



CENTRAL POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

The Directors of the Company are pleased to present 26th Annual Report of the Company, together with the Audited Financial Statements and Auditors' Report, for the year ended on June 30, 2024.

INTRODUCTION

2. Central Power Generation Company Limited is unlisted Public Limited Company (Public Sector) with its registered office at GHCL Office, 1st Floor, OPF Building, Sector G-5/2, Islamabad. The Company incorporated on October 26, 1998 and the Certificate of Commencement of Business issued on December 07, 1998, and started its commercial operations on March 01, 1999. The Company is 100% owned by the Government of Pakistan through Ministry of Energy (Power Division). The Public Sector Companies (Corporate Governance) Rules 2013 are applicable on the Company and the Board. The Government of Pakistan appoints the Board of Directors.

3. The authorized capital of the Company is Rs. 50,000,000,000/- divided into 5,000,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. In total 50,000/- shares have been issued and out of which one share of Rs. 10 each has been issued to seven directors of the Company and 49,993 shares were issued to WAPDA which were subsequently transferred in the name of President Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Moreover, an amount of Rs. 3,343.919 Million is appearing as deposit against issue of shares to WAPDA.

4. The principal activities of the Company are to own, operate and maintain power generation facilities. Currently, three Thermal Power Stations with total installed capacity of 2,532.64 MW owned by the company. These plants are located at Guddu, Quetta, and Sukkur. The installed capacity of these individual power plants is as under:

Place	No. of Units	Units in Operations	Installed Capacity (MW)
Guddu	13	04	1,655.00
747MW	03	02	776.70
Quetta	04	00	50.94
Sukkur	04	00	50.00
Total			2,532.64



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The detail is as under:

Block	Unit	Fuel	Operation Mode	Make	Installation Year	Installed Capacity	Available Capacity	
						MW	MW	
Block-I	11	Gas	Gas Turbine	Seimens Germany	1992	136	-	
	12				1992	136	-	
	13		Steam Turbines		1994	143	-	
	Total						415	-
Block-II	5	Gas	Steam Turbines	GE USA	1987	100	85	
	6				1988	100	-	
	7		Gas Turbine		1985	100	95	
	8				1986	100	95	
	9				1986	100	95	
	10				1986	100	-	
	Total						600	370
Block-III	3	Gas	Steam	Russia	1980	210	Decommissioned on July 2019	
	4			China	1985	210		
	Total							420
Block-IV	1	Gas	Steam	Czechoslovakia	1974	110		Decommissioned on July 2019
	2				1974	110		
	Total							
Block-V 747 MW	14	Gas	Gas Turbine	GE - USA & HEI – China	2014	256	243	
	15		2014		256	243		
	16		Steam Turbine		2014	266	-	
	Total						777	486
TPS Quetta	1	Coal	Steam Turbine	Ladewal - USA	1964	8	Decommissioned During 2000	
	2			Ladewal - USA	1964	8		
	3	Gas	Gas Turbine	Fiat – Italy	1972	-		
	6			Mitsubishi - Japan	1984	35	-	
	Total						51	-
TPS Sukkur	1	Gas	Steam Turbine	GE - Canada	1965	13	Decommissioned During 2000	
	2			GE - Canada	1965	13		
	3			GE - Canada	1967	13		
	4			GE - Canada	1967	13		
	Total							50
Grand Total						2,533	856	



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5. The Capacity of Quetta Thermal Power Station was 88.19 MW with 06 Units. The Units No. 4 and 5 having capacity of 12.5 MW and 25 MW respectively were shifted to Panjgoor under QESCO in November 1999. Units No. 1, 2 and 3 have completed their useful live. The remaining capacity of this station is only 25 MW of Unit No. 6 were in operation. The generation license for Unit No. 6, was issued by NEPRA on July 10, 2019, although the unit is non operative due to non-availability of Gas quota and tariff.

6. The operation of Thermal Power Station Sukkur was discontinued in April 2000 on account of technical reasons (inefficient units).

7. Moreover, Company has installed Block V, state of art plant 747MW, CCPP, in Guddu having efficiency of 49% and 92% availability with dual fire operation i.e. natural gas and HSD. The plant achieved COD on December 17, 2014.

COMPANY LICENSE

8. On 1st July 2002, CPGCL obtained generation license No. GL/02/2002 (GL), from the NEPRA Authority to operate the power plants inherited from WAPDA. The GL was subsequently modified on CPGCL's motion on 26th April 2013 to include the 747MW Combined-Cycle Power Plant Guddu (747MW CCPP) as 'Block-V' of TPS Guddu, and again on 10th July 2019 to exclude / de-license Block III&IV (Units 1-4) of TPS Guddu, and to extend the expiry date of the GL to 30th June 2042.

TARIFF

9. The NEPRA determined tariff and notified on 26th July, 2004 for Old Guddu. The 2nd tariff petition was filed with NEPRA in May 2005 for approval of Reference Tariff for three (3) years i.e. 2005, 2006, 2007. NEPRA determined the said tariff on 24th February 2006. During year, previously notified tariff applied after adjustment for old Guddu plant for Blocks (I & II).

10. The NEPRA Authority approved initial tariff of 747MW on 26th April 2016, however, being dissatisfied with certain aspects of this tariff, Company sought its review, seeking *inter alia*, a higher value of variable O&M cost, additional sums for startup costs, and a tariff for partial loading of the Plant as per the PPA. The Authority gave its determination-in-review on 7th April 2017. NEPRA also allowed open cycle tariff for 747MW w.e.f. 28th December, 2020. The tariff adjustments are being obtained from NEPRA on quarterly basis.



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FINANCIAL RESULTS

11. The financial results with operating profit/loss of the Company covering business activities for the period ended June 30, 2024 are summarized below:

(Rupees in thousands)

Description	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Revenue	29,803,811	55,883,406
Other Income	7,968,185	9,613,448
Operations, Maintenances and Administrative Expenditures	(46,519,692)	(71,292,788)
Other Expenses	(5,279,281)	(10,400,699)
Finance Cost	(1,928,636)	(2,551,836)
Levy	(197,549)	(271,256)
Net Profit / (Loss) after tax	(16,153,162)	(19,019,725)
Add:		
Other Expenses	5,279,281	10,400,699
Finance Cost	1,928,636	2,551,836
Levy	197,549	271,256
Operating Profit / (Loss)	(8,747,696)	(5,795,934)

12. Revenue from sale of electricity in these accounts is based on the actual billing made for old Guddu plants and 747 MW CCPP, on NEPRA's approved tariff, to the Central Power Purchasing Agency (Guarantee) Limited (CPPA-G), on account of electricity supplied during the period. Electricity tariff has been charged to CPPA-G, which is sole purchaser of the power from the Company.

13. During FY 2023-24, the company suffers loss of Rs. 16,153.162 million, due to the following reason:

- I. **Capacity Payment:** CPPA-G disallowed Capacity payments of 747MW amounting Rs. 28,489 million for FY 2023-24 due to force outage of ST-16, as per NEPRA tariff determination dated 28th December, 2020 "no capacity payment shall be admissible during open cycle operation of the plant beyond allowed outages". On the other hand, CPPA-G disallowed capacity payments of Old Guddu due to tariff adjustment hold by NEPRA since Jan-2021.

II. **Other Expenses:**

Description	Amount (Rs. in Millions)	Remarks
Late payment interest / surcharge	5,279.281	The Company received the late payment surcharge from CPPA-G on its overdue trade debts. Ultimately, the company has accounted for late payment interest/surcharge on overdue payable balance to gas suppliers in accordance with the amounts received against invoices for the period.



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14. The average approved tariff for the period under review is as under:-

Energy Purchase Price ("EPP")

Rs. 11.6856 per KWh

15. Followings are the financial results compared with last year results.

	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Energy unit sold (GWh)	2,550.483	4,604.296

SIX YEARS OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL DATA

16. Key Operating and Financial data for last six years is, summarized below:

Description		2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19
OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE		(UNITS MkwH)					
Units Generated (NEO)	1	2,550	4,604	4,144	4,825	5,922	9,384
Per Unit Cost (Rs./kWh)	2	11.69	9.33	7.37	7.94	7.75	6.19
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT		(RS. IN MILLION)					
Revenue	3	29,804	55,883	47,043	59,374	68,405	78,736
Cost of good sold	4	(45,434)	(70,196)	(46,801)	(61,912)	(61,780)	(68,562)
Gross profit/(Loss)	5=3-4	(15,630)	(14,313)	241	(2,538)	6,625	10,174
Profit/(Loss) before tax	6	(15,956)	(18,748)	(18,536)	(31,031)	3,142	4,994
Net Profit/(Loss) after tax	7	(16,153)	(19,020)	(18,742)	(29,131)	1,210	3,517
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation	8	(8,990)	(11,598)	(12,460)	(22,983)	11,691	13,857
BALANCE SHEET		(RS. IN MILLION)					
Net Equity	9	(85,499)	(63,524)	(39,566)	(29,372)	(1,418)	(2,274)
Property, plant and equipment	10	92,772	96,148	98,001	89,711	101,902	105,872
Inventory	11	2,864	2,289	2,398	4,011	4,562	3,260
Current assets	12	55,586	112,407	110,323	111,111	90,319	72,009
Current liabilities	13	185,021	239,257	222,735	198,919	160,281	151,384
Non current assets	14	92,815	96,202	98,051	89,764	101,954	105,921
Non current liabilities	15	48,880	32,877	25,205	31,328	33,409	28,820
SUMMARY OF CASH FLOW STATEMENTS		(RS. IN MILLION)					
Cash flows from operating activities	16	28,504	18,848	15,602	3,424	13,021	9,816
Cash flows from investing activities	17	7	634	(5,304)	211	(806)	(89)
Cash flows from financing activities	18	(16,416)	(12,330)	(8,790)	(8,507)	(8,155)	(6,908)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	19	13,955	6,803	5,294	10,167	6,106	3,287
Net cash flows during the year	20=16 to 19	26,049	13,955	6,803	5,294	10,167	6,106
FINANCIAL INDICATORS		%					
Profitability Ratios							
Gross profit ratio (Gross Profit / Sales)	21=5/3	-52%	-26%	1%	-4%	10%	13%
Net profit ratio (Net Profit / Sales)	22=7/3	-54%	-34%	-40%	-49%	2%	4%
EBITDA margin	23=8/3	-30%	-21%	-26%	-39%	17%	18%
Return on equity	24=7/Average shareholder's equity	-21%	-35%	-50%	-155%	-23%	-73%
LIQUIDITY RATIOS		RATIO					
Current ratio	25=12/13	0.30	0.47	0.50	0.56	0.56	0.48
Quick ratio	26=(12-11)/13	0.28	0.46	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.45
		%					
Cash flows from operations to sales	27=16/3	96%	34%	33%	6%	19%	12%
Cash to current liabilities	28=20/13	14%	6%	3%	3%	6%	4%
Earnings per share (Rs.)	29=7/total shares	(323,063)	(380,395)	(374,844)	(582,613)	24,191	70,337



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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE

17. The Company mostly complies with the principles of the Public Sector Corporate Governance Rules. The Financial Statements are prepared on the adopted International Financial Reporting Standards and present true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company. The sound internal control is in place and overall improvements in the systems and operations are appearing.

BOOK OF ACCOUNTS

18. Proper book of accounts of the company have been maintained.

STATE OF AFFAIRS, RESULT OF OPERATIONS AND CASH FLOWS

19. The financial statements prepared by the Management of the Company present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in General Fund.

APPROPRIATE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

SUBSIDY OR OTHER FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENTS

21. Company maintains its revenue requirement through the sale of electricity to CPPA-G on approved NEPRA tariff rates. Therefore all the expenditures of the company are met from own revenue. The company is not reliant on any subsidy or other financial support from the Government for meeting its expenditures. As a Government Entity, the Federal Government consistently provides support in the form of granting Cash Development Loans and offering Government Guarantees against Foreign Loans, where required.

PATTERN OF SHARE HOLDING

Categories of Shareholders	No. of Shares	Percentage of Shareholding (% age)
Individuals	7	0.014%
President of Pakistan	49,993	99.986%
Total	50,000	100%



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

22. The Company is fully owned by the Government of Pakistan. The Federal Government, being the competent authority, nominates all the Board members on the Company's Board. The list of Board members during the Financial Year 2023-24 is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Directors	Status
1.	Syed Tahir Nawazish	Independent Director / Chairman of the Board
2.	Mr. Abdul Qayum Malik	Independent Director
3.	Mr. Muhammad Aslam Shaikh	Independent Director
4.	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan Deputy Secretary (T&S) Ministry of Energy (Power Division) (Transfer/posting to another department on 19.09.2023)	Non-Executive Director
5.	Dr. Imran Ullah Khan Joint Secretary (CF-1), Finance Division	Non-Executive Director
6.	Mr. Khushal Khan Additional Secretary (I) Ministry of Energy (Power Division) (Joined on 13.06.2024)	Non-Executive Director
7.	Mr. Shahid Mahmood Chief Executive Officer GENCO Holding Company Limited	Non-Executive Director
8.	Mr. Sabeeh Uz Zaman Faruqui CEO CPGCL	Executive Director
9.	Mr. Junaid Ahmed Baig CEO CPGCL (Charge of the post of CEO CPGCL taken-over on 22.08.2023 from Sr. No. 8)	Executive Director

BOARD MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE OF THE BOARD MEMBERS

23. Total meetings of the Board of Directors and Board Committees held during the Financial Year 2023-24 are as follows:



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Sr. No.	Meeting	No. of Meetings
1.	Board of Directors	16
2.	Audit Committee	7
3.	Risk Management Committee	6
4.	Procurement Committee	5
5.	HR Committee	4
6.	Technical Committee	-

24. Attendance of the Board members in these meetings is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Directors	No. of Meetings attended
1.	Syed Tahir Nawazish	30
2.	Mr. Abdul Qayum Malik	31
3.	Mr. Muhammad Aslam Shaikh	34
4.	Dr. Imran Ullah Khan	29
5.	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	9
6.	Mr. Khushal Khan	-
7.	Mr. Shahid Mahmood	38
8.	Mr. SabeehUz Zaman Faruqui	10
9.	Mr. Junaid Ahmed Baig	28

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

25. Members of the Board are paid a fixed lump sum fee for attending the meetings of the Board of Directors & Board Committees. The fee paid to various Board members is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Directors	Fee Paid Rs. In Million
1.	Syed Tahir Nawazish	2.260
2.	Mr. Abdul Qayum Malik	2.322
3.	Mr. Muhammad Aslam Shaikh	2.565
4.	Dr. Imran Ullah Khan	2.142
5.	Mr. Muhammad Ramzan	0.562
6.	Mr. Khushal Khan	-
7.	Mr. Shahid Mahmood	2.842
8.	Mr. SabeehUz Zaman Faruqui	Nil
9.	Mr. Junaid Ahmed Baig	Nil



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26. The appointment of Chairman and other members of Board and the terms of their appointment along with the remuneration policy adopted are in the best interests of the Public Sector Company as well as in line with the best practices.

