VISION

We at Worldcall are committed to achieving dynamic growth and service excellence by being at the cutting edge of technological innovation. We strive to consistently meet and surpass customers', employees' and stake-holders' expectations by offering state-of-the-art telecom solutions with national & international footprints. We feel pride in making efforts to position Worldcall and Pakistan in the forefront of international arena.

MISSION STATEMENT

In the telecom market of Pakistan, Worldcall to have an over-whelming impact on the basis of following benchmarks:

- Create new standards of product offering in basic and value added telephony by being more cost effective, easily accessible and dependable. Thus ensuring real value for money to all segments of market.
- Be a leader within indigenous operators in terms of market share, gross revenues and ARPU within five years and maintain the same positioning thereafter.
- Achieve utmost customer satisfaction by setting up high standards of technical quality and service delivery.

Ensuring the most profitable and sustainable patterns of ROI (Return on Investment) for the stake-holders.

CONTENTS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

COMPANY INFORMATION

Chairman	Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani	
Chief Executive Officer	Mr. Abbas Raza	
Board of Directors	Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani	(Chairman)
	Mr. Syed Salman Ali Shah	(Director)
	Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	(Director)
	Mr. Babar Ali Syed	(Director)
	Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed	(Director)
	Mr. Mubasher Lucman	(Director)
	Mrs. Hina Babar	(Director)
	Mr. Tariq Hasan	(Director)
Chief Financial Officer	Mr. Shahzad Saleem	
Executive Committee	Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani	(Chairman)
	Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	(Member)
	Mr. Babar Ali Syed	(Member)
	Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed	(Member)
	Mr. Muhammad Sarfraz Javed	(Secretary)
Audit Committee	Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	(Chairman)
	Mr. Syed Salman Ali Shah	(Member)
	Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani	(Member)
	Mrs. Hina Babar	(Member)
	Mr. Ansar Iqbal Chauhan	(Secretary)
Human Resource & Remuneration Committee	Mr. Mubasher Lucman	(Chairman)
	Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed	(Member)
	Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	(Member)
	Mr. Muhammad Sarfraz Javed	(Secretary)
Chief Internal Auditor	Mr. Ansar Iqbal Chauhan	
Company Secretary	Mr. Muhammad Sarfraz Javed, ACA	
Auditors	Tariq Abdul Ghani & Co. Chartered Accountants	
Legal Advisers	M/s Miankot Law Chambers Barristers, Advocates & Corporate Legal Consultant	

Bankers	Allied Bank Limited Askari Bank Limited Bank Al Habib Limited Faysal Bank Limited Habib Bank Limited Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited JS Bank Limited BankIslami (Pakistan) Limited MCB Bank Limited National Bank of Pakistan Pak Oman Investment Co. Limited Soneri Bank Limited Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited Bank Makramah Limited formerly (Summit Bank Limited) Telenor Microfinance Bank Limited The Bank of Punjab United Bank Limited Silkbank Limited Meezan Bank Limited Mobilink Microfinance Bank Limited
Registrar and Shares Transfer Office	THK Associates (Pvt.) Limited Plot No. 32-C, Jami Commercial Street 2, D.H.A., Phase VII, Karachi-75500 Pakistan. ☎ (+92 21) 35310191-6 ☎ (+92 21) 35310190 ✉ sfc@thk.com.pk
Registered Office/Head Office	Plot No. 112/113, Block S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakhpat, **Lahore - Pakistan** ☎ (+92 42) 35400544, 35400609, ☎ (+92 42) 35110965
Webpage	www.worldcall.com.pk www.worldcall.net.pk

NOTICE OF 25th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that 25th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the shareholders of WorldCall Telecom Limited (the "Company" or "WTL") will be held on **Wednesday, 30th April 2025 at 11:00 a.m.** at Registered Office: Plot No. 112-113, Block S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore-Pakistan to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To confirm the minutes of the 24th Annual General Meeting held on 29 April 2024;
2. To receive, consider, adopt and approve the separate as well as consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 read together with notes forming part thereof, Director's, Auditor's, Code of Corporate Governance (CCG) & Chairman's Review Report thereon and ancillary matters thereto;
3. To appoint Auditors of the Company for the year ending 31st December 2025 and to fix their remuneration;
4. To transact any other business with the permission of the Chair.

By Order of the Board

April 08, 2025
Lahore:

Muhammad Sarfraz Javed
Company Secretary

Notes:

1. Closure of Share Transfer Books:

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from **23 April 2025 to 30 April 2025** (both days inclusive). Transfers received at the office of the Company's Registrars, M/s THK Associates (Pvt.) Limited, Plot No. 32-C, Jami Commercial Street 2, DHA Phase-VII, Karachi-75500, by the close of business on 22 April 2025 will be treated in time. **As per directions of the Commission, no gifts will be distributed at the meeting.**

2. Participation in the Annual General Meeting:

All members entitled to attend and vote at the meeting, are entitled to appoint another member in writing as their proxy to attend and vote on their behalf. A corporate entity, being a member, may appoint any person, regardless they are member or not, as its proxy. In case of corporate entities, a resolution of the Board of Directors / Power of attorney with specimen signature of the person nominated to represent and vote on behalf of corporate entity shall be submitted to the Company along with completed proxy form. The proxy holders are requested to produce their CNICs or original passports at the time of meeting.

In order to be effective, duly completed and signed proxy forms must be received at the Company's Registered Office at Plot No. 112-113, Block S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore-Pakistan at least 48 hours before the time of the meeting.

3. Guidelines for CDC Account Holders:

Member who have deposited their shares into CDC will further have to follow the under-mentioned guidelines as laid down in circular 01 of 2000 dated January 26, 2000 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

a. For attending the meeting personally:

i. In case of individuals, the account holders or sub-account holders whose registration details are uploaded as per the Regulations shall authenticate his/her original valid Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) or the original passport at the time of attending the meeting.

ii. In case of corporate entity, the Board of Director's resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of meeting.

b. For appointing other members as proxies:

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

NOTICE OF 25th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

c. For exercising electronic voting right through Intermediary by providing consent in writing regarding appointment of execution officer as proxy as per the Companies (E-Voting) Regulations, 2016:

i) (name of the person), (designation) is appointed as execution officer for the meeting.
ii) The instruction to appoint execution officer and opting to e-vote through Intermediary as per the Companies (E-Voting) Regulations, 2016 shall be deposited to the company at least Ten days before holding of general meeting at Plot No. 112-113, Block S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore-Pakistanor through email corp.info@worldcall.pk
iii) The proxy/e-voting form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC members shall be mentioned on the form.
iv) The company will arrange for e-voting if the company receives demand for poll from atleast five members or by any member or members having not less than one tenth of the voting power.

4. Audited Financial Statement Through Email:

SECP through its Notification SRO 787 (I)/2014 dated 08 September 2014 has allowed circulation of Audited Financial Statements along with and notice which falls in the ambit of sections 50, 158 and 233 of the Companies Ordinance 1984. Therefore, all members who wish to receive soft copy of Annual Report and notices are requested to send their email addresses. The consent for electronic transmission to be updated oninvestor's information link of the Company's website: **www.worldcall.com.pk**

The Company shall, however, provide hard copy of the Audited Financial Statements to its shareholders, on request, free of cost, within seven days of receipt of such request. Members are requested to notify any change in their registered address if any, immediately.

The Company shall place the financial statements and reports on the Company's website: **www.worldcall.com.pk** at least twenty one (21) days prior to the date of the Annual General Meeting in terms of SRO 634 (I)/2014 dated 10 July 2014 issued by the SECP.

5. Conversion of Physical Securities into Book Entry Form

As per Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2017 every 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. Further, vide its letter dated March 26, 2021, SECP has directed all the listed companies to pursue its shareholder for conversion of their physical securities into book entry form.

In light of the aforementioned directives, the Shareholders having physical shareholding are encouraged to open CDC account with CDS participant/CDC Investor Account Services and convert their existing physical securities into book entry form.

6. Form for Video Conference Facility

Members can also avail video conference facility in (Karachi, Lahore) In this regard please fill the following and submit to registered address of the Company 10 days before holding of general meeting.

If the company receives consent from members holding in aggregate 10% or more shareholding residing at a geographical location, to participate in the meeting through video conference at least 10 days prior to date of meeting, the company will arrange video conference facility in that city subject to availability at least 5 days before the date of general meeting along with complete information necessary to enable them to access such facility.

