,056

Dividends and Appropriations

The Board of Directors has recommended a cash dividend of Rs. NIL per share (2023: Rs. NIL per share final cash dividend). The interim dividends of Rs. 500 million (Rs. 5.0 per share) was declared and paid during the year.

Accordingly, the following appropriation has been made.

	Year Ended June 30, 2024	Year Ended June 30, 2023
	---------- Rupees in '000' ----------	
Profit available for appropriation	5,822,552	5,247,505
Appropriations:		
Cash dividend	(500,000)	(1,100,000)
Unappropriated profit carried forward	5,322,552	4,147,505

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share after tax is Rs. 16.6 per share (2023: Rs. 8.0)

Holding Company

Shirazi Investments (Private) Limited, incorporated in Pakistan, is the holding company of Atlas Autos (Private) Limited owing 100% shares of the Company.

Board of Directors

The Board comprises of one Executive and four Non-Executive directors. All the non-executive directors are independent from the management.

Macroeconomic Review

The country's economy faced considerable challenges, with inflation, currency depreciation, and mark-up rates reaching unprecedented levels. This situation required continuous engagement with the IMF program. Accordingly, the government implemented tightening measures such as raising commodity and energy prices and adjusting taxes. The Central Bank played a key role by managing dollar outflows for imports to align with exports and remittances, resulting in a 15% recovery in the rupee's value and a USD 4 billion improvement in foreign reserves. Consequently, the GDP grew by 2%, driven mainly by strong agricultural output and increased confidence across other sectors. To maintain this growth momentum in FY 2024-25, it is crucial for the newly elected government to adhere to IMF guidelines while awaiting approval of the new program for the upcoming year.

Overview of Company's affairs

Amid challenging economic conditions, the Company remained steadfast in its commitment to strategic investments. By optimizing our production process through localization, efficient resource management, and enhanced in-house productivity, we ensured seamless alignment with our customers' business plans. Our planned business development in the polymer segment led to significant growth, with the machine count increasing from 21 to 29, alongside the addition of key products such as Tall Battery Containers and Lids, Seat Base CG125, Utility Bins, and Honda Car Parts. Furthermore, the heat treatment facility at ATDMC was commissioned during the year. To further reduce utility costs and minimize our carbon footprint, the Company implemented a second operational shift and launched an 850KVA solar project. These initiatives reflect our commitment to a sustainable, cost-effective, and environmentally responsible business model that aligns with ESG standards.

The Lubes business achieved remarkable growth in both sales revenue and volume, significantly expanding its network with new oil change shops, workshops, and distributors. We also introduced innovative products like the "HD-50 Bucket" and "Battery Tonic." By strategically focusing on competitive pricing and incentives, we successfully navigated market challenges, including intense competition and price wars. These efforts not only enhanced our performance but also led to an increase in our Net Promoter Score, underscoring our dedication to delivering exceptional customer experiences. Over the past year, we developed a robust export strategy for lubricant

Atlas Autos

products to Afghanistan, targeting key regions and prioritizing network expansion with distributors and retailers. This initiative saw tangible progress with our first delivery, marking our entry into the market. This proactive and strategic approach is expected to yield positive outcomes in the export market. Our primary focus is to establish the ATLAS brand as a leader in innovation and quality products, capitalizing on its unique capabilities and market insights to distinguish itself from competitors.

Merger / Amalgamation of Atlas Autos (Private) Limited with and into Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited

The Board of Directors of the Company has passed a resolution authorizing the Company to explore the viability of the potential merger between the Company and / into Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited. The Company has engaged the services of a consultant and decided on a swap ratio in exchange of shares for Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited. Consequently, the Board of Directors on November 7, 2023, have approved a Scheme of Arrangement (the Scheme) for merger / amalgamation of the entire undertaking of the Company with and into Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited with an effective date of July 1, 2024 or such other date as may be stated by the Court. At November 21, 2023, the Company filed a petition in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi to this effect under sections 279 to 283 and 285 of the Companies Act, 2017.

The Company on instructions of Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi have conveyed meetings of shareholders on December 19, 2023, and of secured creditors on March 22, 2024. Currently, the Scheme is pending at Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi for adjudication / order. The envisaged approval of the above said Scheme will result in amalgamation of the entire undertaking of the Company with and into Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited, by transferring to, merging with and vesting the Company in Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited, as a going concern, including all the assets, liabilities and obligations of the Company. Further, the shareholders of the Company will be allotted and issued shares of Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited as per SWAP Ratio and will result in dissolution of the Company without winding up.

The consolidation of Atlas Autos (Private) Limited into Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited is a strategic move to unify parts manufacturing companies at Atlas Industrial Park, aiming for sustained growth and stability. This merger will create operational and strategic synergies, streamline operations, and boost efficiency. It will also strengthen our financial foundation, supporting long-term growth and investment goals, providing stability and facilitating future expansion.

Resultantly, the Company recorded the profit before tax of Rs. 2,627 million.

Atlas Autos

Future Outlook

In FY2025, the government is gearing towards achieving higher growth of 2%, assuming the resumption of Macroeconomic stability, implementation of reforms, reduced mark-up rates, and improving external conditions. To achieve higher and sustainable economic growth, it will require prudent and effective economic decisions, political and economic certainty, and friendly economic policies along with enough foreign exchange financing. The awaited IMF approval of the Stand- By Arrangement and other bilateral and multilateral loan rollovers will pave the way to further improve the macroeconomic environment. Inflation is expected to remain stable in the coming months. Key drivers are energy and food price stability, increasing forex reserves and stable currency with the correct fiscal policy direction, replacement of import & administrative measures will bring further stability.

On the manufacturing front the company shall be committed to ongoing progress by adhering to the Atlas Way principles of the 3Rs, 3Ps, 3Cs, 6Ds and 7Ss- as integral to personal and professional growth while reaffirming our motto: "Organizational Development through Self Development". The company is committed to sustainable development through initiatives in digital transformation, data analytics, artificial intelligence, operational efficiency and improved customer engagement. With an emphasis on diversity and inclusion, we move ahead with an aim to foster innovation with environment and health as our priority. For the Lubricant section, the Company continues to focus on expanding the Lubricant network through penetration and exports while adding various products to the portfolio. This ensures the continuous strengthening of Atlas Brand.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Chairman

ATLAS AUTOS (PRIVATE) LIMITED

Chief Executive Officer

Karachi: ____________

Atlas Autos (Private) Limited
Head Office & Karachi Plant: 15th Mile, National Highway, Landhi, Karachi. **Ph:** (92-21) 35016921-4, 35015527, **Fax:** (92-21) 35011709
Sheikhupura Plant: 26/27 Km. LHR-SKP Road, Sheikhupura. **Ph:** (92-42) 7222222, (92-563) 406501-8 **Fax:** (92-563) 406009
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Islamabad Office: Islamabad Corporate Center Plot # 784/785, Golra Road Islamabad. **Ph:** (92-51) 5495921-7 **Fax:** (92-51) 5195928
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Rahimyar Khan Office: Makhdoom Altaf Road, West Sadiq Canal Bank, Rahimyar Khan. **Ph:** (068) 5883415-19 **Fax:** (068) 5883414
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF ATLAS AUTOS (PRIVATE) LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **Atlas Autos (Private) Limited** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2024 and of the profit 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the Directors' Report (but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon).

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

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

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Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Raheel Ahmed.

Shinewing Hameed Chaudhri & Co.

SHINEWING HAMEED CHAUDHRI & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
KARACHI;

Date: August 30, 2024

UDIN: AR202410105RDLzIMfmh

ATLAS AUTOS (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		---- Rupees in '000 ----	
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	3,193,735	3,272,468
Intangible assets	6	32,643	9,514
Long term investments	7	1,071,000	1,071,000
Long term deposits		85,388	70,388
Long term loans and advances	8	20,727	24,115
		4,403,493	4,447,485
Current assets			
Stores, spares and loose tools	9	276,428	252,250
Stock-in-trade	10	1,231,081	1,533,447
Trade debts	11	251,635	156,548
Loans and advances	12	49,906	51,992
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	13	193,764	952,132
Short term investments	14	4,420,541	1,757,287
Taxation - net		-	86,387
Bank balances	15	850,733	460,023
		7,274,088	5,250,066
Total assets		11,677,581	9,697,551

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

ATLAS AUTOS (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		---- Rupees in '000 ----	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Share capital and reserve			
Share capital	16	1,000,000	1,000,000
Capital reserve - under scheme of merger / amalgamation	17	61,598	61,598
Revenue reserves - unappropriated profit		5,322,552	4,147,505
Total equity		6,384,150	5,209,103
Liabilities			
Non current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	18	231,236	271,754
Long term loans	19	170,450	384,114
Deferred income - government grant	20	41,718	55,552
Compensated absences	21	118,147	100,680
Deferred taxation	22	178,516	184,848
		740,067	996,948
Current liabilities			
Current portion of lease liabilities	18	40,188	34,395
Current portion of long term loans	19	35,099	128,594
Current portion of deferred income - government grant	20	13,835	15,318
Trade and other payables	23	4,222,021	3,313,193
Taxation - net		242,221	-
		4,553,364	3,491,500
Total liabilities		5,293,431	4,488,448
Contingencies and commitments	25		
Total equity and liabilities		11,677,581	9,697,551

