



Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

2025





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VISION STATEMENT

The Company's vision is to be the market leader and serve the needs of customers with total dedication, supply them the current and anticipate their future needs, create value for customers, shareholders, employees and the community

MISSION

A hand in a blue suit reaches out towards a grid of business icons. The icons include a magnifying glass, gears, a line graph, a bar chart, a group of people, a lightbulb, a target, and an eye. The background is a blurred image of a person in a blue suit.

CORPORATE MISSION

- To meet the current needs of its customers and anticipate their future needs.
- To maintain close and direct contacts with the customers to ensure their complete satisfaction.
- Constantly improve the quality of all our activities through operational excellence.

Corporate Information

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Lt Gen Tahir Hameed Shah, HI(M)	:	Chairman
Mr. Mats-Olof Rydberg	:	Director
Maj Gen Mumtaz Hussain, HI(M), TBt	:	Director
Maj Gen Muhammad Kashif Azad, HI(M)	:	Director
Mr. Tariq M. Rangoonwala	:	Director
Mr. Shahid Iqbal Baloch	:	Director
Mr. Usman Ali Bhatti	:	Director

CHIEF EXECUTIVE	:	Brig (R) Shiraz Ullah Choudhry, SI(M)
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AUDIT COMMITTEE

Mr. Tariq M. Rangoonwala	:	Chairman
Maj Gen Muhammad Kashif Azad, HI(M)	:	Member
Mr. Usman Ali Bhatti	:	Member

HUMAN RESOURCE & REMUNERATION (HR&R) COMMITTEE

Mr. Tariq M. Rangoonwala	:	Chairman
Maj Gen Mumtaz Hussain, HI(M), TBt	:	Member
Brig (R) Shiraz Ullah Choudhry, SI(M)	:	Member

COMPANY SECRETARY AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

:	Mr. Tanveer Elahi, FCA
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AUDITORS

:	Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman Chartered Accountants
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LEGAL ADVISORS

:	The Law Firm of Basit Musheer
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SHARES REGISTRAR

:	Ilyas Saeed Associates (Pvt.) Ltd., Management Consultants, Office # 26, 2nd Floor, Rose Plaza, I-8 Markaz, Islamabad. Tel: 051-4938026-7, Fax: 051-4102628 Email: iilyas@hotmail.com
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BANKERS

:	MCB Bank Limited Allied Bank of Pakistan Limited Bank Al-Habib Limited Askari Bank Limited Meezan Bank Limited Faysal Bank Limited
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REGISTERED OFFICE

:	G.T. Road, Wah Cantt.
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PHONES

:	(051) 4545243-6 (4 Lines) (051) 905525204
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FAX

:	(051) 4545241, (051) 4535862
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E.MAIL

:	ce@wahnobel.com
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WEBSITE

:	www.wahnobel.com
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FACTORY

:	Wah Cantt.
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Company Profile

Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited is a Pakistan's leading manufacturer of Formaldehyde, UF, PF Resins and Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Compound. Since its inception Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited has stood as a symbol of quality, safety, reliability, unparalleled after sale service and commitment. Its products enjoy the highest reputation throughout Pakistan. This has been achieved through innovation, expertise, state of the art technology and a vision for the future.

PRODUCTION PREMISES

● Total Area	45,100 Sqr. M
● Process Area	22,957 Sqr. M
● Auxiliary Building	7,071 Sqr. M
● Green Area	10,500 Sqr. M
● Open Plot For Future Expansion	4,572 Sqr. M

PRODUCT RANGE

● Formaldehyde	37 TO 50% Concentration
● Urea Formaldehyde Glue	Various Grades
● Phenol Formaldehyde Glue	Various Grades
● Special Resins	Various Grades
● UFC 85	
● Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Compound	Various Grades

INSTALLED CAPACITY

Formaldehyde	80,000 M. Tons per annum.
Urea/Phenol Formaldehyde	19,000 M. Tons per annum.
Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Compound	19,000 M. Tons per annum.

QUALITY LEADERSHIP

Quality is an integral part of our business environment and culture. The certification of ISO 9001-2015 affirms our commitment to the adherence of international quality standards. Further, our Company has also been awarded two other Certificates namely Environmental Management System ISO 14001:2015 and Health & Safety Management System OHSAS 18001:2007. All these certifications add to the confidence of our customers in our ability to provide them with the best products and services at most competitive prices.

Notice of Annual General Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that the 42nd Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of WAH NOBEL CHEMICALS LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, G.T. Road, Wah Cantt on Monday, October 27, 2025 at 1100 hours to transact the following business.

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To confirm the minutes of the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on May 29, 2025.
2. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025 together with the Chairman's review, Directors' and the Auditors' Reports thereon.

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



<https://wahnobel.com/wah-nobel-chemicals/investor-information/#Financial Statements>

3. To declare and approve the final cash dividend @ Rs 10 per share i.e. 100% for the year ended June 30, 2025, as recommended by the Directors.
4. To appoint auditors of the Company for the year ending June 30, 2026 and to fix their remuneration. The Board of Directors, on recommendation of the Board Audit Committee, has proposed re-appointment of Messer Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman, Chartered Accountants as auditors of the Company.

OTHER BUSINESS

5. To transact any other business with the permission of the Chair.

By Order of the Board



(TANVEER ELAHI)
Company Secretary

Wah Cantt:
September 30, 2025

Notes:

1. The share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from October 20, 2025 to October 27, 2025 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order by the Share Registrar of the Company M/s Ilyas Saeed Associates (Pvt) Limited, Office # 26, 2nd Floor, Roze Plaza, I-8 Markaz, Islamabad on or before the close of business on October 19, 2025 will be treated in time for the purpose of the above entitlement and to attend the Annual General Meeting (AGM).
2. A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint another member as his/her proxy to attend the meeting and vote for him/her. Proxies in order to be effective, must be received at the Company's Registered Office not later than 48 hours before the time appointed for the meeting and must be duly stamped, signed and witnessed.
3. CDC Account Holders are advised to bring their original National Identity Cards to authenticate their identity along with CDC account numbers at the meeting. However, if any proxies are granted by such shareholders, the same shall also have to be accompanied with attested copies of the National Identity Card of the grantor, and the signature on the proxy form has to be the same as appearing on the National Identity Card.
4. Shareholders who are interested in attending AGM through video link are requested to email their Name, Folio Number, Cell Number, CNIC Number and Number of shares held in their name with subject "Registration for Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited AGM" at agmwahn@wahnobel.com

Video link and login credentials will be shared with only those members whose emails, containing all the required particulars, are received at least 48 hours before the time of AGM (i.e. before 11.00 a.m. on October 25, 2025).

Shareholders can also provide their comments and questions for the agenda items of the AGM at the email.

5. Shareholders holding shares in physical form are requested to promptly notify Share Registrar of the Company of any change in their addresses or any other particulars. Shareholders maintaining their shares in electronic form should have their address updated with their participant or CDC Investor Accounts Service.

Further, to comply with requirements of section 119 of the Companies Act, 2017 ("Act") and Regulation 47 of the Companies Regulations, 2024, all Shareholders are requested to provide their email address and cell phone numbers incorporated / updated in their

physical folio or CDC account.

6. Shareholders are once again requested to submit a copy of their valid CNIC (if not already provided) to the Company's Share Registrar, without any delay. In case of non-availability of a valid copy of the Shareholders' CNIC in the records of the Company, the Company shall withhold the Dividend under the provisions of Section 243(2)(a) of the Act which will be released by the Company only upon compliance.
7. As per Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, following rates are prescribed for deduction of withholding tax on the amount of dividend paid by the company:
 - (a) For persons appearing in Active Tax Payer List (ATL): 15%
 - (b) For persons not appearing in Active Tax Payer List (ATL): 30%

Further, according to clarification provided by the FBR, with-holding tax will be determined separately on 'Active or Non-Active' status of Principal shareholder as well as joint-holder(s) based on their shareholding proportions, in case of joint accounts.

8. As per Section 242 of the Act, it is mandatory for the listed company to pay cash dividend to its shareholders only through electronic mode, directly into bank account designated by the entitled shareholders. Therefore, those Shareholders who have not yet provided details of their bank mandate are hereby advised to submit following details to Company's Share Registrar:
 - (i) Title of account,
 - (ii) Bank account number,
 - (iii) International Bank Account (IBAN) number
 - (iv) Bank name
 - (v) Branch name, code and address

Shareholders who hold shares with Participants /Central Depository Company of Pakistan (CDC) are advised to provide their bank mandate information to the concerned Broker/CDC. Please note that as per Section 243(3) of the Act, Company will be constrained to withhold payment of dividend, if necessary information is not provided by shareholders.

9. As per section 72 of the Act, every existing listed company is required to replace its physical shares with book-entry form in a manner as may be specified and from the date notified by the Commission, within a period not exceeding four years from the commencement of the Act i.e. May 30, 2017. SECP through its circular # CSD/ED/Misc./2016-639-640 dated March 26, 2021 has advised the listed companies to pursue their such members who still hold shares in physical form, to convert their shares into book-entry form.

In order to ensure full compliance with the provisions of the aforesaid Section 72 and to benefit from the facility of holding shares in the Book-Entry-Form, the shareholders who still hold shares in physical form are requested to convert their shares in the Book-Entry-Form.

10. Shareholders, whose dividends still remain unclaimed and /or undelivered share certificates are hereby once again requested to contact the Company or the Share Registrar of the Company to claim their outstanding dividend amounts and/or undelivered share certificates. In case no claim is received, the Company shall proceed to comply in accordance with the applicable law.
11. Shareholders seeking exemption from deduction of income tax are requested to provide , prior to the date of commencement of book closure , a valid tax exemption certificate or necessary documentary evidence as the case may otherwise tax will be deducted according to the applicable laws. Members desiring non-deduction of zakat are also requested to submit a notarized declaration (CZ-50) for non-deduction of zakat.
12. In compliance with section 223(6) of the Act read with S.R.O 452(I)/2025 dated March 17, 2025, by SECP, the Company has electronically transmitted the Notice of the AGM and the Annual Report 2025 through email to those Shareholders whose email addresses are available with the Company's Share Registrar. In those cases where shareholders' email addresses are not available with the Company's Share Registrar , printed notices of the AGM, together with the weblink and QR enabled code for downloading the Annual Report, have been dispatched.

The Annual Report 2025 is also available on the Company's website (www.wahnobel.com).

The Company shall, however, provide a hard copy of the Annual Report, free of cost, to any member upon written request at the member's registered address, within seven (7) days of receipt of such request.

13. In accordance with the directive issued by the SECP Vide SRO 452(I)/2025 dated March 17, 2025 the Company would like to inform all the shareholders that no gifts will be distributed at the AGM.

Review Report by the Chairman

It gives me pleasure to present this review report for the year ended June 30, 2025 highlighting the Company's performance and the overall performance of the Board and effectiveness of its role in achieving the objectives of the Company.

Despite challenging business environment, Company performed reasonably well and recorded growth in net sales by 9%, from Rs.4,685 million of last year to Rs.5,096 million during the year under review. However, due to intense competition in the market increase in prices of raw materials and other input costs could not be fully passed on to the customers, resultantly after tax profit declined to Rs. 482 million against last year's after tax profit of Rs.549 million.

Earnings per Share (EPS) of the Company remained at Rs.53.55 as against Rs.61.05 last year.

Based on the financial performance, the Board has recommended a final cash dividend of 100% i.e. Rs. 10 per share.

Company contributed Rs.1.451 billion towards the National Exchequer on account of various government levies, taxes and import duties during the year under review.

The Board has ensured that there is adequate representation of non-executive and independent directors on the Board and its committees as required under the Code.

The Board members have adequate skill, experience and knowledge to manage the affairs of the Company. Board has diligently fulfilled its fiduciary responsibilities and actively contributed in guiding the Company in its strategic affairs and in enhancing the vision of the Company. All Board members, including independent directors, actively participated and contributed to the decision making process of the Board.

All the related party transactions executed by the Company were approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Audit Committee.

I pray to Almighty Allah for the continued success and prosperity of your company and look forward towards the next year with greater confidence in meeting the challenges ahead.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to our stakeholders for their confidence and continued trust and support. Most importantly, I extend my sincere appreciation to Company's employees the true driving force behind our success. I acknowledge with thanks their dedication, passion and hard work at all levels and look forward to their continued support.

I also appreciate the commendable efforts of my fellow directors and CEO for their strategic oversight and commitment to steering the Company towards sustainable growth and value creation.



Lt Gen Tahir Hameed Shah , HI (M)
Chairman

Wah Cantt :
September 24 , 2025

Directors' Report

The Directors of the Company are pleased to present Annual Report and the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2025.

OPERATING PERFORMANCE

During the financial year 2024-25 Company posted highest ever net sales of Rs. 5.096 billion witnessed growth of 9% over last year's net sales of Rs 4.685 billion.

However, increased input costs affected the performance of the company despite higher net sales gross profit has decreased by 19 % to Rs.854 million from Rs 1,055 million of previous year.

During the year under review administrative and general expenses were 6% higher while selling and distribution expenses were 16% higher than last year due to high inflation.

Finance cost for the year has significantly decreased by 38 % i.e. from Rs.29 million of the last year to Rs. 18 million mainly due to efficient utilization of resources and reduction in mark-up/ interest rates.

Company earned after tax profit of Rs 482 million during the year under review against last year's after tax profit of Rs.549 million. Net Profit decreased by 12 % i.e. Rs.67 million.

The decline in net profit is mainly attributed to increase in prices of raw materials, other input costs, energy cost and imposition of super tax. However, due to intense competition in the market to maintain the market share and stay competitive all cost impacts could not be passed on to the customers.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

The summary of the operating results of the Company for the year under review along-with the comparatives for the last year are as under:

	2024 - 25	2023 - 24
	Rupees (in thousands)	
Net Sales	5,096,035	4,684,721
Gross Profit	853,915	1,055,143
Operating Profit	796,983	1,003,888
Profit Before Taxation	715,563	906,331
Profit After Taxation	481,934	549,414
Earnings Per Share (Rupees)	53.55	61.05

SUBSEQUENT APPROPRIATIONS

The directors have recommended /approved following appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2025 which will be reflected in the subsequent financial statements of the company:

- **Dividend**
The directors have recommended a payment of cash dividend @ Rs 10 per share (i.e. 100%), subject to the approval of Shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.
- **General Reserve**
The directors also proposed / approved transfer of Rs 395 million from un-appropriated profits to general reserve.

OUTLOOK FOR 2025-26

As Pakistan's economy is showing signs of stabilization, the outlook for the business in FY 2025–26 remains cautiously optimistic. The anticipated recovery in economic activity driven by declining interest rates, easing inflation, and improved investor sentiment, is expected to gradually revive the economy.

The Company operates in a highly competitive environment and foresee intense competition from existing competitors and new entrants in the Industry. The Company anticipates pressure on margins due to stiff competition, increase in prices of basic raw materials, excessive taxation, abnormal surge in utilities tariffs. Further, recent abnormal rains / floods in the country may adversely affect the economy.

Newly installed Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Compound (UFMC) Plant having annual Capacity of 6,000 M.T is operational and it will help to strengthen profitability of the Company.

Despite aforementioned challenges, Management of the company is taking all possible measures to minimize the adverse effects of these risks and is committed to achieve growth and increase in profitability during the financial year 2025-26.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The company maintains a system of internal control and procedures designed to ensure reliable and transparent financial reporting and disclosures. Internal Financial Controls are periodically reviewed to ensure these remain effective and are updated with changing laws and regulations. Internal Audit department monitors the compliance of internal controls. Through discussions with auditors (both internal and external), they confirm that adequate

controls have been implemented by the Company. The Board is confident that the system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Despite the fact that the Company's financial performance was consistently good during the recent years, still Company is exposed to certain inherent risks and uncertainties like competition, imposition of Vend and Permit Fee on methanol basic raw material, increase in input cost due to rising inflation, fluctuation in exchange rate, adverse interest rate, and inconsistent Government regulations / taxes / policies etc. that may have an impact on the future financial statements of the Company.

The Management periodically reviews major financial and operating risks faced by the business Company works with internal and external stakeholders to mitigate / reduce to acceptable level the likely impacts of aforesaid risks.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All transactions with related parties have been carried out in normal course of business at arm's length and have been disclosed in the financial statements under relevant notes.

CORPORATE BRIEFING SESSION

In compliance with the listing regulations of the Pakistan Stock Exchange, the Company arranges corporate briefing session(s) annually to answer queries of the various stakeholders including investors and financial analysts.

The last Corporate Briefing Session was held on December 02, 2024 through video link to brief the Shareholders, investors and analyst about the company's financial performance for the year ended June 30, 2024 and future outlook of the Company.

CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

The Company is committed to good corporate governance. As required by the Code of Corporate Governance, the Directors are pleased to report the following:

- 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 equity.
- The Company has maintained proper books of account.
- Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent

- judgment.
- International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan and the requirements of Companies Act, 2017, have been followed in the preparation of financial statements and any departure thereof has been adequately disclosed and explained.
- The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
- There are no significant doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, information about this issue (imposition of vend fee permit fee on Methanol basic raw material) is being presented separately in this report.
- There has been no material departure from the best practices of the Code of Corporate Governance as given in the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019.
- There is nothing outstanding against the Company on account of taxes, duties, levies, and other charges except for those which are being made in the normal course of business and disclosed in the financial statements.
- Summary of key operating and financial data for the last six financial years is annexed with the report.
- The un-audited value of investments, including bank deposits, of retirement benefits funds as of June 30, 2025 were as follows:

FUND	RUPEES
● Provident Fund	111,826,742
● Gratuity Fund	65,227,741
● Pension Fund	43,297,443

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The total number of directors (including Chief Executive) are eight (8) as per the following:

Male	:	Eight (08)
Female	:	None

The composition of board is as follows:

Independent Directors	:	Two (02)
Other Non-Executive Directors	:	Five (05)
Executive Directors	:	One (01)

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

Seven (07) directors were elected unopposed as directors of the Company for next term of three years commencing from June 01, 2025 in the Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on May 29, 2025. The newly elected Board of Directors is:

1. Lt. Gen. Tahir Hameed Shah, HI(M)
2. Mr. Mats-Olof Rydberg
3. Maj Gen Mumtaz Hussain, HI(M), TBt
4. Maj Gen Muhammad Kashif Azad, HI(M)
5. Mr. Usman Ali Bhatti
6. Mr. Tariq M. Rangoonwala
7. Mr. Shahid Iqbal Baloch

During the year under review, Five Board meetings were held. The number of meetings attended by each Director is given hereunder:

S.#	Names of Directors	Meeting Attended	Remarks
1	Lt. Gen Tahir Hameed Shah, HI(M) (Chairman)	02	
2	Mr. Mats-Olof Rydberg	04	
3	Maj Gen Mumtaz Hussain, HI(M) TBt	05	
4	Maj Gen Rashid Mahmood, HI(M)	-	Resigned on December 19,2024
5	Maj Gen Muhammad Kashif Azad, HI(M)	-	Appointed on December 19,2024
6	Mr. Usman Ali Bhatti	04	
7	Mr. Tariq M. Rangoonwala	02	
8	Mr. Shahid Iqbal Baloch	05	
9	Brig (R) Shiraz Ullah Choudhry, SI(M)	05	

During the year, Audit Committee held four (4) meetings and were attended by each member as follows:

S.#	Names of Directors	Meeting Attended
1	Mr. Tariq M. Rangoonwala	02
2	Maj Gen Mumtaz Hussain, HI(M) TBt	02
3	Mr. Usman Ali Bhatti	04
4	Maj Gen Muhammad Kashif Azad, HI(M)*	-

*After election of new Board, Audit Committee reconstituted on June 02, 2025 and Maj Gen Muhammad Kashif Azad, HI(M) appointed member of Audit Committee in place of Maj Gen Mumtaz Hussain, HI(M) TBt.

During the year under review, Human Resource and Remuneration Committee held one (1) meeting and was attended by each member as follows:

S.#	Names of Directors	Meeting Attended
1	Mr. Tariq M. Rangoonwala	—
2	Maj Gen Mumtaz Hussain, HI(M) TBt	01
3	Brig (R) Shiraz Ullah Choudhry, SI(M)	01

Leave of absence was granted to the members of the Board / Committee(s) who were unable to attend the meeting.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION POLICY

The Board is authorized to determine the remuneration / fee of its Directors for attending meetings of the Board. The Board has approved the remuneration of a Director for attending the Board meeting for Non-Executive Directors, excluding nominee(s) of Wah Nobel (Private) Limited. However, no remuneration shall be paid for attending Committee(s) of the Board meetings and for attending General Meeting(s) or any other business meeting(s) of the company. Company will pay / reimburse to all the directors travelling, hotel and other expenses incurred for attending the meetings of the company.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

Being socially responsible corporate entity we are committed to our communities as we are to our customers, shareholders and employees. Company is committed to act ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the quality of life of the workforce and their families as well as of the local communities and society at large. The Company practices active corporate citizenship through energy conservation, industrial relations, employment of special persons, occupational safety & health, business ethics, contributing to national exchequer.

The Company contributed significant amount of Rs 1,451 million (2024 :Rs.1,252 million) towards the national exchequer on account of income tax, super tax , general sales tax, excise duty, custom duty and vend / permit fee etc. during the year under review.

GENDER PAY GAP

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

- (i) Mean Gender Pay Gap: - 46%
- (ii) Median Gender Pay Gap: - 68%

WEBSITE

Company's periodic financial statements for the current financial year including annual / periodic reports for the last five years are available on the Company's website for information of the shareholders and others.

www.wahnobel.com

VEND FEE AND PERMIT FEE

In January, 2022 on the request of Excise and Taxation Department, Government of Sindh the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan (SCP) has disposed off their appeal filed against the company regarding imposition of vend and permit fee on methanol.

According to the SCP order, the Excise and Taxation Department shall surrender the Indemnity Bonds from 1990 to October 30, 2002 and subsequent to this date, a fresh demand shall be raised for the amount payable following the notification dated February 14, 2002 and Sindh (Amendment) Abkari Ordinance 2002 notified on October 30, 2002.

No demand has been raised by the Excise Department as yet, however, Company intends to approach the relevant Court to defend the case upon the receipt of the fresh demand from the Department. The management expects that, based on the merits of the case and earlier favourable decision of the Sindh High Court, the Company has strong grounds to challenge such a demand and its challenge is likely to succeed. Accordingly, no provision for any liability has been made in these financial statements.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

No material changes or commitments affecting the financial position of the Company have taken place between the end of the financial year and the date of Director's Report.

AUDITORS

The present Auditors Messrs. Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman, Chartered Accountants, Islamabad retire and being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment with their new partner in charge of audit Mr. Hassaan Riaz.

Upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board recommends appointment of M/s Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman Chartered Accountants, subject to the approval of the Shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company, as the statutory auditors of the Company for the year ending June 30, 2026 with rotation of the engagement partner in terms of Regulation 33 (2) of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 as the said firm has completed five years as auditors of the Company.

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

The pattern of shareholding of the Company and additional information thereabout as at June 30, 2025 is included in this report.

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

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Board of Directors wish to place on record their sincere appreciation to all employees for their continued dedication, commitment and hard work towards the progress of the company. The Board also express their gratitude to our valued shareholders, customers, suppliers and bankers for their continued cooperation support and patronage.

On behalf of Board of Directors



Mr. Usman Ali Bhatti
Director



Brig Shiraz Ullah Choudhry, SI(M) ®
Chief Executive

Wah Cantt:
September 24, 2025

Six Year at a Glance

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
(Rupees in Thousands)						
(A) Operating Results:						
i) Net Sales Revenue	1,950,049	2,723,823	3,309,605	4,383,436	4,684,721	5,096,035
ii) Gross Profit	325,994	558,803	457,634	883,915	1,055,143	853,915
iii) Operating Profit	304,012	534,393	427,128	844,234	1,003,888	796,983
iv) Profit Before Tax	182,946	470,853	313,066	668,756	906,331	715,563
v) Profit After Tax	130,307	334,409	209,123	449,230	549,414	481,934
(B) Financial Position						
i) Paid-up Capital	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000
ii) Shareholders Equity	983,632	1,282,449	1,398,354	1,805,120	2,258,392	2,654,313
iii) General Reserve	750,000	850,000	1,100,000	1,260,000	1,620,000	2,075,000
iv) Property, Plants and Equipment (Net)	297,682	384,394	417,857	384,889	353,611	518,691
v) Current Assets	1,499,436	1,845,251	2,174,219	2,175,822	2,581,285	3,268,709
(C) Key Performance Indicators						
i) Gross Profit %	16.72%	20.52%	13.83%	20.16%	22.52%	16.76%
ii) Net Profit %	6.68%	12.28%	6.32%	10.25%	11.73%	9.46%
iii) Earning Per Share Rs.	14.48	37.16	23.24	49.91	61.05	53.55
iv) Cash Dividend %	40%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%
v) Break-up Value Per Share Rs.	109.29	142.49	155.37	200.57	250.93	294.92
vi) Current Ratio	1.93:1	2.11:1	1.92:1	3.01:1	3.74:1	2.84:1

Pattern of Shareholding

as at June 30, 2025

No of shareholders	Shareholding	Total shares held
317	Share Holding from 1 to 100 shares	11,437
397	Share Holding from 101 to 500 shares	103,552
107	Share Holding from 501 to 1,000 shares	84,816
124	Share Holding from 1,001 to 5,000 shares	307,359
24	Share Holding from 5,001 to 10,000 shares	173,356
11	Share Holding from 10,001 to 20,000 shares	167,499
7	Share Holding from 20,001 to 30,000 shares	195,936
4	Share Holding from 30,001 to 50,000 shares	142,702
5	Share Holding from 50,001 to 100,000 shares	397,203
5	Share Holding from 100,001 to 1,000,000 shares	2,445,745
1	Share Holding from 1,000,001 to 5,000,000 shares	4,970,395
1,002	Total	9,000,000

Categories of Shareholders

As at June 30, 2025

S.#	Categories	No. of Shareholders	Shares held	Percentage
1	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse and minor children.	6	505	0.01
1.1	Lt.Gen Tahir Hameed Shah, HI(M)	1*	1	0.00
1.2	Mr. Mats Olof Rydberg	1*	1	0.00
1.3	Maj Gen Mumtaz Hussain, HI(M) ,TBt	1*	1	0.00
1.4	Maj Gen Muhammad Kashif Azad, HI(M)	1*	1	0.00
1.5	Mr. Usman Ali Bhatti	1*	1	0.00
1.6	Mr.Tariq Rangoonwala	1	500	0.01
2	Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties	3	5,102,497	56.69
2.1	Wah Nobel (Pvt) Ltd	1	4,970,395	55.23
2.2	WNPL Employees Provident Fund	1	99,000	1.10
2.3	WNCL Employees Provident Fund	1	33,102	0.36
3	NIT/ICP	2	576,749	6.41
3.1	CDC - Trustee National Investment (Unit) Trust	1	576,124	6.40
3.2	Investment Corporation of Pakistan	1	625	0.01
4	Banks Development Financial	2	1478	0.02
4.1	National Bank of Pakistan	1	358	0.01
4.2	National Ind.CO-OP.Finance Corp.	1	1,120	0.01
5	Insurance Companies	2	899,480	9.99
5.1	State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan	1	897,980	9.98
5.2	United Insurance Company of Pakistan Limited	1	1,500	0.01
6	Modarabas and Mutual Funds	1	999	0.01
7	Shareholders holding 10%	-	-	0.00
8	General Public	971	2,316,199	25.74
	a. Local	971	2,316,199	25.74
	b. Foreign	-	-	0.00
9	Others (to be specified)	15	102,093	1.13
9.1	Trust / Cooperative Society	1	900	0.01
9.2	Benevolent / Pension Fund	2	60,245	0.67
9.3	Joint Stock Coys.	9	40,747	0.45
9.4	Others	3	201	0.00
Total:		1002	9,000,000	100.00

* Directors mentioned at Sr 1.1 to 1.5 held these shares (1 share each) as nominee of Wah Nobel (Pvt) Ltd (WNPL). The ultimate ownership remains with WNPL.

Statement of Compliance with Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 for the year ended June 30, 2025

Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited ('the Company') has complied with the requirements of Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 ('the Regulations') in the following manner:-

1. The total number of elected directors are seven (7) as per the following:
 - a. Male : Seven (07)
 - b. Female : None
2. The composition of Board is as follows:

Category	Name
Independent Director*	Mr. Tariq M. Rangoonwala Mr. Shahid Iqbal Baloch
Non-Executive Directors	Lt. Gen Tahir Hameed Shah, HI(M) Mr. Mats-Olof Rydberg Maj Gen. Mumtaz Hussain, HI(M), TBt Maj Gen Kashif Azad, HI(M) Mr. Usman Ali Bhatti
Executive Director**	Brig Shiraz Ullah Choudhry, SI(M) ®
Female Director	None

*In respect of regulation 6(1), the Company has not rounded up the fraction as the Board has determined that current composition is adequate and existing independent directors have requisite skills and knowledge to take independent decisions in the interest of the Company.

**Brig Shiraz Ullah Choudhry® SI(M), Chief Executive is a deemed director as defined in Section 188(3) of the Companies Act, 2017.

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as a director on more than seven listed companies, including this company;
4. The Company has prepared a code of conduct and has ensured that appropriate steps have been taken to disseminate it throughout the Company along with its supporting policies and procedures;
5. The Board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the Company. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of the significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the Company;
6. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board / shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2017 (the Act) and these Regulations;
7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of the Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board;

8. The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations;
9. All the directors on the Board are fully conversant with their duties and responsibilities as directors. One director on the Board has already acquired the certification under directors' training program (DTP) from the institution duly approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan, and the remaining directors, will undertake DTP in due course. Further, Company will take adequate measures to comply with the requirement of the DTP for its executives and department heads.
10. The Board has approved appointment of chief financial officer, company secretary and head of internal audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.
11. Chief financial officer and chief executive officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board.
12. The Board has formed committees comprising of members given below:

AUDIT COMMITTEE	HR AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE
Mr. Tariq M. Rangoonwala (Chairman) Maj Gen Kashif Azad, HI(M) (Member) Mr. Usman Ali Bhatti (Member)	Mr. Tariq M. Rangoonwala (Chairman) Maj Gen Mumtaz Hussain HI(M), TBt (Member) Brig Shiraz Ullah Choudhry ®, SI(M) (Member)

13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committee for compliance.
14. The frequency of meetings of the committees convened during the year were as per following:
 - a) Audit Committee : Four meetings.
 - b) HR and Remuneration Committee : One meeting.
15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function experienced for the purpose and is conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company.
16. The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the ICAP and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, head of internal audit, company secretary or director of the Company;
17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these Regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard;
18. We confirm that all requirements of regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations except regulations 7 have been complied with. Currently no female director is on the Board.
19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirements, other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 are below:

S. No.	Non-Mandatory Requirements	Reg. No.	Possible Explanations
1	Evaluation of the Board and its members: The Board of the Company shall ensure that, a formal and effective mechanism is put in place for an annual evaluation of the Board's own performance, members of the Board and of its committees.	10(3)(v)	The Board is in process of formation and implementation of effective mechanism for evaluation of Board and of its committees.
2	Directors' Training: The Company is encouraged that all directors of the Board have acquired the prescribed certification under any director training program by June 30, 2022 from the institutions duly approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan. The companies are encouraged to arrange training for at least one female executive and one head of department every year.	19(1) 19(3)	One director has obtained DTP certification. The Company will arrange training for the remaining directors to comply with the requirement. Company will take adequate measures to comply with the requirement for the DTP for its executives and department heads.
3	Qualification of company secretary: The same person shall not simultaneously hold office of chief financial officer and the company secretary of a listed company.	24	The management is of the view, that the current CFO and Company Secretary who is performing both these positions since long is suitably qualified and professionally capable to act and fulfill the duties and responsibilities of both the roles. In addition, it is also a cost-effective measure that is in the better interest of the shareholders of the Company.
4	Appraisal of head of internal Audit: The performance appraisal of head of internal audit shall be done jointly by the Chairman of the audit committee and the chief executive officer.	31(2)	Appraisal of Head of Internal Audit was done jointly by the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the Chief Executive Officer through verbal consultation. However, going forward the Company will formalize the process.
5.	Role of the Board and its members to address Sustainability Risks and Opportunities.	10(A)	Currently, the management is assessing amendments introduced by SECP through notification dated June 12, 2024 and these will be complied with in due course.
6.	Nomination Committee: The Board may constitute a separate committee, designated as the nomination committee, of such number and class of directors, as it may deem appropriate in its circumstances	29(1)	The Board has not constitute a separate nomination committee, and functions are being performed by the Board
7.	Risk Management Committee: The Board may constitute the risk management committee, of such number and class of directors, as it may deem appropriate in its circumstances, to carry out a review of effectiveness of risk management procedures and present a report to the Board.	30(1)	The Board has not constituted a separate risk management committee as risk management framework is managed at Company's level, by the executive committee headed by CEO.
8.	Disclosure of significant policies on website	35	The requirement to disclose significant policies on the website is non-mandatory in regulation no. 35(1), and thus the Company has uploaded limited information in this respect on its website. The Company is however, considering placing key elements of other policies on website.


Lt Gen Tahir Hameed Shah, HI(M)
Chairman


Brig Shiraz Ullah Choudhry SI(M) ®
Chief Executive

Wah Cantt: September 24, 2025

Independent Auditors' Review Report

To the members of Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited
Review Report on the Statement of Compliance contained in Listed Companies
(Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by Board of Directors of Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited (the Company) for the year ended 30 June 2025 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

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

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respect, with the requirement contained in the Regulations as applicable to the company for the year ended 30 June 2025.