I/We, ______________________of __________________, being a member of World Call Telecom Limited, holder of ________________ (Ordinary Share(s) as per Register Folio No.___________ hereby opt for video conference facility at ____________________________________

____
Signature of Member

iii) میٹنگ کے وقت اصل پراکسی اور CNIC یا اصلی پاسپورٹ پیش کریں۔

iv) کارپوریٹ ادارے کی صورت میں، کمپنی کو پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹر کی ریزولیوشن/ پاور آف اٹارنی نمونہ کے دستخط کے ساتھ جمع کرائی جائے گی (جب تک کہ اسے پہلے فراہم نہ کیا گیا ہو)۔

v) پراکسی فارم پر دو افراد گواہی دیں گے جن کے نام، پتے اور درست CNIC نمبر فارم پر درج ہوں گے۔

c) کمپنیز (ای ووٹنگ) ریگولیشنز، 2016 کے مطابق پراکسی کے طور پر ایگزیکیوشن آفیسر کی تقرری کے بارے میں تحریری رضامندی کے ذریعے الیکٹرانک ووٹنگ کا حق استعمال کرنے کے لیے:

i) (شخص کا نام)، (عہدہ) میٹنگ کے لیے بطور ایگزیکیوشن آفیسر مقرر کیا جاتا ہے۔

ii) کمپنیز (ای ووٹنگ) ریگولیشنز 2016 کے مطابق ایگزیکیوشن آفیسر کی تقرری اور انٹرمیڈیری کے ذریعے ای ووٹ کا انتخاب کرنے کی ہدایات پلاٹ نمبر 113-112 بلاک-ایس، قائداعظم انڈسٹریل اسٹیٹ، کوٹ لکھپت، لاہور پاکستان پر جنرل میٹنگ کے انعقاد سے کم از کم دس دن پہلے کمپنی کو جمع کرائی جائیں گی۔ یا ای میل corp.info@worldcall.pk کے ذریعے۔

iii) پراکسی/ ای ووٹنگ فارم پر دو افراد گواہ ہوں گے جن کے نام، پتے اور CNIC ممبران فارم پر درج ہوں گے۔

iv) کمپنی ای ووٹنگ کا انتظام کرے گی اگر کمپنی کو کم از کم پانچ ممبران یا کسی ایسے ممبر یا ممبر کی طرف سے ووٹنگ کی طاقت کے دسویں حصے سے کم نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے رائے شماری کا مطالبہ موصول ہوتا ہے۔

4) ای میل کے ذریعے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی بیان:

ایس ای سی پی نے اپنے نوٹیفکیشن 787SRO(I)/2014 مورخہ 08 ستمبر 2014 کے ذریعے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں اور نوٹس کی اجازت دی ہے جو کمپنیز آرڈیننس 1984 کے سیکشن 50، 158 اور 233 کے دائرہ کار میں آتا ہے۔ سالانہ رپورٹ اور نوٹس کی سافٹ کاپی حاصل کرنے کے لیے اپنے ای میل پتے بھیجنے کی درخواست کی جاتی ہے۔ الیکٹرانک ٹرانسمیشن کی رضامندی کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ www.worldcall.com.pk کے سرمایہ کاری معلومات کے لنک پر اپ ڈیٹ کی جائے گی۔

کمپنی اپنے شیئر ہولڈرز کو آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کی ہارڈ کاپی درخواست کی وصولی کے سات دنوں کے اندر مفت فراہم کرے گی۔ ممبران سے گزارش ہے کہ اپنے رجسٹرڈ ایڈریس میں اگر کوئی تبدیلی ہو تو فوری طور پر مطلع کریں۔

10 جولائی 2014 کو ایس ای سی پی کی طرف سے جاری کیا گیا کمپنی کا 634SRO(I)/2014 کے مطابق سالانہ عام اجلاس کی تاریخ سے کم از کم اکیس (21) دن پہلے کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ: www.worldcall.com.pk پر مالیاتی گوشواروں اور رپورٹس کو رکھے گی۔

5) فزیکل سیکیورٹیز کو بک انٹری فارم میں تبدیل کرنا

کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کے سیکشن 72 کے مطابق ہر لسٹڈ کمپنی پر لازم ہے کہ وہ اپنے فزیکل شیئرز کو بک انٹری فارم کے ساتھ تبدیل کرے جیسا کہ بیان کیا گیا ہے اور کمیشن کی طرف سے مطلع کردہ تاریخ سے، اس مدت کے اندر جو چار سال سے زیادہ نہ ہو۔ ایکٹ کا آغاز، یعنی 30 مئی 2017۔ مزید، 26 مارچ 2021 کے اپنے خط کے ذریعے، ایس ای سی پی نے تمام لسٹڈ کمپنیوں کو ہدایت کی ہے کہ وہ اپنے شیئر ہولڈر کو اپنی فزیکل سیکیورٹیز کو بک انٹری فارم میں تبدیل کرنے کے لیے آگاہ کریں۔

مذکورہ بالا ہدایات کی روشنی میں، فزیکل شیئر ہولڈنگ رکھنے والے شیئر ہولڈرز کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ سی ڈی ایس شرکت کنندہ/ سی ڈی سی انویسٹر اکاؤنٹ سروسز کے ساتھ سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ کھولیں اور اپنی موجودہ فزیکل سیکیورٹیز کو بک انٹری فارم میں تبدیل کریں۔

6) ممبران کے لئے ویڈیو لنک کی سہولت

اگر کمپنی کو کسی ممبر/ ممبران سے اجلاس میں بذریعہ ویڈیو لنک شرکت کرنے کی درخواست 7 دن قبل موصول ہو جن کی کمپنی میں 10 فیصد حصص داری ہے اور وہ کسی شہر میں رہائش پزیر ہوں تو کمپنی ان کیلئے وڈیو لنک کی سہولت کا اہتمام کرے گی بشرطیکہ اس شہر میں یہ سہولت دستیاب ہو۔

اس سہولت سے فائدہ اٹھانے کیلئے براہ کرم ہمارے شیئر رجسٹرار، میسرز THK ایسوسی ایٹس (پرائیوٹ) لمیٹڈ کو درج ذیل معلومات فراہم کریں۔

میں/ ہم ــــــــــــــــــــ منجانب ــــــــــــــــــــ جو کہ ورلڈکال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ کے رجسٹرڈ فولیو/ سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر ــــــــــــــــــــ کے تحت ــــــــــــــــــــ عمومی حصص کا/ کے مالک ہوں/ ہیں، میں/ ہم ویڈیو کانفرنس کی سہولت سے استفادہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں/ چاہتے ہیں۔

ممبر/ ممبران کے دستخط

ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ

پچیسواں نوٹس برائے سالانہ اجلاس عام

بذریعہ نوٹس ہذا مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ کے حصص یافتگان کا پچیسواں سالانہ اجلاس عام کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس، پلاٹ نمبر 112-113، بلاک۔ ایس، قائداعظم انڈسٹریل اسٹیٹ، کوٹ لکھپت، لاہور پر بروز بدھ 30 اپریل 2025 صبح 11:00 بجے منعقد ہوگا۔

عام کاروبار:

(1) 29 اپریل 2024 کو منعقدہ 24واں سالانہ اجلاس عام کے منٹس کی تصدیق کی توثیق؛

(2) 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے کمپنی کے سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ اکاؤنٹس (اسٹینڈالون اور مستحکم) کے ساتھ ڈائریکٹر، آڈیٹر، کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس (CCG) اور چیئرمین کی جائزہ رپورٹ اور اس کے ساتھ متعلقہ معاملات کی وصولی اور اس کا اطلاق۔

(3) 31 دسمبر 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کے آڈیٹرز کا تقرر کرنا اور ان کے معاوضے کا تعین کرنا؛

(4) چیئر کی اجازت سے کسی اور امر پر بحث کرنا۔

بحکم بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

محمد سرفراز جاوید

کمپنی سیکرٹری

08 اپریل 2025

لاہور:

گزارشات:

1) **حصص منتقلی کی کتابوں کی بندش**

کمپنی کی شیئر ٹرانسفر کتابیں 23 اپریل 2025 سے 30 اپریل 2025 تک بند رہیں گی (بشمول دونوں دن)۔ اس مدت کے دوران رجسٹریشن کے لئے کسی بھی منتقلی کو قبول نہیں کیا جائے گا۔ 22 اپریل 2025 کو کاروبار کے اختتام پر شیئر رجسٹرار آفس میسرز THK ایسوسی ایٹس (پرائیوٹ) لمیٹڈ، پلاٹ نمبر C-32، جامع کمرشل اسٹریٹ 2، ڈی ایچ اے فیز VII، کراچی 75500 میں تبادلہ وصول ہوگا۔ 22 اپریل 2025 کو دفتری اوقات ختم ہونے تک موصول ہونے والی منتقلیوں کو اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ ڈالنے کے لئے بروقت تصور کیا جائے گا۔

کمیشن کی ہدایت کے مطابق اجلاس میں کوئی تحائف تقسیم نہیں کیے جائیں گے۔

2) **سالانہ اجلاس عام میں شرکت:**

میٹنگ میں شرکت کرنے اور ووٹ دینے کے حقدار تمام ممبران کو تحریری طور پر کسی دوسرے ممبر کو بطور پراکسی مقرر کرنے کا حق حاصل ہے تاکہ وہ اپنی طرف سے شرکت کر سکیں اور ووٹ دیں۔ ایک کارپوریٹ ادارہ، ایک رکن ہونے کے ناطے، کسی بھی شخص کو، چاہے وہ ممبر ہو یا نہ ہو، اس کا پراکسی مقرر کر سکتا ہے۔ کارپوریٹ اداروں کے معاملے میں، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز/ پاور آف اٹارنی کی ایک قرارداد جس میں کارپوریٹ ادارے کی جانب سے نمائندگی کرنے اور ووٹ دینے کے لیے نامزد شخص کے نمونے کے دستخط ہوں گے مکمل پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ کمپنی کو جمع کرائے جائیں گے۔ پراکسی ہولڈرز سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اجلاس میں شرکت کے وقت اپنا شناختی کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ پیش کریں۔