REMUNERATION POLICY

27. Being a Federal Government Entity, adopted the remuneration policy as approved by the Federal Government of Pakistan from time to time for regular employees. Moreover, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Internal Auditor and Company Secretary of the company is appointed on contract basis with the approval of competent authority with lump sum package.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

28. M/s Riaz Ahmad & Company, Chartered Accountant has been appointment as external auditor to carry out the statutory audit of CPGCL.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

29. The Company is highly concerned about its corporate social responsibilities. The Company is fully poised to provide a greener environment around its power plants in order to combat the carbon emissions. In this regard several drives have been taken, to plant thousands of trees in the vicinity of power plants. Such drives shall continue in future with same zeal.

30. Besides, the Company is providing affordable education facilities to the children of employees and the people residing in the residential colony and adjoining areas of the plant vicinity. The Company is also providing medical facility (hospital having capacity of 50 beds available in residential colony) as well as other welfare facilities to the employees of the Company.

STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS

31. The Company has the following plans for its employees;

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

32. The Company has following unfunded defined benefit plans for its employees:

- i. Pension Scheme.
- ii. Free Electricity Supply Scheme.
- iii. Free Medical Scheme.
- iv. Leave Encashment Scheme.



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EXPLANATION REGARDING EMPHASIZE OF MATTER PARAGRAPH

33. With qualifying the opinion, External Auditors have drawn attention to following matter along with management comments;

The Auditors have drawn attention to Note 21.1.3(ii) to the financial statements, which describes that the Company has not accepted certain claims by SNGPL (gas supplier) relating to LPS.

In this regard, it is stated that the Company is not recognizing of LPS due to the fact that the Company receives funds from CPPA-G for incurring various expenditures. The delay in receipt of funds from CPPA-G causing delay in payment to Gas Suppliers, consequently Gas Companies claim late payment surcharge. Since such delay is caused due to financial constraint faced by CPPA-G on account of major cause of circular debt, without any fault on part of CPGCL, said Late Payment Surcharge is neither paid nor booked. Moreover, the agreement with M/s PPL needs some changes and agreement with M/s MPCL is yet to be signed as only Term Sheet is signed by both parties. Besides, the LPS charged by the both Companies is yet to be reconciled on account of rate of interest and payment dates. The agreement with M/s SNGPL is currently under negotiation process.

The company has not recognized pending take-or-pay charges demanded by MPCL (Rs. 18,752 million) and PPL (Rs. 11,537 million) in accordance with the Ministry of Energy's directive to renew the gas agreements, there is no legal or contractual obligation to pay these take-or-pay charges.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

34. The Board would like to place on record its appreciation to the workers, staff and management of the Company towards achieving results in general. The worker management relation remained excellent throughout the year, which resulted in the smooth operation of the Company. This is teamwork and we hope it will continue in the same atmosphere during the coming years.

Dated: 12 August, 2025

(JUNAID AHMAD BAIG)
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

(SAJJAD AHMAD)
CHAIRMAN BOD /
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

CENTRAL POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH
ACCOMPANYING INFORMATION**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2024**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Central Power Generation Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30 June 2024 and of the loss and other comprehensive loss, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

- a) As disclosed in Note 21.1.3(ii) to the financial statements, the Company has not recognized a liability for Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) on overdue payments for natural gas supplied by Mari Petroleum Company Limited (MPCL) and Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) amounting to Rupees 26,542,824 thousand and Rupees 34,556,607 thousand, respectively, despite existing agreements and signed gas sales term sheets.

Additionally, the Company has not recognized take-or-pay charges of Rupees 18,752,429 thousand and 11,537,498 thousand, as demanded by MPCL and PPL, respectively. As per the Gas Sales Agreement (GSA), the Company is required to purchase a minimum quantity of gas. If it fails to do so, it must compensate for any shortfall in the minimum purchase requirement.

Had the Company recognized for LPS and Take-or-Pay charges under the respective gas sales agreements / gas sale term sheets, its loss for the year would have increased by Rupees 15,967,146 thousand and total liabilities and accumulated losses as of year-end would have increased by Rupees 91,389,358 thousand.

- b) As a significant period has elapsed between the reporting date of the statement of financial position and the date of our audit report. Due to this extended lapse we were unable to perform a comprehensive review of events occurring subsequent to the reporting period. Consequently, we were unable to determine whether any adjustments or disclosures might have been necessary in respect of subsequent events.

Riaz Ahmad & Company

Chartered Accountants

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board of 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 qualified opinion.

Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1.5 to the financial statements, which states that the Company has incurred a loss of Rupees 16,153,162 thousand, resulting in accumulated losses as of the reporting date amounting to Rupees 88,843,906 thousand with negative equity of Rupees 85,499,487 thousand. As of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeding its current assets by Rupees 129,435,015 thousand. These factors indicate the existence of material uncertainties as to Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis and do not include any adjustment relating to the realization of its assets and liquidation of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern for the reasons more fully disclosed in the aforesaid note. Our opinion is not further modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 21.1.3(ii) to the financial statements, which describes that the Company has not accepted certain claims by Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (gas supplier) relating to LPS.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the directors' report, but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditor's 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 concluded that the other information is materially misstated with respect to the amounts and matters as described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report.

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 the State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 (SOE Act 2023) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our

auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and the SOE Act, 2023 are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Junaid Ashraf.



RIAZ AHMAD & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

KARACHI

DATE: 12 SEPTEMBER 2025
UDIN: AR202410045ulftqjxYr

CENTRAL POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

		2024	2023
	Note	-----Rupees in thousands-----	
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	3	92,772,273	96,147,653
Long term advances	4	43,086	53,949
		<u>92,815,359</u>	<u>96,201,602</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores, spare parts and loose tools	5	2,863,088	2,288,415
Fuel stock	6	620	757
Trade debt	7	13,080,809	84,439,218
Advances, loan and prepayments	8	2,503,829	1,501,536
Other receivables	9	2,567,369	2,729,195
Sales tax refunds due from the Government	10	8,479,486	7,493,779
Advance income tax and prepaid levy - net	11	42,075	-
Bank balances	12	26,048,664	13,954,504
		<u>55,585,940</u>	<u>112,407,404</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>148,401,299</u>	<u>208,609,006</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized share capital			
5,000,000,000 (2023: 5,000,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs.10 each		<u>50,000,000</u>	<u>50,000,000</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital	13	500	500
Capital reserve			
Share deposit money	14	3,343,919	3,343,919
Revenue reserve			
Accumulated losses		<u>(88,843,906)</u>	<u>(66,868,889)</u>
		<u>(85,499,487)</u>	<u>(63,524,470)</u>
LIABILITIES			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term financing	15	6,236,644	-
Deferred taxation - net	16	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	17	42,643,187	32,876,961
		<u>48,879,831</u>	<u>32,876,961</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	18	154,056,674	176,767,392
Provision for liquidated damages	19	21,220,680	21,220,680
Interest accrued on long term financing	20	2,284,259	10,756,670
Current portion of long term financing	15	7,459,342	30,372,508
Levy payable net of advance income tax	11	-	139,265
		<u>185,020,955</u>	<u>239,256,515</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>233,900,786</u>	<u>272,133,476</u>
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	21	<u>148,401,299</u>	<u>208,609,006</u>

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR

CENTRAL POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 -----Rupees in thousands-----	2023
Revenue from contract with customer - net	22	29,803,811	55,883,406
Cost of revenue	23	(45,433,600)	(70,196,405)
Gross loss		(15,629,789)	(14,312,999)
Administrative and general expenses	24	(1,086,092)	(1,096,383)
Other expenses	25	(5,279,281)	(10,400,699)
Other income	26	7,968,185	9,613,448
Finance costs	27	(1,928,636)	(2,551,836)
Loss before levy and income tax		(15,955,613)	(18,748,469)
Levy	28	(197,549)	(271,256)
Loss before income tax		(16,153,162)	(19,019,725)
Income tax	29	-	-
Loss after taxation		(16,153,162)	(19,019,725)

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



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



DIRECTOR

CENTRAL POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	2024	2023
Note	-----Rupees in thousands-----	
Loss after taxation	(16,153,162)	(19,019,725)
Other comprehensive loss:		
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Items that will not subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss:	-	-
- Remeasurement of employee benefits obligations	17.5 (5,821,855)	(4,938,486)
	(5,821,855)	(4,938,486)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	<u>(21,975,017)</u>	<u>(23,958,211)</u>

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



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



DIRECTOR

CENTRAL POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital	Capital Reserve- Share Deposit Money	Revenue Reserve - Accumulated Losses	Total
----- Rupees in thousands -----				
Balance as at 01 July 2022	500	3,343,919	(42,910,678)	(39,566,259)
Loss for the year ended 30 June 2023	-	-	(19,019,725)	(19,019,725)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(4,938,486)	(4,938,486)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(23,958,211)	(23,958,211)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	500	3,343,919	(66,868,889)	(63,524,470)
Loss for the year ended 30 June 2024	-	-	(16,153,162)	(16,153,162)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(5,821,855)	(5,821,855)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(21,975,017)	(21,975,017)
Balance as at 30 June 2024	500	3,343,919	(88,843,906)	(85,499,487)

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



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



DIRECTOR

CENTRAL POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 ----Rupees in thousands----	2023
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before tax		(15,955,613)	(18,748,469)
Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3.1.5	5,036,907	4,598,172
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	3.2	-	5,537,164
Provision for staff benefits - net	17.4 & 17.6	5,302,092	3,872,984
Profit on bank deposits	26	(1,924,796)	(716,650)
Finance costs	27	1,928,636	2,551,836
		<u>10,342,839</u>	<u>15,843,506</u>
Loss before working capital changes		(5,612,774)	(2,904,963)
Effect of cash flow due to working capital changes:			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets:			
Stores, spare parts and loose tools		(574,673)	108,213
Fuel stock	6.1	137	132
Trade debt		71,358,409	6,068,395
Advances, loan and prepayments		(1,002,293)	228,019
Other receivables		162,969	(449,736)
Sales tax refunds due from the Government		(985,707)	(851,308)
		<u>68,958,842</u>	<u>5,103,715</u>
Increase in current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables		(22,704,871)	19,909,547
Provision for liquidated damages		-	(73,436)
Cash generated from operations		40,641,197	22,034,863
Finance cost paid		(10,401,047)	(1,094,689)
Income tax paid		(378,889)	(952,852)
Staff benefits paid	17.3 & 17.6	(1,357,721)	(1,139,798)
		<u>(12,137,657)</u>	<u>(3,187,339)</u>
Net cash generated from operating activities		28,503,540	18,847,524
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure - net		(1,927,890)	(42,348)
Decrease / (increase) in long term advances		10,863	(3,280)
Profit on bank deposits received		1,923,653	679,766
Net cash generated from investing activities		6,626	634,138
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment long-term financing - net	15.5	(16,416,006)	(12,330,063)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		12,094,160	7,151,599
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		13,954,504	6,802,905
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		26,048,664	13,954,504
NON-CASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capitalization of exchange gain / (loss)	3.1.3	266,363	(8,240,029)

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


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


DIRECTOR

CENTRAL POWER GENERATION COMPANY LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR 30 JUNE 2024

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

1.1 Central Power Generation Company Limited (the Company) was incorporated on 26 October 1998 as a public limited company under the Companies Act, 2017, with its registered office situated at 185, WAPDA House, Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore (subsequently shifted to GHCL Office, 1st Floor, OPF Building, Sector G-5/2, Islamabad). The Company was formed to acquire all the properties, assets and liabilities of Thermal Power Station (TPS) Guddu, TPS Sukkur and TPS Quetta from Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA). The Company's main objective is the generation and sale of electricity to a single customer, Central Power Purchasing Agency (Guarantee) Limited (CPPA-G).

1.2 Business transfer agreement

The Company took over certain properties, assets, rights, obligations and liabilities relating to generation of electricity from WAPDA under a Business Transfer Agreement (BTA) dated 02 March 1999. The details of assets, liabilities and related matters as provided under clause 1.1 of the BTA have been finalized with WAPDA through a Supplementary Business Transfer Agreement (SBTA). However, according to clause 10-A(iii) of SBTA, the BTA will be effective upon execution of agreements relating to the loans / liabilities assumed by the Company as a consequence of the BTA, which is still in process.

1.3 Geographical location of head office and business units

- The head office of the Company is situated at TPS Guddu, District Kashmore, Sindh.
- The location, installed capacity, operational status and generation license granted by National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) under section 15 of the Regulation of Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electric Power Act, 1997, through license no. GL/02/2002 dated 01 July 2002 and subsequently through modification dated 10 July 2019 of the power plants of the Company are as follows:

Thermal Power Stations (TPS)	Block	Installed Capacity (MW)	Status	Generation License Up to
TPS Guddu	Block I	415.00*	Non-Operational	2024
	Block II	600.00*	Non-Operational	-
	Block III	420.00	Non-Operational	-
	Block IV	220.00	Non-Operational	-
	Block V	776.70*	Operational	2042
TPS Sukkur	-	50.00	Non-Operational	-
TPS Quetta	-	50.94	Non-Operational	2029

*Block V is operational to the extent of 483.4 MW.