Further, we highlight below instances of non - compliance with the requirements of the Regulations as reflected in the paragraphs 18, 19(1), 19(2), 19(3), 19(4), 19(5), 19(6), 19(7) and 19(8) where these are stated in the Statement of Compliance:

i- Paragraph 18	As disclosed in para 18 of the Statement of Compliance, it is mandatory that the Board shall have at least one female director. However, there is no female director on the Board.
ii-Paragraph 19(1)	As disclosed in para 19(1) of the Statement of Compliance, the Board is in process of formation and implementation of effective mechanism for evaluation of Board and of its committees.
iii- Paragraph 19(2)	As disclosed in para 19(2) of the Statement of Compliance, the Company will arrange training for the remaining directors to comply with the requirement and has identified some of its department heads and female executives as potential candidates for training for director training program.
iv- Paragraph 19(3)	As disclosed in para 19(3) of the Statement of Compliance, the position of company secretary and chief financial officer has been held by the same person; however, duties of both positions are distinct and clearly spelled out. The management is of the view, that the current CFO and Company Secretary who is performing both these positions since long is suitably qualified and professionally capable to act and fulfil the duties and responsibilities of both the roles. In addition, it is also a cost-effective measure that is in the better interest of the shareholders of the Company.
v- Paragraph 19(4)	As disclosed in para 19(4) of the Statement of Compliance, appraisal of Head of Internal Audit was done jointly by the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the Chief Executive Officer through verbal consultation. However, going forward company will formalize the process.
vi- Paragraph 19(5)	As disclosed in para 19(5) of the Statement of Compliance, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan has inserted new regulation 10A and certain amendments to regulations 10 & 35 of the Regulations, 2019 through its notification (S.R.O. (1)/2024) dated June 12, 2024. Currently, the management is assessing these amendments and these will be complied, as applicable, in due course.
vii- Paragraph 19(6)	As disclosed in para 19(6) of the Statement of Compliance, the Company has not constituted a separate nomination committee, and functions are being performed by Board.
viii- Paragraph 19(7)	As disclosed in para 19(7) of the Statement of Compliance, the Company has not constituted a separate risk management committee, as risk management framework is managed at Company's level, by the executive committee headed by CEO.
viii- Paragraph 19(8)	As disclosed in para 19(8) of the Statement of Compliance, the Company has not disclosed significant policies on its website.


Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman
Chartered Accountants
Islamabad

September 30, 2025
UDIN: CR202510209OpwKDgVlb

Independent Auditor's Report

to the members of Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matter is that matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. This matter- was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on this matter.

S. No.	Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	<p>Revenue Recognition</p> <p>(Refer notes 3.10 and 21 to annexed financial statements)</p> <p>Revenue is recognized when performance obligation is satisfied by transferring the control of the promised goods to the customers. The Company is engaged in recognized revenue from the sale of Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Compound, Formaldehyde and Formaldehyde based liquid resins for the year ended 30 June 2025.</p> <p>We consider revenue recognition as a key audit matter due to revenue being one of the key performance indicators of the Company and it is also considered as an area of significant audit risk as part of audit process.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures in relation to the matter, amongst others, included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Obtained an understanding of business processes relating to the recognition of revenue and understanding of relevant internal control over the Company's system which governs revenue recognition along with testing of relevant controls on sample basis; ● Evaluated the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies for revenue recognition and compliance of those policies with applicable accounting standards; ● Performed analytical procedures to analyze variations in the price and quantity sold during the year; ● Performed testing of revenue transactions on sample basis with underlying documentation including dispatch documents and sales invoices; and ● Checked that the presentation and disclosures related to revenue are in accordance with applicable accounting and reporting standards.

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 annual report, but does not include the financial statements 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 nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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 judgement 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.

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

From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

we describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

- and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) zakat deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980), was deducted by the Company and deposited in the Central Zakat Fund established under section 7 of that Ordinance.

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


Grant Thornton Anjum Rahman
Chartered Accountants
Islamabad

September 30, 2025
UDIN: AR202510209yj78NwDhM

Statement of Financial Position

as at June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	5	518,690,538	353,611,271
Deferred tax asset - net	6	53,288,104	47,784,700
Non-current assets		571,978,642	401,395,971
Stores, spares and loose tools	7	82,421,758	79,226,304
Stock in trade	8	1,125,539,159	806,042,658
Trade debts	9	1,763,815,774	1,255,477,085
Advances, deposits and other receivables	10	86,844,267	71,319,508
Advance Income tax - net	11	56,571,055	-
Cash and bank balances	12	153,517,145	369,219,720
Current assets		3,268,709,158	2,581,285,275
Total assets		3,840,687,800	2,982,681,246
EQUITY			
Share capital	13	90,000,000	90,000,000
Capital reserves		944,404	944,404
Revenue reserves		2,563,368,123	2,167,447,405
Total equity		2,654,312,527	2,258,391,809
LIABILITIES			
Long term financing	14	-	16,728,219
Deferred liabilities	15	19,056,390	16,831,082
Payable to supplier	16	15,048,591	-
Non-current liabilities		34,104,981	33,559,301
Trade and other payables	17	668,892,720	568,226,150
Due to parent company	18	1,091,089	1,239,385
Income tax payable	11	-	89,903,492
Unclaimed dividends		10,161,108	8,797,571
Current portion of long term financing	14	19,948,874	22,563,538
Short-term borrowings	19	452,176,501	-
Current liabilities		1,152,270,292	690,730,136
Total liabilities		1,186,375,273	724,289,437
Total equity and liabilities		3,840,687,800	2,982,681,246
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	20		

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Revenue - net	21	5,096,034,679	4,684,721,158
Cost of sales	22	(4,242,120,068)	(3,629,578,570)
Gross profit		853,914,611	1,055,142,588
Administrative and general expenses	23	(26,994,485)	(25,428,619)
Selling and distribution expenses	24	(29,936,651)	(25,825,517)
Operating profit		796,983,475	1,003,888,452
Finance cost	25	(17,921,871)	(28,747,239)
Other expenses	26	(55,773,610)	(68,993,437)
Allowance for expected credit losses	9.2	(40,306,502)	(45,139,407)
Other income	27	32,581,387	45,322,304
Profit before taxation		715,562,879	906,330,673
Taxation	28	(233,628,903)	(356,916,726)
Profit for the year		481,933,976	549,413,947
Other comprehensive income for the year			
- Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
- Gain / (loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plan	17.2.4	6,535,642	(10,069,891)
- Related tax impact	6.1	(2,548,900)	3,927,257
Other comprehensive (loss) / income for the year - net of tax		3,986,742	(6,142,634)
Total comprehensive income for the year		485,920,718	543,271,313
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	29	53.55	61.05

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Profit before taxation		715,562,879	906,330,673
Adjustments for non-cash items	30	156,201,961	195,582,080
Working capital changes:			
(Increase)/decrease in current assets			
- Stores, spares and loose tools		(3,195,454)	(3,337,844)
- Stock in trade		(319,496,501)	(308,247,261)
- Trade debts		(548,645,191)	14,765,191
- Advances, deposits and other receivables		(18,047,833)	13,513,041
Increase/(decrease) in current liabilities			
- Due to parent company		(148,296)	568,756
- Accrued markup		-	-
- Trade and other payables		122,203,507	232,947,464
		(767,329,768)	(49,790,653)
Cash generated from operations		104,435,072	1,052,122,100
Payment for workers' profit participation fund	17.3	(36,000,000)	(54,554,643)
Payment for workers' welfare fund	17.4	(17,978,940)	(14,537,677)
Gratuity paid	17.2.2	(9,000,000)	-
Interest paid to parent company		(798,271)	(36,646,127)
Accumulated compensated absences paid	15.1.1	(5,649,531)	(4,523,679)
Payments to provident fund	17.5	(13,399,452)	(11,873,812)
Payments to pension fund	17.6	(1,953,036)	(1,866,163)
Tax paid	11	(388,155,754)	(357,796,578)
Tax refund received	11	-	52,583,855
		(472,934,984)	(429,214,824)
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities		(368,499,912)	622,907,276
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital expenditure	5.1	(190,011,491)	(7,490,744)
Interest on term deposit receipts		-	322,833
Proceeds from disposal of financial asset		-	2,582,666
Net cash used in investing activities		(190,011,491)	(4,585,245)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Long term finance repaid		(20,731,210)	(20,933,633)
Proceeds from loan from parent company		854,000,000	-
Repayment of loan from parent company		(854,000,000)	(300,000,000)
Dividends paid		(88,636,463)	(89,065,358)
Net cash used in financing activities		(109,367,673)	(409,998,991)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(667,879,076)	208,323,040
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		369,219,720	160,896,680
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	31	(298,659,356)	369,219,720

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.


CHIEF EXECUTIVE


DIRECTOR


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended June 30, 2025

	Share capital	Capital reserves	Revenue reserves			Total
			General reserves	Un-appropriated profit	Sub-total	
			Rupees			
Balance at July 01, 2023	90,000,000	944,404	1,260,000,000	454,176,092	1,714,176,092	1,805,120,496
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	543,271,313	543,271,313	543,271,313
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Dividend - Final 2023 @ Rs. 10 per share	-	-	-	(90,000,000)	(90,000,000)	(90,000,000)
Other						
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	360,000,000	(360,000,000)	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2024	90,000,000	944,404	1,620,000,000	547,447,405	2,167,447,405	2,258,391,809
Balance at July 01, 2024	90,000,000	944,404	1,620,000,000	547,447,405	2,167,447,405	2,258,391,809
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	485,920,718	485,920,718	485,920,718
Transactions with owners of the Company						
Dividend - Final 2024 @ Rs. 10 per share	-	-	-	(90,000,000)	(90,000,000)	(90,000,000)
Other						
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	455,000,000	(455,000,000)	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2025	90,000,000	944,404	2,075,000,000	488,368,123	2,563,368,123	2,654,312,527

The annexed notes from 1 to 43 form an integral part of these financial statements.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

1 THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited ("the Company") was incorporated in Pakistan on May 31, 1983 as a Public Limited Company under the Companies Act, 1913 (now the Companies Act, 2017) and its shares are quoted on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The Company is the subsidiary of Wah Nobel (Private) Limited (WNPL), which holds 55% shares in the Company. WNPL is a subsidiary of Wah Industries Limited (Intermediary holding) and Pakistan Ordnance Factory (POF) is the ultimate holding entity of the Company. The principal activity of the Company is to manufacture Urea Formaldehyde Moulding Compound, Formaldehyde and Formaldehyde based liquid resins for use as bonding agent in the chip board, plywood and flush door manufacturing industries.

1.1 The geographical location and address of the Company's business units, including plant is as under:

- The Company's registered office is situated at Wah Nobel Group of Companies building, GT Road, Wah Cantt.
- The Company's manufacturing facilities are located at Wah Cantt, Tehsil Taxila in district Rawalpindi.
- The Company's manufacturing facilities are on lease hold land (Lease from Cantonment Board Wah Cantt), the area of which is ten acres.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for certain items as disclosed in the relevant accounting policies below.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in these financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the functional currency). These financial statements of the Company are presented in Pak Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Rupee, unless otherwise indicated.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgments

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 3.1.1 useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment;
- Note 3.2.2 measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note 3.3 recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets and estimation of income tax provisions;
- Note 3.4 recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Note 3.5 impairment loss on non-financial assets other than inventories;
- Note 3.6 and 3.7 Provision for inventory obsolescence;
- Note 3.11 – Financial instruments – fair values; and
- Note 3.11 (iv) – Impairment of financial assets

2.4.1 Measurement of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. Management has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer.

Management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

2.5 Standards, Interpretations And Amendments To The Approved Accounting Standards

2.5.1 Amendments and interpretations to accounting and reporting standards that became effective in the current year

There are certain amendments and interpretations to the accounting and reporting standards which are mandatory for the Company's annual accounting period which began on July 1, 2024. However, these do not have any significant impact on the Company's financial statements except as disclosed in note 3 to these financial statements.

2.5.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company:

		Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (Amendments)	January 1, 2025
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendments)	January 01, 2026
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	January 01, 2026
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (Amendments)	January 01, 2026

2.5.3 The above standards, amendments to approved accounting standards and interpretations are not likely to have any material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2.5.4 Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

Other than the aforesaid amendments, the IASB has also issued the following standards which have not been adopted locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan has also issued the following standards and interpretation, which have not been notified locally or declared exempt by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) as at 30 June 2025;

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangement
IFRS 18	Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
IFRS 19	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

3 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

The material accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements:

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

3.1.1 Owned assets

Recognition and measurement

Items included in property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses, except leasehold land and capital work in progress. Leasehold land and capital work in progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

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

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a reducing balance method and charged to statement of profit or loss to write off the depreciable amount of each asset over its estimated useful life at the rates specified in note 5.1. Depreciation on additions is charged when available for use and depreciation of an asset ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale in accordance with IFRS-5 and the date that the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

3.2 Staff retirement benefits

The Company has the following plans for its employees:

3.2.1 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3.2.2 Defined benefit plans

The Company operates the following defined benefit plans:

(a) Gratuity

The Company operates approved funded gratuity scheme for all its employees who have completed the minimum qualifying period of service as defined in the scheme. Provision is made annually to cover obligations under the scheme on the basis of actuarial valuation and is charged to the statement of profit or loss. The most recent valuation was carried out as at June 30, 2025 using the "Projected Unit Credit Method". The actuarial gains or losses at each evaluation date are charged to other comprehensive income. The results of actuarial valuation are summarized in note 17.2 of these financial statements.

The amount recognized in the statement of financial position represents the present value of defined benefit obligations as reduced by the fair value of plan assets.

Calculation of gratuity benefit requires assumptions to be made of future outcomes which mainly include increase in remuneration, expected long term return on plan assets and the discount rate used to convert future cash flows to current values. Calculations are sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions and determined by actuary.

(b) Accumulated compensated absences

The Company provides a facility to its employees for accumulating their annual earned leaves. Accumulated compensated absences are encashable on cessation of service. Provision is made for the additional amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date and related expense thereof is charged to the profit or loss. The provision and related cost is recognized on the basis of actuarial valuation which is summarized in note 15.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

Gratuity and compensated absences are provided for employees of the Company. The gratuity is structured as separate legal entity managed by trustees, however for compensated absences liability is recognized in the Company's financial statements. These benefits are evaluated with reference to uncertain events and are based upon actuarial assumptions which includes discount rate, expected rate of return on plan assets, expected rate of salary increase and mortality rates. The actuarial valuations are conducted by independent actuaries on annual basis. Calculations are sensitive to change in underlying assumptions.

3.2.3 Defined contributory plan

The Company operates the following defined contributory plans:

(a) Defined contributory provident fund

The Company operates a recognized contributory provident fund scheme and converts all confirmed employees to this scheme on their option. Equal monthly contributions are made both by the Company and employees at the rate of ten percent of the basic salary to the fund. The Company's contribution to the scheme is charged to profit or loss.

(b) Defined contributory pension scheme

The Company operates an approved pension scheme for its permanent employees eligible under Employees Pension Fund Rules. The Company's liability is fixed to 17% of basic salary per annum which is charged to the profit or loss of related year.

3.3 Taxation

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

3.3.1 Current taxation

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payable or receivable is best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if certain criteria is met.

3.3.2 Deferred taxation

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

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

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Future taxable profits are determined based on business plans for the Company and the reversal of temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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

3.4 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognized in statement of financial position when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of time value of money and risk specific to the liability. The unwinding of discount is recognized as finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent liabilities are not recognised, only disclosed, unless the possibility of a future outflow of resources is considered remote. In the event that the outflow of resources associated with a contingent liability is assessed as probable, and if the size of the outflow can be reliably estimated, a provision is recognised in the financial statements.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

3.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount for which assets carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date. Reversals of the impairment losses are restricted to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if impairment losses had not been recognised. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss for the year.

3.6 Stores, spares and loose tools

Stores, spare parts and loose tools are valued at lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises of cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the items to their present location and condition. For items which are slow moving and / or identified as surplus to the Company's requirements, adequate provision is made for any excess book value over estimated net realizable value. The Company reviews the carrying amount of stores, spare parts and loose tools on a regular basis and provision is made for obsolescence, if there is any change in usage pattern or physical form of related stores, spare parts and loose tools.

3.7 Stock in trade

Stock of raw material, work in process and finished goods are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is calculated using weighted average cost and cost of raw materials comprises the invoice value plus other charges paid thereon. Cost of work in process and finished goods include cost of direct materials, labor and appropriation of manufacturing overhead. NRV signifies selling price in the ordinary course of business less costs necessary to be incurred in order to make a sale.

Goods in transit are stated at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges paid thereon.

The Company reviews the carrying amount of stock in trade on a regular basis and provision is made for obsolescence, if there is any change in usage pattern or physical form of related stock in trade.

3.8 Trade debts

Trade debts are amount amount due from customer for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade are initially stated at fair value of consideration to be received. Subsequent to initial recognition these are carried at their amortized cost as reduced by appropriate charge for expected credit losses, if any. The Company holds the trade debts with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures the trade debts subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and short-term borrowings under mark-up arrangements, used by the Company in the management of its short-term commitments. Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the statement of financial position at amortized cost.

3.10 Revenue recognition

3.10.1 Revenue from sale of goods

The Company is in the business of sale of goods. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

Revenue comprises the invoiced value for the sale of goods net of sales taxes, rebates and discounts, if any. Revenue from sale of goods is recognized at a point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the goods. The Company also considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g. right of returns, volume rebates).

The nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers, including significant payment terms and the related revenue recognition policies are as follows:

(i) Ex-site - The Company's performance obligation is to deliver the goods to the customers' premises i.e., the Company bears the related freight and insurance expense for transportation and the control of the goods is transferred to the customer at the point in time where goods are delivered to customers' premises, which is the point in time where performance obligation of the contract is met; and

(ii) Ex-factory - The Company's performance obligation is ex - factory i.e., the customer bears the related freight and insurance expense for transportation and the control of the goods is transferred to the customer at the point in time where goods are loaded in customers' transportation vessel at the Company's factory premises which the point in time where performance obligation of the contract is met.

The normal credit term is generally 60 days under both of the above selling terms of the contract.

3.10.2 Contract assets

The contract assets primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for sale of goods provided these are not yet billed at the reporting date. The contract assets are transferred to trade debts when the rights become unconditional.

3.10.3 Contract liabilities

Contract liability is the obligation of the Company to transfer goods to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs its performance obligations under the contract.