پراکسی فارمز کو دستخط شدہ مناسب طریقے سے پُر کر کے کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس پلاٹ نمبر 112-113، بلاک ایس، قائداعظم انڈسٹریل اسٹیٹ، کوٹ لکھپت، لاہور پاکستان سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے پہلے موصول ہونا چاہیے۔

3) **CDC اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز کے لیے گائیڈ لائنز:**

سی ڈی سی میں اپنے حصص جمع کروانے والے ممبر کو درج ذیل میں دی گئی گائیڈ لائنز پر عمل کرنا ہوگا جیسا کہ سرکلر نمبر 01 جو کہ 26 جنوری 2000 کو سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان نے جاری کیا گیا ہے۔

a) **اجلاس میں حاضری کیلئے**

i) انفرادی صورت میں کھاتے دار یا ذیلی کھاتے دار اور/ یا وہ افراد جن کے حصص گروپ اکاؤنٹ کی صورت میں ہیں۔ اور ان کی تفصیلات ریگولیشنز کے تحت اپ لوڈ کر دی گئی ہیں وہ اپنی شناخت کیلئے اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ (CNIC) یا اصل پاسپورٹ اجلاس میں حاضری کے وقت پیش کریں گے۔

ii) کارپوریٹ اینٹٹی کی صورت میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/مختار نامہ بمع نامزد فرد کے نمونہ دستخط اجلاس میں حاضری کے وقت پیش کئے جائیں گے (اگر پہلے فراہم نہ کئے گئے ہوں)

b) **دوسرے اراکین کو پراکسی کے طور پر مقرر کرنے کے لیے:**

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

ii) CNIC کی تصدیق شدہ کاپیاں یا پاسپورٹ اور پراکسی کو پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ پیش کیا جائے گا۔

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I am honored to present the Annual Report and audited financial statements of WorldCall Telecom Limited for the financial year ended December 31, 2024. This report highlights the Company's financial performance, strategic progress, and key developments throughout the year. A detailed account of our achievements and financial highlights is provided in the Director's Report.

The year 2024 posed a mix of challenges and opportunities amid a volatile global economic landscape. Inflationary pressures and sluggish economic growth impacted multiple industries, including telecommunications. Despite these headwinds, WorldCall Telecom Limited remained resilient, demonstrating strategic foresight and adaptability. Through effective leadership and prudent financial management, we have continued to optimize operational efficiencies, enhance service delivery, and explore new avenues for sustainable growth.

The Board of Directors remains dedicated to strengthening the Company's position by prioritizing financial prudence, risk mitigation, and shareholder value. Our approach focuses on long-term sustainability through continuous investment in innovation, digital transformation, and customer-centric strategies. Talent development remains at the core of our strategy, ensuring a future-ready workforce capable of driving the Company's vision forward. Transparency, accountability, and compliance with best governance practices remain the guiding principles of our operations.

The governance framework is further reinforced by the expertise and guidance of three dedicated committees: Audit, Human Resource & Remuneration, and Executive. These committees play an instrumental role in overseeing financial integrity, ensuring regulatory compliance, and driving strategic initiatives. Their contributions have been invaluable in navigating a rapidly evolving business environment and maintaining a disciplined approach to corporate oversight.

I extend my sincere appreciation to our Chief Executive Officer, management team, and employees for their unwavering dedication and commitment to excellence. Their relentless efforts in overcoming challenges and driving growth continue to position WorldCall Telecom Limited as a leader in the telecommunications industry. Their innovation, hard work, and determination are the pillars of our success.

To our shareholders, investors, and stakeholders, I thank you for your continued trust and confidence in our vision. As we move forward, we remain committed to delivering sustainable value and embracing emerging opportunities that will shape the future of our Company. We look ahead with optimism and determination to achieve new milestones in the coming years.

Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani
Chairman of Directors
WorldCall Telecom Limited

Lahore,
Date: February 28, 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Dear Shareholders,

We are pleased to present the standalone and consolidated Financial Statements of WorldCall Telecom Limited for the year ended December 31, 2024.

ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

The global economy in 2024 showed signs of cautious recovery, with global GDP growth at 3.1% and emerging markets, including Pakistan, expanding at 4.1%. Inflation declined to 5.8%, supported by tighter monetary policies and stabilizing supply chains. The communications sector played a key role in driving innovation, particularly through 5G expansion, AI integration, and digital transformation. However, geopolitical risks, volatile energy prices, and uneven economic growth remained key challenges, requiring businesses to adopt agile strategies in a rapidly evolving landscape.

Pakistan's economy exhibited modest stabilization, driven by IMF-backed reforms and fiscal adjustments. GDP growth was recorded at 2.5%, while inflation, though still high, eased to 24%. The Pakistani Rupee stabilized at PKR 278.80/USD, backed by improved foreign reserves and a reduced current account deficit. Government efforts to accelerate digital transformation, 5G spectrum auctions, and broadband expansion fostered a promising environment for the communications sector. However, regulatory hurdles, cybersecurity concerns, and infrastructure gaps continued to pose challenges, demanding focused policy interventions and industry adaptability.

Pakistan's communications sector experienced substantial growth, with mobile penetration reaching 57% and broadband subscriptions increasing by 59% to 144 million users. The anticipated 5G rollout and the rise of e-commerce, fintech, and cloud services presented significant opportunities for expansion. Yet, competitive pressures, regulatory delays, and cybersecurity risks remained critical concerns. To sustain momentum, companies must invest in advanced digital infrastructure, strengthen cybersecurity frameworks, and align with government initiatives. By capitalizing on emerging trends and adopting a forward-looking approach, businesses can navigate challenges and drive long-term growth in an increasingly digital economy.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW

WorldCall Telecom Limited (WTL) financial statements consist of the financial statements of the parent company on a standalone basis, as well as the consolidated financial statements.

WORLDCALL TELECOM LIMITED – STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Summary of financial results on standalone basis for the year ended December 31, 2024 is as follows:

Particulars	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	Rs. in million	
Revenue – net	5,046	2,944
Direct Cost (excluding depreciation and Amortization)	(4,652)	(2,812)
Other Income	237	216
EBITDA	176	(423)
Depreciation and Amortization	(801)	(953)
Finance Cost	(671)	(605)
Net Loss after tax	(1,359)	(2,008)

The company has reported a net loss of Rs.1,359 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to net loss of PKR 2,008 million in the year 2023. Overall revenue increased 71.44 % as compared to the last year. Despite positive developments like a rise in Long Distance & International (LDI) earnings, the overall profitability was impacted. This can be attributed to a corresponding significant increase in direct costs (Interconnect, settlement and other charges) and a rise in finance costs is due to increase in KIBOR.

WORLDCALL TELECOM LIMITED – CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated financial statements comprise the financial results of WorldCall Telecom Limited (Parent Company) consolidated with Route 1 Digital (Private) Limited (Subsidiary Company). Route 1 Digital is a private limited Company incorporated in Pakistan on December 21, 2016 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). The primary business is to carry out the business of all transport services, sharing motor vehicle transportation with another or others, and consultancy in the field of information technology, software development and all activities ancillary thereto. The subsidiary is domiciled in Pakistan and its registered office & principal place of business is situated at the Plot # 112-113, Block-S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore.

DIVIDEND

The management of our Company strongly believes in passing on return of investment to their shareholders However, considering the cash flow situations, expansion plans and certain restrictions in place on distribution of dividends agreed with the lenders, directors have not recommended any dividend payout or bonus shares for the year.

EARNINGS PER SHARE

The company recognized loss per share of Rupee (0.27) on a standalone basis. On a consolidated basis, the loss per share was Rs. (0.27).

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Pakistan's digital transformation and evolving technologies like 5G present exciting opportunities for WorldCall in the telecommunications sector. Building on our resilient 2024 performance, continued investment in R&D and infrastructure, exploring undervalued business ventures, and maximizing revenue from existing infrastructure through new services will fuel horizontal and vertical growth. Strategic partnerships with technology pioneers will further strengthen our position as we navigate the dynamic future of Pakistan's telecommunications landscape, mirroring our commitment to go beyond financial figures and prioritize strategic investments for long-term success.