1.4 During the year ended 30 June 2021, the Government of Pakistan (GoP) has communicated to the Company that it has decided to close all in-efficient power plants operated by the corporate entities owned / control by GoP. Accordingly, as per initial plan communicated to the Company, Block I and Block II were expected to operate till August 2022 and September 2023, respectively. As of reporting date, the related carrying values of these power plants amount to Rs. Nil. The Company's Block V was also placed on the list of power projects to be actively marketed for privatization, by Privatization Commission of Pakistan. The Board of Directors of the Company, in their meeting held on 14 October 2020, has decided

to adopt and implement the instructions of GoP in true spirit. The Board of Directors of the Company has, however, not yet formulated any detail plan to implement these instructions. On 11 February 2025, the Privatization Commission requested the Ministry of Energy to provide timelines for resolving key issues related to the privatization of Guddu 747 MW. On 18 February 2025 the Ministry of Energy has requested Genco Holding Company Limited to look into the matter. As of the reporting date, the matter is still outstanding.

Furthermore, as of reporting date, the Board of Directors of the Company has not formulated any plan to either dispose off Blocks I and / or II or abandon the related non-current assets. Accordingly, the related non-current assets and results of operations have not been classified as non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations, respectively, in accordance with requirements of IFRS 5 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations'.

- 1.5** The Company has incurred a loss of Rupees 16,153,162 thousand (2023: a loss of Rupees 19,019,725 thousand), resulting in accumulated losses as of the reporting date amounting to Rupees 88,843,906 thousand (2023: Rupees 66,868,889 thousand) with negative equity of Rupees 85,499,487 thousand (2023: Rupees 63,524,470 thousand). As of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeding its current assets by Rupees 129,435,015 thousand (2023: Rupees 126,849,111 thousand).. The Company is, however, consistently generating cash inflows from its operations. As at 30 June 2024, the Company has paid all of its obligations of Foreign Relent Loans and Cash Development Loans for general purpose. The Company is confident that it will continue to generate positive cash flows from operation of Block V; enabling the Company to repay its obligations as and when they fall due. The Company's remaining long-term financing is due to GoP and the Company intends to settle the outstanding balance in due time. As of reporting date, out of total trade and other payables amounting to Rupees 154,056,674 thousand, an amount of Rupees 151,087,330 thousand is due to related parties. Accordingly, the Company believes that in case of any delay in settlement, these parties are not expected to undertake any action which may affect the Company's solvency. Further, owing to the strategic importance of the project, the GoP has provided sovereign guarantee to the Company's foreign lender and whole of the Company's trade receivable is due from CPPA-G, a fellow GoP owned company. Moreover, the management is of the view that GoP would continue to keep the power plant operational considering its relatively low electricity generation cost (currently the Company's Block V have 7th rank in the merit order list determined by the National Transmission and Despatch Company Limited (NTDC)). The strategic importance of the Company's unit is also acknowledged by the NTDC. Accordingly, the Company, on the basis of these factors, have determined that above-mentioned events and conditions does not result in any significant uncertainty affecting the Company's ability to operate for foreseeable future. Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of compliance

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

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

- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

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

b) Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost convention except as otherwise stated in the respective accounting policies.

c) Functional and presentation currency

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

2.2 Critical accounting estimates and adjustments

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historic experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these financial statements are documented in the following accounting policies and notes, and relate primarily to:

a)	Disclosure related to impact of exemption from applicability of IFRS 9	2.7
b)	Disclosure related to impact of exemption of IFRS 16 and IAS 21	2.8
c)	Useful life and depreciation method of fixed assets	2.9 & 3
d)	Provision against obsolete / slow moving store & spares and fuel stock	2.10, 2.11 & 2.12
e)	Deferred liabilities - employee benefits	2.17
f)	Impairment of non-financial assets	2.20
g)	Impairment of financial assets	2.19
h)	Estimation of provisions	2.24
i)	Revenue from contract with customer	2.22
j)	Current versus non-current classification	2.27

2.3 Amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective in current year and are relevant to the Company

Following amendments to published approved accounting standards are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2023:

- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and IFRS Practice Statement 2 'Making Materiality Judgement').

- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes').
- Change in definition of Accounting Estimate (Amendments to IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors').
- Amendments to IAS 12 'Income Taxes' - International Tax Reform — Pillar Two Model Rules.

The above-mentioned amendments to approved accounting standards did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior period and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

2.4 Amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective in current year but not relevant to the Company

There are amendments to published standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2023 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements and are therefore not detailed in these financial statements.

2.5 Standards and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are not yet effective but relevant to the Company

Following amendments to existing standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2024 or later periods:

- Classification of liabilities as current or non-current (Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements') effective for the annual period beginning on or after 01 January 2024. These amendments in the standards have been added to further clarify when a liability is classified as current. The standard also amends the aspect of classification of liability as non-current by requiring the assessment of the entity's right at the end of the reporting period to defer the settlement of liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. An entity shall apply those amendments retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'.
- On 31 October 2022, the IASB issued 'Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1)' to clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2024.
- On 22 September 2022, the IASB issued 'Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16)' with amendments that clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions that satisfy the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2024.
- On 25 May 2023, the IASB issued 'Suppliers Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7)' to add disclosure requirements, and 'signposts' within existing disclosure requirements, that ask entities to provide qualitative and quantitative information about supplier finance arrangement. The amendments are effective for reporting period beginning on or after 01 January 2024.
- Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates'). The amendments contain guidance to specify when a currency is exchangeable and how to determine the exchange rate when it is not. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 January 2025.

- IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements' (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 January 2027) with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The objective of IFRS 18 is to set out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements to help ensure they provide relevant information that faithfully represents an entity's assets, liabilities, equity, income and expenses. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: the structure of the statement of profit or loss; required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'.

The above amendments and improvements are likely to have no significant impact on the financial statements.

2.6 Standards and amendments to approved published accounting standards that are not yet effective and not considered relevant to the Company

There are other standards and amendments to published approved standards that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 01 July 2024 but are considered not to be relevant or do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements and are therefore not detailed in these financial statements.

2.7 Exemption from applicability of IFRS 9

Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan's (SECP), through its S.R.O no. 985(I)/2019, dated 02 September 2019, has exempted the requirements contained in IFRS-9 (Financial Instruments) related to application of Expected Credit Losses method till 30 June 2021, in respect of financial assets due or ultimately due from the Government of Pakistan (GoP) in respect of circular debt. Subsequently, SECP through its S.R.O. no.67 (I) / 2023 dated the 20 January 2023 has extended the exemption from the requirements of "IFRS 9 (Financial Instruments) with respect to application of Expected Credit Losses method" till 31 December 2024 to all companies holding financial assets due from the Government of Pakistan in respect of circular debt, provided that such companies shall follow relevant requirements of IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, in respect of above referred financial assets during the exemption period. On 04 November 2024 the SECP through S.R.O No. 1784(I)/2024, has further extended such exemption till 31 December 2025. Considering that the circumstances in which the above exemption was granted by SECP are expected to exist for foreseeable future, therefore, the Company intends to approach SECP for seeking permanent exemption. The major financial assets of the Company include trade debt from GoP owned entity. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded ECL against trade debt. The impairment under IFRS 9 on financial assets other than trade debt is insignificant and accordingly has not been incorporated in the financial statements.

2.8 Exemption from applicability of IFRS 16 and IAS 21

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) through S.R.O. 24(I) / 2012 dated 16 January 2012, as modified by S.R.O. 986(I) / 2019 dated 02 September 2019, granted exemption from the requirements of IFRS to all companies which have entered into power purchase agreements before 01 January 2019 are as follows:

- a) IFRS 16 'Leases' under the consideration required to be made by lessees for the right to use asset is to be accounted for as finance lease. The Company's power plant's control due to purchase of total output by CPPA-G appears to fall under the scope of finance lease under IFRS 16. Under the terms

of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), the Company is entitled to receive capacity charges from CPPA-G for maintaining the operational capacity of its power plants. However, as of the reporting date, the Company's power plants are non-operational and are only supplying electricity without maintaining capacity. Consequently, CPPA-G is not making any capacity charge payments to the Company. Since IFRS 16 defines a lease as a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset in exchange for consideration over a period of time, the absence of capacity charge payments means that these arrangements do not meet the definition of a lease under IFRS 16. Therefore, the Company has not disclosed the impact of finance leases in its financial statements.

- b) IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates', to the extent of capitalization of exchange differences. Accordingly, the exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings have been capitalized in property, plant and equipment. Had exchange differences, as allowed by the above mentioned S.R.O. not been capitalized, the effect on the financial statements would be as disclosed in note 33.

2.9 Property, plant and equipment

a) Initial recognition

Operating fixed assets are initially recognized at cost. Cost of property, plant and equipment consists of historical cost, borrowing cost pertaining to construction period of qualifying assets and other directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition.

b) Measurement subsequent to initial recognition

Operating fixed assets except freehold land are subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Freehold land are stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to statement of profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred. Cost of property, plant and equipment consists of historical cost, borrowing cost pertaining to construction period of qualifying assets and other directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition.

Further, as described in note 2.26 to the financial statements, exchange gains and losses on foreign currency denominated long term financing utilized for acquisition of assets and outstanding payable for purchase of assets are added to/deducted from cost of property, plant and equipment.

c) De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the statement of profit or loss in the year the asset is de-recognized.

d) Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is charged to statement of profit or loss on straight line method so as to write off the carrying amount of an asset over its estimated useful life at the

rates given in Note 3.1 to the financial statements. Depreciation is charged from the date asset is available for use while no depreciation is charged from the date asset is disposed.

Spare parts and servicing equipment are classified as property, plant and equipment under plant and machinery rather than stores, spare parts and loose tools when they meet the definition of property, plant and equipment. Available for use capital spares and servicing equipment are depreciated over their useful lives, or the remaining life of principal asset, whichever is lower.

e) Estimates

Management of the Company reassesses useful lives, depreciation method and rates for each item of property, plant and equipment annually by considering expected pattern of economic benefits that the Company expects to derive from that item and the maximum period up to which such benefits are expected to be available. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of respective items of property, plant and equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge. The Company's estimate of the residual value of its operating fixed assets as at reporting date, has not required any adjustment.

f) Capital work-in-progress

These are stated at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any. All expenditure connected with specific assets incurred during installation and construction period are carried under this head. These are transferred to specific assets as and when these assets are available for use.

2.10 Stores, spares parts and loose tools

These are valued at lower of cost, determined on weighted average basis, and net realizable value. Cost represents the invoice values directly attributable thereon. Provision is made for obsolete and slow moving items, if any.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.11 Fuel stock

Fuel stock are valued at lower of cost, determined on weighted average basis, and net realizable value.

Materials-in-transit are stated at cost. Cost of items-in-transit represents the invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon till the reporting date.

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less cost necessary to make the sale. Provision is made for obsolete fuel stock, if any.

2.12 Estimates

Fuel stock and stores, spare and loose tools write-down is made based on the current market conditions, historical experience and selling goods of similar nature. It could change significantly as a result of changes in market conditions. A review is made on each reporting date for obsolescence and declines in net realizable value and a provision is recorded against the fuel stock and stores, spare parts and loose tools balances for any such declines.

2.13 Trade debts

Trade debts are amounts due from the sole customer i.e. CPPA-G, for electricity sold in the ordinary course of business and for ensuring availability of capacity. These are due for settlement after thirty days from the date of receipt of invoice by CPPA-G, therefore, are classified as current. Trade debts are recognized initially measured at their transaction price under IFRS 15 (refer to note 2.22) and subsequently measured at amortized cost less any provision for bad debt (refer to note 2.19).

2.14 Loan, advances and other receivables

Advances are recognized at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given. However, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that an advance may be impaired. If such an indication exists, the estimated recoverable amount of that asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying value.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

These are carried at cost and comprise of balances with banks on deposit accounts.

2.16 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value plus any directly attributable costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. Exchange gains and losses arising in respect of liabilities in foreign currency are added to the carrying amount of the respective liabilities.

Trade and other payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business, if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

2.17 Employee benefit obligations

Defined benefit schemes

The Company operates an unfunded pension scheme, an unfunded free electricity scheme and unfunded free medical facility scheme for all its eligible employees. Provision is made in the financial statements based on the actuarial valuation carried out using the Projected Unit Credit Method by the professional firm of qualified actuaries at each year end. Remeasurements which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income. The Company determines the interest expense on the defined benefit liability for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligations at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability, taking into account any changes in the defined benefit liability during the period as a result of benefit payments. Interest expense, current service costs and any past service costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss.

Compensated absences

The Company makes annual provision for its liabilities towards compensated absences accumulated by its employees. This liability for regular employees is estimated on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out using Projected Unit Credit Method. The actuarial valuation is carried out by the professional firm of qualified actuaries at each year end. The liability for contractual employees is estimated based on the terms of their employment.

Other benefits

For General Provident Fund and WAPDA Welfare Fund, the Company makes deduction from salaries of the employees and remits these amounts to the funds established by WAPDA.

As the General Provident Fund and WAPDA welfare fund are maintained by WAPDA on behalf of the Company, therefore relevant disclosures required under Section 218 and Fifth Schedule of the Companies Act 2017 are not applicable on the Company.

2.18 Mark-up bearing borrowings and borrowing costs

Borrowings are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortized cost, any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset, over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the arrangement of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down in which case the fee is deferred. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, then the fee is expensed out straightaway. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalized to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the period in which they are incurred.

2.19 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade debts that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade debts that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortized cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Company's financial assets which includes bank balances, trade debt, long term deposits, loan to related party and other receivables, are recorded at amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments);
- Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments); or
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

Financial assets at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, interest income, foreign exchange revaluation and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortized cost. The remaining fair value changes are recognized in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value change recognized in OCI is recycled to profit or loss.

The Company does not have any debt instruments at fair value through OCI.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

The Company does not have any financial assets for which it has elected to classify irrevocably under this category.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the profit or loss. However, the Company does not have any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

b) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e., removed from the statement of financial position) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss (except for the trade debts; which are due from Government of Pakistan in respect of circular debt as explained in note 2.7). ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognized in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for

which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are significantly past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, long-term financing and interest accrued on long-term financing.

b) Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings).