3.10.4 Contract cost

(i) Costs to obtain a contract – Incremental costs of obtaining a contract i.e., sales commission paid to third parties are accounted for as contract costs and are transferred to profit or loss based on the systematic pattern of revenue. The Company capitalizes such costs if revenue relating to such contract has not been recognized and the Company expects to recover such costs.

(ii) Costs to full fill a contract – Costs that relate directly to a contract and are specifically identified, generate or enhance resources of the entity and are expected to be recovered i.e., direct transportation and insurance costs are accounted for as contract costs and are transferred to profit or loss based on the systematic pattern of revenue. The Company capitalizes such costs if revenue relating to such contract has not been recognized.

3.11 Financial instruments

i) Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises financial assets on the date when they are originated. Financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

ii) Classification

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortized cost;
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); or
- fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

The classification of financial assets is based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics.

a) Amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) its contractual terms give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and (ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL.

iii) Subsequent measurement

(a) Financial assets at amortized cost

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

Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Debt investments at FVOCI

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

Equity investments at FVOCI

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

b) Financial liabilities - classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial asset carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company applies the simplified approach for trade debts which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

The Company recognises life time ECL for trade debts, using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on trade debts are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date. Life time expected credit losses against other receivables is also recognized due to significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The measurement of expected credit losses is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date reduced by security deposit held. For other financial assets, the ECL is based on the 12-month ECL. The 12-month ECL is the portion of lifetime ECLs that results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime ECL.

The Company recognizes an impairment loss in the profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account.

The Gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering of a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. The Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

The Company write off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activities. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off will result in impairment gains.

v) De-recognition

Financial asset

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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

vi) Offsetting

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

3.12 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payable are obligation to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade and other payable are recognised initially at fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods or services received, whether or not billed to the company and Subsequent to initial recognition, these are carried at amortized cost.

3.13 Finance income and finance costs

The Company's finance income and cost includes interest income, bank charges, interest on WPPF and markup on loans.

Interest income and expense is recognized using effective interest rate method.

4 SUMMARY OF OTHER ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other than material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below for ease of user's understanding of these financial statements. These policies have been applied consistently for all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

4.1 Leased assets

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Right to use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the lease commencement date. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred.

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

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

Lease liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating a lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered of low value (i.e. below Rs 100,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.2 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

Dividends and appropriations to the reserves are recognized in the period in which these are approved. However, if these are approved after the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorized for issue they are disclosed in the notes to these financial statements.

4.3 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction and production of qualifying asset are capitalized as part of cost of that asset up to the date of its commissioning. All other borrowing costs are charged to the profit or loss in the year when incurred as "finance cost".

4.4 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rates approximately those prevailing on the dates of transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated in rupee at the exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Exchange differences are recognized in the profit or loss.

4.5 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recognised at their par value. Incremental cost directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares are recognised as a deduction from equity.

4.6 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

4.7 Government Grants

Government grants are transfers of resources to the Company by a government entity in return for compliance with certain past or future conditions related to the Company's operating activities.

Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred, are recognized on a systematic basis in the income for the year in which the related expenses are recognized. Grants that compensate for the cost of an asset are recognized in income on a systematic basis over the expected useful life of the related asset.

A loan is initially recognized and subsequently measured in accordance with IFRS 9. IFRS 9 requires loans at below-market rates to be initially measured at their fair value - e.g., the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at a market-related interest rate. The government grant is measured as the difference between the fair value of the loan on initial recognition and the amount received, which is accounted for according to the nature of the grant.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

4.8 Operating Segment

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-makers. The chief operating decision-makers, who are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions. The management has determined that the Company has a single reportable segment as the Board of Directors view the Company's operations as one reportable segment.

5	PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Note	2025	2024
			Rupees	Rupees
	Operating fixed assets	5.1	518,690,538	353,611,271
	Capital work in progress		-	-
			<u>518,690,538</u>	<u>353,611,271</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

5.1 Operating fixed assets

	Buildings on leasehold land											
	Plant and machinery			Furniture and fixture	Equipment		Computer installations	Motor vehicles	Total owned assets	Leasehold land	Total	
	Office	Factory	Tube well		Office	Tools and workshop						
	Rupees											
Cost												
Balance at July 01, 2023	2,406,019	152,607,224	547,920	581,543,297	1,775,466	1,290,251	3,774,398	2,421,558	5,345,693	751,711,826	1,701,971	753,413,797
Additions	-	-	-	7,319,934	-	-	-	170,810	-	7,490,744	-	7,490,744
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2024	2,406,019	152,607,224	547,920	588,863,231	1,775,466	1,290,251	3,774,398	2,592,368	5,345,693	759,202,570	1,701,971	760,904,541
Balance at July 01, 2024	2,406,019	152,607,224	547,920	588,863,231	1,775,466	1,290,251	3,774,398	2,592,368	5,345,693	759,202,570	1,701,971	760,904,541
Additions	-	14,811,385	-	189,856,590	-	-	-	247,000	217,200	205,132,175	-	205,132,175
Disposals	-	-	-	(3,421,406)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,421,406)	-	(3,421,406)
Balance at June 30, 2025	2,406,019	167,418,609	547,920	775,298,415	1,775,466	1,290,251	3,774,398	2,839,368	5,562,893	960,913,339	1,701,971	962,615,310
Accumulated depreciation												
Balance at July 01, 2023	1,735,890	61,166,531	536,807	292,687,071	1,349,748	918,306	3,155,216	2,262,393	3,015,659	366,827,621	1,697,310	368,524,931
Depreciation	33,507	9,146,576	1,111	28,954,828	42,587	37,127	51,019	34,806	466,778	38,768,339	-	38,768,339
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2024	1,769,397	70,313,107	537,918	321,641,899	1,392,335	955,433	3,206,235	2,297,199	3,482,437	405,595,960	1,697,310	407,293,270
Balance at July 01, 2024	1,769,397	70,313,107	537,918	321,641,899	1,392,335	955,433	3,206,235	2,297,199	3,482,437	405,595,960	1,697,310	407,293,270
Depreciation	31,831	8,355,349	1,000	30,067,690	38,328	33,415	45,917	96,210	416,862	39,086,602	-	39,086,602
Disposals	-	-	-	(2,455,100)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,455,100)	-	(2,455,100)
Balance at June 30, 2025	1,801,228	78,668,456	538,918	349,254,489	1,430,663	988,848	3,252,152	2,393,409	3,899,299	442,227,462	1,697,310	443,924,772
Carrying amounts												
At June 30, 2024	636,622	82,294,117	10,002	267,221,332	383,131	334,818	568,163	295,169	1,863,256	353,606,610	4,661	353,611,271
At June 30, 2025	604,791	88,750,153	9,002	426,043,926	344,803	301,403	522,246	445,959	1,663,594	518,685,877	4,661	518,690,538
Rates of depreciation per annum	5%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	20%	20%	20%		

5.1.1 During the year, the Company retired a component of plant and machinery having book value of Rs. 966,306 (2024 Rs. Nil). The asset was scrapped without any sale proceeds, resulting in a loss of Rs. 966,306 (2024: Rs. Nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
5.1.2 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:			
Cost of sales	22.1	38,886,804	38,620,146
Administrative and general expenses	23	199,798	148,193
		<u>39,086,602</u>	<u>38,768,339</u>
6 DEFERRED TAX ASSET - NET			
Deferred taxation	6.1	<u>53,288,104</u>	<u>47,784,700</u>
6.1 The movement of deferred tax below is as follows:			
Balance at July 01,		47,784,700	19,298,657
Tax credit / (charge) recognized in profit or loss		8,052,304	24,558,786
Tax credit / (charge) recognized in other comprehensive income		(2,548,900)	3,927,257
Balance at June 30,		<u>53,288,104</u>	<u>47,784,700</u>
6.2 Deferred tax balances comprises of the following:			
Deferred tax liability on taxable temporary differences			
Property, plant and equipment		(77,868,998)	(55,274,836)
Deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences			
Provisions		<u>131,157,102</u>	<u>103,059,536</u>
		<u>53,288,104</u>	<u>47,784,700</u>
7 STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS			
Stores		27,032,794	31,796,499
Spares		67,721,834	59,860,620
Loose tools		667,130	569,185
Provision for slow-moving items	7.1	<u>(13,000,000)</u>	<u>(13,000,000)</u>
		<u>82,421,758</u>	<u>79,226,304</u>
7.1 Movement in provision for slow-moving items is as follows:			
Balance at July 01,		13,000,000	-
Charge for the year		-	13,000,000
Balance at June 30,		<u>13,000,000</u>	<u>13,000,000</u>
8 STOCK IN TRADE			
Raw material		585,477,498	292,303,858
Work in process		1,783,897	2,251,731
Finished goods		148,697,830	161,526,698
Goods in transit	8.1	<u>389,579,934</u>	<u>349,960,371</u>
		<u>1,125,539,159</u>	<u>806,042,658</u>
8.1 Goods in transit includes in-bonded raw material amounted Rs. 260,625,608 (2024: Rs. 259,675,841).			
9 TRADE DEBTS	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Trade debts		2,026,851,327	1,478,206,136
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	9.2	<u>(263,035,553)</u>	<u>(222,729,051)</u>
		<u>1,763,815,774</u>	<u>1,255,477,085</u>
9.1 Trade debts include receivable from parent company of Rs. 225,814 (2024: Rs. 1,734,422) which is outstanding for less than three months. Maximum aggregating amount receivable from parent company at any time during the year is Rs.11,630,341 (2024: Rs. 11,411,620).			

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
9.2	Movement in allowance for expected credit losses is as follows:		
	Balance at July 01,	222,729,051	177,589,644
	Charge for the year	40,306,502	45,139,407
	Balance at June 30,	263,035,553	222,729,051
10	ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
	Note		
	Advances	32,218,907	40,320,656
	Prepayment to workers profit participation fund	749,471	3,272,545
	Deposits	25,000	273,410
	Other receivables	53,850,889	27,452,897
		86,844,267	71,319,508
10.1	Advances - unsecured, considered good		
	To suppliers - non interest bearing	31,176,663	39,298,950
	To employees - non interest bearing	1,042,244	1,021,706
		32,218,907	40,320,656
10.2	Other receivables		
	Sales tax refundable	53,669,989	27,271,997
	Others	180,900	180,900
		53,850,889	27,452,897
11	ADVANCE INCOME TAX / (INCOME TAX PAYABLE) - NET		
	Balance at July 01,	(89,903,492)	(13,640,703)
	Income tax expense for the year	(241,681,207)	(381,475,512)
	Income tax paid / withheld during the year	388,155,754	357,796,578
	Refunds received during the year	-	(52,583,855)
	Balance at June 30,	56,571,055	(89,903,492)
12	CASH AND BANK BALANCES		
	Cash in hand	80,772	104,745
	Cash at banks		
	- local currency current accounts	149,274,425	360,713,894
	- local currency saving accounts	4,161,948	8,401,081
		153,436,373	369,114,975
		153,517,145	369,219,720
12.1	Balance in saving accounts carry effective interest rates ranging from 9.4% to 19.25% (2024: 20% to 20.75%) per annum.		

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

13 SHARE CAPITAL

13.1 Authorized share capital

This represents 20,000,000 (2024: 20,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each amounting to Rs. 200,000,000 (2024: Rs. 200,000,000).

13.2 Issued, subscribed and paid up capital

2025 Number	2024 Number		2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
6,750,000	6,750,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash	67,500,000	67,500,000
2,250,000	2,250,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares	22,500,000	22,500,000
9,000,000	9,000,000		90,000,000	90,000,000

13.3 Wah Nobel (Private) Limited (the Parent Company) held 4,970,395 (2024: 4,970,395) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each at reporting date. Further 132,102 (2024: 132,102) and 505 (2024: 505) shares were held by associated undertakings and directors respectively at the year end.

13.4 The Company has no reserved or potential ordinary shares for issuance under options and sales contract.

13.5 The Company has only one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income. All ordinary share holders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time and have same rights regarding voting, board selection, right of first refusal and block voting.

14 LONG TERM FINANCING

Note

Bank Al Habib	14.1	19,948,874	39,291,757
		19,948,874	39,291,757
Current portion of long term financing		(19,948,874)	(22,563,538)
		-	16,728,219
14.1 Bank Al Habib			
Term finance facility - secured	14.1.1	39,291,757	57,959,852
Repayment of principal amount		(20,731,210)	(20,933,633)
Accrued markup		1,388,327	2,265,538
		19,948,874	39,291,757
Less: current portion of long term financing		(19,948,874)	(22,563,538)
		-	16,728,219

14.1.1 It represents utilized amount of long term finance facility under State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) temporary economic refinance facility for payment of capital asset procurement with cumulative sanctioned limit of Rs. 84 million. The facility carries fixed mark-up of 4% of the utilized amount. The tenure of the facility is 5 years repayable in 16 equal quarterly installments from September, 2022. The facility is secured by registration of specific charge on fixed assets of the Company for Rs. 112 million.

15 DEFERRED LIABILITIES

Accumulated compensated absences	15.1.1	19,056,390	16,831,082
15.1 Changes in present value of defined benefit obligations:			
Present value of defined benefit obligation		16,831,082	17,131,758
Current service cost		5,643,472	4,327,476
Past service cost (credit)		-	-
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation		2,065,932	2,416,362
Benefit due but not paid (payables)		-	-
Benefits paid		(5,649,531)	(4,523,679)
Remeasurements:			
Acturial (gains)/losses from changes in financial assumptions		(115,420)	3,926
Experience adjustments		280,855	(2,524,761)
Present value of defined benefit obligation		19,056,390	16,831,082

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
15.1.1	Movement in liability recognised in statement of financial position:		
	Balance at July 01,	16,831,082	17,131,758
	Charge for the year	7,874,839	4,223,003
	Benefits paid	(5,649,531)	(4,523,679)
	Balance at June 30,	19,056,390	16,831,082
15.1.2	The amount recognized in the statement of profit or loss is as follows:		
	Current service cost	5,643,472	4,327,476
	Interest cost	2,065,932	2,416,362
	Actuarial loss / (gain) from changes in financial assumptions	165,435	(2,520,835)
		7,874,839	4,223,003
15.1.3	Actuarial assumptions		
	Actuarial valuation of this plan was carried out at 30 June 2025 using projected unit credit method. Significant actuarial assumptions used were as follows:		
		2025	2024
	Discount rate for interest cost	14.75%	16.25%
	Discount rate for year end obligation	11.75%	14.75%
	Expected rate of increase in salary	10.75%	13.75%
	Average number of leaves accumulated per annum - officers	9 days	9 days
	Average number of leaves accumulated per annum - staff	5 days	5 days
	Average number of leaves accumulated per annum - workers	3 days	3 days
15.1.4	Sensitivity analysis		
	The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to assumptions set out above. The following table summarizes how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period would have increased / decreased as a result of a change in respective assumptions by one percent.		
		2025	2024
		Effect of 1% increase	Effect of 1% decrease
		Rupees	Rupees
	Discount rate	17,362,273	18,558,340
	Future salary growth	21,018,205	15,346,796
15.1.5	Risk associated with the scheme		
(a)	Final salary risk		
	The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what we assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary (which will closely reflect inflation and other macroeconomic factors), the benefit amount increases as salary increases.		
(b)	Demographic risks		
(i)	Mortality risk - The risk that the actual mortality experience is different than the assumed mortality. This effect is more pronounced in schemes where the age and service distribution is on the higher side.		
(ii)	Withdrawal risk - The risk of actual withdrawals experience is different from assumed withdrawal probability. The significance of the withdrawal risk varies with the age, service and the entitled benefits of the beneficiary.		
15.1.6	The average duration of defined benefit obligation is 9.7 years (2024: 9.7 years).		