Broadband and Cable TV Operations:

The Company has started deployment of 200K connection project for low-cost broadband connectivity in underserved areas. The roll-out areas are already covered by Company fiber optic Metro networks and are spread over twenty (20) cities across Pakistan. The roll-out will complement existing Fiber to the Home project for a more efficient utilization of IP bandwidth and holds good potential for growth in this segment of operations. Company plans to augment and expand its core network to handle additional bandwidth requirement and subscriber loads. Access network from the existing fiber optic deployment is also being expanded

WorldCall's Technology Transformation

The captioned heading reflects the essence of where we are headed mapped with where we want to be; split in three broader segments of (1) Fiber to The Home planned deployment & penetration in urban areas (2) Blockchain deployment and (3) strategic alliance with World Mobile Group (WMG) by lending technological/ logistic support to them in their initiatives for the underprivileged nations around the globe namely "connect the unconnected" and broadband for all. Pivotal point which needs utmost emphasis is that our existing infrastructure is massive, ample and positioned in a way to fully augment and advance business segments mentioned hereinabove and our future technological roadmap.

Our **FTTH** conversion project – Phase I commenced with Wapda Town wherein our success ratio was near perfect. This gave us immense boost to plan our next conversion area aggressively and Gulberg, Lahore was a testament to our pride earned. WorldCall being largest cable operator and awarded as such on multiple platforms, intends penetration in other digitally urban areas of Lahore i.e. DHA, Cantonment and in South subsequently. Further, as shown in past few years, our Parent Company, Worldcall Services (Pvt.) Ltd., while remaining true to its commitment for execution of WTL's technological transformation continually, is aggressively pursuing multiple monetization alternatives i.e. exploration of capital markets beyond Pakistan and selected **NASDAQ** for its listing. WorldCall Services (PVT.) Limited has achieved a major milestone in NASDAQ listing through a US entity, Globaltech Corporation (GlobalTech). GlobalTech has been allocated the symbol **"GLTK"** by relevant regulator and trading over the counter (OTC) has commenced on April 24, 2024 under this symbol. This milestone successfully consolidates actions taken for the purpose of capital raising to fuel the Technology Transformation of WTL with innovative IT Services and Affordable Broadband at the core.

Worldcall achieved a significant milestone through services sales for its technology stack. Worldcall re-purposed and customized its Hyperledger® based platform including web and app services for telecom network sharing. The unique solution would be instrumental in promoting shared economy for the UK based client. The delivery of software platform offers additional avenues of revenue for Worldcall moving forward. Skill-set developed would also be an asset for other client engagements.

WorldCall Telecom Limited received last year the esteemed 17th Consumers Choice Award in the "Best Affordable Broadband Service" category. This prestigious acknowledgment underscores our steadfast commitment to delivering unparalleled services to our esteemed clientele. This recognition highlights the culmination of our tireless efforts in setting new industry benchmarks and surpassing customer expectations. It is a tribute to the collective diligence and dedication of our entire team. Heartfelt appreciation is extended to our loyal customers for their unwavering support and trust in our offerings. This accolade reinforces our pledge to continually provide reliable connectivity and exceptional experiences to all our valued patrons.

For Blockchain deployment, in the initial phase, the authentication onboarding will be managed by the company, and smart contract development will be executed through in-house resources. On a conceptual plane, the Blockchain network deployed can be considered as a Blockchain-as-a-service, which can be utilized by business entities without any upfront investment in the blockchain infrastructure. This approach will allow businesses to focus on their core operations while utilizing the blockchain network to streamline their commercial transactions. In light of the foregoing, we believe that our blockchain network harbors immense potential to generate substantial value for our esteemed users and partners. We are ardently enthusiastic about introducing this pioneering solution to the market and cannot wait to witness its game-changing impact.

WTL's proven track record of rising from the ashes under the guided leadership of our resilient management ensures that we are here to stay and we have not only survived but thrived whichever adversity that has come our way.

Worldcall also received a boost through roll-out of GlobalTech's AI & Big Data Center of Excellence (CoE) within its premises. Through industry collaborations, CoE has gained significant traction and already secured industry collaborations and engagements for business development on the technology front. Worldcall provides back-office services for GlobalTech and would be benefiting from products and services that are put into commercial activation by the CoE. Market engagements has already started for nearly ten (10) different products including Worldcall portfolio.

Technology transformation is nearing maturity and 2025 is going to be the transformative year where its financial gains would start to mature giving Worldcall a signficant boost in its business performance.

CADNZ:

The Company in coordination with other partners has finalized Go To Market (GTM) plans for its CADNZ product. CADNZ is a 360-degree Customer Relationship Management solution with integrated Customer Contact Center specifically tailored for the banking and financial sector. It provides system automation interface for financial institutions for their digital lending platform needs. All aspects of non-core banking software would be covered by this application. This product has huge potential in United States (USA) with small and mid-sized banks and credit unions as primary market. The product is modular and in future can be tailored / customized for other possible markets in Europe, UK and Middle East. Client engagement has started and on successful sales the Company stands to gain revenues from technology assets. The Company continues its investments in software for commercial activation.

AUDITORS' REPORT

The External Auditors have given their unqualified opinion on the financial statements of the parent company, on standalone basis, for the year ended December 31, 2024 wherein they have given a 'Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern' para on going concern indicating that the Company has accumulated losses of Rs. 18,763.413 million and current liabilities exceeds current assets by Rs. 8,267.772 million. These conditions, along with other factors like declining revenue and contingencies and commitments as mentioned in note 21 to the financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company’s management however has carried out a going concern assessment of the Company and believes that the going concern assumption used for the preparation of these financial statements is appropriate.

STATEMENT ON CORPORATE AND FINANCIAL REPORTING FRAMEWORK

In compliance with the provisions of the Listing Regulations of Pakistan Stock Exchange, the Board members are pleased to place the following statements on record:

- The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 present fairly the state of affairs, the results of the operations, cash flow and changes in equity;
- Proper books of accounts have been maintained;
- Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment;
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements;
- The systems of internal control are sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored;
- There has been no material departure from the best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in listing regulations as on December 31, 2024;
- The key operating and financial data for last six years is given in this report;
- Information regarding outstanding taxes & levies / default is given in notes to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

ANTI-HARASSMENT

The Company has a comprehensive mechanism towards anti-harassment to ensure that any type of workplace harassment is dealt with a zero-tolerance to ensure that all the employees of the company regardless of their gender and position avail the opportunity to work in a safe and respectful environment. Employees are encouraged to report such grievances to the HR department in a confidential to conduct fair investigations.

GENDER PAY GAP ANALYSIS

In Compliance with SECP Circular No. 10 of 2024, dated April 17, 2024, the gender pay gap for the year ended December 31, 2024, has been calculated as follows:

i.	Mean Gender Pay Gap	24%
ii.	Median Gender Pay Gap	-62%

BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPOSITION

Currently the Board comprises of (08) Eight directors excluding our Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Mr. Abbas Raza. All of them possess diversified experience and distinguished skill set with industry specific core competencies safeguarding vested interests of stakeholders and the Company. Out of them three directors are independent in accordance with the criterion laid down in Code of Corporate Governance.

During the year under review, (04) meetings of the Board of Directors were held from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. The attendance of the Board members at the meetings was as follows:

BOARD COMPOSITION	ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	
Mr. Abbas Raza	4/4
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	
Mr. Babar Ali Syed	4/4
Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed	4/4
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS	
Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani	4/4
Mrs. Hina Babar	4/4
Mr. Tariq Hasan	4/4
INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR	
Dr. Syed Salman Ali Shah	4/0
Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	4/4
Mr. Mubasher Lucman	4/4

- The leave of absence was granted to the members, who did not attend the Board meetings.

Management of the Company has devised a fair and transparent policy for fixing of remuneration of Non – Executive and Independent Directors. Remunerations are being set keeping in mind packages prevalent in industry for the same, relevant experience, educational background, technical acumen, valuable input to the strategic vision of the Company and futuristic insight to steer the Company towards accomplishments of its set goals and targets.

DIRECTORS' TRAINING PROGRAM - (DTP)

The Board has organized a Directors' Training Program (DTP) for all members of the board, with the exception of Mrs. Hina Babar and Mr. Tariq Hassan (Nominee – Pak Oman). All directors possess a comprehensive understanding of their duties and responsibilities within corporate governance. Additionally, Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani, Mr. Muhammad Shoaib and Syed Salman Ali Shah are exempt from the Directors Training Program due to their higher education and over extensive fields of experience.

BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has the following committees:

- Audit Committee
- Human Resource and Remuneration Committee
- Executive Committee

Through its committees, the Board provides detailed oversight in some of the key areas of business and the performance of CEO. The Board regularly reviews the respective charters / terms of references (TORs) of these committees.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee comprises four members out of which two are non-executive directors and Chairman is Independent director in accordance with compliance to Code of Corporate Governance (CCG) 2019. Audit Committee meetings preceded each Board of Directors' meeting held to review financial statements during which audit reports, compliance with Code of Corporate Governance (CCG) requirements were reviewed by the committee members. These meetings also included meetings held with external auditors before and after completion of audit for the year ended December 31, 2024 and other statutory meetings as required by the Code of Corporate Governance (CCG). The composition of Audit Committee is as follows:

Committee Composition	Designation	Attendance at Meetings
Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	Chairman	4/4
Dr. Syed Salman Ali Shah	Member	4/0
Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al-Abdulwani	Member	4/4
Mrs. Hina Babar	Member	4/4

The Audit Committee operates under TORs duly approved by the Board. TORs of the Audit Committee address the requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance issued by the SECP and includes the requirements of best practices. The Committee is accountable to the Board for the recommendation of appointment of external auditors, directing and monitoring the audit function and reviewing the adequacy and quality of the audit process. The Committee also monitors the performance of Internal Audit Department which adopts risk based approach for planning & execution of assurance & consulting assignments to ensure value addition and improving company's operations. Further, the Committee ensures that the Company has an effective internal control framework. Objectives of these controls include safe-guarding of assets, maintaining of proper accounting records complying with legislation, ensuring the reliability of financial information and efficiency & effectiveness of operations. The Chief Internal Auditor reports directly to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE - (HR & R)

Human Resource & Remuneration Committee consist of three members. Chairman of the HR & R Committee is an independent director in adherence to Code of Corporate Governance Guidelines issued on September 25, 2019. The Committee holds meetings to discuss the matters falling under its ambit generally and terms of reference specifically.

The following members of the committee are as follow:

Committee Composition	Designation	Attendance at Meetings
Mr. Mubasher Lucman	Chairman	1/1
Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed	Member	1/1
Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	Member	1/1

The HR & R Committee is responsible to review the human resource architecture of the Company and adhere to the requirements laid down in its Terms of References as per Code of Corporate Governance. The committee exists to address and improve the crucial area of human resource development. Its aim is to assist the Board primarily by apprising the management in devising HR policies aligned with the best prevailing in industry. These span not limited to performance management, HR staffing, compensation and benefits. Selection, evaluation and compensation/ appraisal of CEO, CFO, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit is also undertaken, reviewed and recommended to the Board by HR & R Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (EC)

Executive Committee consists of four members. Following are the details about existing members.

Committee Composition	Designation
Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abuwani	Chairman
Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	Member
Mr. Babar Ali Syed	Member
Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed	Member

The Committee is entrusted with the tasks of proactive oversight, appraise performance of the Company to assist Board and, to review and approve business plans and budgets, follow-up the achievements of the Company's strategic intent as approved by the Board, review and recommend investment proposals, recommend for approval both short term and long term finance options, ensure adherence to administrative and control policies adopted by the Board and monitoring compliance thereof. The Committee is also responsible for dealing on the Board's behalf with matters of an urgent nature when the Board of Directors is not in session, in addition to other duties delegated by the Board.

AUDITORS

The Auditors M/s Tariq Abdul Ghani & Co., Chartered Accountants have a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and compliance with the International Federation of Accountants' (IFAC) Guidelines on Code of Ethics, as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. They also possess satisfactory rating from Audit Oversight Board (AOB). The present auditors, Tariq Abdul Ghani & Co., Chartered Accountants, retire and being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

HOLDING COMPANY

WorldCall Telecom Limited is a subsidiary of WorldCall Services (Pvt) Limited (“Parent Company”). The holding company owns majority shares of WorldCall Telecom Limited.

WorldCall Services is a private limited company in Pakistan incorporated under the Companies Act 2017. The objectives of the Company include carrying on and undertaking the business of providing channel placement services, payphone services and generating revenue from communication services in Pakistan.

GlobalTech Corporation (GTC) owned 100% shares of M/s Worldcall Services (Private) Limited and Ferret Consulting FZC and is the ultimate holding company. The ultimate beneficial ownership remains unchanged.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

The accompanying Chairman's review provides inside out synopsis on performance of the Company during the year and future outlook. The directors of the Company endorse contents of the review.

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDOING

The pattern of shareholding as on 31 December 2024 and its disclosure as required by the Act and Code of Corporate Governance is annexed with this report.

There was no other reported transaction of sale or purchase of shares of the Company by Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Internal Auditor, Chief Operating Officer and their spouses or minor children during the year under review, except as given in Pattern of Shareholding.

COMPLIANCE WITH CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance set out by the Pakistan Stock Exchange in their Listing Regulations relevant for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been adopted by the Company and have been duly complied with. A statement of this fact is annexed to the report.

MATERIAL CHANGES

There have been no material changes since year end December 31, 2023 till date of the report except as disclosed in this annual report and the company has not entered into any commitment which would affect its financial position at the date except for those mentioned in audited financial statements of the company for the year ended December 31, 2024.

STATUTORY COMPLIANCE

During the year the company has complied with all applicable provisions, filed all returns / forms and furnished all the relevant particulars as required under the Companies Act 2017 and allied rules, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) Regulations and the listing requirements.

CODE OF CONDUCT

The Board has adopted Code of Conduct as a framework to exhibit sound and ethical behavior in internal dealings and dealing with customers, suppliers, regulators and other stakeholders. The Board has taken steps to disseminate the Code throughout the company along with supporting policies and procedures while this Code is available on the employee's web portal as well.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All transactions with related parties including pricing policies applied upon recommendation of Audit Committee and as disclosed in notes to the annual audited financial statements thereon; are reviewed and approved by the Board.

CORPORATE BRIEFING SESSION

The Company has carried out a corporate briefing session on October 22, 2024 presentation is available on the website of the Company www.worldcall.com.pk.

WEB PRESENCE

Updated information regarding the company can be accessed at Company's website: www.worldcall.com.pk. The website contains the latest financial results of the company along with company's profile. To facilitate its customers, the Company also has its commercial website: www.worldcall.net.pk that contains information about product and services offered by the Company including but not limited to immediate dissemination of ongoing business developments.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The company believes in its social responsibility and performed the same through environmental protection measures, community investment and associates welfare schemes, consumer protection measures, industrial relations, occupational safety and health, business ethics and national cause donation.

HEALTH AND SAFETY ENVIRONMENT

The Company conducts its business responsibly on account of health, safety and protection from environmental aspects of its associates and the society by complying with all applicable Government and internal health, safety and environmental requirements.

EMPLOYEE OF THE MONTH AWARDS

The Company is committed to ensure that high achievers performing tasks to the utter satisfaction of their superiors and prosperity of the company are treated with dignity & respect and kept well motivated. We believe in long term association with the employees and duly reward exceptional efforts on successful accomplishment of their KPIs. It has been a regular monthly feature for past few years of handing out awards/ monetary benefits to employees who stand out.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I extend our sincere appreciation to all who contributed to WorldCall's success in 2024.

First and foremost, we thank our loyal customers. Your continued trust and choice in our services fuel our growth and motivate us to constantly innovate. We also express our deepest gratitude to our valued contractors and stakeholders. Your collaborative spirit and ongoing partnerships are instrumental in navigating the complexities of the market.

A special thank you goes to our dedicated employees and management team. Your unwavering dedication, passion, and commitment to excellence are the cornerstones of our achievements. We recognize the remarkable efforts of those who work tirelessly behind the scenes, consistently overcoming challenges without seeking recognition. Your selflessness and talent inspire us all.

We acknowledge the invaluable contributions of our Board committees: Audit, Human Resource & Remuneration, and Executive. Their diligent oversight and guidance ensure we adhere to the highest standards of corporate governance while driving sustainable growth.

Together, we have positioned WorldCall for an exciting future. Thank you for being a part of our journey.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Abbas Raza
Chief Executive Officer

Lahore, Pakistan
February 28, 2025

متعلقہ پارٹی لین دین

متعلقہ فریقوں کے ساتھ تمام لین دین بشمول قیمتوں کا تعین کرنے والی پالیسیاں جو آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش پر لاگو ہوتی ہیں اور جیسا کہ اس پر سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کے نوٹس میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے۔ بورڈ کی طرف سے جائزہ لیا اور منظور کیا جاتا ہے۔

ویب کی موجودگی

کمپنی کے بارے میں تازہ ترین معلومات کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ www.worldcall.com.pk پر حاصل کی جا سکتی ہیں۔ ویب سائٹ کمپنی کے پروفائل کے ساتھ کمپنی کے تازہ ترین مالیاتی نتائج پر مشتمل ہے۔ اپنے صارفین کی سہولت کے لیے، کمپنی کے پاس اپنی تجارتی ویب سائٹ: www.worldcall.net.pk بھی ہے جس میں کمپنی کی جانب سے پیش کردہ پروڈکٹ اور خدمات کے بارے میں معلومات شامل ہیں جن میں جاری کاروباری پیشرفت کو فوری طور پر پھیلانا بھی شامل ہے۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری

کمپنی اپنی سماجی ذمہ داری پر یقین رکھتی ہے اور ماحولیاتی تحفظ کے اقدامات، کمیونٹی انویسٹمنٹ اور ایسوسی ایٹس کی فلاح و بہبود کی اسکیموں، صارفین کے تحفظ کے اقدامات، صنعتی تعلقات، پیشہ ورانہ حفاظت اور صحت، کاروباری اخلاقیات اور قومی مقصد کے عطیات کے ذریعے یہ کام انجام دیتی ہے۔