The annexed notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

ATLAS AUTOS (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		---- Rupees in '000 ----	
Sales	26	**27,018,398**	21,844,041
Cost of sales and services	27	**(23,822,265)**	(19,925,352)
Gross profit		**3,196,133**	1,918,689
Administrative and general expenses	28	**(1,220,551)**	(640,350)
Other income	29	**854,701**	348,876
Other expenses	30	**(143,721)**	(106,076)
Profit from operations		**2,686,562**	1,521,139
Finance cost	31	**(59,866)**	(154,194)
Profit before income and final taxes		**2,626,696**	1,366,945
Final taxes	32.1	**(99,404)**	(38,502)
Profit before income tax		**2,527,292**	1,328,443
Income tax			
Current tax - for the year including super taxes		**(887,983)**	(426,318)
- for the prior years		**11,748**	1,904
Deferred tax	32.2	**9,775**	(100,543)
		(866,460)	(524,957)
Profit for the year		**1,660,832**	803,486
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of staff retirement benefit obligation		**17,658**	(5,623)
Impact of deferred tax		**(3,443)**	2,193
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year - net of tax		**14,215**	(3,430)
Total comprehensive income		**1,675,047**	800,056

The annexed notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

ATLAS AUTOS (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	Share capital	Capital reserve - under scheme of merger / amalgamation	Revenue reserve unappro-priated profit	Total
	------------------- Rupees in '000 -------------------			
Balance as at July 1, 2022	1,000,000	61,598	4,547,449	5,609,047
Transaction with owners recognised directly in equity				
Final cash dividend for the year ended June 30, 2022 at the rate of Rs.1.00 per share	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Interim cash dividend for the year ended June 30, 2023 at the rate of Rs.2.00 per share	-	-	(200,000)	(200,000)
Interim cash dividend for the year ended June 30, 2023 at the rate of Rs.1.00 per share	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Interim cash dividend for the year ended June 30, 2023 at the rate of Rs.8.00 per share		-	(800,000)	(800,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2023				
Profit for the year	-	-	803,486	803,486
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	(3,430)	(3,430)
	-	-	800,056	800,056
Balance as at June 30, 2023	**1,000,000**	**61,598**	**4,147,505**	**5,209,103**
Transaction with owners recognised directly in equity				
First interim cash dividend for the year ended June 30, 2024 at the rate of Rs.1.00 per share	-	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
Second interim cash dividend for the year ended June 30, 2024 at the rate of Rs.1.25 per share	-	-	(125,000)	(125,000)
Third interim cash dividend for the year ended June 30, 2024 at the rate of Rs.1.50 per share	-	-	(150,000)	(150,000)
Fourth interim cash dividend for the year ended June 30, 2024 at the rate of Rs.1.25 per share	-	-	(125,000)	(125,000)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended June 30, 2024				
Profit for the year	-	-	1,660,832	1,660,832
Other comprehensive income	-	-	14,215	14,215
	-	-	1,675,047	1,675,047
Balance as at June 30, 2024	**1,000,000**	**61,598**	**5,322,552**	**6,384,150**

The annexed notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman

Chief Executive Officer

ATLAS AUTOS (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	---- Rupees in '000 ----	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income and final taxes	**2,626,696**	1,366,945
Adjustments for non cash charges and other items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	**475,624**	416,532
Provision for compensated absences	**24,618**	7,216
Provision for gratuity	**118,975**	11,673
Reversal for expected credit loss	**(227)**	(12,740)
Provision for slow moving stock - net	**23,051**	15,771
Fair value gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss	**(13,221)**	(2,802)
Loss on disposal of operating fixed assets	**212**	190
Mark-up accrued on long term loans	**36,639**	114,348
Mark-up accrued on short term finances	**3,378**	22,830
Interest on lease liabilities	**22,250**	24,777
Mark-up / interest on saving accounts and term deposit receipts	**(177,459)**	(69,005)
Dividend income	**(601,555)**	(256,508)
Cash flows before working capital changes	**2,538,981**	1,639,227
(Increase) / decrease in current assets:		
Stores, spares and loose tools	**(37,200)**	(59,876)
Stock-in-trade	**292,337**	219,329
Trade debts	**(94,860)**	76,671
Loans and advances	**2,086**	(20,551)
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	**758,368**	(215,614)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**827,458**	(431,299)
	1,748,189	(431,340)
Cash generated from operations	**4,287,170**	1,207,887
Income tax (paid) / refund	**(647,031)**	25,009
Compensated absences and gratuity paid	**(24,447)**	(19,827)
Long term deposits	**(15,000)**	(15,000)
Long term loans and advances - net	**3,388**	(8,901)
Net cash generated from operating activities - carried forward	**3,604,080**	1,189,168

ATLAS AUTOS (PRIVATE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

	2024	2023
	---- Rupees in '000 ----	
Net cash generated from operating activities - brought forward	**3,604,080**	1,189,168
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	**(461,713)**	(498,813)
Payments for intangible asset	**(31,309)**	-
Sale proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	**72,790**	48,963
Profit on saving accounts and deposits received	**177,459**	69,005
Short term investment acquired	**(28,681,789)**	(314,222)
Proceeds from sale of short term investment	**26,031,756**	-
Dividend received	**601,555**	256,508
Net cash used in investing activities	**(2,291,251)**	(438,559)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Lease rental paid	**(56,975)**	(54,262)
Long term loans repaid	**(322,476)**	(401,633)
Mark-up paid	**(42,668)**	(143,847)
Dividend paid	**(500,000)**	(1,200,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(922,119)**	(1,799,742)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**390,710**	(1,049,133)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	**460,023**	1,509,156
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**850,733**	460,023

The annexed notes 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman **Chief Executive Officer**

ATLAS AUTOS (PRIVATE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

1. LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Atlas Autos (Private) Limited (the Company) is a private limited company incorporated in Pakistan on March 16, 2011, under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Shirazi Investments (Private) Limited. The registered office is situated at Federation House, Shara-e-Firdousi, Clifton, Karachi. The Company is engaged in the manufacturing, processing and trading of automotive parts, components, accessories, tools and dies including trading of lubricants & logistic services. The manufacturing and assembly facilities of the Company are situated at Karachi and Sheikhupura with branches at Lahore, Multan, Islamabad, Rahim Yar Khan and Hyderabad.

1.1 Amalgamation / merger

The Board of Directors of the Company has passed a resolution authorizing the Company to explore the viability of the potential merger between the Company and / into Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited. The Company has engaged the services of a consultant and decided on a swap ratio in exchange of shares for Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited consequently, the Board of Directors on November 7, 2023, have approved a Scheme of Arrangement (the Scheme) for merger / amalgamation of the entire undertaking of the Company with and into Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited with an effective date of July 1, 2024 or such other date as may be stated by the Court. At November 21, 2023, the Company filed a petition in the Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi to this effect under sections 279 to 283 and 285 of the Companies Act, 2017. The Company on instructions of Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi have conveyed meetings of shareholders on December 19, 2023 and of secured creditors on March 22, 2024. Currently, the Scheme is pending at Honorable High Court of Sindh, Karachi for adjudication / order. The envisaged approval of the above said Scheme will result in amalgamation of the entire undertaking of the Company with and into Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited, by transferring to, merging with and vesting the Company in Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited, as a going concern, including all the assets, liabilities and obligations of the Company. Further, the shareholders of the Company will be allotted and issued shares of Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited as per SWAP Ratio and will result in dissolution of the Company without winding up.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Act; 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.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments, which are carried at fair value and staff retirement benefit - gratuity which is measured at the present value of defined benefit obligation net of the fair value of plan assets.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company and figures are rounded off to the nearest thousand of Rupees.

3. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 Standards and amendments to approved accounting standard effective in current year

New and amended standards mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning July 1, 2023:

(a) IAS 1: Disclosure of Accounting Policies **Effective date: January 1, 2023**

Amendments to IAS 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' includes requiring companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies, clarifying that accounting policies related to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions are themselves immaterial and as such need not be disclosed and also clarifying that not all accounting policies that relate to material transactions, other events or conditions are themselves material to a company's financial statements.

(b) IAS 8: Definition of accounting estimates **Effective date: January 1, 2023**

The International Accounting Standards Board (the Board) has issued these amendments to end diversity in treatment of accounting estimates and clarified how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates, with a primary focus on the definition of and clarifications on accounting estimates. Developing an accounting estimate includes both selecting a measurement technique (estimation or valuation technique) – e.g. an estimation technique used to measure a loss allowance for expected credit losses when applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments; and – choosing the inputs to be used when applying the chosen measurement technique – e.g. the expected cash outflows for determining a provision for warranty obligations when applying IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The effects of changes in such inputs or measurement techniques are changes in accounting estimates.

The other new standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the financial year beginning on July 1, 2023 are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's financial reporting and operations.

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

The following new standards and amendments to approved accounting standards are not effective for the financial year beginning on July 1, 2023 and have not been early adopted by the Company:

(a) IAS 1: Classification of liabilites as current or non current **Effective date: January 1, 2024**

Under existing IAS 1 requirements, companies classify a liability as current when they do not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the end of the reporting period. As part of this amendments, the requirement for a right to be unconditional has been removed and instead, the amendments requires that a right to defer settlement must have substance and exist at the end of the reporting period. This right may be subject to a company complying with conditions (covenants) specified in a loan arrangement.