16 PAYABLE TO SUPPLIER

This express payable against the import of plant from China. The Company has submitted the completion certificate in May 2025 and the amount is payable within 16 months from the date of completion certificate.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

17	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Trade creditors	17.1	430,036,770	353,537,352
	Contract liability		13,392,150	13,173,401
	Accrued liabilities		154,454,072	118,789,632
	Sales tax payable		11,376,332	8,333,868
	Accrued markup		3,022,582	63,944
	Payable to employees gratuity fund	17.2	1,642,581	11,695,086
	Workers' welfare fund	17.4	39,565,736	56,198,839
	Payable to employees' provident fund	17.5	1,107,142	1,064,682
	Payable to employees' pension fund	17.6	7,254	-
	Other liabilities	17.7	14,288,101	5,369,346
			668,892,720	568,226,150
17.1	Trade creditors includes payable to Pakistan Ordinance Factory (ultimate parent) amounting to Rs. 7,308,662 (2024: Rs. 3,685,245), Wah Nobel (Pvt) Limited (parent company) Rs. 6,297,208 (2024: 3,277,445) and Nobel Energy Limited (an associated company) Rs. 1,786,787 (2024: Rs. Nil) against procurement of electricity.			
17.2	Gratuity - reconciliation of the liability recognized in the statement of financial position			
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	17.2.1	66,870,322	65,011,955
	Fair value of plan assets	17.2.2	(65,227,741)	(53,316,869)
			1,642,581	11,695,086
17.2.1	Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations is as follows:			
	Balance at July 01,		65,011,955	45,745,572
	Current service cost	17.2.3	4,421,862	3,291,520
	Interest cost	17.2.3	9,245,005	7,171,542
	Benefits due but not paid (payable)		-	-
	Benefits paid / adjustments	17.2.2	(4,667,904)	(3,226,012)
	Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income:			
	- Actuarial gain from changes in financial assumption	17.2.4	(335,433)	(156,784)
	- Experience adjustment	17.2.4	(6,805,163)	12,186,117
	Balance at June 30,		66,870,322	65,011,955
17.2.2	Movement in the fair value of plan assets is as follows:			
	Balance at July 01,		53,316,869	47,178,970
	Interest income on plan assets	17.2.3	8,183,730	7,404,469
	Contributions during the year		9,000,000	-
	Benefits paid		(4,667,904)	(3,226,012)
	Return on plan asset, excluding interest income	17.2.4	(604,954)	1,959,442
	Balance at June 30,		65,227,741	53,316,869

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
17.2.3	Amount recognised in statement of profit or loss is as follows:		
	Current service cost	4,421,862	3,291,520
	Interest cost	9,245,005	7,171,542
	Interest income on plan assets	(8,183,730)	(7,404,469)
		5,483,137	3,058,593
17.2.4	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income:		
	Actuarial (gain) / loss from change in financial assumptions	(335,433)	(156,784)
	Experience adjustment	(6,805,163)	12,186,117
	Return on plan asset, excluding interest income	604,954	(1,959,442)
		(6,535,642)	10,069,891
17.2.5	Movement in liability recognised in statement of financial position:		
	Balance at July 01,	11,695,086	(1,433,398)
	Amount recognised in profit or loss	17.2.3 5,483,137	3,058,593
	Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	17.2.4 (6,535,642)	10,069,891
	Contributions during the year	17.2.2 (9,000,000)	-
	Balance at June 30,	1,642,581	11,695,086
17.2.6	Expected benefit payments for the next year.	3,561,587	4,499,840
17.2.7	Plan assets comprise of:	Percentage	Percentage
	Bond	0.00%	0.00%
	Equity	0.32%	0.39%
	Cash and / or deposits	99.68%	99.61%
		100%	100%
17.2.8	The expected return on plan assets is based on the market expectations and depend upon the asset portfolio of the Funds, at the beginning of the year, for returns over the entire life of the related obligations.		
17.2.9	Actuarial assumptions		
	The following were the principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date (expressed as weighted averages).		
	Discount rate used for interest cost in profit or loss charge	14.75%	16.25%
	Discount rate used for year end obligation	11.75%	14.75%
	Salary increase in 2025	NA	NA
	Salary increase 2026 onward	10.75%	13.75%
	Mortality rate	SLIC 2001-2005 set back 1 year	SLIC 2001-2005 set back 1 year
	Withdrawal rate	Age based (per appendix) Age 60	Age based (per appendix) Age 60
	Retirement assumption		
	Estimated charge to profit or loss for the next year (Rupees)	4,811,709	6,146,887
17.2.10	Sensitivity analysis		
	The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to assumptions set out above. The following table summarizes how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period would have increased / (decreased) as a result of a change in respective assumptions by one percent.		

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

	2025		2024	
	Effect of 1% increase (Rupees)	Effect of 1% decrease (Rupees)	Effect of 1% increase (Rupees)	Effect of 1% decrease (Rupees)
Discount rate	61,797,170	72,715,142	60,284,111	70,441,931
Salary increase	72,783,147	61,650,216	70,506,121	60,148,275
17.2.11 Maturity analysis			2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Within one year			3,561,587	4,499,840
Two to five years			31,376,537	34,203,225
Six to ten years			42,136,167	48,746,120
More than ten years			665,956,881	1,117,365,331
17.2.12 The average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8 years (2024: 8 years).				
17.2.13 The Company contributes to the gratuity fund on the advice of the fund's actuary. The contributions are equal to the current service cost with adjustment for any deficit. If there is a surplus, the Company takes a contribution holiday.				
17.2.14 Risk associated with defined benefit plan				
(a) Final salary risk				
The risk that the final salary at the time of cessation of service is greater than what we assumed. Since the benefit is calculated on the final salary (which will closely reflect inflation and other macroeconomic factors), the benefit amount increases as salary increases.				
(b) Demographic risks				
(i) Mortality risk - The risk that the actual mortality experience is different than the assumed mortality. This effect is more pronounced in schemes where the age and service distribution is on the higher side.				
(ii) Withdrawal risk - The risk of actual withdrawals experience is different from assumed withdrawal probability. The significance of the withdrawal risk varies with the age, service and the entitled benefits of the beneficiary.				
(c) Investment risk				
The risk of the investment underperforming and being not sufficient to meet the liabilities.				
17.3 Workers' profit participation fund	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees	
Balance at July 01,		(3,272,545)	2,554,643	
Charge for the year	26	38,523,074	48,727,455	
Payments during the year		(36,000,000)	(54,554,643)	
Balance at June 30,		(749,471)	(3,272,545)	
Presented as short term prepayment	10	749,471	3,272,545	
		-	-	
17.4 Workers' welfare fund				
Balance at July 01,		56,198,839	51,245,534	
Payments/reversal during the year		(17,978,940)	(14,537,677)	
Reversal during the year		(14,063,393)	-	
Expense for the year	26	15,409,230	19,490,982	
Balance at June 30,		39,565,736	56,198,839	
17.5 Payable to employees' provident fund				
Balance at July 01,		1,064,682	946,682	
Contribution for the year		13,441,912	11,991,812	
Payments during the year		(13,399,452)	(11,873,812)	
Balance at June 30,		1,107,142	1,064,682	

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
17.6 Payable to employees' pension fund		
Balance at July 01,	-	-
Contribution for the year	1,960,290	1,866,163
Payments during the year	(1,953,036)	(1,866,163)
Balance at June 30,	7,254	-

17.7 This includes securities deposits of Rs. 4,050,000 (2024: Rs. 3,350,720) received from transporters.

18 DUE TO PARENT COMPANY

It represents unsecured running balance account which represents of expenses paid by the parent company on behalf of the Company.

19 SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

Running finance availed from:

- Bank Al-Habib Limited	203,679,599	-
- Allied Bank Limited	103,037,022	-
- Askari Bank Limited	145,459,880	-
	452,176,501	-

19.1 Facilities related to short term borrowings - secured

The Company has the following running finance facilities aggregating to Rs. 1,090,000,000 (2024: Rs. 1,090,000,000) out of which amount aggregating to Rs. 599,726,788 (2024: Rs. 1,090,000,000) remained unutilized at the year end.

Banks	Markup	Draw down limit	
		2025	2024
		Rupees	
Bank Al-Habib Limited	1 month KIBOR plus 0.3%	350,000,000	350,000,000
Allied Bank Limited	1 month KIBOR plus 0.35%	300,000,000	300,000,000
MCB Bank Limited	3 month KIBOR plus 0.35%	40,000,000	40,000,000
Askari Bank Limited	1 month KIBOR plus 0.35%	200,000,000	200,000,000
Faysal Bank Limited	3 month KIBOR plus 0.35%	200,000,000	200,000,000
		1,090,000,000	1,090,000,000

19.2 The mark up on the facilities are without a floor or cap and are payable quarterly.

19.3 Facilities secured against:

Bank	Security description
Bank Al Habib Limited	First pari passu charge on present and future, current and fixed assets of the Company for Rs. 430 million and Rs. 377 million respectively.
Allied Bank Limited	Facility upto Rs. 350 million is secured against first pari passu hypothecation charge on all present and future current and fixed assets of the Company with 25% margin and constructive equitable mortgage over property.
MCB Bank Limited	First pari passu charge of Rs. 146 million over current assets and fixed assets of the Company.
Askari Bank Limited	First pari passu charge amounting to Rs. 266.67 million on present and future current assets of the Company.
Faysal Bank Limited	First pari passu charge of Rs. 267 million over current assets and fixed assets (except land and building) of the Company.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

19.4 Facilities for letter of guarantee and letter of credit

Following banks have extended facilities of letter of guarantee and letter of credit to the Company:

		Letter of guarantee		Letter of credit	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Bank	Note	Rupees			
Bank Al Habib Limited	19.4.1	20,000,000	20,000,000	700,000,000	700,000,000
Allied Bank limited	19.4.2	-	-	550,000,000	550,000,000
MCB Bank Limited	19.4.3	10,000,000	10,000,000	240,000,000	240,000,000
Askari Bank Limited	19.4.4	100,000,000	100,000,000	105,000,000	200,000,000
Faysal Bank Limited	19.4.5	-	-	300,000,000	200,000,000

19.4.1 These are secured against master counter guarantee from the Company, lien on shipping documents, accepted drafts, cash margin and promissory note.

19.4.2 Facility is secured against lien on valid import documents/ accepted bills of exchange.

19.4.3 These are secured by lien over import documents covering the consignment of raw material, spare parts and chemicals.

19.4.4 These are secured by ranking charge amounting to Rs. 110 million on current assets of the Company and lien on import documents / accepted drafts.

19.4.5 Facility is secured against lien on valid import documents/ accepted bills of exchange.

20 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

20.1 Contingencies

20.1.1 In 1996, the Government of Sindh raised a demand of Rs. 67,294,724 in respect of vend fee and permit fee for the years 1990-91 to 1995-96, under the Sindh Abkari Act, 1878. The Company filed Constitutional Petition No. D-1412 of 1996 dated 20 August 1996 in the Sindh High Court challenging the legality of the levy on the grounds that provincial taxation, under the Sindh Abkari Act, 1878 on imported methanol temporarily stored in Karachi but meant for consumption outside the province of Sindh, was unlawful and ultravires of the Constitution, relying on the judgment of the Sindh High Court in the case of Crescent Board Limited. The case was decided in the favour of the Company on June 12, 2001 by the Sindh High Court, but Sindh Government moved an appeal in the Supreme Court against the decision of the Sindh High Court.

After hearing the appeal of Excise Department Sindh against the Company and other Formaldehyde manufacturers, the Supreme Court remanded the case of levy of vend fee and permit fee to the Sindh High Court for adjudication on all points of law and fact. Vide its judgment dated March 26, 2003, Sindh High Court again decided the matter in favour of the Company and other manufacturers. Excise Department filed a leave to appeal in the Supreme Court on June 12, 2003.

On January 19, 2022 the Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan has disposed off the appeal of Provincial Government of Sindh. As per the order, the Provincial Government shall surrender the indemnity bonds from 1990 to October 30, 2002 and subsequent to this date, a fresh demand shall be raised for the amount payable following the notification dated February 14, 2002 and Sindh (Amendment) Abkari Ordinance 2002 notified on October 30, 2002. Upon the receipt of the fresh demand from the Department, the Company intends to approach the relevant Court to defend the case.

Currently, all imports of methanol are being released on payment of Rs. 3/- per bulk gallon in cash which is being expensed out and submission of guarantee @ Rs. 14/- per bulk gallon in the form of indemnity bonds. In case of fresh demand from the department the Company is exposed to an aggregate obligation of Rs. 1,238,000,000 (2024: Rs. 1,174,000,000) on account of vend fee and permit fee based on the guarantees issued against methanol imported and released up to the reporting date. However, keeping in view the facts, previous decisions which had been in the favour of the Company, the management believes that there is almost 'nil' chance of any liability. Therefore, no provision for this has been made in these financial statements.

20.1.2 Under the Punjab Excise Act, 1914, Excise Commissioner / Director General, Excise and Taxation Department, Punjab has issued a notification dated June 30, 2003 by which the department has levied fees on the import, possession, industrial use and sale of methanol. The Company and other manufacturers, importers and vendors of Methanol have filed writ petitions in the Lahore High Court and obtained stay order against these levies. The case is pending adjudication by the Lahore High Court.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

20.1.3 The Additional Commissioner, Punjab Revenue Authority (PRA), Rawalpindi has issued the demand of Rs. 7,142,274 under Section 52 (2) of the Punjab Sales Tax on Services Act 2012 for the tax year 2018. Being aggrieved, after dismissal of the Company's appeal by Commissioner (Appeals) PRA, Lahore the Company filed appeal before the Appellate Tribunal Punjab Revenue Authority on dated April 11, 2022, Tribunal dismissed the appeal without adequately appreciating the legal and factual arguments. Consequently, the Company has challenged this decision before Lahore High Court, Rawalpindi Bench, Rawalpindi. The management is confident that the ultimate outcome of the appeal would be in favour of the Company.

20.1.4 Further, the Company has also filed an appeal with Commissioner (Appeal) against sales tax on services order of Rs. 15,182,730 in term of section 52 of the Punjab Sales Tax on Services Act, 2012 relevant to tax years from 2017 to 2021. Being aggrieved, after dismissal of the Company's appeal by Commissioner (Appeals) PRA, Lahore the Company filed appeal before the Appellate Tribunal Punjab Revenue Authority on dated October 13, 2023, Tribunal dismissed the appeal without adequately appreciating the legal and factual arguments. Consequently, the Company has challenged this decision before Lahore High Court, Rawalpindi Bench, Rawalpindi. The management is confident that the ultimate outcome of the appeal would be in favour of the Company.

20.1.5 The tax authority framed order under section 122(1) of the Ordinance for the Tax Year 2019 due to alleged discrepancy in the assessment i.e. claim of excess tax credit of Rs. 7,843,826 on account of investment in plant & machinery. Being aggrieved with the Appellate order of the CIR (A) the Company filed an appeal before the Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue on dated April 30, 2024 which is subjudice till to date. The management is confident that the ultimate outcome of the appeal would be in favour of the Company.

20.2 Commitments in respect of:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
20.2.1 Letters of credit for purchase of stocks	608,344,440	460,194,500
20.2.2 Post dated cheques issued in favour of collector of customs against custom duties and other levies on methanol kept in bonded ware house.	42,340,732	-

21 REVENUE - NET

Local sales	5,743,551,500	5,197,514,892
Exports	281,154,570	329,121,808
	6,024,706,070	5,526,636,700
Less: sales tax	(915,764,997)	(828,434,671)
Discount	(12,906,394)	(13,480,871)
	5,096,034,679	4,684,721,158
21.1 Disaggregation of revenue based on product categories:		
Formaldehyde and Formalin solvent	1,425,667,872	1,517,397,964
Urea / Phenol Formaldehyde	272,345,370	405,586,733
Urea Formaldehyde Moulding compound	3,273,476,185	2,665,165,103
Others	124,545,252	96,571,358
	5,096,034,679	4,684,721,158

21.2 Revenue amounting to Rs. 5,033,415 (2024: Rs. 19,113,410) included in the opening contract liability balance has been recognized during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

22	COST OF SALES	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Cost of goods manufactured	22.1	4,130,281,586	3,559,431,437
	Packing material consumed		43,330,667	38,621,985
	Transit insurance		1,633,856	1,640,996
	Carriage		54,045,091	56,649,296
			<u>4,229,291,200</u>	<u>3,656,343,714</u>
	Opening stock of finished goods	8	161,526,698	134,761,554
	Closing stock of finished goods	8	(148,697,830)	(161,526,698)
			<u>4,242,120,068</u>	<u>3,629,578,570</u>
22.1	Cost of goods manufactured			
	Raw material consumed	22.2	3,577,754,399	3,027,022,662
	Stores spares and loose tools consumed		145,364,925	120,737,790
	Provision for slow-moving items		-	13,000,000
	Salaries, wages and other benefits	24.1	260,601,957	279,144,136
	Fuel and power		90,048,826	68,251,475
	Rent, rates and taxes		526,184	934,106
	Insurance		882,593	831,689
	Repairs and maintenance		3,974,835	2,277,886
	Outside security charges		3,899,490	3,086,880
	Depreciation	5.1.2	38,886,804	38,620,146
	Miscellaneous expenses		7,873,739	5,915,705
	Manufacturing cost		<u>4,129,813,752</u>	<u>3,559,822,475</u>
	Opening stock of work in process	8	2,251,731	1,860,693
	Closing stock of work in process	8	(1,783,897)	(2,251,731)
			<u>4,130,281,586</u>	<u>3,559,431,437</u>
22.2	Raw material consumed			
	Opening stock	8	292,303,858	300,539,833
	Purchases during the year		3,870,928,039	3,018,786,687
			<u>4,163,231,897</u>	<u>3,319,326,520</u>
	Closing stock	8	(585,477,498)	(292,303,858)
			<u>3,577,754,399</u>	<u>3,027,022,662</u>
23	ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES			
	Salaries, wages and other benefits	24.1	17,876,235	17,704,398
	Corporate service fee		900,000	900,000
	Office rent		78,180	78,180
	Postage, telephone and telex		465,271	568,132
	Printing and stationery		323,800	683,026
	Travelling and conveyance		128,287	124,083
	Board meeting expenses		1,226,813	-
	Entertainment		206,640	192,546
	Legal and professional charges		1,333,891	1,967,812
	Fees and subscription		937,202	870,572
	Advertisement and publicity		1,054,395	377,790
	Directors fee		350,000	450,000
	Maintenance		932,014	760,485
	Depreciation	5.1.2	199,798	148,193
	Miscellaneous		981,959	603,402
			<u>26,994,485</u>	<u>25,428,619</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