صحت اور حفاظتی ماحول

کمپنی تمام قابل اطلاق حکومت اور داخلی صحت، حفاظت اور ماحولیاتی تقاضوں کی تعمیل کرتے ہوئے اپنے ساتھیوں اور معاشرے کی صحت، حفاظت اور ماحولیاتی پہلوؤں سے تحفظ کے لیے ذمہ داری کے ساتھ اپنا کاروبار کرتی ہے۔

مہینے کے بہترین ملازم کا ایوارڈز

کمپنی اس بات کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے پرعزم ہے کہ اعلیٰ کارنامے انجام دینے والے اعلیٰ افسران کے مکمل اطمینان اور کمپنی کی خوشحالی کے ساتھ عزت واحترام کے ساتھ پیش آئے اور ان کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جائے۔ ہم ملازمین کے ساتھ طویل مدتی رفاقت پر یقین رکھتے ہیں اور ان کے KPIs کی کامیاب تکمیل پر غیر معمولی کوششوں کا معقول صلہ دیتے ہیں۔ پچھلے کچھ سالوں سے یہ ایک باقاعدہ ماہانہ خصوصیت رہی ہے کہ ایسے ملازمین کو ایوارڈز/ مالی فوائد فراہم کیے جائیں جو نمایاں ہیں۔

اعتراف

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے، میں 2024 میں ورلڈ کال کی کامیابی میں تعاون کرنے والے تمام لوگوں کی تہہ دل سے تعریف کرتا ہوں۔

سب سے پہلے اور سب سے اہم، ہم اپنے وفادار صارفین کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں۔ ہماری خدمات میں آپ کا مسلسل اعتماد اور انتخاب ہماری ترقی کو ہوا دیتا ہے اور ہمیں مسلسل اختراعات کرنے کی ترغیب دیتا ہے۔ ہم اپنے قابل قدر ٹھیکیداروں اور اسٹیک ہولڈرز کا بھی تہہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں۔ آپ کا باہمی تعاون اور جاری شراکتیں مارکیٹ کی پیچیدگیوں کو نیویگیٹ کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتی ہیں۔

ہمارے سرشار ملازمین اور انتظامی ٹیم کا خصوصی شکریہ۔ آپ کی غیر متزلزل لگن، جذبہ، اور فضیلت کے لیے عزم ہماری کامیابیوں کی بنیاد ہیں۔ ہم ان لوگوں کی قابل ذکر کوششوں کو تسلیم کرتے ہیں جو پردے کے پیچھے انتھک محنت کرتے ہیں، بغیر شناخت کے چیلنجوں پر مسلسل قابو پاتے ہیں۔ آپ کی بے لوث اور قابلیت ہم سب کو متاثر کرتی ہے۔

ہم اپنی بورڈ کمیٹیوں کی انمول شراکت کو تسلیم کرتے ہیں: آڈٹ، انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ، اور ایگزیکٹو۔ ان کی مستعد نگرانی اور رہنمائی اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ ہم پائیدار ترقی کو آگے بڑھاتے ہوئے کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اعلیٰ ترین معیارات پر عمل پیرا ہوں۔

منجانب بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

Abbas Raza

عباس رضا

چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر

لاہور، پاکستان

28 فروری 2025

(نوٹ: اُردو متن میں کسی ابہام کی صورت میں انگریزی متن کو ترجیح دی جائے۔)

ایگزیکٹو کمیٹی (EC)

ایگزیکٹو کمیٹی چار ارکان پر مشتمل ہے۔ موجودہ اراکین کے بارے میں تفصیلات درج ذیل ہیں۔

کمیٹی کمپوزیشن	عہدہ
جناب مہدی محمد جواد عبداللہ العبدوانی	چیئر مین
جناب محمد شعیب	ممبر
جناب بابر علی سید	ممبر
جناب محمد اظہر سعید	ممبر

کمیٹی کو فعال نگرانی کے کام سونپے گئے ہیں، بورڈ کی مدد کے لیے کمپنی کی کارکردگی کا جائزہ لینا اور کاروباری منصوبوں اور بجٹ کا جائزہ لینا اور منظور کرنا، بورڈ کی طرف سے منظور شدہ کمپنی کے اسٹریٹجک ارادے کی کامیابیوں کی پیروی کرنا، سرمایہ کاری کا جائزہ لینا اور تجویز کرنا۔ تجاویز، قلیل مدتی اور طویل مدتی دونوں طرح کے مالیاتی اختیارات کی منظوری کے لیے سفارش کریں، بورڈ کی طرف سے اختیار کردہ انتظامی اور کنٹرول پالیسیوں کی پابندی کو یقینی بنائیں اور ان کی تعمیل کی نگرانی کریں۔ کمیٹی بورڈ کی جانب سے دیگر فرائض کے علاوہ جب بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے اجلاس میں نہ ہو تو فوری نوعیت کے معاملات سے نمٹنے کے لیے بھی ذمہ دار ہے۔

آڈیٹرز

انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آف پاکستان (ICAP) کے کوالٹی کنٹرول ریویو پروگرام کے تحت آڈیٹرز میسرز طارق عبدالغنی اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کی درجہ بندی تسلی بخش ہے اور کوڈ پر انٹرنیشنل فیڈریشن آف اکاؤنٹنٹس (IFAC) کے رہنما اصولوں کی تعمیل ہے۔ اخلاقیات، جیسا کہ انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آف پاکستان نے اپنایا ہے۔ ان کے پاس آڈٹ اوور سائیٹ بورڈ (AOB) سے بھی تسلی بخش درجہ بندی ہے۔ موجودہ آڈیٹرز، طارق عبدالغنی اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹ، ریٹائر ہونے اور اہل ہونے کے بعد، خود کو دوبارہ تقرری کے لیے پیش کرتے ہیں۔

ہولڈنگ کمپنی

ورلڈ کال سروسز (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ، ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ کا ذیلی ادارہ ہے۔ ہولڈنگ کمپنی ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ کے اکثریتی حصص کی مالک ہے۔

ورلڈ کال سروسز پاکستان میں ایک پرائیویٹ لمیٹڈ کمپنی ہے جسے کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کے تحت شامل کیا گیا ہے۔ کمپنی کے مقاصد میں پاکستان میں چینل پلیسمنٹ سروسز، پے فون سروسز اور کمیونیکیشن سروسز سے آمدنی پیدا کرنے کے کاروبار کو جاری رکھنا اور شروع کرنا شامل ہے۔

گلوبل ٹیک کارپوریشن (GTC) کے پاس ورلڈ کال سروسز (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ اور فیریٹ کنسلٹنگ ایف۔ زیڈ۔ سی کے 100% شیئرز ہیں اور یہ حتمی ہولڈنگ کمپنی ہے۔ حتمی فائدہ مند ملکیت میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں ہے۔

چیئرمین کا جائزہ

چیئرمین کا جائزہ کمپنی کی سال بھر کی کارکردگی اور مستقبل کے نقطہ نظر کا اندرونی خلاصہ فراہم کرتا ہے۔ کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز جائزے کے مواد کی توثیق کرتے ہیں۔

شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن

31 دسمبر 2024 تک شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن اور اس کا انکشاف جیسا کہ ایکٹ اور کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے لیے ضروری ہے اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران ڈائریکٹرز، چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر، کمپنی سیکرٹری، چیف فنانشل آفیسر، چیف انٹرنل آڈیٹر، چیف آپریٹنگ آفیسر اور ان کے شریک حیات یا نابالغ بچوں کے ذریعہ کمپنی کے شیئرز کی فروخت یا خریداری کا کوئی دوسرا لین دین نہیں ہوا، سوائے اس کے کہ شیئر ہولڈنگ کے پیٹرن میں دیا گیا ہے۔

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے ساتھ تعمیل

پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج کی جانب سے 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے متعلقہ فہرست سازی کے ضوابط میں وضع کردہ ضابطہ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تقاضوں کو کمپنی نے اپنایا ہے اور ان کی مناسب تعمیل کی گئی ہے۔ اس حقیقت کا بیان رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک ہے۔

مادی تبدیلیاں

سال کے آخر 31 دسمبر 2023 سے رپورٹ کی تاریخ تک کوئی مادی تبدیلیاں نہیں ہوئی ہیں ماسوائے اس سالانہ رپورٹ میں ظاہر کیے گئے اور کمپنی نے کوئی ایسا عہد نہیں کیا ہے جس سے اس تاریخ پر اس کی مالی حالت متاثر ہوتی ہو ماسوائے آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی میں مذکور کے۔ 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کے بیانات۔

قانونی تعمیل

سال کے دوران کمپنی نے تمام قابل اطلاق شرائط کی تعمیل کی ہے، تمام ریٹرن/ فارمز داخل کیے ہیں اور کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 اور اس سے منسلک قوانین، سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان (SECP) کے ضوابط اور فہرست سازی کی ضروریات کے تحت تمام متعلقہ تفصیلات فراہم کی ہیں۔