At October 31, 2022, after reconsidering certain aspects of the amendments, the IASB reconfirmed that only covenants with which a company must comply on or before the reporting date affect the classification of a liability as current or non-current. Covenants with which the company must comply after the reporting date (i.e. future covenants) do not affect a liability's classification at that date. However, when non-current liabilities are subject to future covenants, companies will now need to disclose information to help users understand the risk that those liabilities could become repayable within 12 months after the reporting date.

(b) IFRS 16: Sale and Leaseback transaction **Effective date: January 1, 2024**

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

(c) IAS 21: Lack of exchangeability **Effective date: January 1, 2025**

Amendments to IAS 21 'The effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates' address situations where a currency may lack exchangeability, often due to government-imposed controls. In such cases, companies must estimate a spot exchange rate reflecting orderly transactions at the measurement date. The amendments provide flexibility, allowing the use of observable rates without adjustment or other estimation techniques, provided they meet the estimation objective. The assessment considers factors like the availability of multiple rates, purpose, nature, and update frequency. The amendments requires new disclosures, including the nature and financial impact of non-exchangeability, the spot exchange rate used, the estimation process, and associated risks.

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than in presentation / disclosures. There are a number of other standards, amendments and interpretations to the published standards that are not yet effective and are also not relevant to the Company and, therefore, have not been presented here.

3.3 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and are continually evaluated. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods. Judgements made by management in application of the approved accounting standards that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are discussed in respective policy note. The areas involving significant estimates or judgements are:

(i) Estimate of useful lives and residual values of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets - notes 4.1 and 4.2

(ii) Lease term and discount rate for calculation of lease liabilities - note 4.1(b)

(iii) Provision for doubtful debts - note 4.8

(iv) Estimate of payables and receivables in respect of employees' retirement benefit - note 4.13

(v) Estimation of current and deferred tax - note 4.16

4. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

4.1 Property, plant and equipment

a) Owned assets

Property, plant and equipment except for capital work-in-progress are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss if any. Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost accumulated up to the reporting date less accumulated impairment loss if any. Capital work-in-progress is recognised as an operating fixed asset when it is made available for its intended use.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss using straight line basis except for vehicles. Depreciation on vehicles is charged to the statement of profit or loss using the reducing balance method. Depreciation is charged at rates stated in note 5.1. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month the asset is available for use while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the asset is disposed off.

The depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values of items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed periodically and altered if circumstances or expectations have changed significantly. Any change or adjustment in depreciation method, useful lives and residual values is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and is applied prospectively in the financial statements by adjusting the depreciation charge for the period in which the amendment or change has been made and for future periods.

Disposal of an asset is recognised when significant risk and rewards, incidental to the ownership of the asset, have been transferred to the buyer. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the carrying amount of the asset with the realised sales proceeds and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

b) Right of use assets and related liabilities

The Company leases land for production and related facilities. At the inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The extension and termination options are incorporated in determination of lease term only when the Company is reasonably certain to exercise these options.

Leases are recognised as right-of-use assets and corresponding liabilities at the date at which the leased assets are available for use by the Company.

The lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments 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. Lease payment includes fixed payments with annual increments. The lease liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate.

Right of use assets are initially measured based on the initial amount of the lease liabilities 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 incentive received. The right of use assets are depreciated on a straight line method over the lease term as this method most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits. The carrying amounts of the right of use assets are reduced by impairment losses, if any. At transition, the Company recognised right of use assets equal to the present value of lease payments.

Payments associated with short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the statement of profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less.

4.2 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Amortisation is charged at the rate stated in note 6.

Amortisation on additions is charged from the month following in which an asset is put to use and on deletions up to the month immediately preceding the deletion.

Useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if the impact of amortisation is significant.

4.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to ascertain whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. The value in use is ascertained through discounting of the estimated future cash flows using a discount rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the assets. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation if no impairment loss had been recognised.

4.4 Investments in Subsidiary and Associated Companies

Investments in Subsidiary and Associated Companies are carried at cost less impairment if any. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense. At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of investments and its recoverability to determine whether there is an indication that such investments have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the investments is adjusted to the extent of impairment loss which is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss.

4.5 Stores, spares and loose tools

Stores, spares and loose tools are stated at cost which is based on weighted average cost less provision for obsolescence, if any. Items-in-transit is stated at cost comprising of invoice value plus other charges accumulated up to the reporting date.

4.6 Stock-in-trade

Stock-in-trade is valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of materials and components represents invoice values plus other charges incurred thereon. The cost of inventory is based on weighted average cost. Goods-in-transit is valued at cost accumulated up to the reporting date.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of stock-in-trade on an on-going basis and as appropriate, inventory is written down to its net realisable value or provision is made for obsolescence if there is any change in usage pattern and physical form of related inventory.

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

4.7 Loans and advances

These are stated at amortised cost less impairment, if any.

4.8 Trade debts and other receivables and related impairment

Trade debts and other receivables shall be classified as financial assets at amortised cost according to IFRS 9.

Trade debts are initially recognised at original invoice amount which is the fair value of the consideration to be received in future and subsequently measured at cost less provision for doubtful debts. The Company uses simplified approach for measuring the expected credit losses for all trade and other receivables including contract assets based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has estimated the credit losses using a provision matrix where trade receivables are grouped based on different customer attributes along with historical, current and forward looking assumptions. Debts considered irrecoverable are written off.

4.9 Financial assets

The classification of financial assets is determined upon initial recognition based on the business model used for managing the financial assets and contractual terms of the cash flows.

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset shall be classified as financial asset at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

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

4.10 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value less directly attributable transactions costs, if any, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method unless financial liabilities are held for trading, in which case it is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss or where entity elects to measure at financial liability, under fair value option.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of original liability and recognition of a new liability and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial instruments carried on the statement of financial position includes deposits, loans & advances, trade debts, other receivables, bank balances and trade & other payables. All financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The particular recognition methods adopted are disclosed in the individual policy statements associated with each item.

4.11 Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

4.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at amortized cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise of balances with banks including term deposit receipts.

4.13 Retirement and other service benefits

The Company has following plans for its employees:

4.13.1 Defined contribution plan

The Company operates defined contribution plan for its permanent employees through voluntary pension schemes managed by Atlas Asset Management Limited, an Associated Company, under the Voluntary Pension System Rules, 2005, viz, Atlas Pension Fund and Atlas Pension Islamic Fund.

Equal monthly contributions at the rate of 11% of the basic salary are made to the scheme both by the Company and the employees.

4.13.2 Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The Company operates an approved funded gratuity scheme for its staff who completes the qualifying period of service. The liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit plan is the present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of reporting period less fair value of plan assets. Contribution under the scheme is made on the basis of actuarial valuation.

The amount arising as a result of re-measurements is recognised in the statement of financial position immediately, with a charge or credit to other comprehensive income in the periods in which they occur. Past-service cost is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

4.13.3 Compensated absences

Employees' entitlement to annual leaves is recognised when they accrue to the employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for annual leaves as a result of services rendered by employees upto the reporting date.

4.14 Trade and other payables

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

4.15 Interest / mark-up bearing loans and borrowings

Interest / mark-up bearing loans and borrowings are recorded at the proceeds received. Finance charges are accounted for on accrual basis.

4.16 Taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the statement of profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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.

Current

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in the previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is recognised using the statement of financial position method in respect of temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

4.17 Foreign currency translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into reporting currency at the rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into reporting currency equivalents using year-end foreign exchange rates. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate that existed when the values were determined. Exchange differences on foreign currency translations are taken to the statement of profit or loss.

4.18 Revenue recognition

The Company recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those good and services. The Company recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

- Identify the contract with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
- Recognise revenue when the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The Company manufactures and sales automotive parts and allied products. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when the Company satisfies a performance obligation (at a point of time) by transferring promised goods to customer being when the goods are dispatched to customers.

4.19 Ijarah rentals

Ijarah payments under an ijarah arrangement are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss on a straight line basis over the Ijarah terms unless another systematic basis is representative of the time pattern of the user's benefit.

4.20 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all conditions of the grant. The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant. Government grants relating to costs are deferred and recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

4.21 Provisions

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

4.22 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

Dividend and appropriation to reserves are recognised in the financial statements in the period in which these are approved.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Operating fixed assets	5.1	**2,962,081**	2,886,538
Capital work-in-progress	5.4	**27,128**	140,499
Right of use asset	5.8	**204,526**	245,431
		3,193,735	3,272,468