			2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
24	SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES	Note		
	Salaries, wages and other benefits	24.1	17,005,617	19,575,230
	Postage, telephone and telex		67,440	40,688
	Printing and stationery		127,940	233,160
	Travelling and conveyance		2,060,118	1,969,537
	Vehicle running expenses		2,869,304	2,105,245
	Entertainment		19,766	116,160
	Export cess expense		5,285,701	-
	Miscellaneous		2,500,765	1,785,497
			<u>29,936,651</u>	<u>25,825,517</u>
24.1	Other benefits include contribution towards pension fund of Rs. 1,967,544 (2024: Rs. 1,866,163), provident fund of Rs. 3,592,518 (2024: Rs. 3,537,206), gratuity of Rs. 5,483,137 (2024: Rs. 3,058,593), and expense for accumulating compensated leaves absences of Rs. 7,874,839 (2024: Rs. 4,223,003).			
25	FINANCE COST			
	Mark up on short term borrowings		7,107,390	757,480
	Markup on loan from parent company		5,825,135	20,131,496
	Mark up on long term financing		2,392,105	3,893,271
	Bank charges		2,597,241	3,964,992
			<u>17,921,871</u>	<u>28,747,239</u>
26	OTHER EXPENSES			
	Workers' profit participation fund	17.3	38,523,074	48,727,455
	Workers' welfare fund	17.4	15,409,230	19,490,982
	Loss on retirement of plant & machinery		966,306	-
	Auditors' remuneration	26.1	875,000	775,000
			<u>55,773,610</u>	<u>68,993,437</u>
26.1	Breakup of auditors' remuneration is as follows:			
	Annual audit fee		765,000	665,000
	Half yearly review		110,000	110,000
			<u>875,000</u>	<u>775,000</u>
27	OTHER INCOME			
	Income from financial assets	27.1	5,728,658	22,332,217
	Income from non-financial assets	27.2	26,852,729	22,990,087
			<u>32,581,387</u>	<u>45,322,304</u>
27.1	Income from financial assets			
	Interest on term deposit receipts		-	80,708
	Interest on saving accounts		5,728,658	22,251,509
			<u>5,728,658</u>	<u>22,332,217</u>
27.2	Income from non-financial assets			
	Gain on foreign exchange		3,874,147	690,517
	Bad debt recovered		1,711,500	7,777,313
	Sale of scrap		6,203,689	14,522,257
	Reversal of excess provision		14,063,393	-
	Miscellaneous income		1,000,000	-
			<u>26,852,729</u>	<u>22,990,087</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

28	TAXATION	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
	Provision for taxation:			
	- Current year	28.1	266,480,573	378,603,136
	- Prior year		(24,799,366)	2,872,376
			241,681,207	381,475,512
	Deferred tax	6.1	(8,052,304)	(24,558,786)
			233,628,903	356,916,726
28.1	Reconciliation of tax expense for the year is as follows:			
	Accounting profit		715,562,879	906,330,673
	Tax rate @ 29% (2024 : 29%)			
	Tax on accounting profit		207,513,235	262,835,895
	Effect of prior year tax		(24,799,366)	2,872,376
	Effect of super tax		71,556,288	90,633,067
	Others/impact due to change in rate		(20,641,254)	575,388
			233,628,903	356,916,726
29	EARNINGS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED			
	Profit for the year		481,933,976	549,413,947
	Number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year		9,000,000	9,000,000
	Earnings per share - basic and diluted in rupees		53.55	61.05
30	ADJUSTMENTS FOR NON-CASH ITEMS			
	Depreciation	5.1.2	39,086,602	38,768,339
	Interest on term deposit receipts	27.1	-	(80,708)
	Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	27.2	966,306	-
	Provision for gratuity fund	17.2.3	5,483,137	3,058,593
	Workers' profit participation fund (WPPF)	26	38,523,074	48,727,455
	Workers' welfare fund (WWF)	26	15,409,230	19,490,982
	Reversal of excess provision		(14,063,393)	-
	Provision for accumulated compensated absences	15.1.2	7,874,839	4,223,003
	Provision of provident fund	17.5	13,441,912	11,991,812
	Provision in respect of pension fund	17.6	1,960,290	1,866,163
	Markup on loan from parent company		5,825,135	20,131,496
	Accrued markup on long term financing	14.1	1,388,327	2,265,538
	Allowance for expected credit losses	9.2	40,306,502	45,139,407
			156,201,961	195,582,080
31	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
	Cash and bank balances	12	153,517,145	369,219,720
	Short term borrowings - secured	19	(452,176,501)	-
			(298,659,356)	369,219,720

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

32 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value is the amount that would be received on sale of an asset or paid on transfer of a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Consequently, differences can arise between carrying values and fair value estimates. Underlying the definition of fair value is the presumption that the Company is a going concern without any intention or requirement to curtail materially the scale of its operations or to undertake a transaction on adverse terms.

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets i.e. listed equity shares are based on the quoted market prices at the close of trading on the period end date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets held by the Company is current bid price. A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis.

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurements' requires the Company to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

32.1 The following table shows the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities by categories:

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Financial assets - amortized cost			
Trade debts	9	1,763,815,774	1,255,477,085
Deposits	10	25,000	273,410
Other receivables	10.2	180,900	180,900
Cash and bank balances	12	153,517,145	369,219,720
		1,917,538,819	1,625,151,115
Financial liabilities - amortized cost			
Long term financing	14	19,948,874	39,291,757
Payable to supplier	16	15,048,591	-
Trade and other payables	17	593,631,840	477,760,274
Due to parent company	18	1,091,089	1,239,385
Unclaimed dividends		10,161,108	8,797,571
Short-term borrowings	19	452,176,501	-
		1,092,058,003	527,088,987

32.2 The Company has not disclosed the fair value for these financial assets and financial liabilities, as these are either short term in nature or reprised periodically. Therefore, their carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value.

32.3 The Company has exposure to the credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk from its use of financial instruments.

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

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

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

32.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's trade debts from customers.

The carrying amount of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

Expected credit losses on financial assets are recognised in statement of profit or loss are as follows.

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Allowance for expected credit loss on trade debts	(263,035,553)	(222,729,051)

i) Trade debts

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual's characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of customer base, including the default risk associated with the industry and the region in which the customers operate.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. The Company's review includes external ratings, if they are available, financial statements, credit agency information, industry information and in some cases bank references. Credit limits are established for each customer and are reviewed regularly. Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

Majority of the Company's customers have been transacting with the Company for many years and none of these customers' balances have been written off or are credit-impaired at the reporting date. In monitoring customer credit risk, customers are grouped according to their credit characteristics, their geographical location, industry, trading history with the Company and existence of previous financial difficulties.

The Company has no collateral in respect of financial assets exposed to credit risk.

A summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk for trade debts is as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Customers without external credit rating	2,026,851,327	1,478,206,136
Gross carrying amount	2,026,851,327	1,478,206,136
Allowance for expected credit losses	(263,035,553)	(222,729,051)
	1,763,815,774	1,255,477,085
The ageing of trade debts at June 30, is as follows:		
Current	371,156,237	206,692,572
31 - 60 Days	391,379,740	305,861,404
61-90 Days	300,988,780	195,303,566
91-180 Days	349,661,114	177,750,113
181 - 365 Days	134,272,938	230,093,949
Over 365 Days	479,392,518	362,504,532
	2,026,851,327	1,478,206,136
Allowance for expected credit losses	(263,035,553)	(222,729,051)
	1,763,815,774	1,255,477,085

Expected credit loss assessment for customers as at June 30, 2025

The Company allocates each exposure to a credit risk based on data that is determined to be predictive of the loss (including but not limited to external ratings, audited financial statements, management accounts, cash flow projection and available press information about customers) and applying experienced credit judgment. Credit risk are defined using qualitative and quantitative factors that are indicative of the risk of default and are aligned to external credit rating definition from agencies (Rating agencies Pakistan Credit Rating Agency (PACRA) and JCR - VIS.

Exposure within each credit risk is segmented by geographical region and an expected credit loss (ECL) rate is calculated for each segment based on delinquency status and actual credit loss experience over the three years. These rates are multiplied by scalar factors to reflect the difference between economic conditions during the period over which the historical data has been collected, current conditions and the Company's view of economic conditions over the expected lives of the trade debts.

The Company uses an allowance matrix to measure the ECLs of trade debts.

Loss rates are calculated using "roll rate" method based on the probability of a trade debt progressive through successive stages of delinquency to calculate the weighted average loss rate. Roll rates are calculated separately for exposure in different segments based on following common characteristics - geographic region and age of customer relationship.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECL for trade debts at June 30, 2025:

	Gross carrying amount	Allowance for expected credit losses	Credit impaired
		Rupees	
Current	371,156,237	13,867,536	No
31 - 60 Days	391,379,740	18,541,898	No
61-90 Days	300,988,780	10,570,448	No
91-180 Days	349,661,114	25,971,128	No
181 - 365 Days	134,272,938	29,486,592	No
Over 365 Days	479,392,518	164,597,951	No
Unsecured trade debts	2,026,851,327	263,035,553	

ii) Bank balances

The Company holds cash at various banks, which are rated A1+ (short term rating) as per JCR-VIS and PACRA rating.

Impairment on cash at bank has been measured on 12 month expected loss basis and reflect the short maturities of the exposures. The Company considers that its cash at bank have low credit risk based on external credit rating of the counterparties. The credit ratings of the banks as per JCR-VIS and PACRA are as follows:

	Short term rating	Long term Rating	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Bank Al Habib Limited	A1+	AAA	115,611	65,670,544
National Bank of Pakistan	A1+	AAA	21,072,779	1,096,717
Askari Bank Limited	A1+	AA+	14,959	1,433,366
Meezan Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	119,922,866	285,401,425
Bank Al Falah Limited	A1+	AAA	3,862,696	8,589,384
MCB Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	8,250,267	3,344,339
Allied Bank Limited	A1+	AAA	-	2,647,581
Faysal Bank Limited	A1+	AA	197,195	931,618
			153,436,373	369,114,975

32.5 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company uses different methods which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments. Typically the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a reasonable period, including the servicing of financial obligation; this excludes the potential impact of extreme circumstances that cannot reasonably be predicted, such as natural disasters. In addition, the Company maintain lines of credit as mentioned in note 19 to the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including expected interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements:

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Maturity up to one year	Maturity after one year and up to five years	Maturity after five years
			Rupees		
Long term financing	19,948,874	20,949,760	20,949,760	-	-
Payable to supplier	15,048,591	15,048,591	-	15,048,591	-
Trade and other payables	593,631,840	593,631,840	593,631,840	-	-
Due to parent company	1,091,089	1,091,089	1,091,089	-	-
Unclaimed dividends	10,161,108	10,161,108	10,161,108	-	-
Short-term borrowings	452,176,501	452,176,501	452,176,501	-	-
June 30, 2025	1,092,058,003	1,093,058,889	1,078,010,298	15,048,591	-
Long term financing	39,291,757	42,683,079	21,733,319	20,949,760	-
Trade and other payables	477,760,274	477,760,274	477,760,274	-	-
Due to parent company	1,239,385	1,239,385	1,239,385	-	-
Unclaimed dividends	8,797,571	8,797,571	8,797,571	-	-
June 30, 2024	527,088,987	530,480,309	509,530,549	20,949,760	-

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier or at significantly different amounts.

The contractual cash flow relating to long term financing and short term borrowings have been determined on the basis of expected mark up rates.

32.6 Fair value

Fair value versus carrying amounts

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2025		2024	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets - amortized cost				
	Rupees			
Trade debts	1,763,815,774	1,763,815,774	1,255,477,085	1,255,477,085
Deposits	25,000	25,000	273,410	273,410
Other receivables	180,900	180,900	180,900	180,900
Cash and bank balances	153,517,145	153,517,145	369,219,720	369,219,720
	1,917,538,819	1,917,538,819	1,625,151,115	1,625,151,115
Financial liabilities - amortized cost				
	Rupees			
Long term financing	19,948,874	19,948,874	39,291,757	39,291,757
Payable to supplier	15,048,591	15,048,591	-	-
Trade and other payables	593,631,840	593,631,840	477,760,274	477,760,274
Due to parent company	1,091,089	1,091,089	1,239,385	1,239,385
Unclaimed dividends	10,161,108	10,161,108	8,797,571	8,797,571
Short-term borrowings	452,176,501	452,176,501	-	-
	1,092,058,003	1,092,058,003	527,088,987	527,088,987

The basis for determining fair values is as follows:

The interest rates used to discount estimated cash flows, when applicable, are based on the government yield curve at the reporting date plus an adequate credit spread. For instruments carried at amortized cost, since the majority of the interest bearing investments are variable rate based instruments, there is no difference in carrying amount and the fair value. Further, for fixed rate instruments, since there is no significant difference in market rate and the rate of instrument and therefore most of the fixed rate instruments are short term in nature, fair value significantly approximates to carrying value.

32.7 Market risk

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

32.7.1 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 due to changes in foreign exchange rates. Currency risk arises mainly from future commercial transactions of payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk is as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Trade and other payables - USD	310,502,163	236,831,696
Trade and other payables - CNY	23,946,624	43,391,376
Trade and other payables - AED	17,831,146	-
Payable to supplier - CNY	15,048,591	-
Total Exposure	352,279,934	280,223,072

The following exchange rates have been applied:

	Average rate		Year-end spot rate	
	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
USD	279.35	282.90	283.00	278.44
CNY	38.73	39.16	39.41	38.39
AED	76.06	77.02	77.05	75.80

Sensitivity analysis

A reasonably possible strengthening / (weakening) of the USD, CNY and AED against Pak Rupee at 30 June would have affected the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currency and affected the profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and ignores any impact of forecast sales and purchases.

	Profit or (loss) before tax	
	Strengthening Rupees	Weakening Rupees
June 30, 2025		
USD (10% movement)	(32,555,075)	(23,683,170)
CNY (10% movement)	(2,394,662)	2,394,662
AED (10% movement)	(1,783,115)	1,783,115
June 30, 2024		
USD (10% movement)	(23,683,170)	23,683,170
CNY (10% movement)	(4,339,138)	4,339,138

32.7.2 Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Majority of the interest rate exposure arises from long term loan, local currency saving accounts and short term borrowings. At the reporting date, the interest rate risk profile of the Company's interest bearing financial instruments is:

Profile

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2025 %	2024 %	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Fixed rate instrument				
- Financial liabilities				
Loan from Bank Al Habib	4.00%	4.00%	19,948,874	39,291,757
Variable rate instrument				
- Financial assets				
Local currency saving accounts	9.4% to 19.25%	20% to 20.75%	4,161,948	8,401,081
- Financial liabilities				
Short-term borrowings	Refer note 19	Refer note 19	452,176,501	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

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, and the Company does not have derivatives as hedging instruments recognized under fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates of variable rate instruments at the reporting date would have increased / (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant.

	Profit or (loss) before tax	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
	Rupees	Rupees
June 30, 2025		
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	(4,480,146)	4,480,146
June 30, 2024		
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	84,011	(84,011)

32.7.3 Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Company is not exposed to price risk.

32.7.4 Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods:

i) Investment in fair value through profit or loss

The fair value of held for trading investment is determined by reference to their quoted closing repurchase price at the reporting date.

ii) Non-derivative financial assets

The fair value of non-derivative financial assets is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes.

iii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

33 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital and the level of dividend to ordinary shareholders. There was no change to company's approach to the capital management during the year and the company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirement.

The management seeks to maintain a balance between higher returns that might be possible with higher levels of borrowings and the advantages and security afforded by a sound capital position.

The proportion of borrowings to total equity at the year end was:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Long term financing	19,948,874	39,291,757
Total equity	2,654,312,527	2,258,391,809
Gearing ratio	0.75%	1.74%

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk.

34 EMPLOYEES CONTRIBUTORY FUNDS

All the investments out of pension fund and provident fund trust have been made in accordance with the provisions of Section 218 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the rules formulated for this purpose.

35 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

No fee or remuneration was paid by the Company to Chief Executive and Directors except for meeting fee of Rs 350,000 (2024: 450,000) paid to two non-executive directors.

No employee of the Company falls under the criteria of the executives as defined by the Companies Act, 2017.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

36 RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENT OF LIABILITIES TO CASH FLOWS ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

	Loan from parent company	Liabilities		Total
		Long term loan	Unclaimed dividend	
		Rupees		
Balance at 01 July 2024	-	39,291,757	8,797,571	48,089,328
Changes from financing cash flows				
Receipt of loan	854,000,000	-	-	854,000,000
Repayment of loan	(854,000,000)	-	-	(854,000,000)
Installments paid	-	(20,731,210)	-	(20,731,210)
Dividend paid	-	-	(88,636,463)	(88,636,463)
Other changes:				
Dividend announced	-	-	90,000,000	90,000,000
Interest paid	(798,271)	(1,003,778)	-	(1,802,049)
Interest charged and accrued	5,825,135	2,392,106	-	8,217,241
Balance at 30 June 2025	5,026,864	19,948,874	10,161,108	35,136,846
Balance at 01 July 2023	316,514,631	57,959,852	7,862,929	382,337,412
Changes from financing cash flows				
Receipt of loan	-	-	-	-
Repayment of loan	(300,000,000)	-	-	(300,000,000)
Installments paid	-	(20,933,633)	-	(20,933,633)
Dividend paid	-	-	(89,065,358)	(89,065,358)
Other changes:				
Dividend announced	-	-	90,000,000	90,000,000
Interest paid	(36,646,127)	(1,627,733)	-	(38,273,860)
Interest accrued	20,131,496	3,893,271	-	24,024,767
Balance at 30 June 2024	-	39,291,757	8,797,571	48,089,328

37 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Company is a subsidiary of Wah Nobel (Private) Limited, so all subsidiaries, holding companies and associated undertakings of the parent are related parties of the Company. Other related parties comprise of directors, key management personnel, entities with common directorships and entities over which the directors and trustees are able to exercise influence. Balances and transactions with related parties are shown relevant notes to the financial statements.