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are

recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the profit or loss.

c) Derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

2.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses for non-current assets other than inventories, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset. Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

For non-current assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset neither exceeds its recoverable amount, nor exceeds the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognized. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

2.21 Government grants

Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income over the period necessary to match the grant on a systematic basis to the costs that it is intended to compensate. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred grant and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

2.22 Revenue from contract with customer

The Company is engaged in the business of generation of electricity. The Company signed its Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Central Power Purchasing Agency (Guarantee) Limited (CPPA-G), the sole customer of Company, on 20 September 2015 for a tenure of 25 years. In accordance with the PPA, the Company has assessed the following performance obligations:

- Making capacity available; and
- Delivering Net Electrical Output (NEO)

The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

According to IFRS 15, revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognised through monthly invoices at the point in time when the electricity is transmitted to CPPA-G-G. The normal credit term is 30 days from acknowledgement by CPPA-G-G. Mark-up at base rate plus 2% per annum is charged in case the amounts are not paid within 30 days, in accordance with the terms of the PPA. Revenue is not recognised in full until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur. If the time between the recognition of revenue and payment from the customer is expected to be more than one year and the impact is material, the amount of consideration is discounted using appropriate discount rates wherever necessary.

Judgment and estimates

The Company uses significant judgement and estimates in recognition of revenue from customer as follows:

a) Estimating transaction price

Energy and capacity charges are recognized at the tariff approved by the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) under the mechanism laid down in the PPA. The Company has applied the practical expedient of recognizing revenue in the amount to which the Company has a right to invoice, being a right to consideration from CPPA-G in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the CPPA-G, of the entity's performance completed to date.

The amount of revenue recognized in respect of sale of electricity includes the estimates of variable consideration when it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur in future or when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. There is no significant financing component attached to the receivables from the customer.

b) Determination of timing of satisfaction of performance obligation

Revenue for:

- Sale of electricity to the CPPA-G (energy charges) is recognized when the Company satisfies performance obligation by delivering NEO to CPPA-G; and
- Capacity of the plant (capacity charges) is recognized when due, using the "performance obligation satisfied over time" approach under IFRS 15 as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance.

Interest

Delayed payment markup on amounts due under the PPA is accrued on a time proportion basis by reference to the amount outstanding and the applicable rate of return under the PPA, taking into account the probability of non-reversal.

2.23 Taxation and levy

a) Current

Provision for current tax and levy is based on the taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates. Final taxes levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 and any excess over the amount designated as provision for current tax are charged as levy in statement of profit or loss. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax and levy made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

Under Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), dated 20 September 2015, with Central Power Purchasing Agency (Guarantee) Limited (CPPA-G), the Company can pass on the impact of any income tax or levy paid to CPPA-G in respect of generation of electricity.

The Institute of Chartered Accountant of Pakistan (ICAP) have withdrawn the Technical Release 27 "IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012)" and issued guidance – "IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes". The said guidance requires certain amounts of tax paid under minimum tax (which is not adjustable against future income tax liability) and final tax regimes to be shown separately as a levy instead of showing it in current tax.

Previously, component representing levy was included in provision for current tax and was not separately charged in statement of profit or loss. This change in accounting policy has been applied retrospectively in accordance with the requirements of International Accounting Standard (IAS 8) – 'Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors' and resulted in following reclassification of corresponding figures:

RECLASSIFIED FROM	RECLASSIFIED TO	30 JUNE 2023
		Rupees in thousands
Statement of profit or loss:		
Taxation	Levy	271,256
Statement of financial position:		
Advance income tax	Prepaid levy	-
Provision for taxation	Levy payable	139,265

Had there been no change in the above referred accounting policy, amounts of levy Rupees 197,549 thousand and prepaid levy of Rupees 42,075 thousand would have been presented as taxation expense and advance income tax respectively in these financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2024. Further, this change in accounting policy has no impact on the Company.

i. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized using balance sheet liability method, providing for all significant temporary difference between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability for all taxable temporary difference and deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits for the foreseeable future will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except where deferred tax arises on the items credited or charged to equity which case it is included in equity.

Judgment and estimates

Significant judgment is required in determining the income tax expenses, levy payable and corresponding provision for tax. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain as these matters are being contested at various legal forums. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

Off-setting

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b) Sales tax

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognized net of the amount of sales tax except:

- When the sales tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the sales tax is recognized as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable; and
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.24 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events 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.

2.25 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed when:

- there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company; or
- there is present obligation that arises from past events but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

2.26 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Pak Rupees using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at reporting date exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The exchange gains and losses on foreign currency denominated long term financing utilized for acquisition of assets and outstanding payable for purchase of assets are added to/deducted from cost of property, plant and equipment, in accordance with the S.R.O. 986 (I) / 2019 dated 02 September 2019 issued by the SECP (refer to note 2.8).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

2.27 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current or non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

3.1 Operating Fixed Assets

	Land - freehold	Building on freehold land	Power generation plant and equipment	General plant assets - ancillary equipment	Gas pipelines	Capital stores and spares	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Total
Rupees in thousands									
Year ended 30 June 2024									
Opening net book value	14,513	5,757,492	86,845,997	1,571,054	811,130	1,142,397	884	4,186	96,147,653
Additions	-	-	1,661,253	274	-	-	-	-	1,661,527
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost	-	-	901,294	-	-	(901,294)	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(230,150)	-	-	230,150	-	-	-
	-	-	671,144	-	-	(671,144)	-	-	-
Depreciation Charged	-	(147,721)	(4,612,141)	(175,913)	(35,262)	(63,650)	(186)	(2,034)	(5,036,907)
Closing net book value	14,513	5,609,771	84,566,253	1,395,415	775,868	407,603	698	2,152	92,772,273
At 30 June 2024									
Cost	14,513	8,184,678	145,549,939	2,985,143	1,196,429	3,114,678	44,606	120,003	161,209,989
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,574,907)	(51,782,377)	(1,589,728)	(420,561)	(2,671,647)	(43,908)	(117,851)	(59,200,979)
Accumulated impairment (Note 3.2)	-	-	(9,201,309)	-	-	(35,428)	-	-	(9,236,737)
Closing net book value	14,513	5,609,771	84,566,253	1,395,415	775,868	407,603	698	2,152	92,772,273
Year ended 30 June 2023									
Opening net book value	14,513	5,905,213	88,235,972	1,728,851	846,393	1,261,323	1,128	7,219	98,000,612
Additions at cost	-	-	8,267,339	15,038	-	-	-	-	8,282,377
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost	-	-	7,850	-	-	(7,850)	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(7,850)	-	-	7,850	-	-	-
Impairment charged (Note 3.2)	-	-	(5,501,736)	-	-	(35,428)	-	-	(5,537,164)
Depreciation charged	-	(147,721)	(4,155,578)	(172,835)	(35,263)	(83,498)	(244)	(3,033)	(4,598,172)
Closing net book value	14,513	5,757,492	86,845,997	1,571,054	811,130	1,142,397	884	4,186	96,147,653
At 30 June 2023									
Cost	14,513	8,184,678	142,987,392	2,984,869	1,196,429	4,015,972	44,606	120,003	159,548,462
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,427,186)	(46,940,086)	(1,413,815)	(385,299)	(2,838,147)	(43,722)	(115,817)	(54,164,072)
Accumulated impairment (Note 3.2)	-	-	(9,201,309)	-	-	(35,428)	-	-	(9,236,737)
Closing net book value	14,513	5,757,492	86,845,997	1,571,054	811,130	1,142,397	884	4,186	96,147,653
Annual rate of depreciation (%)	-	2	3.5-50	4-25	3.3-10	2-37	10	20	

3.1.1 As explained in Note 1.2, the property and rights on certain assets were transferred to the Company on 02 March 1999 by WAPDA, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the BTA, between WAPDA and the Company. However, titles of the freehold land and vehicles, in the land revenue records and with the registration authority, respectively, have not been transferred in the name of the Company.

- 3.1.2** The cost of the assets as on 30 June 2024 includes fully depreciated assets amounting to Rupees 30,442,606 thousand (2023: Rupees 30,428,777 thousand) which are still in use of the Company. The detail of fully depreciated power generation plant and equipment is as follow:

Thermal Power Station	Block	2024 ----Rupees in thousands----	2023
TPS Guddu	Block I	8,787,317	8,787,317
	Block II	7,389,893	7,389,893
	Block III	3,397,165	3,397,165
	Block IV	606,495	606,495
	Block V	6,404,567	6,404,567
TPS Sukkur	-	102,284	102,284
TPS Quetta	-	182,915	182,915

- 3.1.3** The addition / deletion to power generation plant and equipment include exchange (gain) / losses on foreign currency demoninated long term financing utilized for acquisition of assets and outstanding payable for purchase of assets, in accordance with the exemption granted by SECP as stated in Note 2.8 to the financial statements. The movement in exchange gain capitalized is as follows:

Cost

Balance at the beginning of the year	33,986,071	25,746,042
Exchange (gain) / loss capitalised during the year (note 2.8)	(266,363)	8,240,029
	33,719,708	33,986,071

Less: Accumulated depreciation

Balance at the beginning of the year	(4,037,619)	(2,856,507)
Charged during the year	(1,526,038)	(1,181,112)
	(5,563,657)	(4,037,619)
Balance at the end of the year	28,156,051	29,948,452

- 3.1.4** On 14 December 2018, the GoP through Power Holding (Private) Limited (a company fully owned by the GoP and established to pay the power sector circular debt), has arranged Shariah Compliant Islamic Finance Facility through issuance of Sukuk-1 to Meezan Bank Limited amounting to Rupees 200,000,000 thousand, for the period of 10 years to settle the energy sector circular debts of all distribution companies (DISCOs). The facility is secured against the land owned by power sector entities comprising DISCOs / GENCOs. Accordingly, the GoP at the time of agreement hired independent valuer who has estimated the value of land. According to the said arrangement, the land of the Company worth Rupees 1,420,000 thousand is also included in the security. The legal documents executed by the Company and the relevant counter parties reveal that the said assets have been leased out under Ijarah agreement to GoP with an undertaking to resell the assets to the Company at the end of Ijarah term. The proceeds of Sukuk Bonds have been retained by the PHPL and the said Sukuk and Ijarah rentals are to be repaid by the GoP. Further, according to the directives issued by the GoP vide letter No. PF-05(06)/12 dated 14 December 2018, the said transaction neither involves any physical transfer of the underlying assets nor creates any financial implication on the Company. Accordingly, the management has exercised its judgement and concluded that the conditions of transfer of control is not satisfied as per IFRS 15 and consequently, the said transaction is in substance, a financing arrangement. Accordingly, the Company is not required to derecognize the assets.

- 3.1.5** The depreciation charged for the year has been allocated as follows:

Cost of revenue	23	4,936,169	4,506,209
Administrative and general expenses	24	100,738	91,963
		5,036,907	4,598,172

- 3.2** Movement in impairment of property, plant and equipment

Balance at the beginning of the year	9,260,523	3,723,359
Impairment charged during the year	-	5,537,164
Balance at the end of the year	9,260,523	9,260,523

4.	LONG TERM ADVANCES - UNSECURED	Note	2024 ----Rupees in thousands----	2023
	Balance at the beginning of the year		65,743	63,163
	Disbursements during the year		661	19,488
	Repayments during the year		(12,997)	(16,908)
	Balance at the end of the year	4.1	53,407	65,743
	Current portion shown under current assets	8	(10,321)	(11,794)
			<u>43,086</u>	<u>53,949</u>

- 4.1 This includes employee advances for house construction and land purchase, which are recoverable over 10 years, while vehicle advances are recoverable over 5 years. Interest is applied at the same rate as the General Provident Fund balances maintained by WAPDA.

5. STORES, SPARE PARTS AND LOOSE TOOLS

TPS Guddu	4,544,861	3,970,188
Less: Provision for slow moving / obsolete items	(1,681,773)	(1,681,773)
	<u>2,863,088</u>	<u>2,288,415</u>
TPS Quetta	159,062	159,062
Less: Provision for slow moving / obsolete items	(159,062)	(159,062)
	-	-
TPS Sukkur	24,607	24,607
Less: Provision for slow moving / obsolete items	(24,607)	(24,607)
	-	-
	<u>2,863,088</u>	<u>2,288,415</u>

- 5.1 Movement in stores, spare parts and loose tools is as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year	4,153,857	4,262,070
Additions during the year	2,464,852	119,940
	<u>6,618,709</u>	<u>4,382,010</u>
Less: Issuance during the year (net of transfer in from operating fixed asset)	(1,890,179)	(228,153)
	<u>4,728,530</u>	<u>4,153,857</u>
Less: Provision for slow moving / obsolete items	(1,865,442)	(1,865,442)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>2,863,088</u>	<u>2,288,415</u>

- 5.2 This mainly represent purchase of store, spare parts and loose tools for use in Central store and Block V, situated at TPS Guddu.

5.3 Movement in provision for slow moving / obsolete items

Balance at the beginning of the year	1,865,442	1,865,442
Impairment charged during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>1,865,442</u>	<u>1,865,442</u>

6. FUEL STOCK

High speed diesel	6.1	<u>620</u>	<u>757</u>
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- 6.1 Movement in fuel stock during the year is as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year	757	889
Consumed during the year	(137)	(132)
Balance at the end of the year	<u>620</u>	<u>757</u>

7.	TRADE DEBT - unsecured	Note	2024	2023
			----Rupees in thousands----	
	Receivable from CPPA-G - related party		31,913,081	103,978,116
	Less: Provision for bad debt	7.3	(18,832,272)	(19,538,898)
			13,080,809	84,439,218

7.1 These represent receivables from Central Power Purchasing Agency (Guarantee) Limited (CPPA-G), the Company's sole customer. These include overdue amounts of Rupees 170,770 (2023: Rupees 19,725,148) thousand which attract penal mark-up at the rate of State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) discount rate plus 2% per annum. The penal mark-up rate charged during the year ranged from 18% to 25% (2023: 16.75% to 25%) per annum. The Company has accounted for the penal markup to the extent verified and acknowledged by the CPPA-G.