5.1 Operating fixed assets

	Leasehold improvements	Plant and machinery	Dies and jigs	Factory equipment	Computers and accessories	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Total
	Rupees in '000							
At July 1, 2022								
Cost	1,339,362	2,050,549	106,904	91,538	23,306	55,306	214,986	3,881,951
Accumulated depreciation	212,353	671,541	91,085	19,160	14,324	32,402	57,063	1,097,928
Net book value	**1,127,009**	**1,379,008**	**15,819**	**72,378**	**8,982**	**22,904**	**157,923**	**2,784,023**
Year ended June 30, 2023								
Opening net book value	1,127,009	1,379,008	15,819	72,378	8,982	22,904	157,923	2,784,023
Additions	10,063	347,582	41,690	19,209	3,825	2,732	97,757	522,858
Disposals								
- cost	-	-	-	-	717	69	72,836	73,622
- accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	(204)	(69)	(24,196)	(24,469)
	-	-	-	-	513	-	48,640	49,153
Depreciation charge	65,904	216,793	26,186	9,988	3,788	9,931	38,600	371,190
Closing net book value	**1,071,168**	**1,509,797**	**31,323**	**81,599**	**8,506**	**15,705**	**168,440**	**2,886,538**
At June 30, 2023								
Cost	1,349,425	2,398,131	148,594	110,747	26,414	57,969	239,907	4,331,187
Accumulated depreciation	278,257	888,334	117,271	29,148	17,908	42,264	71,467	1,444,649
Net book value	**1,071,168**	**1,509,797**	**31,323**	**81,599**	**8,506**	**15,705**	**168,440**	**2,886,538**
Year ended June 30, 2024								
Opening net book value	1,071,168	1,509,797	31,323	81,599	8,506	15,705	168,440	2,886,538
Additions	12,046	337,764	55,741	16,253	21,163	427	131,690	575,084
Disposals (note 5.3)								
- cost	-	-	-	-	2,074	-	94,626	96,700
- accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	-	(1,162)	-	(22,536)	(23,698)
	-	-	-	-	912	-	72,090	73,002
Depreciation charge	66,046	249,488	46,156	11,542	5,856	8,538	38,913	426,539
Closing net book value	**1,017,168**	**1,598,073**	**40,908**	**86,310**	**22,901**	**7,594**	**189,127**	**2,962,081**
At June 30, 2024								
Cost	1,361,471	2,735,895	204,335	127,000	45,503	58,396	276,971	4,809,571
Accumulated depreciation	344,303	1,137,822	163,427	40,690	22,602	50,802	87,844	1,847,490
Net book value	**1,017,168**	**1,598,073**	**40,908**	**86,310**	**22,901**	**7,594**	**189,127**	**2,962,081**
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	5	10	50	10	25	20	20	

5.2 Depreciation charge has been allocated as follows:

	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Cost of goods manufactured	27.1	389,150	338,570
Administrative and general expenses	28	37,389	32,620
		426,539	371,190

5.3 Details of operating fixed assets disposed-off during the year:

Particulars of assets	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value	Sales proceeds	Loss	Method of disposal	Sold / transferred to
	------------------	Rupees in '000	------------------				
Items having net book value exceeding Rs.500,000 each							
Vehicles							
	3,744	-	3,744	3,744	-	Company Policy	Atlas DID (Private) Limited, a related party
	3,897	(520)	3,377	3,377	-	Company Policy	Atlas Honda Limited, a related party
	2,787	(892)	1,895	1,895	-	Company Policy	Shirazi Trading Company (Private) Limited, a related party
							Employees of the Company
	7,393	(123)	7,270	7,270	-	Company Policy	Mr. Mujahid Ul Mulk
	5,667	(283)	5,384	5,384	-	Company Policy	Mr. Syed Tanvir Hyder
	5,960	(978)	4,982	4,982	-	Company Policy	Mr. Rameez Baig
	5,339	(1,951)	3,388	3,388	-	Company Policy	Mr. Nisar Zaman
	2,449	-	2,449	2,449	-	Company Policy	Mr. Zafar Shahbaz
	2,404	-	2,404	2,404	-	Company Policy	Mr. M. Imran
	2,271	-	2,271	2,271	-	Company Policy	Mr. Naseer Ahmed
	1,669	-	1,669	1,669	-	Company Policy	Mr. Syed Nematullah Adeel
	1,714	(455)	1,259	1,259	-	Company Policy	Mr. Misbah Uddin Ahmed
	1,745	(842)	903	903	-	Company Policy	Mr. Farrukh Naseem
	1,745	(843)	902	902	-	Company Policy	Mr. Musabbir Hussain
	1,745	(845)	900	900	-	Company Policy	Mr. Arshman Sarwar
	1,398	(690)	708	708	-	Company Policy	Mr. Mukhtar Ali
	1,398	(702)	696	696	-	Company Policy	Ms. Kinza Shahnawaz
	1,398	(702)	696	696	-	Company Policy	Mr. Bilal Ahmed
	1,398	(702)	696	696	-	Company Policy	Mr. Arif Iqbal
	1,398	(702)	696	696	-	Company Policy	Mr. Tasneem Mustafa
	1,398	(702)	696	696	-	Company Policy	Mr. Obaid Sharif
	1,745	(1,052)	693	693	-	Company Policy	Mr. Ejaz Mushtaq
	776	(100)	676	676	-	Company Policy	Mr. Saad Hoda
	865	(240)	625	625	-	Company Policy	Mr. Ali Muhammad
	1,398	(774)	624	624	-	Company Policy	Mr. M Aleem Sheikh
	1,308	(705)	603	603	-	Company Policy	Mr Nauman Shakir
							Ex-employees of the Company
	3,812	-	3,812	3,812	-	Company Policy	Mr. Faizan Aqeel
	3,897	(640)	3,257	3,257	-	Company Policy	Mr. Imran Farooq
	2,387	-	2,387	2,387	-	Company Policy	Mr. Khalid Jamil
	2,787	(1,018)	1,769	1,769	-	Company Policy	Mr. Asif Siddiqui
	1,858	(124)	1,734	1,734	-	Company Policy	Mr. Abdullah Haji
	1,630	-	1,630	1,630	-	Company Policy	Ms. Mustajab Fatima
	1,655	(508)	1,147	1,147	-	Company Policy	Mr. Farhan Khan
	2,479	(1,477)	1,002	1,002	-	Company Policy	Ms. Ambreen Maz
	1,335	(548)	787	787	-	Company Policy	Mr. Kamran Patel
	1,398	(729)	669	669	-	Company Policy	Mr. Faizan Aqeel
	88,267	(19,847)	68,420	68,420	-		
	88,267	**(19,847)**	**68,420**	**68,420**	**-**		
Items having net book value upto Rs.500,000 each	**8,433**	**(3,851)**	**4,582**	**4,370**	**(212)**		Various
June 30, 2024	**96,700**	**(23,698)**	**73,002**	**72,790**	**(212)**		
June 30, 2023	73,622	(24,469)	49,153	48,963	(190)		

		Note	2024	2023
5.4	**Capital work-in-progress**		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
	Leasehold improvements		-	1,647
	Plant and machinery	5.6	9,185	93,557
	Dies and jigs	5.6	10,050	45,295
	Motor vehicles	5.7	7,893	-
			27,128	140,499
5.5	**Movement in capital work-in-progress**			
	Balance at beginning of the year		140,499	164,544
	Additions during the year		27,128	498,813
	Transferred to operating fixed assets		(127,643)	(522,858)
	Adjusted during the year		(12,856)	-
	Balance at end of the year		27,128	140,499

5.6 Capital work-in-progress includes Rs.19,235 thousand (2023: Rs.84,483 thousand) representing advance payments made to suppliers for procurement / construction of operating fixed assets.

5.7 Includes advance of Rs.7,893 thousand (2023: Rs.Nil) made to Honda Atlas Cars (Pakistan) Limited and Rs.Nil (2023: Rs.19,113 thousand) made to Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited - related parties for purchase of vehicles and dies and jigs respectively.

		Note	2024	2023
5.8	**Right of use asset**		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
	Balance at beginning of the year		245,431	286,336
	Depreciation charged during the year	27	(40,905)	(40,905)
	Net book value at end of the year		204,526	245,431

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

These represent computer software licenses.

	Note	2024	2023
Year ended June 30, 2024			
Net book value at beginning of the year		9,514	13,951
Additions		31,309	-
Written off:			
- Cost		(6,199)	-
- Accumulated amortisation		6,199	-
		-	-
Less: amortisation charge for the year	27.1	8,180	4,437
Net book value at end of the year		32,643	9,514
At June 30, 2024			
Cost		56,197	31,087
Less: accumulated amortisation		23,554	21,573
Net book value		32,643	9,514
Amortisation rate (% per annum)	6.1	33.33	20

6.1 During the year, the management decided to change the amortisation rate from 20% to 33.33%. This decision was based on advice and an internal assessment conducted by the related technical staff committee, taking into account the assessed useful life of the assets.

	Note	2024	2023
7. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS - unquoted		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Subsidiary Companies			
Atlas DID (Private) Limited			
72,000,000 (2023: 72,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each - **cost**	7.1	**720,000**	720,000
Equity held: 60% (2023: 60%)			
Break-up value per share on the basis of un-audited financial statements Rs.11.48 (2023: Rs.11.03)			
Associated Companies			
Atlas Hitec (Private) Limited			
29,100,000 (2023: 29,100,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each - **cost**	7.2	**291,000**	291,000
Equity held: 44.77% (2023: 44.77%)			
Break-up value per share on the basis of un-audited financial statements Rs.18.78 (2023: Rs.17.85)			
Atlas GCI (Private) Limited			
6,000,000 (2023: 6,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each - **cost**	7.3	**60,000**	60,000
Equity held: 20% (2023: 20%)			
Break-up value per share on the basis of un-audited financial statements Rs.12.15 (2023: Rs.10.12)			
		1,071,000	1,071,000

7.1 The Company during the year 2021 acquired 60% shareholding of Atlas DID (Private) Limited (ADID). ADID is a private limited company incorporated in Pakistan on July 22, 2019, under the Companies Act, 2017. ADID is engaged in the manufacturing, processing and trading of automotive parts, components, accessories and tools.

7.2 The company acquired 44.47% shareholding of Atlas Hitec (Private) Limited (AHTL). AHTL was incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company on September 13, 2012 and its principal activity is to manufacture and sale any kind of automobile parts and allied products.