37.1 Following are the associated companies and related parties with whom the Company had entered into transactions during the year:

Associated company	Nature of relationship	Number of shares held in the Company	Aggregate %age shareholding in the Company
Wah Nobel (Private) Ltd.	Parent company	4,970,395	55.23%
Wah Industries Limited (WIL)	Intermediary parent company	-	0.00%
Pakistan Ordinance Factory (POF)	Ultimate parent company	-	0.00%
WNPL Employees Provident Fund	Staff retirement fund	99,000	1.10%
WNCL Employees Provident Fund	Staff retirement fund	33,102	0.37%
Wah Nobel Acetates Limited (WNAL)	Associated company	-	0.00%
Nobel Energy Limited (NEL)	Associated company	-	0.00%
Wah Construction (Pvt) Limited	Associated company	-	0.00%
Mr. Tariq Rangoonwala	Director	500	0.01%
Mr. Shahid Iqbal Baloch	Director	-	0.00%

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

37.2 Transactions with related parties, other than those disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Transactions and balances with related parties		
Expenses incurred on behalf or by parent company - net	16,858,296	15,710,973
Payment (by) / to parent company against expenses - net	(16,710,000)	(16,279,729)
Purchase of electricity from Nobel Energy Limited	19,251,680	20,185,252
Purchase of raw material/plant from WNAL	4,552,302	19,086
Payment to employees' provident fund	13,399,452	11,873,812
Payment to employees' pension fund	1,953,036	1,866,163
Payment to employees' gratuity fund	9,000,000	-
Dividend paid to parent company	49,704,000	49,704,000
Dividend paid to WNCL Employees Provident Fund	331,020	331,020
Dividend paid to WNPL Employees Provident Fund	990,000	990,000
Interest expense incurred on loan from parent company	5,825,135	20,131,496
Interest paid to parent company	798,271	(279,868,504)
Sales to parent company	50,269,712	48,886,392
Purchase from parent company	10,427,792	28,118,324
Purchase of electricity from Pakistan Ordinance Factory (ultimate parent)	55,640,476	31,764,564
Purchase of electricity from parent company	15,156,670	16,301,659
Payment to non-executive directors for attending board of director meetings	350,000	450,000

38 CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION

	Designed annual capacity		Actual production	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Metric tones			
Formaldehyde and Formalin solvent	80,000	80,000	25,623	24,231
Urea / Phenol Formaldehyde	19,000	19,000	3,458	4,829
Urea Formaldehyde Moulding compound	19,000	13,000	12,487	10,488

The shortfall in production of all products is due to market demand.

39 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED

	2025 Numbers	2024 Numbers
Total employees of the Company at year end	199	179
Average employees of the Company during the year	190	180

40 OPERATING SEGMENT

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of single reportable segment. Major revenue of the Company is earned in Pakistan. All non-current assets of the Company at June 30, 2025 are located in Pakistan.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the year ended June 30, 2025

41 DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR SHARIAH COMPLIANT COMPANIES

Following information has been disclosed as required under amended part I clause VII of Fourth Schedule to the Companies Act ,2017 as amended via S.R.O.1278(I)/2024 dated August 15, 2024:

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
Loans/advances obtained as per Islamic mode			
Contract liability	17	13,392,150	13,173,401
Interest accrued on conventional loan or advance			
Accrued markup	17	3,022,582	63,944
Shariah compliant bank deposits/bank balances			
Bank balances	12	149,274,425	360,713,894
Revenue earned from a shariah compliant business segment			
Revenue - net	21	5,096,034,679	4,684,721,158
Exchange gain earned from actual currency			
Gain on foreign exchange	27.2	3,874,147	690,517
Total interest earned on any conventional loan or advance			
Income from financial assets	27.1	5,728,658	22,332,217
Interest paid on any conventional loan or advance		4,847,985	68,542,680
Source and detailed breakup of other income			
Income from non-financial assets - Shariah Compliant	27.2	26,852,729	22,990,087
Income from financial assets - Non-Shariah Compliant	27.1	5,728,658	22,332,217
Relationships with Shariah-compliant financial institutions			
Name	Relationship		
Faysal Bank Limited	Bank deposit		
Meezan Bank Limited	Bank deposit		

42 NON-ADJUSTING EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

- 42.1 The Board of directors at the meeting held on September 24, 2025 have proposed for the year ended June 30, 2025 cash dividend of Rs. 10 per share (2024: Rs. 10 per share), amounting to Rs. 90,000,000 (2024: Rs. 90,000,000) subject to approval of members at the annual general meeting.
- 42.2 The Board of directors at the meeting held on September 24, 2025 have approved to transfer Rs. 395,000,000 (2024: Rs. 455,000,000) to general reserves.

43 GENERAL

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on September 24, 2025.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

چیرمین کی طرف سے جائزہ کی رپورٹ

مجھے 30 جون 2025 کے اختتام پر کمپنی کے مقاصد حاصل کرنے کے لیے کمپنی کی کارکردگی، بورڈ کی مجموعی کارکردگی اور بورڈ کے مؤثر کردار پر جائزہ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس ہو رہی ہے۔

چیلنجنگ کاروباری ماحول کے باوجود، کمپنی نے نسبتاً بہتر کارکردگی کا مظاہرہ کیا اور خالص فروخت میں 9 فیصد اضافہ ریکارڈ کروایا جو کہ دوران سال 4,685 ملین سے بڑھ کر 5,096 ملین روپے ہوا۔ تاہم مارکیٹ میں سخت مقابلے، خام مال کی بڑھتی ہوئی قیمت اور مزید انپٹ لاگت مکمل طور پر گاہکوں کی طرف اثر انداز نہیں ہونے دیا۔ نتیجے کے طور پر بعد از ٹیکس منافع پچھلے سال کے 549 ملین روپے سے کم ہو کر 482 ملین روپے ہو گیا۔ کمپنی کی سالانہ فی شیئر آمدنی (EPS) 53.55 روپے رہی جو کہ گزشتہ سال 61.05 روپے تھی۔

مالی کارکردگی کی بنیاد پر بورڈ نے حتمی نقد منافع 100 فیصد یعنی 10 روپے فی شیئر کی سفارش کی ہے۔ کمپنی نے زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران مختلف سرکاری محصولات، ٹیکسوں اور درآمدی محصولات کی مد میں قومی خزانے میں 1.451 بلین روپے کا حصہ ڈالا۔

کوڈ کے مطابق نان ایگزیکٹو اور آزاد ڈائریکٹرز کی مناسب نمائندگی کو بورڈ نے یقینی بنایا ہے۔

بورڈ ممبران کے پاس کمپنی کے معاملات کو منظم کرنے کے لیے مناسب مہارت، تجربہ اور علم موجود ہے۔ بورڈ نے اپنے فرائض اور ذمہ داریوں کو متدہی سے نبھایا، کمپنی کے اسٹریٹجک امور اور کمپنی کے وژن کو بڑھانے میں مؤثر کردار ادا کیا ہے۔

تمام بورڈ ممبران بشمول آزاد ڈائریکٹرز نے بورڈ کے فیصلہ سازی کے عمل میں مکمل طور حصہ لیا اور تعاون کیا۔ تمام متعلقہ جماعتوں کے ساتھ کمپنی کے لین دین بورڈ نے آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش سے منظور کئے ہیں۔

میں آپ کی کمپنی کی مسلسل کامیابی اور خوشحالی کے لیے اللہ سے دعا کرتا ہوں اور اگلے سال کے چیلنجوں کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لیے مزید اعتماد کے ساتھ کامیابی کا منتظر ہوں۔

بورڈ کی جانب سے میں اپنے اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے مسلسل اعتماد اور حمایت کے لئے ان کا تہہ دل سے شکر گزار ہوں۔ سب سے اہم یہ کہ میں کمپنی کے ملازمین کی مخلصانہ تعریف کرتا ہوں جو کہ ہماری کامیابی کے پیچھے اصل محرک ہیں۔ میں ان کی لگن، جذبے اور محنت کو تسلیم کرتا ہوں اور شکریہ کے ساتھ ان کے مسلسل تعاون کا منتظر ہوں۔ میں اپنے ساتھی ڈائریکٹرز اور چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر کی تعریف کرتا ہوں کہ ان کی نگرانی میں کمپنی پائیدار ترقی کی طرف گامزن ہے۔

لیفٹیننٹ جنرل طاہر حمید شاہ، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری)

چیرمین

واہ کینٹ

مورخہ 24 ستمبر 2025

ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز 30 جون 2025ء کا مالی سال اختتام پذیر ہونے پر کمپنی کی سالانہ رپورٹ اور آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کر رہے ہیں۔

مالیاتی کارکردگی کا جائزہ

مالی سال 2024-25 کے دوران کمپنی نے اب تک کی سب سے زیادہ خالص فروخت 5.096 ملین روپے کی۔ گزشتہ سال 4.685 ملین روپے کی خالص فروخت کے مقابلے میں 9% اضافہ دیکھا گیا۔

خالص فروخت کے بڑھنے کے باوجود مجموعی منافع میں 19 فیصد کمی واقع ہوئی۔ جس کی وجہ انپٹ لاگت میں بڑھوتی ہے۔ مجموعی منافع 1,055 ملین روپے سے کم ہو کر 854 ملین روپے رہا۔

مہنگائی میں اضافے کی وجہ سے زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران انتظامی اور عمومی اخراجات 6 فیصد جبکہ فروخت اور تقسیم کے اخراجات گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں 16 فیصد زیادہ ہوئے۔

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران وسائل کے مؤثر استعمال اور شرح سود میں کمی کی بدولت مالیاتی لاگت گزشتہ سال کے 29 ملین روپے سے 38 فیصد نمایاں طور پر کم ہو کر 18 ملین روپے ہو گئی ہے۔

کمپنی نے گزشتہ سال کے 549 ملین روپے کے بعد از ٹیکس منافع کے مقابلے میں زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران 482 ملین روپے کا منافع کمایا۔ بعد از ٹیکس منافع میں 12 فیصد یعنی 67 ملین روپے کی کمی ہوئی۔

خالص منافع میں کمی کی وجہ کو خام مال کی قیمت میں اضافہ، دیگر انپٹ لاگت، توانائی کی قیمت اور سپر ٹیکس کے نفاذ سے منسوب کیا گیا ہے۔ تاہم مارکیٹ میں شدید مقابلے اور مارکیٹ شیئر کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے تمام لاگت گاہکوں کو منتقل نہیں ہو سکی۔

مالیاتی نتائج

گزشتہ سال سے تقابلی جائزہ کے ساتھ زیر جائزہ سال کی لئے کمپنی کے آپریٹنگ نتائج کا خلاصہ حسب ذیل ہے:

2023 - 24	2024 - 25	
(روپے ہزاروں میں)		
4,684,721	5,096,035	خالص فروخت
1,055,143	853,915	مجموعی منافع
1,003,888	796,983	آپریٹنگ منافع
906,331	715,563	قبل از ٹیکس منافع
549,414	481,934	بعد از ٹیکس منافع
61.05	53.55	فی شیئر آمدنی (روپے)

بعد کی تخصیصات

ڈائریکٹرز نے 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے مندرجہ ذیل تخصیصات کی سفارش منظوری دی ہے جو کمپنی کے بعد کے مالی گوشواروں میں ظاہر ہوں گی۔

ڈیویڈنڈ

ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے نقد ڈیویڈنڈ 10 روپے فی شیئر (یعنی 100 فیصد) کی ادائیگی کی سفارش کی ہے۔ جو کہ آئندہ سالانہ اجلاس عام میں شیئر ہولڈرز کی منظوری سے مشروط ہے۔

مجموعی ذخائر

ڈائریکٹرز نے 395 ملین روپے غیر مختص منافع سے جنرل ریزرو میں منتقل کرنے کی تجویز منظوری بھی دی ہے۔

مستقبل پر ایک نظر (2025-26)

جیسا کہ پاکستان کی معیشت میں استحکام کے آثار ہیں، سال 2025-26 میں شرح سود، مہنگائی میں کمی اور سرمایہ کار کے اعتماد کی وجہ سے معیشت کی بحالی کی توقع ہے۔ کمپنی انتہائی مسابقتی ماحول میں کام کرتی ہے اور موجودہ صنعت کاروں اور صنعت میں نئے داخل ہونے والوں کے شدید مقابلے کی توقع کرتی ہے۔ سخت مقابلے،

بنیادی خام مال کی قیمت میں اضافے، غیر معقول حد تک ٹیکسوں کی زیادتی، یوٹیلیٹی ٹیرف میں غیر معمولی اضافے کی وجہ سے کمپنی مارجن پر دباؤ کی توقع کرتی ہے۔ مزید ملک میں حالیہ غیر معمولی بارشیں، سیلاب معیشت پر منفی اثرات ڈال سکتے ہیں۔

نیا UPMC پلانٹ جس کی صلاحیت سالانہ 6000 میٹرک ٹن ہے وہ آپریشنل ہو چکا ہے جو کہ کمپنی کے منافع میں بہتری لائے گا۔

مذکورہ چیلنجوں کے باوجود کمپنی کی انتظامیہ ان خطرات کے منفی اثرات کو کم کرنے کے لئے تمام ممکنہ اقدامات کر رہی ہے اور مالی سال 2025-26 کے دوران ترقی اور منافع میں اضافے کے لئے پُر عزم ہے۔

اندرونی مالیاتی کنٹرول

کمپنی قابل اعتماد اور شفاف مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے ڈیزائن کردہ اندرونی کنٹرول اور طریقہ کار کا ایک نظام برقرار رکھتی ہے۔ اندرونی مالیاتی کنٹرولز کا وقتاً فوقتاً جائزہ لیا جاتا ہے تاکہ یہ یقینی بنایا جاسکے کہ آیا یہ مؤثر ہیں اور بدلتے ہوئے قوانین اور ضوابط کے ساتھ آپ ڈیٹ ہیں۔ اندرونی آڈٹ ڈیپارٹمنٹ اندرونی کنٹرول کی تعمیل کی نگرانی کرتا ہے۔ آڈیٹرز (اندرونی اور بیرونی دونوں) کے ساتھ بات چیت کے ذریعے وہ اس بات کی تصدیق کرتے ہیں کہ کمپنی کی طرف سے مناسب کنٹرول نافذ کئے گئے ہیں۔ بورڈ کو یقین ہے کہ اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام ڈیزائن میں درست ہے اور اسے مؤثر طریقے سے لاگو اور نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔

بنیادی خطرات اور غیر یقینی صورتحال

اس حقیقت کے باوجود کہ کمپنی کی مالی کارکردگی حالیہ برسوں کے دوران مسلسل اچھی رہی پھر بھی کمپنی کو بعض موروثی خطرات اور غیر یقینی صورتحال کا سامنا ہے، جیسے مسابقت، میٹھانول کے بنیادی خام مال پروینڈ اور پرمٹ فیس کا نفاذ، بڑھتی ہوئی افراط زر کی وجہ سے ان پٹ لاگت میں اضافہ، شرح مبادلہ میں اتار چڑھاؤ، منفی شرح سود اور حکومت کے متضاد ضابطے، ٹیکس رپالیسی وغیرہ جو کمپنی کے مستقبل کے مالیاتی رپورٹس پر اثر انداز ہو سکتے ہیں۔ انتظامیہ وقتاً فوقتاً کاروبار کو درپیش بڑے مالیاتی اور آپریٹنگ خطرات کا جائزہ لیتی ہے جو کہ مذکورہ خطرات کے ممکنہ اثرات کو کم کرنے کے لئے اندرونی اور بیرونی اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ مل کر کام کرتی ہے۔

متعلقہ جماعت کے ساتھ لین دین

متعلقہ جماعتوں کے ساتھ تمام لین دین معمول کے مطابق کاروبار کے دوران کئے گئے ہیں اور متعلقہ نوٹس کے تحت مالی گوشواروں میں ظاہر کئے گئے ہیں۔

کارپوریٹ بریفنگ سیشن

پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج کے لسٹنگ کے ضوابط کی تعمیل میں، کمپنی سرمایہ کاروں اور مالیاتی تجزیہ کاروں سمیت مختلف اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے سوالات کے جوابات دینے کے لئے کارپوریٹ بریفنگ سیشن کا اہتمام کرتی ہے۔

آخری کارپوریٹ بریفنگ سیشن سوموار 02 دسمبر 2024 کو ویڈیولنک کے ذریعے حصص یافتگان، سرمایہ کاروں اور تجزیہ کاروں کو 30 جون 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے کمپنی کی مالی کارکردگی اور کمپنی کے مستقبل کے نقطہ نظر کے بارے میں بریف کرنے کے لئے منعقد کیا گیا تھا۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک

کمپنی اچھی کارپوریٹ گورننس کیلئے پرعزم ہے جیسا کہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تحت لازمی ہے۔ ڈائریکٹر درج ذیل کی اطلاع دیتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کر رہے ہیں۔

★ کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ مالیاتی گوشوارے، اس کے موجودہ شفاف معاملات، اس کے کاموں کے نتائج، نقد بہاؤ اور ایکویٹی میں ہونے والی تبدیلیوں کی تفصیل مرتب کی گئی ہے۔

★ کمپنی نے باقاعدہ درست کھاتہ جات مرتب کر رکھے ہیں۔

★ مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کو مسلسل لاگو کیا گیا ہے۔ اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینے معقول اور دانشمندانہ فیصلے پر مبنی ہیں۔

★ مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ کے معیار اور کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کی شقیں جو کہ پاکستان میں قابل عمل ہیں کا اطلاق کیا گیا ہے۔ اور کسی بھی نئے عمل کو مناسب طریقے سے بتایا اور سمجھایا گیا ہے۔

★ اندرونی کنٹرول کا نظام ڈیزائن میں درست ہے اور اسے موثر طریقے سے لاگو کر کے اس کی نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔

★ کمپنی کے موجودہ حیثیت میں کام جاری رکھنے میں کسی رُکاوٹ یا واضح شبہ کی گنجائش نہیں ہے

★ (میتھانول کے بنیادی خام مال پروپینڈ اور پرمٹھینس کا نفاذ) اس رپورٹ میں الگ سے پیش کیا گیا ہے۔

★ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقہ عمل سے ہٹ کر کوئی عمل نہیں ہوا۔ جیسا کہ لسٹنگ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) قواعد و ضوابط 2019 میں بتایا گیا ہے۔

★ ٹیکس، ڈیوٹی لیویز اور دیگر چارجز کی مد میں کمپنی کی طرف سے کچھ بھی بقایا جات نہیں ہیں۔ سوائے ان کے جو معمول کے کاروبار میں کئے جاتے ہیں اور مالیاتی گوشواروں میں ظاہر کئے گئے ہیں۔

★ گزشتہ 6 مالی سالوں کے اہم آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی اعداد و شمار کا خلاصہ اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

★ 30 جون 2025 تک ریٹائرمنٹ فوائد فنڈ کی طرف سے کی جانے والی سرمایہ کاری کی غیر آڈٹ شدہ مالیت بشمول بینک ڈیپازٹس درج ذیل ہیں:

فنڈز	روپے
پروپیڈنٹ فنڈ	111,826,742
گریجویٹ فنڈ	65,227,741
پنشن فنڈ	43,297,443

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

درج ذیل تفصیل کے مطابق ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد (بشمول چیف ایگزیکٹو) آٹھ (8) ہیں۔

مرد	آٹھ (08)
خواتین	کوئی نہیں

بورڈ کی ساخت مندرجہ ذیل ہے۔

آزاد ڈائریکٹرز	دو (02)
دیگر غیر ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	پانچ (05)
ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	ایک (01)

ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب

کمپنی کے سات (07) ڈائریکٹرز بلا مقابلہ اگلے تین سال کے لئے جو کہ یکم جون 2025 سے شروع ہوا کمپنی کے غیر معمولی اجلاس منعقدہ 29 مئی 2025 میں منتخب ہوئے۔ منتخب شدہ ڈائریکٹرز درج ذیل ہیں۔

لیفٹیننٹ جنرل طاہر حمید شاہ، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری)	1۔
جناب میٹس اولوف رائڈ برگ	2۔
میجر جنرل ممتاز حسین، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری) تمغہ بسالت	3۔
میجر جنرل محمد کاشف آزاد، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری)	4۔
جناب عثمان علی بھٹی	5۔
جناب طارق ایم رنگون والا	6۔
جناب شاہد اقبال بلوچ	7۔

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران بورڈ کے پانچ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے۔ ہر ڈائریکٹر کی اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی تعداد درج ذیل رہی:-

سیریل نمبر	ڈائریکٹرز کے نام	میٹنگز میں شرکت کی تعداد	ریٹائرکس
1-	لیفٹیننٹ جنرل طاہر حمید شاہ، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری) چیئرمین	02	استعفیٰ 19 دسمبر 2024
2-	جناب میٹس اولوف رائڈ برگ	04	
3-	میجر جنرل ممتاز حسین، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری) تمنغہ بسالت	05	
4-	میجر جنرل راشد محمود، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری)	-	
5-	جناب عثمان علی بھٹی	04	مقرر 19 دسمبر 2024
6-	میجر جنرل محمد کاشف آزاد، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری)	-	
7-	جناب طارق ایم رنگون والا	02	
8-	جناب شہد اقبال بلوچ	05	
9-	بریگیڈئیر (ر) شیراز اللہ چوہدری، ستارہ امتیاز (ملٹری)	05	

سال کے دوران آڈٹ کمیٹی نے چار (4) اجلاس منعقد کئے اور ہر رکن نے حسب ذیل شرکت کی:

سیریل نمبر	ڈائریکٹرز کے نام	میٹنگز میں شرکت کی تعداد
1-	جناب طارق ایم رنگون والا	02
2-	میجر جنرل ممتاز حسین، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری) تمنغہ بسالت	02
3-	جناب عثمان علی بھٹی	04
4-	میجر جنرل محمد کاشف آزاد، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری)	-

نئے بورڈ کے انتخابات کے بعد، 2 جون 2025 کو آڈٹ کمیٹی دوبارہ تشکیل پائی اور میجر جنرل محمد کاشف آزاد، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری) کو میجر جنرل ممتاز حسین، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری) کی جگہ ممبر مقرر کیا گیا۔

زیر نظر سال کے دوران ہیومن ریسورس اور معاوضہ کمیٹی کا ایک (1) اجلاس منعقد ہوا جس میں ہر رکن نے حسب ذیل شرکت کی۔

سیریل نمبر	ڈائریکٹرز کے نام	میٹنگز میں شرکت کی تعداد
1-	جناب طارق ایم رنگون والا	-
2-	میجر جنرل ممتاز حسین، ہلال امتیاز (ملٹری) تمنغہ بسالت	01
3-	بریگیڈئیر (ر) شیراز اللہ چوہدری، ستارہ امتیاز (ملٹری)	01

بورڈ کمیٹی کے ان ارکان کو غیر حاضری کی چھٹی دی گئی جو اجلاس میں شرکت کرنے سے قاصر رہے۔

ڈائریکٹر کے معاوضے کی پالیسی

بورڈ، اجلاسوں میں شرکت کیلئے اپنے ڈائریکٹرز کے معاوضے/فیس کا تعین کرنے کا مجاز ہے۔ بورڈ نے واہ نوبل (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ کے نامزد امیدواروں کے علاوہ نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کے بورڈ اجلاس میں شرکت کیلئے ڈائریکٹرز کے معاوضے کی منظوری دے دی ہے۔ تاہم بورڈ کے اجلاسوں کی کمیٹی میں شرکت کیلئے، جنرل مینٹنگ میں شرکت کیلئے اور کسی بھی کاروباری مینٹنگ میں شرکت کیلئے کوئی معاوضہ ادا نہیں کیا جائے گا۔ کمپنی تمام ڈائریکٹرز کو مینٹنگ میں شرکت کیلئے کیے جانے والے سفری، ہوٹل اور دیگر اخراجات کا معاوضہ ادا کرے گی۔

کارپوریٹ۔ سماجی ذمہ داری (CSR)

سماجی طور پر ذمہ دار کارپوریٹ ادارہ ہونے کی حیثیت سے کمپنی اپنی کمیونٹیز کے لئے پرعزم ہے جیسا کہ کسٹمرز، شیئرز، ہولڈرز اور ملازمین کیلئے ہے۔ کمپنی اخلاقی طور پر کارکنان، اُن کے خاندانوں، مقامی کمیونٹیز اور ان کی معاشرتی زندگی کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے معاشی ترقی میں حصہ ڈالنے کے لئے پرعزم ہے، کمپنی توانائی کے تحفظ، صنعتی تعلقات، خصوصی افراد کی ملازمت، پیشہ وارانہ سیفٹی (حفاظت) اور صحت، کاروباری اخلاقیات، قومی خزانے میں شرکت کے لئے فعال کارپوریٹ شہریت کی حامل ہے۔ کمپنی نے زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران انکم ٹیکس، سپرنٹیکس، جنرل سیلز ٹیکس، ایکسائز ڈیوٹی، کسٹم ڈیوٹی اور وینڈر پر مرٹ فیس وغیرہ کی مد میں قومی خزانے میں 1,451 ملین روپے جبکہ گزشتہ سال 1,252 ملین روپے کی خطیر رقم کا حصہ ڈالا۔

صنعتی تنخواہوں کا فرق

30 جون 2025 کے سال میں صنف کی تنخواہوں کا فرق درج ذیل ہے:

- (i) صنف کی تنخواہ کا اوسط (Mean): 46%
- (ii) صنف کی تنخواہ کا وسط (Median): 68%

ویب سائٹ

موجودہ مالی سال کے لئے کمپنی کے متواتر مالی گوشوارے بشمول گزشتہ پانچ سالوں کی سالانہ متواتر رپورٹیں کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر شیئرز ہولڈرز اور دیگر کی معلومات کے لئے دستیاب ہیں۔

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وینڈفیس اور پر مرٹ فیس

جنوری 2022 میں محکمہ ایکسائز اینڈ ٹیکسیشن، حکومت سندھ کی درخواست پر معزز سپریم کورٹ آف پاکستان (SCP) نے میتھانول پروپینڈ اور پر مرٹ فیس عائد کرنے سے متعلق کمپنی کے خلاف دی گئی ان کی درخواست کو نمٹا دیا ہے۔

سپریم کورٹ آف پاکستان کے حکم کے مطابق، محکمہ ایکسائز اینڈ ٹیکسیشن 1990 سے 30 اکتوبر 2002 تک انڈیمینیٹی بانڈز سرٹڈ کرے گا اور اس تاریخ کے بعد، 14 فروری 2002 کے نوٹیفیکیشن کے مطابق قابل ادائیگی رقم کے لیے ایک نیا مطالبہ اٹھایا جائے گا۔ جو سندھ (ترمیمی) آبکاری آرڈیننس 30 اکتوبر 2002 میں نوٹیفائی ہوا تھا۔ محکمہ ایکسائز کی جانب سے ابھی تک کوئی مطالبہ نہیں کیا گیا ہے، تاہم، کمپنی محکمہ کی جانب سے نئے مطالبے کی وصولی پر کیس کا دفاع کرنے کے لئے متعلقہ عدالت سے رجوع کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے۔ انتظامیہ کو توقع ہے کہ کیس کے میرٹ اور سندھ ہائی کورٹ کے پہلے سے سازگار فیصلے کی بنیاد پر کمپنی کے پاس اس طرح کے مطالبے کو چیلنج کرنے کی مضبوط بنیادیں ہیں اور اس چیلنج کے کامیاب ہونے کا امکان ہے۔ لہذا اس مالی رپورٹ میں کسی بھی واجب الادا کے لئے کوئی تخمینہ شامل نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔

ذیلی تقریبات

مالی سال کے اختتام اور ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ کی تاریخ کے درمیان کمپنی کی مالی پوزیشن کو متاثر کرنے والی کوئی بڑی تبدیلیاں یا وعدے نہیں ہوئے۔

آڈیٹرز

موجودہ آڈیٹرز میسرز گرانٹ تھورنٹن انجم رحمان، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، اسلام آباد، ریٹائر ہونے والے ہیں۔ اہل ہونے کی وجہ سے انہوں نے خود کو اپنے نئے پارٹنر انچارج جناب حسان ریاض کے ساتھ دوبارہ تقرری کے لئے پیش کیا ہے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش پر بورڈ میسرز گرانٹ تھورنٹن انجم رحمان، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کو پارٹنر کی تبدیلی کے ساتھ 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے کمپنی کے قانونی آڈیٹرز کے طور پر تقرری کی سفارش کرتا ہے جو کمپنی کے آئندہ سالانہ اجلاس عام میں شیئر ہولڈرز کی منظوری سے مشروط ہے۔ پارٹنر کی تبدیلی لسٹڈ کمپنیز کی ریگولیشن 33(2) 2019 کے تحت ہے۔ چونکہ اس فرم نے کمپنی کے پانچ سال آڈٹ کے مکمل کر لئے ہیں۔

پیٹرن آف شیئر ہولڈنگ

کمپنی کی شیئر ہولڈنگ کا نمونہ اور اس کے بارے میں 30 جون 2025 تک کی اضافی معلومات اس رپورٹ میں شامل ہیں۔ ڈائریکٹرز، چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر، کمپنی سیکریٹری، چیف فنانشل آفیسر، ایگزیکٹوز اور ان کے شریک حیات اور نابالغ بچوں نے سال کے دوران کمپنی کے حصص کی کوئی تجارت نہیں کی۔

اعتراف

ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کے ملازمین کی کمپنی کی ترقی کیلئے کی گئی سخت محنت، عزم اور کمپنی کی خاطر اپنے آپ کو وقف کرنے کے جذبے کو مخلصانہ طور پر سراہتے ہیں۔ ڈائریکٹرز اپنے قابل قدر شیئر ہولڈرز، گاہکوں، سپلائرز اور بینکرز کی مسلسل حمایت کے لئے شکریہ کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔

منجانب بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

برگیڈئیر شیراز اللہ چوہدری، ستارہ امتیاز (ملٹری) (ر)
چیف ایگزیکٹو

جناب عثمان علی بھٹی
ڈائریکٹر

واہ کینٹ

مورخہ: 24 ستمبر 2025

Proxy Form

I/We _____
 of _____ being a member(s) of
 Wah Nobel Chemicals Limited hereby appoint _____
 of _____ or failing him/her
 _____ of _____ as my/our proxy in
 my/our absence to attend and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 42nd Annual General
 Meeting of the Company to be held on Monday, October 27, 2025 at 1100 hrs and /or any
 adjournment thereof.

Signed this _____ day of October, 2025

Folio No	CDC Participant ID No	CDC Account / Sub-Account No	No.of Shares held	Signature on Five Rupees Revenue Stamp

Witness 1

Signature _____
 Name _____
 CNIC No. _____
 Address _____

Witness 2

Signature _____
 Name _____
 CNIC No. _____
 Address _____

Note:

1. This Proxy Form, duly completed and signed, must be received at the Registered Office of the Company, G.T.Road, Wah Cantt not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.
2. The Proxy must be a member of the Company.
3. Signature(s) should agree with the specimen signature/s registered with the Company.
4. For CDC Account Holders/Corporate Entities
 In addition to the above the following requirements have to be met.
 - (i) Attested copies of CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be provided with the proxy form.
 - (ii) The proxy shall produce his original CNIC or original passport at the time of the meeting.
 - (iii) In case of a corporate entity, the Board of Directors resolution/power of attorney with specimen signature shall be submitted (unless it has been provided earlier along with proxy form to the Company).

مختار نامہ (پراکسی فارم)

42 ویں سالانہ اجلاس عامہ

میں / ہم _____ ساکن _____ بحیثیت رکن واہ نوبل کیمیکلز لمیٹڈ
اور حال _____ حصص مقرر کرتا ہوں بطور نائب _____ محترم / محترمہ
برائے _____ یا ان کی عدم موجودگی کی صورت میں _____ محترم / محترمہ
برائے _____، جو واہ نوبل کیمیکلز لمیٹڈ کے ممبر بھی ہے، میری غیر موجودگی کی صورت میں بطور میرے نائب کے 42 ویں
سالانہ اجلاس عامہ جس کا انعقاد بروز سوموار 27 اکتوبر 2025 کو بجے دن یا اس کے ملتی شدہ اجلاس میں شرکت کر کے حق رائے دہی استعمال کر سکتے ہیں۔

مورخہ _____ 2025 کو میرے / ہمارے دستخط سے جاری ہوا

فولیو نمبر	سی ڈی سی کھاتہ نمبر	شیئرز کی تعداد	دستخط

۱۔ نام گواہ: _____
دستخط: _____
شناختی کارڈ نمبر: _____
پتہ: _____
نام گواہ: _____
دستخط: _____
شناختی کارڈ نمبر: _____
پتہ: _____

ہدایات:

- مختار (پراکسی) کا کمپنی کا رکن (ممبر) ہونا ضروری ہے۔
- ممبر (رکن) کے دستخط، نمونہ شدہ دستخط / اندراج شدہ سے مماثلت ہونا ضروری ہے۔
- سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر یا سب اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر کو مختار نامہ (پراکسی فارم) کے ہمراہ کمپیوٹر ایزڈ قومی شناخت کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی مصدقہ نقل منسلک کرنا ضروری ہے۔ کارپوریٹ ادارے کے نمائندوں کو معمول کے مطابق دستاویزات ساتھ لانا ضروری ہے۔
- مختار نامہ (پراکسی فارم) مکمل شدہ کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس میں اجلاس کے مقرر وقت سے کم از کم ۴۸ گھنٹے قبل جمع کرنا ضروری ہے۔

صرف صاف کافی نہیں

اب ہر گھر ہوگا **SUPER SAAF**

نوبل
فلور کلیئر

نوبل
فنائل

نوبل
ٹائلٹ کلیئر

نوبل
ہینڈ سینیٹائزر



✓ بہتر صفائی -- زیادہ چمک

✓ جراثیم سے بہتر حفاظت ✓ قیمت میں کم

ملک بھر میں تمام **CSD** سٹورز اور

آن لائن **Daraz** پر دستیاب ہے

99.9%

جراثیم کا خاتمہ!

آزمائے کر دیکھ لیں!



WAH NOBEL GROUP

A joint-venture of Pakistan Ordnance Factories,
SAAB Group (Sweden) and Al-Misehal (Saudi Arabia)

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A Company of Wah Nobel Group

Wah Nobel Group

A Joint Venture of Pakistan Ordinance Factories,
SAAB-AB, Sweden & Almisehal Co., Saudi Arabia