7.2 Movement in receivable from CPPA-G during the year is as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year		103,978,116	110,046,511
Revenue recognized during the year and related sales tax	22	35,168,497	63,913,560
Mark-up on delayed payments by CPPA-G		5,279,281	8,865,761
		144,425,894	182,825,832
Less:			
Funds received during the year		(112,512,813)	(70,375,000)
Other adjustments		-	(8,472,716)
		(112,512,813)	(78,847,716)
Balance at the end of the year		31,913,081	103,978,116

7.3 This represents following disputed receivable against supply of electricity:

		Gross receivables		Provision for bad debt	
		2024	2023	2024	2023
		----Rupees in thousands----		----Rupees in thousands----	
On open cycle generation	7.3.1	15,719,124	15,719,124	15,719,124	15,719,124
From TPS Quetta	7.3.2	2,016,726	2,016,726	2,016,726	2,016,726
From rental power project Naudero-I	7.3.3	722,852	722,852	722,852	722,852
Others		373,570	373,570	373,570	373,570
		18,832,272	18,832,272	18,832,272	18,832,272

7.3.1 This represents amount receivable from CPPA-G in respect of supply of electricity on open cycle generation of the Company. The Company had invoiced CPPA-G, against the electricity supplied from Block V using rates applied for open cycle generation, which has not been acknowledged by CPPA-G on the basis of NEPRA's determination dated 27 April 2018, which stated that no such rates were allowed to the Company. On 28 December 2020, NEPRA has again disallowed the additional rate for open cycle component. The Company is confident that it has acted on instructions of National Transmission and Dispatch Company Limited (NTDC) and accordingly is entitled to recover whole of the tariff at rates applicable to open cycle generation. The Company, however, has recognized provision on prudent basis.

7.3.2 This represents claims of the Company against supply of electricity from TPS Quetta. The amount is disputed between CPPA-G due to non-availability of the tariff determination from NEPRA for the same. The management of the Company based on the opinion of legal advisor is confident that the Company is entitled to whole of the billed amount however, owing to lack of progress in recovery process and decreased capacity of end consumers to bear additional burden, management is not hopeful of early recovery. Accordingly, as a matter of prudence, the Company has recognized provision of Rupees 2,016,726 thousand.

7.3.3 This represents invoices against supply of electricity from rental power project Naudero-I for the period from May 2010 to March 2012 amounting to Rupees 1,639,293 thousand in gross. The amount is not processed by CPPA-G on the grounds that honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP) had declared all the contracts with rental power projects void ab initio. The Company is confident that it is entitled to whole of the billed amount, as the related electricity was supplied upon the instructions of National Transmission and Dispatch Company Limited. Previously, being prudent, the management had only recorded receivable balance amounting to Rupees 722,852 thousands which comprises only fuel cost and fixed cost component of the invoices excluding sales tax. Owing to lack of progress in recovery process and decreased capacity of end consumers to bear additional burden, management is not hopeful of early recovery. Accordingly, as a matter of prudence, the Company has recognized provision of Rupees 722,852 thousand.

7.4 Movement in provision for bad debt is as follows:

	2024 ----Rupees in thousands----	2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	19,538,898	19,538,898
Provision reversed during the year	(706,626)	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>18,832,272</u>	<u>19,538,898</u>

7.5 Maximum amount outstanding at anytime during the year with reference to month end was Rupees 101,997,597 thousand (2023: Rupees 109,892,013 thousand).

7.6 As of reporting date, the outstanding amount of trade debt (excluding markup on delayed payments) includes an amount of Rupees 8,075,257 thousand (2023: Rupees 13,820,226 thousand) which is not past due and not impaired.

7.7 CPPA-G is a GoP owned company and accordingly, related credit risk is minimal and as of reporting date no objective evidence of impairment exist. The management has not recognized any provision on the amount receivable from CPPA-G except for matter where the Company is in dispute with CPPA-G and it is unlikely to receive the outstanding amount as discussed in note 7.3.

7.8 Terms and conditions:

The payment term of receivables are 30 days from the receipt of invoice by CPPA-G. The aging analysis is provided in Note 31.2(a)(ii).

8. ADVANCES, LOAN AND PREPAYMENTS

Advances - unsecured	8.1	1,894,936	892,950
Loan to related party	8.2	608,297	608,297
Prepayments		596	289
		<u>2,503,829</u>	<u>1,501,536</u>

8.1 Advances - considered good

Advances to employees against:

- Travelling	15	19
- Other expenses	2,233	924
	<u>2,248</u>	943

Advances to suppliers / contractors	8.1.1	1,924,120	921,966
Current portion of long term advances	4	10,321	11,794
		1,936,689	934,703
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	8.1.2	(41,753)	(41,753)
		<u>1,894,936</u>	<u>892,950</u>

8.1.1 This includes an advance of Rupees 1,282,525 thousand (2023: Rupees 527,423 thousand) and Rupees 56,405 thousand (2023: Rupees 50,001 thousand) owed to the Chief Resident Representative Karachi (CRRK) WAPDA, an associated entity, for the import of equipment, stores and spare parts and medical & pension obligations.

Maximum amount outstanding with CRRK WAPDA at anytime during the year with reference to month end amounted to Rupees 1,282,525 thousand (2023: Rupees 574,469 thousand).

8.1.2 These represent advances extended to following parties against rental power projects:

Contractors	Project	2024 ----Rupees in thousands----	2023
Pakistan Power Resource-LLC	110 MW Guddu	1,404	1,404
Walters Power International	51 MW Naudero-I	40,349	40,349
		41,753	41,753

The Company has issued demand notices for recovery of these advances. The matter is under investigation by the National Accountability Bureau (NAB), as part of the larger investigation ordered by the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan into rental power projects. The management of the Company is confident about the recovery of advances, however, as a matter of prudence, the Company has recognized a provision against the full amount.

8.2 This represents loan given to Lakhra Power Generation Company Limited (GENCO-IV), an associated company. The loan is interest free and has been given under the instructions of GoP and approval of the Board of Directors. As of reporting date, management was confident that the due amount will be recovered within twelve (12) months of reporting date. Management has assessed that the related credit risk is minimal, as GENCO-IV is wholly owned by a sovereign, and accordingly the impact of provision for bad debt, which is insignificant and primarily relates to time value of money, has not been recognized in the financial statements. The maximum amount outstanding at any time during the year with reference to month end amounted to Rupees 608,297 thousand (2023: Rupees 608,297 thousand).

9. OTHER RECEIVABLES

Due from:

Associated undertakings	9.1	1,886,608	1,868,389
Walters Power International	9.2	194,056	194,056
Income tax receivable from CPPA-G as pass through item		628,122	809,310
		2,708,786	2,871,755
Accrued interest on bank deposits		52,639	51,496
		2,761,425	2,923,251
Less: Provision for doubtful debt from Walters Power International		(194,056)	(194,056)
		2,567,369	2,729,195

9.1 Due from associated undertakings

WAPDA	9.1.1	173,767	155,619
Northern Power Generation Company Limited (GENCO-III)		1,576,827	1,577,070
Jamshoro Power Generation Company Limited (GENCO-I)		104,905	104,591
GENCO Holding Company Limited (GHCL)		31,109	31,109
		1,886,608	1,868,389

9.1.1 The net amount includes a receivable from WAPDA as follows:

Workers' Welfare Fund	71,213	53,065
Others	102,554	102,554
	173,767	155,619

9.1.2 Maximum amounts outstanding at anytime during the year calculated with reference to month end balance as follows:

	2024	2023
	----Rupees in thousands----	
WAPDA	173,767	158,772
Northern Power Generation Company Limited (GENCO-III)	1,586,237	1,586,246
Jamshoro Power Generation Company Limited (GENCO-I)	104,905	104,591
GENCO Holding Company Limited (GHCL)	31,109	31,109

9.2 This amount is receivable from Walters Power International against the cost of gas used during the trial run period, paid by the Company, in the year ended 30 June 2010 and 2011. The amount is doubtful due to ongoing investigation of NAB as disclosed above in Note 8.1.2. Therefore, being prudent, the Company has recognized a provision against the full amount.

9.3 Movement in provision for doubtful debt

Balance at the beginning of the year	194,056	194,056
Charged for the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	194,056	194,056

The Company's receivable from associated undertakings is not exposed to significant credit risk as any default by an undertaking controlled by GoP would either result in payment of compensation by GoP or adjustment against balances owed by the Company to other associated undertakings controlled by GoP. Accordingly, the Company has not recognized provision against these balances.

10. SALES TAX REFUNDS DUE FROM THE GOVERNMENT

Sales tax	10.1	8,972,293	7,986,586
Less : Provision for doubtful refunds		(492,807)	(492,807)
Sales tax - net		8,479,486	7,493,779

10.1 This includes an amount of Rs. 100,000 thousand deposited by the Company in 2011 under the protest, in the government treasury, in response to a verbal demand of the taxation authorities. The management is confident of full recovery.

11. ADVANCE INCOME TAX AND PREPAID LEVY - NET

Advance income tax	239,624	131,991
Provision for taxation	-	-
	239,624	131,991
Levy payable-net		
Prepaid levy	-	-
Less: Less levy payable	(197,549)	(271,256)
	(197,549)	(271,256)
	42,075	(139,265)

12. BANK BALANCES

Deposit accounts - local currency	12.1	26,048,664	13,954,504
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12.1 These carry interest ranging from 9.60% to 20.75% (2023: 8.25% to 20%) per annum.

13.	ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL	Note	2024 ----Rupees in thousands----	2023
	Number of shares			
	2024	2023		
	50,000	50,000	Ordinary shares of Rupees 10 each fully paid in cash	
			500	500
13.1	Ordinary shares fully paid in cash are beneficially owned by President of Pakistan directly and through nominee directors.			
14.	SHARE DEPOSIT MONEY			
	Incorporation expenses incurred by WAPDA	14.1	5,020	5,020
	Allocation of debt services liability	14.2	3,070,460	3,070,460
	Conversion of long term loan	14.3	268,439	268,439
			3,343,919	3,343,919
14.1	This represents the debt services provided by WAPDA on foreign relent and cash development loans, against which the Company will issue shares to WAPDA, upon WAPDA's instructions.			
14.2	This represents the conversion of long-term loans obtained by WAPDA, and payable to the GoP, into equity of the GOP in WAPDA. WAPDA has passed this effect to the Company. The Company will issue shares to WAPDA, upon WAPDA's instructions.			
14.3	The Company has not yet announced the offer for issue of shares. Accordingly, the limit for issuance of shares has not commenced under the relevant legal and regulatory framework. Thus, despite non issuance of shares, the share deposit money is not being treated as loan, in accordance with the provision of section 199 of the Companies Act, 2017.			
15.	LONG TERM FINANCING			
	From financial institutions, secured			
	Foreign direct loans	15.1	7,184,163	22,194,115
	From related party - unsecured			
	Foreign relent loans	15.2	-	133,854
	Cash development loans - GoP			
	- For 747MW	15.3	6,511,823	7,873,397
	- For general purpose	15.4	-	171,142
			6,511,823	8,044,539
	Accrued finance cost	20	2,284,259	10,756,670
			15,980,245	41,129,178
	Current portion shown under current liabilities			
	Foreign direct loans		7,184,163	22,194,115
	Foreign relent loans		-	133,854
	Cash development loans:			
	- For 747MW		275,179	7,873,397
	- For general purpose		-	171,142
			(7,459,342)	(30,372,508)
	Accrued finance cost	20	(2,284,259)	(10,756,670)
			6,236,644	-

- 15.1** This represents an export credit facility obtained from a consortium of banks for a period of 6 years, with Hong Kong Shanghai Banking Corporation and The Export-Import Bank of China as the mandated lead arrangers, having a sanctioned limit of \$ 464,084,737. The last tranche was drawn during 2016. Actual drawdown amounted to \$ 463,826,843 equivalent to Rupees 48,701,818 thousand at spot exchange rate. The loan was obtained to finance the 747 MW power generation plant, and is repayable in eighteen equal semi-annual instalments commencing from 21 January 2016. The loan carries mark-up at the rate of LIBOR plus 2.4% with the effective interest rate of 6.67% as of 30 June 2022 (2023: LIBOR plus 2.4% with the effective interest rate of 5.29%). The loan is secured by way of a guarantee issued by the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, through the Ministry of Finance and Revenue (MoFR).
- 15.2** These represent various re-lent loans granted to the Company from MoFR through WAPDA, for the purpose of meeting cash requirements of the Company. These loans were payable in 12 to 13 equal annual installments, commencing from 30 June 2004. The loans carried an interest rate of 11% per annum throughout the term. As at 30 June 2024, the Company has settled the principal amount along with the accrued interest, following specific instructions received from the MoFR.
- 15.3** These represent three loans obtained by the Company from MoFR for financing for Block V power generation plant. The loans are repayable in 20 annual instalments, commencing from 30 June 2011. The interest rate on these loans ranges from 12.64% to 13.61% (2023: 12.64% to 13.61%) per annum.
- 15.4** These represent two loans obtained by the Company from MoFR through WAPDA for the purpose of meeting general cash requirements of the Company. These loans were repayable in 20 equal annual instalments, commencing from 30 June 2004. The interest rate on these loans ranges from 17.71% to 18.03% (2023: 17.71% to 18.03%) per annum. As at 30 June 2024, the Company has settled the principal amount along with the accrued interest, following specific instructions received from the MoFR.

15.5	The movement in long term financing is as follows:	Note	2024	2023
			---Rupees in thousands---	
	Balance at the beginning of the year		30,372,508	34,719,596
	Repayments during the year		(16,416,006)	(12,330,063)
	Exchange (gain) / loss for the year - net		(260,516)	7,982,975
	Balance at the end of the year		13,695,986	30,372,508
16.	DEFERRED TAXATION - NET			
	Deferred tax liability comprises of :			
	Taxable temporary difference on:			
	Accelerated tax depreciation		16,570,921	16,260,083
	Deferred tax assets comprises of :			
	(Deductible) temporary difference on:			
	Unabsorbed tax depreciation		(13,127,448)	(11,368,695)
	Deferred liabilities - employee benefit obligations		(12,366,524)	(9,534,319)
	Provision for doubtful debt on trade debts		(5,461,359)	(5,666,280)
	Provision for stores, spare parts and loose tools		(540,978)	(572,360)
	Provision for advances , loans and prepayments		(12,108)	(12,108)
	Provision for doubtful debt on other receivables		(56,276)	(56,276)
	Minimum tax		(1,659,122)	(1,286,574)
			(33,223,816)	(28,496,612)
			(16,652,894)	(12,236,529)
	Unrecognized deferred tax asset		16,652,894	12,236,529
			-	-

- 16.1** Deferred tax asset as at 30 June 2024 of Rupees 16,652,894 thousand has not been recognized as the Company is uncertain about the timing and extent of future taxable profits against which such benefits can be utilized.

17. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

Four types of staff benefits are offered by the Company itself, namely pension obligations, medical benefits, free electricity and accumulated compensated absences.

Post retirement benefits	Note	2024	2023
		----Rupees in thousands----	
Pension		33,571,711	28,832,520
Free electricity		3,671,661	871,517
Free medical		4,569,127	2,256,688
		41,812,499	31,960,725
Compensated absences		830,688	916,236
		42,643,187	32,876,961

17.1 Actuarial valuations of retirement benefits

The latest actuarial valuations were carried out as at 30 June 2024, using the "Projected Unit Credit Method", details of which are presented in note 2.17.

17.2 General description of benefits

Pension

Pension is payable under the scheme to all eligible employees by the rules of the scheme. An employee is entitled to benefits under Pension scheme on ceasing to be an employee due to any of the following reasons:

- Retirement at age 60
- Death in service
- Disability during service

Pension is calculated on last pay drawn on completion of qualifying service. No benefit is payable under the scheme for less than five years of service.

No benefits under this scheme are available to any employee who either resigned from the service or who is dismissed / terminated from the service of the Company due to misconduct.

Free electricity

Electricity is payable under the scheme to all eligible employees of the Company as provided by the rules of the scheme. An employee is entitled to benefits under this scheme on ceasing to be an employee due to any of the following reasons:

- Normal retirement at age 60
- Death in service
- Disability
- Retiring after completion of 25 years of service
- Compulsory Retirement

The benefit is payable at various rates based on units consumed according to Grades.

No benefits under this scheme are available to any employee who either resigned from the service or who is dismissed / terminated from the service of the Company due to misconduct.

Free medical

All regular employees and their family members (retiring on superannuation, voluntary retirement, early retirement, death / disability in service) are eligible for the post retirement medical benefits without any limitation subject to a minimum service requirement.

The minimum service requirement for medical benefits is:

- Superannuation retirements	10 years
- Normal retirements	25 years
- Death / Disability in service	10 years

17.3 Movement in net liabilities recognized in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	2024			
	Pension	Free electricity	Free medical	Total
	-----Rupees in thousands-----			
Balance at the beginning of the year	28,832,520	871,517	2,256,688	31,960,725
Charged during the year	4,753,140	148,851	368,031	5,270,022
Actuarial loss on remeasurement	1,118,415	2,657,772	2,045,668	5,821,855
Payments made during the year	(1,132,364)	(6,479)	(101,260)	(1,240,103)
Balance at the end of the year	33,571,711	3,671,661	4,569,127	41,812,499

	2023			
	Pension	Free electricity	Free medical	Total
	-----Rupees in thousands-----			
Balance at the beginning of the year	22,396,403	827,067	1,346,325	24,569,795
Charged during the year	3,175,484	125,006	191,250	3,491,740
Actuarial (gain) / loss on remeasurement	4,196,087	(77,155)	819,554	4,938,486
Payments made during the year	(935,454)	(3,401)	(100,441)	(1,039,296)
Balance at the end of the year	28,832,520	871,517	2,256,688	31,960,725

17.4 Amounts recognized in statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	2024			
	Pension	Free electricity	Free medical	Total
	-----Rupees in thousands-----			
Current service cost	301,191	12,098	20,576	333,865
Interest cost	4,451,949	136,753	347,455	4,936,157
	4,753,140	148,851	368,031	5,270,022

	2023			
	Pension	Free electricity	Free medical	Total
	-----Rupees in thousands-----			
Current service cost	206,417	13,291	15,663	235,371
Interest cost	2,969,067	111,715	175,587	3,256,369
	3,175,484	125,006	191,250	3,491,740

17.5 Remeasurement recognized in statement of comprehensive income:

	2024			
	Pension	Free electricity	Free medical	Total
	-----Rupees in thousands-----			
Remeasurement chargeable to OCI	1,118,415	2,657,772	2,045,668	5,821,855

	2023			
	Pension	Free electricity	Free medical	Total
	-----Rupees in thousands-----			
Remeasurement chargeable to OCI	4,196,087	(77,155)	819,554	4,938,486

17.6 Compensated absences	Note	2024	2023
		----Rupees in thousands----	
Balance at the beginning of the year		916,236	635,494
Charged during the year		135,268	79,796
Actuarial (gain) / loss		(103,198)	301,448
Payments made during the year		(117,618)	(100,502)
Balance at the end of the year		<u>830,688</u>	<u>916,236</u>

17.7 Principal actuarial assumptions used in the actuarial valuation:

2024			
	Pension	Free electricity	Free medical
	-----% per annum-----		
Discount rate	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%
Salary increase rate	14.00%	-	-
Pension inflation rate	12.00%	-	-
Electricity inflation rate	-	14.00%	-
Medical inflation rate	-	-	14.00%

2023			
	Pension	Free electricity	Free medical
	-----% per annum-----		
Discount rate	15.75%	15.75%	15.75%
Salary increase rate	15.75%	-	-
Pension inflation rate	13.75%	-	-
Electricity inflation rate	-	15.75%	-
Medical inflation rate	-	-	15.75%

Demographic assumptions

Mortality rate	SLIC (2001-05)	SLIC (2001-05)
Withdrawal rate	Low	Low
Duration	19 years	19 years

17.8 Sensitivity analysis for actuarial assumptions:

The sensitivity of the staff retirement benefits as at reporting date to changes in the weighted assumptions is:

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	-----Rupees in thousands-----		-----Percentage-----	
Pension Scheme Rate Increase +1%	38,576,896	33,148,246	22.19%	14.99%
Pension Scheme Rate Decrease -1%	30,204,367	25,928,039	-10.30%	-9.94%
Electricity Scheme Increase +1%	3,388,021	962,863	10.33%	10.53%
Electricity Scheme Decrease -1%	2,778,467	792,701	-8.99%	-9.09%
Medical Benefit Scheme Increase +1%	4,872,134	2,752,151	21.92%	21.97%
Medical Benefit Scheme Decrease -1%	3,766,335	1,860,233	-17.59%	-17.62%
Salary Rate Increase +1%	34,348,250	29,498,785	2.67%	2.12%
Salary Rate Decrease -1%	32,874,595	28,230,595	-2.44%	-1.92%

The sensitivity analysis is based on a change in discount rate while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the employee benefit obligations to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the employee benefit obligations calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied.

17.9 The employee's post retirement benefit schemes exposes the Company to the following risks:

Longevity Risks:

The risk arises when the actual lifetime of retirees is longer than expectation. This risk is measured at the plan level over the entire retiree population.

Withdrawal Risk:

The risk of actual withdrawals varying with the actuarial assumptions can impose a risk to the benefit obligation. The movement of the liability can go either way.

Salary Increase Risk:

The risk arises when the actual increases are higher than expectation and impacts the liability accordingly.

17.10 Maturity profile

Rupees
in thousands

Projected payments during the following years are as follows:

For the year ended 30 June 2025	1,209,681
For the year ended 30 June 2026	1,520,781
For the year ended 30 June 2027	1,749,547
For the year ended 30 June 2028	1,951,262
For the year ended 30 June 2029	2,207,919
For the year ended 30 June 2030 to 30 June 2034	16,584,190

18. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Note	2024 ----Rupees in thousands----	2023
Trade creditors	18.1	111,852,103	139,687,662
Payable for capital expenditure		500,452	512,174
Payable to General Electrics (GE)		988,526	1,775,236
Due to associated undertakings	18.2	2,263,732	2,119,099
Amounts withheld from gas suppliers		2,919,634	2,331,378
Late payment interest / surcharge payable		34,051,861	28,772,580
Accrued liabilities		1,401,157	1,477,031
Retention money payable		11,435	7,645
Withholding tax payable		2,623	22,574
Other liabilities		65,151	62,013
		154,056,674	176,767,392

18.1 This includes amount of Rupees 18,966,329 thousand payable to MPCL, Rupees 79,289,660 thousand payable to PPL and Rupees 10,563,146 thousand to SNGPL (government owned entities / related parties). Further, this includes Take or pay charges payable to PPL amounting to Rupees 3,000,000 thousand.

18.2 Due to associated undertakings

This represents the net amounts payable to various related parties on account of free electricity provided to the families of the Company's employees, residing within the territorial jurisdiction of these related parties, and payments of other expenses incurred on behalf of the Company. A party wise breakup is as follows:

Faisalabad Electric Supply Company Limited	18,247	13,330
Gujranwala Electric Power Company Limited	6,475	5,354
Hyderabad Electric Supply Company Limited	1,531,100	1,524,167
Quetta Electric Supply Company Limited	13,318	5,471
Islamabad Electric Supply Company Limited	12,885	9,132
Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited	20,170	16,553
Multan Electric Power Company Limited	203,634	145,054
Peshawar Electric Supply Company Limited	5,939	5,402
Sukkur Electric Power Company Limited	128,115	70,787
WAPDA	48,015	48,015
National Transmission Dispatch Company Limited	270,530	270,530
Lakhra Power Generation Company Limited (GENCO-IV)	5,304	5,304
	2,263,732	2,119,099

18.2.1 Trade payables to related parties mainly represent payable against purchase of goods, services and expenses. These payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled in ordinary course of business.

19. PROVISION FOR LIQUIDATED DAMAGES

Provision for liquidated damages	21,220,680	21,220,680
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19.1 CPPA-G has imposed liquidated damages amounting to Rupees 21,220,680 thousand, alleging that the Company availed higher outages than allowed under the Company's PPA, for the period from financial year 2015 to financial year 2024. Ministry of Energy, via letter dated 16 November 2022, has formed a committee to ensure settlement of these damages after verification of quantum of outages. The Company's regulator, NEPRA has instructed CPPA-G to ensure timely recovery of these damages. Management of the Company is confident that they will be able to minimize the quantum of liquidate damages based on their contention that majority of outages cost by factor beyond the Company. Owing to persistent instruction by NEPRA to CPPA-G, to ensure immediate recovery of damages, the Company has recognized provision for the whole amount of the demand raised by CPPA-G, as a matter of prudence.

20.	INTEREST ACCRUED ON LONG TERM FINANCING	Note	2024	2023
			----Rupees in thousands----	
	Foreign direct loan		256,773	733,304
	Guarantee fee on foreign direct loan		2,027,486	1,967,437
	Foreign relent loan		-	15,668
	Cash development loans:			
	For 747MW		-	7,869,988
	For general purpose		-	170,273
			-	8,040,261
			2,284,259	10,756,670

21. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

21.1 Contingencies:

21.1.1 Sales Tax

	Name of the court, agency or authority	Description of the factual basis of the proceeding and relief sought	Principal Parties	Date instituted
i)	Commission Inland Revenue (Appeals)	The learned Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue (DCIR) passed an order under section 11(2) of the Sales Tax Act (the "ST Act") while disallowing input tax claimed by the Company on household appliances ceramic products and laboratory apparatus and thereby created impugned demand amounting to Rupees 417 thousand along with the default surcharge of Rupees 215 thousand and penalty of Rupees 13 thousand for the tax periods from July 2015 to April 2017. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the CIR (Appeals), which is pending adjudication. The Company's legal counsel is of the view that the matter will be decided in favor of the Company, accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements.	Company and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)	25-Jan-16
ii)	Commission Inland Revenue Appeal "CIR(A)"	The Company filed an appeal on 16 February 2016 with the CIR(A), against the assessment order No. 93/36/2015 dated 25 January 2016, passed under section 11(2) of the Sales Tax Act, 1990, requiring the Company to pay Rupees 641,152 thousand on account of non-apportionment of input tax claimed by the Company against its output tax, for the tax period from July 2011 to June 2012. The tax department took the position that the input tax being claimed by the Company should be apportioned in the ratio of taxable and exempt component of its revenue. The Company received an order from CIR(A) dated 17 June 2016 which concluded that the matter is sub-judice before High Court and pending adjudication till final determination of the matter by the larger bench of seven member Rupees The Company's legal counsel is of the view that the matter will be decided in favor of the Company, accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements.	Company and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)	16-Feb-16

21.1.2 Income Tax

Name of the court, agency or authority	Description of the factual basis of the proceeding and relief sought	Principal Parties	Date instituted
i) Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR)	The Assistant Commissioner Inland Revenue (ACIR) passed an order under section 122(1)/(5) of the Ordinance for the tax year 2011 while disallowing certain expenses claimed by the Company and imposition of minimum tax, resulting in an impugned demand of Rupees 35,938 thousand. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before CIR (Appeals) against impugned order passed by the learned ACIR, which was decided against the Company. Being aggrieved by the order, the Company has filed second appeal before the ATIR, which is pending adjudication. the Company's counsel is of the view that the matter will be decided in favor of the Company, accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements.	Company and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)	03-Dec-19
ii) Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR)	For the Tax Year 2016, the proceedings under section 161 of the Ordinance was initiated by the Deputy Commissioner Inland Revenue (DCIR). The DCIR passed order charging tax amounting to Rupees 29,462 thousand on account of alleged default under various heads of accounts, mainly under the heads of salaries, wages, repair, maintenance and other direct expenses. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A). The CIR(A), who vide its order No. 66 dated 11 December 2019 has set aside the order of the DCIR. Currently, no demand is outstanding against the taxpayer. Further, against the set-aside order, the Company has filed a second appeal before the ATIR which is pending for adjudication. The Company's legal counsel is of the view that the matter will be decided in favor of the Company, accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements.	Company and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)	24-Jun-19
iii) Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR)	For the Tax Year 2013, the proceedings under section 124/161/205 of the Ordinance was Initiated by the DCIR. The DCIR passed an order creating tax demand for non-deduction of tax amounting to Rupees 1,025,937 thousand at time of making payments. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A). The CIR(A), who vide its order No. 24 dated 10 October 2019 decided the appeal in favour of the Company, and CIR(A) has annulled the order for re-assessment and has given certain directions to the DCIR. Therefore, currently no demand is outstanding under this order. However, a second appeal has also been filed before the ATIR for deletion of the demand. The Company's legal counsel is of the view that the matter will be decided in favor of the Company, accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements.	Company and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)	29-Jul-19