7.3 The Company, on January 22, 2020, has acquired 20% shareholding of Atlas GCI (Private) Limited, Associated Company (AGCI). AGCI is a private limited company incorporated in Pakistan on August 6, 2019, under the Companies Act, 2017. AGCI is engaged in the manufacturing of parts for electric components of two-wheeler vehicles.

	Note	2024	2023
8. LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Considered good			
Loans and advances to:			
Related parties - Key Management Personnel		-	300
Other employees		**40,235**	37,323
	8.1	**40,235**	37,623
Less: amounts due within one year and shown under current assets	12		
Related parties - Key Management Personnel		-	150
Other employees		**19,508**	13,358
		19,508	13,508
		20,727	24,115

8.1 These represent interest free loans and advances provided to employees as per the terms of employment. Loans aggregating Rs.30,715 thousand (2023: Rs.28,311 thousand) are provided for purchase of motorcycles and are repayable in forty eight equal monthly instalments. These loans are secured against respective motorcycles and employees' vested retirement benefits. Employees advances are recoverable over a period of eighteen to twenty four months.

8.2 The maximum amount of loans and advances to the key management personnel outstanding at the end of any month during the year ended June 30, 2024 was Rs.200 thousand (2023: Rs.300 thousand).

8.3 The carrying values of these loans and advances are neither past due nor impaired. The credit quality of these financial assets can be assessed with reference to negligible defaults in recent history.

9. STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS

	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Consumable stores		**50,231**	41,467
Maintenance spares		**90,756**	91,370
Loose tools		**168,830**	139,780
Less: provision for slow moving stores	10.1	**33,389**	20,367
		276,428	252,250

10. STOCK-IN-TRADE

	Note	2024	2023
Raw materials and components			
- in hand		**779,459**	444,784
- held with vendors		**10,202**	234,150
		789,661	678,934
Finished goods - in hand		**525,276**	858,411
Items in transit		**402**	70,331
		1,315,339	1,607,676
Less: provision for slow moving stock	10.1	**84,258**	74,229
		1,231,081	1,533,447

10.1 Movement of provision for slow moving inventories

	Stores, spares & loose tools		Stock-in-trade	
	2024	2023	**2024**	2023
	---- Rupees in '000 ----			
Balance at beginning of the year	**20,367**	6,655	**74,229**	72,170
Provision made during the year - net	**13,022**	13,712	**10,029**	2,059
Balance at end of the year	**33,389**	20,367	**84,258**	74,229

11. TRADE DEBTS - Unsecured

	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Consider good			
Associated Companies	11.1	**233,431**	117,852
Others		**18,204**	38,696
		251,635	156,548
Consider doubtful - others		**2,501**	2,728
		254,136	159,276
Less: provision for expected credit loss	11.3	**2,501**	2,728
		251,635	156,548

11.1 Includes Rs.228,248 thousand (2023: Rs.83,654 thousand), Rs.Nil (2023: Rs.34,198 thousand) and Rs.5,183 thousand (2023: Rs Nil) due from Atlas Battery Limited, Atlas Power Limited and Honda Atlas Cars (Pakistan) Limited, respectively.

11.2 The maximum aggregate amount of trade receivable from related parties at the end of any month during the year was Rs.1,768,370 thousand (2023: Rs.1,651,600 thousand).

11.3 Provision for expected credit loss

	2024	2023
	--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Balance at beginning of the year	**2,728**	15,468
Reversal for the year	**(227)**	(12,740)
Balance at end of the year	**2,501**	2,728

11.4 At June 30, 2024, trade debts aggregating to Rs.8,775 thousand (2023: Rs.14,336 thousand) were past due but not impaired. The ageing analysis of these trade debts are as follows:

	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Past due within 30 days		**5,186**	8,549
Past due beyond 30 days but not later than 60 days		**1,073**	1,473
Past due beyond 60 days but not later than 90 days		**438**	3,486
Past due later than 90 days		**2,078**	828
		8,775	14,336

12. LOANS AND ADVANCES

	Note	2024	2023
Considered good			
Current portion of long term loans and advances	8	**19,508**	13,508
Advances to employees - net		**-**	1,672
Advances to suppliers - unsecured		**30,398**	36,812
		49,906	51,992

13. DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Trade deposits		**4,546**	5,761
Margin against letter of credits		**4,032**	489,852
Other receivable - net		**125**	197
Prepayments		**12,114**	2,190
Sales tax refundable - net		**140,184**	454,132
Accrued mark-up		**32,763**	-
		193,764	952,132

14. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

	Note	2024	2023
Investment in mutual funds - at fair value	14.1	**3,420,543**	1,757,287
Investment in treasury bill - at amortised cost	14.2	**999,998**	-
		4,420,541	1,757,287

14.1 Investments in mutual funds - at fair value

2024	2023			
-- Number of units --		Related parties		
546,097	3,021,308	Atlas Money Market Fund	**279,077**	1,536,356
121,955	441,861	Atlas Liquid Fund	**60,978**	220,931
5,840,119	-	Atlas Income Fund	**3,080,488**	-
			3,420,543	1,757,287

14.2 It has maturity of 225 days from date of acquisition and carries mark-up at the rate of 21% per annum.

15. BANK BALANCES

	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Balances with banks in:			
- current accounts		**29,544**	81,573
- saving accounts	15.1	**779,395**	338,450
- Foreign currency accounts	15.2	**1,794**	-
- term deposit receipts	15.3	**40,000**	40,000
		850,733	460,023

15.1 Saving accounts carry profit ranging up to 20.51% (2023: 20.51%) per annum.

15.2 Foreign currency accounts include US Dollars 6,440 equivalent to Rs.1,794 thousand.

15.3 Term deposit receipts of Rs.40,000 thousand (2023: Rs.40,000 thousand) are under lien with the bank against a bank guarantee issued on behalf of the Company.

16. SHARE CAPITAL

16.1 Authorised capital

	2024	2023
	---- Rupees in '000 ----	
265,000,000 (2023: 265,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each	**2,650,000**	2,650,000

	2024	2023
16.2 Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	---- Rupees in '000 ----	
100,000,000 (2023: 100,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each issued as fully paid in cash	**1,000,000**	1,000,000

16.3 Shirazi Investments (Private) Limited and its nominees hold 100% ordinary shares of the Company as at June 30, 2024 and 2023.

17. CAPITAL RESERVE - UNDER SCHEME OF MERGER / AMALGAMATION

The Board of Directors of the Company approved a Scheme of Arrangement (the Scheme) on May 17, 2019 for merger / amalgamation of Atlas Die Casting (Private) Limited and Atlas Aluminium (Private) Limited (the Subsidiary Companies) with and into the Company. The Subsidiary Companies were wholly owned subsidiaries of the Company. At June 1, 2019, the Company filed a petition in the Honourable High Court of Sindh to this effect under sections 279 to 283 and 285 of the Companies Act, 2017 which were duly approved Honourable High Court of Sindh on October 24, 2019, effective from July 1, 2019 resultingly all the business, functions, operations, assets, liabilities and obligations, rights to execute deeds, contracts, legal proceedings, judgments etc. of the Subsidiary Companies were transferred to and vested in the Company.

18. LEASE LIABILITIES

	Note	2024	2023
		---- Rupees in '000 ----	
Balance at beginning of the year		**306,149**	335,634
Interest accrued	**31**	**22,250**	24,777
Repaid / adjusted during the year		**(56,975)**	(54,262)
		271,424	306,149
Current portion grouped under current liabilities		**(40,188)**	(34,395)
Balance at end of the year		**231,236**	271,754

18.1 These represent lease contract for use of land and had estimated lease terms of 9 years. These are discounted using incremental borrowing rate (7.9%) of the Company at the time of recognition. The whole of the leased property is under the ownership of Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited, a related party.

18.2 The future minimum lease payments to which the Company is committed under the agreements will be due as follows:

Particulars	Upto one year	From one to five years	Over five years	Total 2024
	---------------- Rupees in '000 ----------------			
Minimum lease payments	**59,477**	**268,341**	**-**	**327,818**
Finance cost allocated to future periods	**(19,289)**	**(37,105)**	**-**	**(56,394)**
Present value of minimum lease payments	**40,188**	**231,236**	**-**	**271,424**

19. LONG TERM LOAN - Secured

	Note	2024	2023
		---- Rupees in '000 ----	
Demand finance	19.2	-	300,000
Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF)	19.3	**208,795**	224,296
Renewable Energy Refinancing Facility	19.4	**52,307**	59,282
	19.1	**261,102**	583,578
Adjustment pertaining to fair value of loan at below market interest rate	19.5	**(55,553)**	(70,870)
		205,549	512,708
Current portion		**(35,099)**	(128,594)
		170,450	384,114

19.1 Movement in long term loan at face value

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	**583,578**	985,211
Loan re-paid during the year	**(322,476)**	(401,633)
	261,102	583,578

19.2 The Company obtained demand finance amounting Rs.500,000 thousand from National Bank of Pakistan for the purpose of strategic investments. The loan carried mark-up at the rate of 6 months KIBOR plus 0.95% and was secured against first pari passu by the way of hypothecation on existing and future plant & machinery and equipment with 25% margin amounting to Rs.666,667 thousands. This loan was for six and half years from the date of disbursement (December 20, 2019) and was repayable in 10 semi-annual equal instalments with grace period of one and half year. The entire amount of the loan has been repaid during the year.

19.3 This represents loan received from Allied Bank Limited under Temporary Economic Refinance Facility (TERF) introduced by State Bank of Pakistan the purpose to finance / retire letter of credits for CAPEX / BMR related activities and project. The facility is secured against first pari passu hypothecation charge over all present and future plant, machinery and equipment with 25% margin. Mark-up is chargeable at SBP rate (1%) plus 0.80% per annum. The loan is for ten years with a grace period of two years and is repayable in thirty two quarterly instalments. The Company during the year repaid Rs.15,501 thousand (2023: Rs.700 thousand).

19.4 This represents long term loan received from Habib Bank Limited under Renewable Energy Refinancing Facility of an amount upto the equivalent of Rs.68,000 thousands, introduced by State Bank of Pakistan. The facility is secured against first pari passu hypothecation charge over all present and future plant and machinery and equipment of the company with 25% margin. Mark-up is chargeable at SBP rate (2%) plus 1% per annum. The loan is for ten years with a grace period of three months and is repayable in forty quarterly instalments starting from April 2022. The Company during the year repaid Rs.6,975 thousand (2023: Rs.6,974 thousand).

	2024	2023
19.5 Adjustment pertaining to fair value of loan at below market interest rate	---- Rupees in '000 ----	
Difference of fair value of loan and loan received	**70,870**	87,458
Less: amortisation of loan	**15,317**	16,588
	55,553	70,870

20. DEFERRED INCOME - GOVERNMENT GRANT

	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year	**70,870**	87,458
Less: released to statement of profit or loss	**15,317**	16,588
	55,553	70,870
Less : current portion	**13,836**	15,318
	41,718	55,552

20.1 The Company recognised government grant on loan at below market interest rate received - (note 19.3 and 19.4) in accordance with IAS - 20 'Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance'.

21. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

	2024	2023
	---- Rupees in '000 ----	
Balance at beginning of the year	**100,680**	97,543
Add: provision for the year	**24,618**	7,216
Less: payments made during the year	**7,151**	4,079
Balance at end of the year	**118,147**	100,680

21.1 Includes liability in respect of key management personnel aggregating to Rs.7,677 thousand (2023: Rs.6,188 thousand).

22. DEFERRED TAXATION - Net

	2024	2023
	---- Rupees in '000 ----	
The liability for deferred tax comprises temporary differences relating to:		
Accelerated tax depreciation and amortization	**329,338**	309,574
Lease liabilities - net	**(31,059)**	(28,610)
Provision for expected credit loss	**(2,522)**	(2,611)
Provision for compensated absences	**(55,831)**	(49,019)
Provision for gratuity	**(21,332)**	(8,320)
Provision for slow moving stock	**(40,078)**	(36,166)
	178,516	184,848

22.1 Movement in deferred taxation

	Accelerated tax depreciation & amortisation	Lease liabilities - net	Provision for doubtful debts	Provision for compensated absences	Provision for gratuity	Provision for slow moving stock	Total
	------- Rupees in 000 -------						
At July 1, 2022	159,063	(14,296)	(4,486)	(28,287)	(4,567)	(20,929)	86,498
Charge / (credited) to:							
Profit and loss account	150,511	(14,314)	1,875	(20,732)	(1,560)	(15,237)	100,543
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2,193)	-	(2,193)
	150,511	(14,314)	1,875	(20,732)	(3,753)	(15,237)	98,350
At June 30, 2023	**309,574**	**(28,610)**	**(2,611)**	**(49,019)**	**(8,320)**	**(36,166)**	**184,848**
Charged / (credited) to:							
Profit and loss account	**19,764**	**(2,449)**	**89**	**(6,812)**	**(16,455)**	**(3,912)**	**(9,775)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	**3,443**	-	**3,443**
	19,764	**(2,449)**	**89**	**(6,812)**	**(13,012)**	**(3,912)**	**(6,332)**
At June 30, 2024	**329,338**	**(31,059)**	**(2,522)**	**(55,831)**	**(21,332)**	**(40,078)**	**178,516**

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2024	2023
		---- Rupees in '000 ----	
Trade payables		**1,582,387**	904,465
Bills payable		**-**	367,627
Accrued liabilities		**1,377,797**	907,829
Royalty payable		**244,586**	244,706
Additional custom duty		**360,991**	360,991
Contract liabilities - advances from customers		**87,071**	163,987
Retention money		**789**	789
Workers' profit participation fund	**23.1**	**83,789**	41,670
Workers' welfare fund	**23.2**	**53,667**	27,897
Payable to staff retirement benefit fund - gratuity	**23.3.4**	**101,316**	17,295
Sindh government infrastructure fee	**23.4**	**315,375**	262,565
Accrued markup		**1,346**	3,997
Others	**23.5**	**12,907**	9,375
		4,222,021	**3,313,193**

23.1 Workers' profit participation fund	Note	2024	2023
		---- Rupees in '000 ----	
Balance at beginning of the year		41,670	69,425
Add: allocation for the year	30	83,041	40,174
Add: interest on funds utilised in the Company's business	31	748	1,497
		125,459	111,096
Less: payments made during the year		41,670	69,426
Balance at end of the year		83,789	41,670

23.2 Workers' welfare fund		2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year		27,897	25,386
Add: charge for the year		53,667	27,897
Adjustment for prior year		3,007	(2,233)
		56,674	25,664
		84,571	51,050
Less: payments made during the year		30,904	23,153
		53,667	27,897

23.3 Payable to staff retirement benefit fund

23.3.1 As stated in note 4.13.2, the Company operates an approved funded gratuity scheme for its staff who completes the qualifying period of service.

23.3.2 Plan assets held in trust are governed by local regulations which mainly include Trust Act, 1882, Companies Act, 2017, Income Tax Rules, 2002 and Rules under the Trust deed of the Plan. Responsibility for governance of the Plan, including investment decisions and contributions schedules lies with the Board of Trustees. The Company appoints the trustees.

23.3.3 The latest actuarial valuation of the scheme as at June 30, 2024 was carried out by an independent expert, using the 'Projected Unit Credit Method'. Details of the scheme as per the actuarial valuation are as follows:

23.3.4 Reconciliation	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Present value of defined benefit obligation		320,028	168,948
Fair value of plan assets		(207,150)	(160,794)
Payable to related parties in respect of transferees		(11,562)	9,141
Net liability at end of the year		101,316	17,295

23.3.5 Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligation	Note	2024	2023
Balance at beginning of the year		168,948	143,045
Current service cost		11,633	10,124
Past service cost	23.3.12	105,450	-
Interest cost		27,023	19,647
Re-measurement on obligation		12,252	118
Benefits paid		(18,158)	(3,875)
Amount recognised in respect of transfers between related parties		12,880	(111)
Balance at end of the year		320,028	168,948

	2024	2023
23.3.6 Movement in the fair value of plan assets	--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Balance at beginning of the year	**160,794**	134,128
Contributions	**17,296**	15,748
Benefits paid	**(18,158)**	(3,875)
Interest income	**25,131**	18,098
Re-measurement	**29,910**	(5,506)
Asset in respect of intergroup transfers / fund transferred	**(7,823)**	2,201
Balance at end of the year	**207,150**	160,794
23.3.7 Plan assets comprise of:		
Fixed income instruments	**13,091**	24,490
Mutual funds	**193,948**	136,180
Cash	**111**	124
	207,150	160,794
23.3.8 Expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss		
Current service cost	**11,633**	10,124
Past service cost	**105,450**	-
Net interest cost	**1,892**	1,549
	118,975	11,673
23.3.9 Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income		
Loss / (gain) from change in financial assumptions	**1,842**	(916)
Experience loss	**10,410**	1,033
(Gain) / loss on re-measurement of plan assets	**(29,910)**	5,506
	(17,658)	5,623
23.3.10 Net liability recognised		
Balance at beginning of the year	**17,295**	15,747
Charge for the year	**118,975**	11,673
Contributions	**(17,296)**	(15,748)
Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income	**(17,658)**	5,623
Balance at end of the year	**101,316**	17,295

23.3.11 **Actuarial assumptions used**	**2024**	2023
Discount rate - per annum	**14.00%**	16.25%
Expected rate of increase in future salaries		
- first year	**15.00%**	13.00%
- long term	**13.00%**	15.25%
Demographic assumptions		
- Mortality rates (for death in service)	**SLIC (2001-05) - 1**	SLIC (2001-05) - 1
- Rates of employee turnover	**Light**	Light

23.3.12 The Board of Trustees, passed the resolutions by circulation, on June 10, 2024, approved the revision of the existing gratuity payable criteria. The new criteria changes from 15 days' last drawn basic salary for each year of eligible service to a graduated scale of gratuity payable based on the length of eligible service, effective from June 1, 2024 resulting the past service cost.

23.3.13 **Sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions**

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in principal assumptions is:

		Impact on defined benefit obligation	
	Change in assumptions	**Increase in assumption**	**Decrease in assumption**
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Discount rate	1.00%	(29,247)	33,791
Long term salaries	1.00%	32,236	(28,440)

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constants. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and change 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 defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the gratuity liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The method and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

23.3.14 Based on actuary's advice, the expected charge for the year ending June 30, 2025 amounts to Rs.35,832 thousand.

23.3.15 The weighted average duration of the gratuity scheme is 10 years. Expected maturity analysis of undiscounted retirement benefit plans:

	Less than a year	**Between 1-2 years**	**Between 2-5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
	Rupees in '000				
As at June 30, 2024	8,959	14,837	111,642	8,020,438	8,155,876

23.4 This represents provision against infrastructure fee levied by the Government of Sindh through Sindh Finance (Amendment) Ordinance, 2001 and later. The levy of infrastructure fee is disputed and various companies had filed appeals before the High Court of Sindh (SHC) and also had obtained stay from the SHC. The SHC, on June 4, 2021, upheld the infrastructure levy by declaring it within competence of provincial legislature. The Company has filed an appeal before the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan to challenge this judgement, which is pending adjudication.