Name of the court, agency or authority	Description of the factual basis of the proceeding and relief sought	Principal Parties	Date instituted
iv) Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR)	For the Tax Year 2015, the proceeding under section 122 of the Ordinance was initiated by the DCIR. The DCIR has charged tax amounting to Rupees 554,679 thousand on account of alleged default under various heads of accounts. Being aggrieved, the Company filed an appeal before the CIR(A), who has decided the case with certain additions. The Company filed appeal on 6 July 2021 before ATIR against the order of CIR(A) which is pending for adjudication. The Company's legal counsel is of the view that the matter will be decided in favor of the Company. accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements.	Company and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)	06-Jul-21
v) Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR)	For the Tax Year 2015, the proceedings under section 161/205 of the Ordinance was initiated by the ACIR/DCIR and charged tax amounting to Rupees 440,979 thousand along with default surcharge of Rupees 307,923 thousand on account of alleged default under various heads of accounts, mainly repair, maintenance, admin expenses, plant and machinery. Being aggrieved, the Company has filed appeal before the CIR(A). The CIR(A) has decided the case and confirmed certain additions. The Company has filed an appeal on 26 July 2021 before ATIR against the order of CIR(A) which is pending for adjudication. The Company's legal counsel is of the view that the matter will be decided in favor of the Company. accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements.	Company and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)	26-Jul-21
vi) Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR)	For the Tax Year 2017, the proceedings under section 161/205 of the Ordinance was initiated by the ACIR/DCIR and charged tax amounting to Rupees 440,979 thousand along with default surcharge of Rupees 307,923 thousand on account of alleged default under various heads of accounts, mainly repair, maintenance, admin expenses, plant and machinery. Being aggrieved, the Company has filed appeal before the CIR(A). The CIR(A) has decided the case and confirmed certain additions. The Company has filed an appeal on 26 December 2023 before ATIR against the order of CIR(A) which is pending for adjudication. The Company's legal counsel is of the view that the matter will be decided in favor of the Company, accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements.	Company and Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)	26-Dec-23

21.1.3 Other matters:

- i) A large number of small cases have been filed against the Company, primarily by the Company's employees and vendors, the quantum of which cannot be estimated reliably. However, the management is of the view that in the overall context of these financial statements, there would be no significant liability on the part of the Company, in respect of such cases.

- ii) The Company has not recognized certain Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) amounts claimed by its gas suppliers, Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL) and Mari Petroleum Company Limited (MPCL). The unrecognized amounts claimed by PPL and MPCL totals Rupees 34,556,607 thousand (2023: Rupees 30,011,182 thousand) and Rupees 26,542,824 thousand (2023: Rupees 19,651,482 thousand) respectively. As per the Gas Supply Agreements (GSAs) signed with PPL on 23 October 2017 and MPCL on 20 June 2017, effective from 08 May 2013 and 09 February 2016, respectively, the Company is required to pay LPS at six months KIBOR + 2.5%. However, the Company is actively negotiating with PPL and MPCL for a waiver of the disputed LPS and remains confident that it will be waived. Therefore, these amounts have not been recognized in the financial statements.

Moreover, the Company is in the process of finalizing an agreement with Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL) and has stopped purchasing gas from Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGCL). SNGPL has also demanded Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) amounting to Rupees 19,372,411 thousand (2023: 17,069,604 thousand). These disputed amounts remains unrecognized in the financial statements. Management believes that the Company is only responsible for paying interest once formal terms are agreed upon and remains confident that, without a finalized agreement, there is no legal or contractual obligation to pay the disputed amount.

Additionally, the Company has not recognized take-or-pay charges of Rupees 18,752,429 thousand and 11,537,498 thousand, as demanded by MPCL and PPL, respectively. As per the Gas Sales Agreement (GSA), the Company is required to purchase a minimum quantity of gas. If it fails to do so, it must compensate for any shortfall in the minimum purchase requirement. However, the Company remains confident that, in accordance with the Ministry of Energy's directive to renew the gas agreements, there is no legal or contractual obligation to pay these take-or-pay charges.

- iii) The Company has withheld payment of its contribution towards the Workers' Profit Participation Fund (WPPF). The matter is pending for decision with the Economic Coordination Committee upon a recommendation submitted by WAPDA to exempt the corporatized entities under its umbrella, from the requirements of the Companies Profit (Workers' Participation) Act, 1968, and accordingly, the Company has not made a provision against WPPF for the year ended 30 June 2024 (2019: Rupees 250,000 thousand, 2020: Rupees 158,000 thousand, 2021: Rupees Nil, 2022: Rupees Nil & 2023: Rupees Nil).

21.2 Commitments:	Note	2024 ----Rupees in thousands----	2023
Outstanding purchase orders		<u>11,572</u>	<u>7,509</u>
Commitments for capital expenditure		<u>322,900</u>	<u>2,847,631</u>

- 21.2.1 The Company has furnished indemnity bonds to the Collector of Customs to avail the exemption under SRO 567 (I) / 2006 dated 05 June 2006 amounting to Rs. 1,906 thousand (2023: Rs. 1,906 thousand) in respect of custom duty payable on account of equipment imported for the Naudero-I Rental Power Project.

22. REVENUE FROM CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMER - NET

Energy Purchase Price (EPP)	35,168,497	54,300,162
Less: Sales tax	(5,364,686)	(8,030,154)
Net energy charges	29,803,811	46,270,008
Capacity Purchase Price (CPP)	-	9,613,398
	29,803,811	55,883,406

Timing of revenue recognition - net

At a point in time	29,803,811	46,270,008
Over the time	-	9,613,398
	29,803,811	55,883,406

22.1 The Company does not have any further segments and all the revenue of the Company is generated from local sales to CPPA-G (single customer), and accordingly, further disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contract with customer has not been presented.

22.2 Performance obligation

Performance obligations are satisfied when capacity is made available and NEO is delivered to CPPA-G over the time and at a point in time, respectively.

22.3 Units sold

	2024	2023
	-----KWh-----	

Energy (KWh)	2,550,482,505	4,604,296,264
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Capacity (KW) - original	-	720,790
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22.4 Average rates of energy

	2023	2022
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Energy charges (Rupees per KWh)	11.69	9.33
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Capacity charges (Rupees per KWh per month)	-	2,141.60
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23. COST OF REVENUE

Fuel consumed		30,742,162	50,987,611
Salaries, wages and other benefits	23.1	7,209,110	5,834,319
Depreciation	3.1.5	4,936,169	4,506,209
Impairment	3.2	-	5,537,164
Repair and maintenance		1,232,493	2,343,160
Power, gas and water		494,266	579,645
Insurance		739,966	301,995
Travelling expenses		28,983	49,251
Vehicle running expenses		41,509	42,455
Stores consumed		8,942	14,596
		45,433,600	70,196,405

23.1 These include provision for employee benefits obligations as follows:

Pension obligations - unfunded	4,420,420	2,953,200
Medical benefits	342,269	177,863
Free electricity	138,431	116,256
Accumulated compensated absences	29,825	354,557
	4,930,945	3,601,876

24.	ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES	Note	2024	2023
			----Rupees in thousands----	
	Salaries, wages and other benefits	24.1	542,621	439,142
	Management fee		117,173	94,858
	Depreciation	3.1.5	100,738	91,963
	Repair and maintenance		168,067	319,522
	NEPRA fees		58,903	50,044
	Power, gas and wa		37,055	42,124
	Security expenses		4,846	3,203
	Advertisement		3,093	2,995
	Vehicle running expenses		13,836	14,152
	Legal and professional fees		11,685	9,923
	Travelling expenses		2,182	3,707
	Office supplies		4,782	4,076
	Directors' remuneration		13,889	11,093
	Communication charges		4,466	4,345
	Miscellaneous expenses		556	536
	Injuries and Damages		-	2,500
	Auditors' remuneration	24.2	2,200	2,200
			1,086,092	1,096,383
24.1	These include provision for employee benefits obligations as follows:			
	Pension obligations - unfunded		332,720	222,284
	Medical benefits		25,762	13,388
	Free electricity		10,420	8,750
	Accumulated compensated absences		2,245	26,687
			371,147	271,109
24.2	Auditors' Remuneration			
	Annual statutory audit		2,000	2,000
	Out of pocket expenses		200	200
			2,200	2,200
25.	OTHER EXPENSES			
	Liquidated damages against forced outages		-	1,534,938
	Late payment interest / surcharge		5,279,281	8,865,761
			5,279,281	10,400,699
26.	OTHER INCOME			
	Income from financial assets:			
	Profit on bank deposits		1,924,796	716,650
	Mark-up on delayed payments by CPPA		5,279,281	8,865,761
			7,204,077	9,582,411
	Income from other than financial assets:			
	Rent		14,178	12,264
	Training charges		4,653	966
	Penalties recovered		583	820
	Electricity charges		15,485	10,118
	Tender fee		608	317
	Reversal of provision for bad debt		706,626	-
	Miscellaneous		21,975	6,552
			764,108	31,037
			7,968,185	9,613,448

27. FINANCE COSTS	Note	2024 -----Rupees in thousands-----	2023
Interest cost on Foreign direct loans		971,309	1,492,601
From related parties:			
Cash development loans		891,039	924,934
Guarantee fee on foreign direct loans (GOP)		60,048	129,504
Others - Bank Charges		6,240	4,797
		<u>1,928,636</u>	<u>2,551,836</u>

28. LEVY

Minimum tax	28.1	<u>197,549</u>	<u>271,256</u>
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- 28.1** This represents minimum turnover tax @ 1.25% of the turnover (2023: minimum turnover tax), under the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 less the reimbursement of Tax from CPPA-G, duly verified and acknowledge under power purchase agreement.

29. TAXATION

Current tax	29.1	-	-
Deferred tax	29.2	-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

- 29.1** Due to taxable losses, the Company is subject to minimum tax under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 which is disclosed under note 28.1.

- 29.2** The Company has not recognized deferred tax asset against minimum turnover tax and deductible temporary differences, as it is not probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to adjust these balances, before their expiry.

- 29.3** Reconciliation between the tax chargeable on accounting profit and taxable profit is not relevant as the Company is subject to minimum tax.

30. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate of amounts charged in the financial statements for the remuneration including benefits paid to the Chief Executive and Executives of the Company, are given below:

	2024			2023		
	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	DIRECTORS	EXECUTIVES	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	DIRECTORS	EXECUTIVES
	-----Rupees in thousands-----					
Fee	-	13,889	-	-	11,093	-
Managerial remuneration	10,263	-	119,919	2,584	-	125,862
Others	4,334	-	98,131	-	-	82,270
	<u>14,597</u>	<u>13,889</u>	<u>218,050</u>	<u>2,584</u>	<u>11,093</u>	<u>208,132</u>
Number of person(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>75</u>

In addition, the Chief Executive is also provided with a Company maintained vehicle for official and private purposes, unfurnished residential accommodation and free electricity as per entitlement. Chief Executive is not entitled to any post employment benefits.

31. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

31.1 The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, other price risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk management committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk management committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors review and agree policies for managing each of these risks.

31.2 As of 30 June 2024, the Company is exposed to the following risks:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 30 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

The management monitors and limits Company's exposure to credit risk through monitoring of client's credit exposure review and conservative estimates of provision for doubtful debts, if any, and through the prudent use of collateral policy.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to advances, deposits, trade debt, loan to related party, other receivables and bank balances. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	2024	2023
	---Rupees in thousands---	
Bank balances	26,048,664	13,954,504
Trade debt	13,080,809	84,439,218
Long term advances	53,407	65,743
Loan to related party	608,297	608,297
Other receivables	2,567,369	2,729,195
	<u>42,358,546</u>	<u>101,796,957</u>

i) Bank balances

Credit ratings both short-term and long-term of the banks along with the bank balances as of year end are as follows:

Bank Name	Rating Agency	Rating		2024	2023
		Short-term	Long-term	---Rupees in thousands---	
United Bank Limited	VIS	A-1+	AAA	5,635,457	1,030,141
Habib Bank Limited	VIS	A-1+	AAA	13,489,224	1,761,691
National Bank of Pakistan	VIS	A-1+	AAA	6,923,983	11,162,672
				<u>26,048,664</u>	<u>13,954,504</u>

Due to the Company's long-standing business relationships with these financial institutions and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, the management does not expect non-performance by these counterparties on their obligations to the Company. Further, based on external credit rating, the Company has assessed that the provision for bad debt on bank balances is insignificant and rounds to zero.

ii) Trade debt

Refer to note 2.7 regarding exemption available to the Company in respect of application of requirements relating to recognition of ECL on the Company's trade debt. The trade debts is from the Company's sole customer CPPA, an associated company. Refer to note 7.7 for detailed discussion of the Company's assessment that no objective evidence exists to necessitate recognition of additional provision for bad debt. The Company has, however, recognized provision against matters disclosed in notes and 7.3 amounting to Rupees 18,832,272 thousand (2023: Rupees 18,832,272 thousand), wherein CPPA has raised dispute regarding validity of the Company's claim.

Aging analysis of trade debts is provided below:

	2024	2023
	----Rupees in thousands----	
Neither past due nor impaired	8,075,257	33,545,375
Past due		
0 to 3 Months (0 - 90 days)	5,005,552	7,326,970
4 to 6 Months (91 - 180 days)	-	7,577,865
7-12 Months	-	24,638,701
Over 12 Months	18,832,272	30,889,205
	23,837,824	70,432,741
	31,913,081	103,978,116

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Due to the support of the Federal Government, management believes the liquidity risk to be low.

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date.

	On demand	6-12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying amount
	-----Rupees in thousands-----				
30 June 2024					
Long term financing	-	7,459,342	2,026,022	4,210,622	13,695,986
Trade and other payables	66,012	153,988,039	-	-	154,054,051
Accrued markup	2,027,486	256,773	-	-	2,284,259
	2,093,498	161,704,154	2,026,022	4,210,622	170,034,296
	On demand	6-12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Carrying amount
	-----Rupees in thousands-----				
30 June 2023					
Long term financing	30,372,508	-	-	-	30,372,508
Trade and other payables	56,710	176,688,108	-	-	176,744,818
Accrued markup	10,756,670	-	-	-	10,756,670
	41,185,888	176,688,108	-	-	217,873,996

Further, as at 30 June 2024, the Company is also contracted to pay interest on its long term financing. An estimate of interest in respect of the remaining terms of these loans is as follows:

	2024	2023
	----Rupees in thousands----	
Due in next year	892,759	1,921,334
Due after 1 year with in 5 years	3,634,891	3,906,752
Due after 5 years	1,951,713	2,572,610
	6,479,363	8,400,696

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

The sensitivity analyses in the following sections relate to the position as at 30 June in 2023 and 2024.