23.5 Other liabilities include vehicle deposits under Company's vehicle policy aggregating Rs.12,837 thousand (2023: Rs.9,300 thousand).

24. SHORT TERM FINANCES - Secured

Short term finance facilities available from various commercial banks under mark-up arrangements aggregated to Rs.3,100,000 thousand (2023: Rs.3,100,000 thousand) and are secured against pari passu hypothecation charge over the Company's stock-in-trade and trade debts to the extent of Rs.4,136,000 thousand (2023: Rs.4,337,000 thousand). During the year these finance facilities carry mark-up at the rates ranging from 21.66% to 23.11% (2023:14.26% to 22.78%). These facilities are expiring on various dates upto March 31, 2025.

The facilities for opening letters of credit as at June 30, 2024 aggregated to Rs.4,800,000 thousand (2023: Rs.4,222,500 thousand) of which unutilized balance at year-end aggregated to Rs.3,731,372 thousand (2023: Rs.2,561,830 thousand). These facilities are secured by lien on import documents and are expiring on various dates up to March 31, 2025.

25. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

25.1 Contingencies

25.1.1 There was no significant litigation against the Company as at June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023.

25.1.2 Guarantees aggregating Rs.344,141 thousand (2023: Rs.314,041 thousand) have been issued by a commercial bank on behalf of the Company to Collector of Customs, Excise & Taxation Department, Government of Sindh, SSGC LPG (Private) Limited and Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited.

25.2 Commitments

25.2.1 Commitments outstanding for letters of credit relating to capital expenditure and stock-in-trade as at June 30, 2024 aggregated to Rs.1,068,629 thousand (2023: Rs.1,660,670 thousand).

25.2.2 The company has entered into Ijarah arrangements for vehicles with bank. Aggregate commitments for these ijarah arrangements as at June 30, 2024 are as follow:

	2024	2023
	--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Not later than one year	**45,592**	20,825
Later than one year and not later than five years	**190,641**	69,451
	236,233	90,276

26. SALES - Net

	2024	2023
Local sales		
- manufacturing activity	**22,412,534**	18,354,189
- trading and services	**10,052,015**	7,782,698
	32,464,549	26,136,887
Export sales	**8,329**	-
	32,472,878	26,136,887
Less:		
- sales tax	**5,189,947**	4,064,509
- discounts	**264,533**	228,337
	5,454,480	4,292,846
	27,018,398	21,844,041

27. COST OF SALES AND SERVICES

	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Opening stock of finished goods		858,411	503,376
Cost of goods manufactured and service provided	27.1	17,393,626	13,708,652
Purchased during the year		6,095,504	6,571,735
		23,489,130	20,280,387
Less: closing stock of finished goods		525,276	858,411
		23,822,265	19,925,352

27.1 Cost of goods manufactured and services provided

	Note	2024	2023
Raw materials and components consumed	27.2	13,686,189	10,644,447
Stores consumed		507,790	388,025
Direct labour	27.3	572,198	379,183
Salaries and other benefits	27.3	801,124	577,409
Travelling and conveyance		14,602	10,172
Light, heat and water		466,882	433,279
Repair and maintenance		227,835	204,912
Rent, rates and taxes		1,888	2,059
Ijara rentals		26,473	8,449
Royalty	27.4	422,790	492,911
Insurance		57,979	58,020
Canteen		81,985	66,275
Vehicle running expenses		35,632	31,040
Depreciation related to operating fixed assets	5.2	389,150	338,570
Depreciation related to right of use assets	5.8	40,905	40,905
Amortisation	6	8,180	4,437
Provision for slow moving inventories	10.1	23,051	15,771
Others		28,973	12,788
		17,393,626	13,708,652

27.2 Raw materials and components consumed

		2024	2023
Opening stock		678,934	1,239,084
Add: purchases during the year		13,796,916	10,084,297
		14,475,850	11,323,381
Less: closing stock		789,661	678,934
		13,686,189	10,644,447

27.3 Direct labour and Salaries & other benefits include Rs 131,479 thousand (2023: Rs.58,739 thousand) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

27.4 Royalty charged in current year financial statement pertains to following companies;

i) Hitachi Astemo Ltd., Shin-Otemachi Building, 2-1, Otemachi 2-chome, Tokyo, 100-0004, Japan. *(Formally Showa Corporation, Japan and Keihin Corporation, Japan.)*

ii) F.C.C Co. Ltd - 7000-36, Nakagawa, Hosoe-cho Kita-ku, Hamammatsu-shi, Shizouka-ken, Japan.

iii) Atsumitec Company Ltd. - 4-6-1 Takaokanishi Naka-ku, Hamamatsu-shi Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan

iv) Toyo Denso Company Limited, 10-4, 2-Chome, Shinbashi Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

v) Yamada Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 1262-2, Koubayashi, Isesaki, Gunma, 379-2206, Japan.

28. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES

	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Salaries and other benefits	28.1	**449,851**	245,650
Travelling, conveyance and entertainment		**66,747**	45,563
Repairs and maintenance		**21,396**	5,905
Depreciation	5.2	**37,389**	32,620
Legal and professional charges		**32,784**	10,582
Utilities		**34,921**	29,790
Advertisement and sales promotion		**150,585**	110,139
Freight and forwarding		**43,808**	31,229
Printing & stationery		**2,878**	4,434
Rent, rates and taxes		**33,575**	-
Ijarah rentals		**23,200**	4,464
Insurance		**58,421**	44,295
Vehicle running expense		**27,836**	22,802
Donation	28.2	**206,584**	29,455
Others		**30,576**	23,422
		1,220,551	640,350

28.1 Salaries and other benefits include Rs.67,727 thousand (2023: Rs.16,391 thousand) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

28.2 Donation of Rs.206,559 thousand (2023: Rs.29,455) charged in these financial statements pertains to Atlas Foundation, 2nd Floor, Federation House, Shara-e-Firdousi, Clifton, Karachi (the Foundation). Mr. Frahim Ali Khan, Director of the Company is also Director of the Foundation.

29. OTHER INCOME

	Note	2024	2023
		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Income from financial assets			
Mark-up / interest on saving accounts, treasury bills, BICs and term deposit receipts		177,459	69,005
Reversal for expected credit loss	11.3	227	12,740
Income from investments in related parties			
Gain on sale of investments at fair value through profit or loss		62,175	-
Fair value gain on investments at fair value through profit or loss		13,221	2,802
Dividend income		601,328	256,681
Income from assets other than financial assets			
Others		291	7,648
		854,701	348,876

30. OTHER EXPENSES

	Note	2024	2023
Workers' profit participation fund	23.1	83,041	40,174
Workers' welfare fund			
- current year		53,667	27,897
- prior year		3,007	(2,233)
		56,674	25,664
Auditors' remuneration			
- statutory audit fee		2,350	2,040
- certifications and others		980	892
- out of pocket expenses		464	216
		3,794	3,148
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		212	190
Exchange loss		-	36,900
		143,721	106,076

31. FINANCE COST

	Note	2024	2023
Mark-up / amortisation on long term loans		36,639	114,348
Government grant		(15,317)	(16,588)
		21,322	97,760
Mark-up on short term finances		3,378	22,830
Interest on lease liabilities		22,250	24,777
Interest on workers' profit participation fund	23.1	748	1,497
Bank and other financial charges		12,168	7,330
		59,866	154,194

32. LEVIES AND INCOME TAXATION

32.1 This represents final taxes paid under sections 150 and 154 of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 (ITO, 2001), representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.

	2024	2023
32.2 Deferred tax	--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	**(9,775)**	70,716
Impact of change in tax rate	**-**	29,827
	(9,775)	100,543

32.3 Reconciliation of current tax charged as per tax laws for the year, with current tax recognised in the profit and loss account, is as follows:

	2024	2023
	--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Current tax liability for the year as per applicable tax laws	**987,387**	464,820
Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	**(887,983)**	(426,318)
Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws, representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37	**(99,404)**	(38,502)
	-	-

32.4 The returns of the Company is filed under group taxation in term of section 59AA of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. Further separate returns of the Company also filed in compliance with the provision of Rule 231D for record purposes only.

32.5 Relationship between tax expense and accounting profit for the year is as follows:

	2024	2023
	--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Profit before taxation	**2,626,696**	1,366,945
Tax at the applicable rate of 29%	**761,742**	396,414
Tax effect of:		
- amount not deductible for tax purposes	**265,369**	147,047
- amount deductible for tax purposes but not taken to the statement of profit or loss	**(157,748)**	(155,056)
- income not subject to tax / income subject to final tax regime / tax credits	**(272,385)**	(91,908)
Super tax on high earning persons	**291,005**	129,821
Prior years' tax charge	**(11,748)**	(1,904)
Deferred taxation	**(9,775)**	100,543
	866,460	524,957

33. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

	Chief Executive Officer		Executives	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
	--- Rupees in '000 ---		--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Managerial remuneration	**22,891**	18,874	**125,766**	90,115
House rent and utilities	**8,957**	7,385	**49,213**	35,262
Bonus	**14,664**	7,905	**80,001**	37,285
Retirement benefits	**2,190**	1,805	**12,030**	8,620
Medical and others	**326**	788	**4,045**	2,627
	49,028	36,757	**271,055**	173,909
Number of persons	**1**	1	**48**	37

33.1 The Chief Executive is provided with free use of the Company maintained cars and telephones at residence. Certain executives are also provided with the Company's vehicles in accordance with terms of employment.

33.2 No remuneration has been paid or is payable by the Company to other Directors for the year.

34. RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprise of the Holding Company, Subsidiary Companies, Associated Companies, staff retirement funds, directors and key management personnel . The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties on mutually agreed terms. Amounts due from and to related parties are shown under receivables and payables. Detail of major related parties with whom the Company have transacted along with relationship and transactions with related parties, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

34.1 Name and nature of relationship

a) The Holding Company

Shirazi Investments (Private) Limited - 100% shares held in the Company

b) Subsidiary Company

Atlas DID (Private) Limited - 60% shares held by the Company

c) Associated Companies due to significant influence

Atlas Hitec (Private) Limited - 44.77% shares held by the Company

Atlas GCI (Private) Limited - 20% shares held by the Company

d) Associated Companies due to common directorship

Atlas Engineering (Private) Limited
Atlas Honda Limited
Atlas Battery Limited
Atlas Insurance Limited
Atlas Foundation
Atlas Solar Limited
Atlas Metals (Private) Limited
Shirazi Trading Company (Private) Limited
Honda Atlas Cars (Pakistan) Limited
Atlas Power Limited
Atlas Asset Management Limited

e) Associated companies under common management / group companies

Atlas Worldwide General Trading LLC, Dubai

f) Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the entity. The company considers its Chief Executive, Directors and Chief financial officer to be its key management personnel.

34.2 Transactions with related parties	2024	2023
	--- Rupees in '000 ---	
The Holding Company		
Dividend paid	**500,000**	1,200,000
Receipt under group taxation	**-**	500,000
Purchase of		
- goods and services	**18,896**	14,544
- operating fixed assets	**10,769**	-
Reimbursement claimed-net	**614**	-
Subsidiary Companies		
Sales of		
- goods and services	**54,940**	37,694
- operating fixed assets	**3,916**	-
Purchases of operating fixed assets	**-**	3,335
Reimbursement claimed	**478**	521

	2024	2023
Associated Companies	--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Sales of		
- goods and services	**23,292,564**	19,226,242
- operating fixed assets	**16,830**	10,654
Purchases of		
- goods and services	**637,271**	599,229
- operating fixed assets	**93,778**	180,215
Sale of units in mutual funds	**8,975,883**	-
Purchase of units in mutual funds	**11,908,187**	100,000
Dividend received	**601,329**	256,681
Commission paid	**10,604**	11,543
Insurance premium paid	**128,356**	140,574
Lease rental paid	**59,153**	56,337
Reimbursement for utilities and shared services	**360,940**	406,050
Donation paid	**73,669**	84,955
Other related parties		
Contributions paid to:		
- gratuity funds	**17,296**	15,748
- pension schemes	**38,030**	31,403
Key management personnel		
- salaries and other employment benefits	**49,029**	42,202
- sale of vehicles / laptop under company policy	**-**	754

35. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

35.1 Financial risk factors

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

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk).

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The Company's overall risk management program focuses on having cost effective funding as well as to manage financial risk to minimise earnings volatility and provide maximum return to shareholders.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of financial loss that would be recognised at the reporting date if counter parties failed completely to perform as contracted. Credit risk mainly arises from deposits, loans and advances, trade debts, other receivables and balances with banks.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The financial assets exposed to credit risk amounted to Rs.5,657,235 thousand (2023: Rs.2,979,351 thousand) as at June 30, 2024. Out of the total financial assets credit risk is concentrated in trade debts, short term investment and deposits with banks as they constitute 97.63% (2023: 79.84%) of the total financial assets.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period is as follows:

	2024	2023
	---- Rupees in '000 ----	
Long term deposits	85,388	70,388
Long term loans and advances	20,727	24,115
Trade debts	251,635	156,548
Loans and advances	19,508	15,180
Deposits and other receivables	8,703	495,810
Short term investments	4,420,541	1,757,287
Bank balances	850,733	460,023
	5,657,235	2,979,351

To manage exposure to credit risk in respect of trade debts, management performs credit reviews taking into account the customer's financial position, past experience and other relevant factors. Where considered necessary, advance payments are obtained from certain parties.

All the trade debts at the reporting date represent domestic parties.

The credit quality of loans, advances, deposits and other receivables can be assessed with reference to their historical performance with no or negligible defaults in recent history and no losses incurred. Accordingly, management does not expect any counter party to fail in meeting their obligations.

The credit quality of Company's bank balances can be assessed with reference to the external credit ratings as follows:

	Rating		
Banks	agency	short term	long term
Habib Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A-1+	AAA
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AA+
National Bank of Pakistan	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Allied Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
Meezan Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A-1+	AAA
Faysal Bank Limited	JCR-VIS	A-1+	AA
Bank Al-Falah Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA
MCB Islamic Bank Limited	PACRA	A1	A+
Bank Al-Habib Limited	PACRA	A1+	AAA

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty, in meeting obligation associated with financial liabilities.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. At June 30, 2024, the Company had Rs.3,100,000 thousand available borrowings limits from banks / financial institutions and of bank balances Rs.810,733 thousand.

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

	Carrying amount	**Contractual cash flows**	**Maturity upto one year**	**Maturity more than one year**
	Rupees in '000			
June 30, 2024				
Long term loans	**205,549**	**260,200**	**39,845**	**220,355**
Lease liabilities	**271,424**	**327,818**	**59,477**	**268,341**
Trade and other payables	**4,220,675**	**4,220,675**	**4,220,675**	**-**
Accrued mark-up	**1,346**	**1,346**	**1,346**	**-**
	4,698,994	**4,810,039**	**4,321,343**	**488,696**

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Maturity upto one year	Maturity more than one year
	Rupees in '000			
June 30, 2023				
Long term loans	512,708	725,950	211,675	514,275
Lease liabilities	306,149	384,792	56,645	328,147
Trade and other payables	3,309,196	3,309,196	3,309,196	-
Accrued mark-up	3,997	3,997	3,997	-
	4,132,050	4,423,935	3,581,513	842,422

(c) 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 optimising the return.

Foreign exchange risk

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

Foreign exchange risk mainly arises where receivables and payables exist due to transactions with foreign undertakings. The Company's exposure to foreign exchange risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	June 30, 2024			June 30, 2023		
	Rupees	**Japanese Yen**	**US Dollar**	Rupees	Japanese Yen	US Dollar
		-- Amount in '000 --			-- Amount in '000 --	
Trade and other payables	**221,344**	**127,907**	**-**	626,317	205,482	749

Exchange rate of 1.7305 (2023: 2.0013) for Rupee to Japanese Yen.

At June 30, 2024, if the Rupee had strengthened / weakened by 5% against Japanese Yen / US dollar with all other variables held constant, profit before taxation for the year would have been higher / (lower) by Rs.13,463 thousand (2023: Rs.31,316 thousand) mainly as a result of foreign exchange gain / (loss) on translation of foreign denominated financial liabilities.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates.

The Company's interest rate exposure arises from long term loans and short term borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Company to cash flow risk and borrowings issued at fixed rate expose the Company to fair value interest rate risk. At June 30, 2024, the Company's interest bearing borrowings aggregated to Rs.205,549 thousand (2023: Rs.512,708 thousand).

At June 30, 2024, if the interest rates on the Company's borrowings had been 1% higher / (lower) with all other variables held constant, the calculated post-tax profit for the year would have been Rs.2,055 thousand (2023: Rs.5,127 thousand) lower / higher mainly as a result of higher / (lower) interest expense on floating rate borrowings.

Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair values or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from foreign exchange risk or interest rate risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company currently has no exposure to such risk.

35.2 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is going concern and there is no intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operation or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

The estimated fair value of all financial assets and liabilities is considered not significantly different from book values as the items are either short - term in nature or periodically re-priced.

IFRS 7, 'Financial Instruments Disclosures' requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities [Level 1].
- Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) [Level 2].
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) [Level 3].

The following table presents the Company's financial assets that are measured at fair value at June 30, 2024.

	June 30, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets - Recurring fair value measurement	---------- Rupees in '000 ----------			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Short term investments	3,420,543	-	-	3,420,543

35.3 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure by monitoring return on net assets and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders and / or issue new shares. There was no change to the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company monitors capital on the basis of gearing ratio calculated as follows:

	2024	2023
	--- Rupees in '000 ---	
Total borrowings	**476,973**	818,857
Bank balances	**850,733**	460,023
Net debt	**(373,760)**	358,834
Total equity	**6,384,150**	5,209,103
Total capital	**6,010,390**	5,567,937
Gearing ratio	**0%**	6%

36. PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

The production capacity of the plant cannot be determined as it depends upon the relative proportion of various types of products manufactured by the Company.

37. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2024	2023
	Numbers	
Total number of employees	**640**	624
Average number of employees	**642**	645

38. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

The corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever considered necessary for the purposes of comparison and better presentation, the effect of which is not material.

39. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorised for issue on August 30, 2024 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Chairman **Chief Executive Officer**