The sensitivity analyses have been prepared on the basis that the amount of net debt, the ratio of fixed to variable interest rates of debt and the proportion of financial instruments in foreign currencies are all constant.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of pension and other post-retirement obligations; and provisions.

i) Foreign currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency) and the Company's payments against foreign direct loans.

Following is the gross exposure classified into separate foreign currencies:

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	-----USD-----		-----Euros-----	
Long term financing	25,768,158	77,304,474	-	-
Interest accrued on long term financing	920,993	2,554,176	-	-
Trade and other payables	3,545,643	6,186,551	739,093	739,093
	30,234,794	86,045,201	739,093	739,093

Significant exchange rates applied as at year end were as follows:

Rupees per foreign currency

Reporting date rate	278.80	287.10	298.41	314.75
Average rate during the year	282.95	246.55	306.58	265.25

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and Euros exchange rates, with all other variables held constant.

	Change in USD Rate	Effects on Long Term Financing	Effects on Loss Before Tax	Change in Euro Rate	Effects on Loss Before Tax
	-----Rupees in thousands-----				
30 June 2024	5%	(359,208.12)	(62,265)	5%	(11,028)
	-5%	359,208.12	62,265	-5%	11,028
30 June 2023	5%	(1,109,705.72)	(125,473)	5%	(11,631)
	-5%	1,109,705.72	125,473	-5%	11,631

The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial liabilities / (assets) was as follow:

	2024	2023
	---Rupees in thousands---	
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial liabilities		
Long-term financing - foreign relent loans	-	133,854
Long-term financing - cash development loans	6,511,823	8,044,539
	<u>6,511,823</u>	<u>8,178,393</u>
Floating rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Bank balances	(26,048,664)	(13,954,504)
Financial liabilities		
Long-term financing - foreign direct loans	7,184,163	22,194,115
	<u>(18,864,501)</u>	<u>8,239,611</u>

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

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

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for floating rate instruments

A change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have (decreased) / increased profit for the year by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant. The following information summarizes the estimated effects of hypothetical increases and decreases in interest rates on cash flows from financial assets and liabilities that are subject to interest rate risk.

	2024		2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
	---Rupees in thousands---		---Rupees in thousands---	
Cash flow sensitivity:				
- floating rate financial assets	(260,487)	260,487	(139,545)	139,545
- floating rate financial liabilities	(71,842)	71,842	(221,941)	221,941
Net effect	(332,328)	332,328	(361,486)	361,486

This analysis is prepared, consistent from previous year, assuming the amounts of variable rate instruments outstanding at reporting date were outstanding for the whole year.

iii) Other price risk

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

(a) Equity price risk

The Company is not exposed to equity price risk since the Company has not invested in any listed equity securities.

(b) Commodity risk

The Company is not exposed to commodity risk as it had signed long term PPA and Gas Supply Agreements with CPPA-G and MPCL & PPL respectively, with fixed tariff, subject to indexation mechanism provided in the aforementioned agreements.

31.3 Financial instruments by categories:

Financial assets as per statement of financial position

	2024	2023
	---Rupees in thousands---	
	At amortized cost	
Long term advances	53,407	65,743
Trade debts	13,080,809	84,439,218
Other receivables	2,567,369	2,729,195
Loan to related party	608,297	608,297
Bank balances	26,048,664	13,954,504
	42,358,546	101,796,957

Financial liabilities as per statement of financial position

	At amortized cost	
Long term financing	-	-
Trade and other payables	154,054,051	176,744,818
Interest accrued on long term financing	2,284,259	10,756,670
Current portion of long term financing	13,695,986	30,372,508
	170,034,296	217,873,996

31.4 Reconciliation to the line items presented in the statement of financial position is as follows:

Assets

Property, plant and equipment	-
Long term advances	53,407
Stores, spare parts and loose tools	-
Fuel stock	-
Trade debt	13,080,809
Advances, loan and prepayments	608,297
Other receivables	2,567,369
Sales tax refunds due from the Government	-
Advance income tax and prepaid levy - net	-
Bank balances	26,048,664

2024		
Financial assets	Non-financial assets	Assets as per statement of financial position
-	92,772,273	92,772,273
53,407	-	53,407
-	2,863,088	2,863,088
-	620	620
13,080,809	-	13,080,809
608,297	1,885,211	2,493,508
2,567,369	-	2,567,369
-	8,479,486	8,479,486
-	42,075	42,075
26,048,664	-	26,048,664
42,358,546	106,042,753	148,401,299

Liabilities

Long term financing	5,961,465
Employee benefit obligations	-
Trade and other payables	154,054,051
Provision for liquidated damages	-
Interest accrued on long term financing	2,284,259
Current portion of long term financing	7,734,521

Financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Liabilities as per statement of financial position
5,961,465	275,179	6,236,644
-	42,643,187	42,643,187
154,054,051	2,623	154,056,674
-	21,220,680	21,220,680
2,284,259	-	2,284,259
7,734,521	(275,179)	7,459,342
170,034,296	63,866,490	233,900,786

Assets

Property, plant and equipment	-
Long term advances	65,743
Stores, spare parts and loose tools	-
Fuel stock	-
Trade debt	84,439,218
Advances, loan and prepayments	608,297
Other receivables	2,729,195
Sales tax refunds due from the Government	-
Advance income tax and prepaid levy - net	-
Bank balances	13,954,504

2023		
Financial assets	Non-financial assets	Assets as per statement of financial position
-	96,147,653	96,147,653
65,743	(11,794)	53,949
-	2,288,415	2,288,415
-	757	757
84,439,218	-	84,439,218
608,297	893,239	1,501,536
2,729,195	-	2,729,195
-	7,493,779	7,493,779
-	-	-
13,954,504	-	13,954,504
101,796,957	106,812,049	208,609,006

Liabilities

Long term financing
Employee benefit obligations
Trade and other payables
Provision for liquidated damages
Interest accrued on long term financing
Current portion of long term financing
Levy payable net of advance income tax

Financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities	Liabilities as per statement of financial position
-	-	-
-	32,876,961	32,876,961
176,744,818	22,574	176,767,392
-	21,220,680	21,220,680
10,756,670	-	10,756,670
30,372,508	-	30,372,508
-	139,265	139,265
<u>217,873,996</u>	<u>54,259,480</u>	<u>272,133,476</u>

31.5 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a current market condition (i.e. an exit price) regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

The different levels of fair valuation method has been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

As of the reporting date, the carrying value of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate to their fair value.

31.6 Capital risk management

The objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide benefits for stakeholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment to it in the light of changes in economic conditions. The Company monitors capital using a debt equity ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The gearing ratio as at the reporting date is as follows:

Long term loans	6,236,644	-
Accrued mark-up	2,284,259	10,756,670
Current portion of long term loans	7,459,342	30,372,508
Total debt	15,980,245	41,129,178
Bank balances	(26,048,664)	(13,954,504)
Net debt	(10,068,419)	27,174,674
Share capital	500	500
Share deposit money	3,343,919	3,343,919
Revenue reserves	(88,843,906)	(66,868,889)
Total equity	(85,499,487)	(63,524,470)
Total capital	(95,567,906)	(36,349,796)
Gearing	10.54%	74.76%

32. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Following are the details of related parties and associated companies / undertakings with whom the Company had entered into transactions or had arrangements in place during the year:

32.1 Particulars of related parties and associated undertakings

The related parties comprise of the Government of Pakistan (GoP), GoP owned entities, WAPDA, associated companies, Directors of the Company and companies with common directorship and key management personnel. A list of all related parties along with percentage of shares is given below:

Name of related party	Basis of relationship	Percentage of shareholding
Government of Pakistan	Shareholding	100%
Directors / Executives	Key Management Personnel	0%
GENCO Holding Company Limited	Managing entity	N/A
Central Power Purchasing Authority (CPPA-G)	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Faisalabad Electric Supply Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Gujranwala Electric Power Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Hyderabad Electric Supply Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Quetta Electric Supply Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Islamabad Electric Supply Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Lahore Electric Supply Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Multan Electric Power Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Peshawar Electric Supply Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Sukkur Electric Power Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
National Transmission and Dispatch Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Jamshoro Power Company Limited (GENCO-I)	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Northern Power Generation Company Limited (GENCO-III)	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Lakhra Power Generation Company Limited (GENCO-IV)	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Sui Southern Gas Company Limited (SSGCL)	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited (SNGPL)	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Mari Petroleum Company Limited (MPCL)	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Pakistan Petroleum Limited (PPL)	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
WAPDA	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
Chief Resident Representative Karachi - WAPDA	State owned / controlled entities	N/A
National Insurance Company Limited	State owned / controlled entities	N/A

32.2 Details of transactions with related parties other than those disclosed elsewhere are as follows:

Name	Nature of transactions	2024	2023
		---Rupees in thousands---	
CPPA-G	Electricity sales	29,803,811	55,883,406
	Funds received during the year	112,869,000	43,310,500
WAPDA, associated companies	Electricity and other utility purchases	26,327	836,673
	Credit movement	170,887	871,042
Ministry of Finance	Interest and guarantee fee on long- term financing	951,087	1,054,438
SNGPL	Purchase of gas	1,398,924	7,927,670
	Payments made during the year	7,678,619	5,319,443
PPL	Purchase of gas	29,342,497	35,168,026
	Payments made during the year	47,556,798	28,318,922
MPCL	Purchase of gas	6,269	7,897,384
	Payments made during the year	11,474,144	10,277,547
GENCO Holding Company Limited	Management fees	117,173	94,858
National Insurance Company Limited	Insurance	739,966	301,995
NEPRA	License fee	58,903	50,044

There are certain other transactions with government related entities that are not considered significant either individually or collectively for disclosure purposes.

33. IMPACT OF NON-CAPITALIZATION OF EXCHANGE LOSS

SECP, through its S.R.O 986(1)/2019, dated 2 September 2019, exempted the power companies from application of IFRS 9 to the extent of recognition of embedded derivative and IAS 21 to the extent of charging exchange losses (refer to note 2.8 for details).

Had the IAS 21 been applied, following adjustments to the financial statement line items would have been made:

	Accumulated losses	Property, plant and equipment
	Decrease	Decrease
	---Rupees in thousands---	
Change due to non-capitalization of exchange loss as at 01 July 2022	(25,746,042)	25,746,042
Charge off of exchange loss for the year	(8,240,029)	8,240,029
Change due to non-capitalization of exchange loss as at 30 June 2023	(33,986,071)	33,986,071
Charge off of exchange gain for the year	266,363	(266,363)
Change due to non-capitalization of exchange loss as at 30 June 2024	(33,719,708)	33,719,708

34. Segment Information

	Other Formations		Block V		Total-Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
-----Rupees in thousands-----						
Revenue from contract with customer - net	3,430,343	18,498,483	26,373,468	37,384,923	29,803,811	55,883,406
Cost of revenue	(11,241,965)	(34,388,792)	(34,191,635)	(35,807,613)	(45,433,600)	(70,196,405)
Gross (loss) / profit	(7,811,622)	(15,890,309)	(7,818,167)	1,577,310	(15,629,789)	(14,312,999)
Administrative and general expenses	(682,318)	(645,468)	(403,774)	(450,915)	(1,086,092)	(1,096,383)
Other expenses	(1,500,938)	(3,096,165)	(3,778,343)	(7,304,534)	(5,279,281)	(10,400,699)
Other income	4,184,612	3,835,097	3,783,573	5,778,351	7,968,185	9,613,448
Finance costs	(3,969)	(12,326)	(1,924,667)	(2,539,510)	(1,928,636)	(2,551,836)
Loss before levy and income tax	(5,814,235)	(15,809,171)	(10,141,378)	(2,939,298)	(15,955,613)	(18,748,469)
Levy					(197,549)	(271,256)
Loss before income tax					(16,153,162)	(19,019,725)
Income tax					-	-
Loss after taxation					(16,153,162)	(19,019,725)

34.1 Reconciliation of reportable segment assets

	Other Formations		Block V		Total-Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
-----Rupees in thousands-----						
Total assets for reportable segments						
Segment assets	8,820,372	27,954,099	105,010,702	159,206,624	113,831,074	187,160,723
Unallocated assets:						
Sales tax refunds due from the Government					8,479,486	7,493,779
Advance income tax and prepaid levy - net					42,075	-
Bank balances					26,048,664	13,954,504
Total assets as per statement of financial position					148,401,299	208,609,006

Reconciliation of reportable segment liabilities

	Other Formations		Block V		Total-Company	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
-----Rupees in thousands-----						
Total liabilities for reportable segments						
Segment liabilities	48,796,920	41,605,840	31,047,192	53,620,979	79,844,112	95,226,819
Unallocated liabilities:						
Trade and other payables					154,056,674	176,767,392
Levy payable net of advance income tax					-	139,265
Total liabilities as per statement of financial position					233,900,786	272,133,476

34.2 All of the Company's sales are made to CPPA-G. Additionally, as of the reporting date, all non-current assets of the Company are located and operational in Pakistan. Revenue is recognized both at a point in time and over time, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the underlying contract with CPPA-G.

	2024	2023
35. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		
Total number of employees as at the reporting date	1,245	1,377
Average number of employees during the year	1,307	1,434
Total number of plant site employees as at the reporting date	713	794
Average number of plant site employees during the year	764	827

	2024	2023
36. PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION	-----MWh-----	
Based on 365 days		
Annual installed capacity - original	4,234,934	14,373,320
Actual output	2,550,483	4,604,296

36.1 Under utilization of available capacity is due to non-operational plants of the Company. Further, during the year, owing to outages suffered at the plant sites, the Company could not make available its operational power plants for a period of 87,787 hours.

37. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figure have been rearranged/reclassified, wherever considered necessary for the purpose of better and fair presentation, however, no significant rearrangement/reclassification has been made.

38. GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousands of Pak Rupees, unless otherwise stated.

39. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue on 12 AUG 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



DIRECTOR