ضابطہ اخلاق

بورڈ نے کوڈ آف کنڈکٹ کو ایک فریم ورک کے طور پر اپنایا ہے تاکہ اندرونی لین دین اور صارفین، سپلائرز، ریگولیٹرز اور دیگر اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ معاملات میں درست اور اخلاقی رویے کو ظاہر کیا جا سکے۔ بورڈ نے معاون پالیسیوں اور طریقہ کار کے ساتھ کوڈ کو پوری کمپنی میں پھیلانے کے لیے اقدامات کیے ہیں جبکہ یہ کوڈ ملازم کے ویب پورٹل پر بھی دستیاب ہے۔

کمپنی کی انتظامیہ نے غیر ایگزیکٹو اور آزاد ڈائریکٹرز کے معاوضے کے تعین کے لیے ایک منصفانہ اور شفاف پالیسی وضع کی ہے۔ معاوضے اسی کے لیے صنعت میں مروجہ پیکیجز، متعلقہ تجربے، تعلیمی پس منظر، تکنیکی ذہانت، کمپنی کے اسٹریٹجک وژن کے لیے قیمتی ان پٹ اور کمپنی کو اس کے مقرر کردہ اہداف اور اہداف کی تکمیل کی طرف لے جانے کے لیے مستقبل کی بصیرت کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے مقرر کیے جا رہے ہیں۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا تربیتی پروگرام

بورڈ نے بورڈ کے تمام ممبران کے لیے ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ پروگرام (DTP) کا اہتمام کیا ہے، سوائے مسز حنا بابر اور مسٹر طارق حسن (نامزد - پاک عمان) کے۔ تمام ڈائریکٹرز کارپوریٹ گورننس کے اندر اپنے فرائض اور ذمہ داریوں کی جامع سمجھ رکھتے ہیں۔ مزید برآں، جناب مہدی محمد جواد عبداللہ العبدوانی، جناب محمد شعیب اور سید سلمان علی شاہ کو ان کی اعلیٰ تعلیم اور وسیع شعبوں کے تجربے کی وجہ سے ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ پروگرام سے استثنیٰ حاصل ہے۔

بورڈ کمیٹیاں

بورڈ کی مندرجہ ذیل کمیٹیاں ہیں:

- حساب کتاب کا گروہ یا لوگ
- انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی
- مجلس عاملہ

اپنی کمیٹیوں کے ذریعے، بورڈ کاروبار کے کچھ اہم شعبوں اور سی ای او کی کارکردگی کی تفصیلی نگرانی فراہم کرتا ہے۔ بورڈ باقاعدگی سے ان کمیٹیوں کے متعلقہ چارٹرز/ٹرمز آف ریفرنسز (ٹی او آرز) کا جائزہ لیتا ہے۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی

آڈٹ کمیٹی چار ممبران پر مشتمل ہے جن میں سے دو نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر ہیں اور کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس (CCG) 2019 کی تعمیل کے مطابق چیئرمین آزاد ڈائریکٹر ہیں۔ کمیٹی کے اراکین کے ذریعہ آڈٹ رپورٹس، کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس (CCG) کی ضروریات کی تعمیل کا جائزہ لیا گیا۔ ان میٹنگوں میں 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے آڈٹ کی تکمیل سے پہلے اور بعد میں بیرونی آڈیٹرز کے ساتھ ہونے والی میٹنگز اور کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس (CCG) کے مطابق دیگر قانونی میٹنگیں بھی شامل تھیں۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی کی تشکیل حسب ذیل ہے:

کمیٹی کمپوزیشن	عہدہ	حاضریوں کی تعداد
جناب محمد شعیب	چیئرمین	4/4
ڈاکٹر سید سلمان علی شاہ	ممبر	4/0
جناب مہدی محمد جواد عبداللہ العبدوانی	ممبر	4/4
مسز حنا بابر	ممبر	4/4

آڈٹ کمیٹی بورڈ کے منظور شدہ ٹی او آرز کے تحت کام کرتی ہے۔ آڈٹ کمیٹی کے ٹی او آرز ایس ای سی پی کے جاری کردہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے تقاضوں کو پورا کرتے ہیں اور اس میں بہترین طرز عمل کے تقاضے شامل ہیں۔ کمیٹی بیرونی آڈیٹرز کی تقرری کی سفارش، آڈٹ کے کام کی ہدایت اور نگرانی اور آڈٹ کے عمل کی مناسبیت اور معیار کا جائزہ لینے کے لیے بورڈ کے سامنے جوابدہ ہے۔ کمیٹی اندرونی آڈٹ ڈپارٹمنٹ کی کارکردگی پر بھی نظر رکھتی ہے جو قیمت میں اضافے اور کمپنی کے کاموں کو بہتر بنانے کے لیے یقین دہانی اور مشاورتی اسائنمنٹس کی منصوبہ بندی اور عمل درآمد کے لیے خطرے پر مبنی نقطہ نظر اپناتا ہے۔ مزید، کمیٹی اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ کمپنی کے پاس ایک موثر اندرونی کنٹرول فریم ورک ہے۔ ان کنٹرولز کے مقاصد میں اثاثوں کی حفاظت، قانون سازی کے مطابق اکاؤنٹنگ کے مناسب ریکارڈ کو برقرار رکھنا، مالی معلومات کی وشوسنییتا اور آپریشنز کی کارکردگی اور تاثیر کو یقینی بنانا شامل ہیں۔ چیف انٹرنل آڈیٹر براہ راست آڈٹ کمیٹی کے چیئرمین کو رپورٹ کرتا ہے۔

ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمنیریشن (HR&R) کمیٹی

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی تین ارکان پر مشتمل ہے۔ HR&R کمیٹی کے چیئرمین 25 ستمبر 2019 کو جاری کردہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس گائیڈ لائنز کی تعمیل میں ایک خود مختار ڈائریکٹر ہیں۔ کمیٹی عام طور پر اپنے دائرہ کار میں آنے والے معاملات اور خاص طور پر حوالہ جات کی شرائط پر تبادلہ خیال کرنے کے لیے اجلاس منعقد کرتی ہے۔

کمیٹی کے ممبران حسب ذیل ہیں۔

کمیٹی کمپوزیشن	عہدہ	حاضریوں کی تعداد
جناب مبشر لقمان	چیئرمین	1/1
جناب محمد اظہر سعید	ممبر	1/1
جناب محمد شعیب	ممبر	1/1

HR&R کمیٹی کمپنی کے انسانی وسائل کے ڈھانچے کا جائزہ لینے اور کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے مطابق اس کی شرائط کے حوالہ جات میں بیان کردہ تقاضوں پر عمل کرنے کی ذمہ دار ہے۔ یہ کمیٹی انسانی وسائل کی ترقی کے اہم شعبے کو حل کرنے اور بہتر بنانے کے لیے موجود ہے۔ اس کا مقصد بنیادی طور پر انتظامیہ کو صنعت میں مروجہ بہترین کے ساتھ منسلک HR پالیسیوں کو وضع کرنے میں آگاہ کر کے بورڈ کی مدد کرنا ہے۔ یہ مدت کارکردگی کے انتظام، HR عملے، معاوضے اور فوائد تک محدود نہیں ہے۔ سی ای او، سی ایف او، کمپنی سکریٹری اور ہیڈ آف انٹرنل آڈٹ کا انتخاب، تشخیص اور معاوضہ/تشخیص بھی HR اور R کمیٹی کے ذریعے کیا جاتا ہے، اس کا جائزہ لیا جاتا ہے اور بورڈ کو سفارش کی جاتی ہے۔

آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ

بیرونی آڈیٹرز نے 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے اسٹینڈ اکیلے بنیادوں پر پیرنٹ کمپنی کے مالیاتی گوشواروں پر نا اہلی کی رائے دی ہے جس میں انہوں نے ' گوئنگ کنسرن سے متعلق مادی غیر یقینی صورتحال' کا پیرایہ دیا ہے جس سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ کمپنی 18,763.413 ملین روپے کا نقصان جمع ہوا ہے۔ اور موجودہ واجبات موجودہ اثاثوں سے 8,267.772 ملین روپے سے زیادہ ہیں۔ یہ حالات، آمدنی میں کمی اور ہنگامی حالات اور وعدوں کے ساتھ ساتھ، جیسا کہ نوٹ 21 میں مالیاتی گوشواروں کا ذکر کیا گیا ہے، ایک مادی غیر یقینی صورتحال کی موجودگی کی نشاندہی کرتی ہے جو کمپنی کی جاری تشویش کے طور پر جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت کے بارے میں اہم شکوک پیدا کر سکتی ہے۔

تاہم کمپنی کی انتظامیہ نے کمپنی کے بارے میں تشویش کا جائزہ لیا ہے اور اس کا خیال ہے کہ ان مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری کے لیے استعمال ہونے والی تشویش کا اندازہ مناسب ہے۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک پر بیان

پاکستان اسٹاک ایکسچینج کی فہرست سازی کے ضوابط کی تعمیل میں، بورڈ کے اراکین درج ذیل بیانات کو ریکارڈ پر رکھتے ہوئے خوش ہو رہے ہیں:

- 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے مالی بیانات کافی حد تک معاملات کی حالت، آپریشن کے نتائج، کیش فلو اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلیاں پیش کرتے ہیں۔
- کھاتوں کی مناسب کتابیں برقرار رکھی گئی ہیں۔
- 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے مالیاتی گوشواروں کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کا مسلسل اطلاق کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینے معقول اور دانشمندانہ فیصلے پر مبنی ہیں۔
- بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے معیارات (IFRS)، جیسا کہ پاکستان میں لاگو ہوتا ہے، مالی بیانات کی تیاری میں پیروی کی گئی ہے۔
- اندرونی کنٹرول کے نظام ڈیزائن کے لحاظ سے درست ہیں اور ان پر مؤثر طریقے سے عمل درآمد اور نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔
- کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں سے کوئی مادی رخصتی نہیں ہوئی ہے، جیسا کہ 31 دسمبر 2024 کو فہرست سازی کے ضوابط میں تفصیل سے بتایا گیا ہے۔
- اس رپورٹ میں پچھلے چھ سالوں کا اہم آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی ڈیٹا دیا گیا ہے۔
- بقایا ٹیکس اور لیویز/ ڈیفالٹ کے بارے میں معلومات 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے مالیاتی گوشواروں میں دی گئی ہے۔

اینٹی ہراسمنٹ

کمپنی کے پاس ہراساں کرنے کے خلاف ایک جامع طریقہ کار ہے تاکہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جا سکے کہ کام کی جگہ پر ہونے والی کسی بھی قسم کی ہراسانی کو صفر رواداری کے ساتھ نمٹا جائے تاکہ کمپنی کے تمام ملازمین کو ان کی صنف اور پوزیشن سے قطع نظر ایک محفوظ اور باعزت ماحول میں کام کرنے کا موقع ملے۔ ملازمین کی حوصلہ افزائی کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ ایسی شکایات کی اطلاع محکمہ HR کو خفیہ طور پر دیں تاکہ منصفانہ تفتیش کی جا سکے۔

صنفی تنخواہ کے فرق کا تجزیہ

2024 کے ایس ای سی پی سرکلر نمبر 10، مورخہ 17 اپریل 2024 کی تعمیل میں، 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے صنفی تنخواہ کے فرق کا حساب درج ذیل کیا گیا ہے:

i۔	اوسط صنفی تنخواہ میں فرق	24%
ii۔	اوسط صنفی تنخواہ کا فرق	-62%

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی تشکیل

اس وقت بورڈ میں ہمارے چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر (CEO) جناب عباس رضا کو چھوڑ کر (08) آٹھ ڈائریکٹرز شامل ہیں۔ ان سب کے پاس متنوع تجربہ اور ممتاز مہارت کا سیٹ ہے جس میں صنعت کی مخصوص بنیادی صلاحیتیں ہیں جو اسٹیک ہولڈرز اور کمپنی کے ذاتی مفادات کی حفاظت کرتی ہیں۔ ان میں سے تین ڈائریکٹرز کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس میں طے شدہ معیار کے مطابق خود مختار ہیں۔

زیر نظر سال کے دوران، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے (04) اجلاس 01 جنوری 2024 سے 31 دسمبر 2024 تک منعقد ہوئے۔ اجلاسوں میں بورڈ کے اراکین کی حاضری حسب ذیل تھی

اجلاسوں میں بورڈ کی تشکیل کی حاضری	حاضریوں کی تعداد
بورڈ کمپوزیشن	**حاضریوں کی تعداد**
چیف ایگزیکٹو آفیسر	
جناب عباس رضا	4/4
ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر	
جناب بابر علی سید	4/4
جناب محمد اظہر سعید	4/4
غیر ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	
جناب مہدی محمد جواد عبداللہ العبدوانی	4/4
مسز حنا بابر	4/4
جناب طارق حسن	4/4
آزاد ڈائریکٹرز	
ڈاکٹر سید سلمان علی شاہ	4/0
جناب محمد شعیب	4/4
جناب مبشر لقمان	4/4

*غیر حاضری کی چھٹی ان اراکین کو دی گئی، جو بورڈ کے اجلاسوں میں شریک نہیں ہوئے۔

براڈ بینڈ اور کیبل ٹی وی آپریشنز:

کمپنی نے کم لاگت والے براڈ بینڈ کنیکٹیویٹی کے لیے کم لاگت والے علاقوں میں 200K کنکشن پروجیکٹ کی تعیناتی شروع کر دی ہے۔ رول آؤٹ ایریاز پہلے سے ہی کمپنی کے فائبر آپٹک میٹرونیٹ ورکس میں شامل ہیں اور پاکستان بھر کے بیس (20) شہروں میں پھیلے ہوئے ہیں۔ رول آؤٹ آئی پی بینڈ وڈتھ کے زیادہ موثر استعمال کے لیے موجودہ فائبر ٹو دی ہوم پروجیکٹ کی تکمیل کرے گا اور آپریشن کے اس حصے میں ترقی کی اچھی صلاحیت رکھتا ہے۔ کمپنی اضافی بینڈ وڈتھ کی ضرورت اور صارفین کے بوجھ کو سنبھالنے کے لیے اپنے بنیادی نیٹ ورک کو بڑھانے اور بڑھانے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے۔ موجودہ فائبر آپٹک تعیناتی سے رسائی کے نیٹ ورک کو بھی بڑھایا جا رہا ہے۔

ورلڈ کال کی ٹیکنالوجی کی تبدیلی

کیپشن والی سرخی اس بات کی عکاسی کرتی ہے کہ ہم کہاں جا رہے ہیں اس کے ساتھ ہم کہاں رہنا چاہتے ہیں۔ کے تین وسیع حصوں میں تقسیم (1) فائبر ٹو دی ہوم منصوبہ بند تعیناتی اور شہری علاقوں میں رسائی (2) بلاک چین کی تعیناتی اور (3) ورلڈ موبائل گروپ (WMG) کے ساتھ سٹریٹجک اتحاد کے ذریعے ان کو تکنیکی/ لاجسٹک سپورٹ قرضہ دے کر ان کے اقدامات میں پسماندہ قوموں کے لیے ان کے اقدامات کے لیے قرضہ دے کر اور اس کے ارد گرد غیر مراعات یافتہ طبقے کے نام سے منسلک ممالک کے لیے۔ تمام اہم نکتہ جس پر سب سے زیادہ زور دینے کی ضرورت ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ ہمارا موجودہ انفراسٹرکچر بہت بڑا، کافی اور پوزیشن میں ہے تاکہ اوپر مذکور کاروباری حصوں کو مکمل طور پر بڑھایا اور آگے بڑھایا جا سکے اور ہمارا مستقبل کا تکنیکی روڈ میپ۔

ہمارا FTTH کنورژن پروجیکٹ-فیز I کا آغاز واپڈا ٹاؤن سے ہوا جس میں ہماری کامیابی کا تناسب بالکل قریب تھا۔ اس سے ہمیں اپنے اگلے تبادلوں کے علاقے کو جارحانہ انداز میں منصوبہ بندی کرنے میں زبردست حوصلہ ملا اور گلبرگ، لاہور ہمارے حاصل کردہ فخر کا ثبوت تھا۔ ورلڈ کال سب سے بڑا کیبل آپریٹر ہونے کے ناطے اور متعدد پلیٹ فارمز پر اس طرح سے نوازا گیا، لاہور کے دیگر ڈیجیٹل شہری علاقوں یعنی ڈی ایچ اے، کنٹونمنٹ اور اس کے بعد جنوبی علاقوں میں رسائی کا ارادہ رکھتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، جیسا کہ پچھلے کچھ سالوں میں دکھایا گیا ہے، ہماری پیرنٹ کمپنی، ورلڈ کال سروسز (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ، ڈبلیو ٹی ایل کی تکنیکی تبدیلی کو مسلسل عمل میں لانے کے اپنے عزم پر قائم رہتے ہوئے، جارحانہ طریقے سے متعدد منیٹائزیشن متبادلات کی پیروی کر رہی ہے، یعنی پاکستان سے باہر کیپٹل مارکیٹوں کی تلاش اور NASDAQ کی فہرست میں شامل کرنے کے لیے۔ WorldCall Services (PVT.) Limited نے NASDAQ کی فہرست سازی میں ایک امریکی ادارے Globaltech Corporation (GlobalTech) کے ذریعے ایک اہم سنگ میل حاصل کیا ہے۔ GlobalTech کو متعلقہ ریگولیٹر کی طرف سے علامت "GLTK" مختص کی گئی ہے اور اس علامت کے تحت 24 اپریل 2024 کو کاؤنٹر پر ٹریڈنگ (OTC) کا آغاز ہو چکا ہے۔ یہ سنگ میل جدید آئی ٹی سروسز اور بنیادی طور پر سستی براڈ بینڈ کے ساتھ WTL کی ٹیکنالوجی کی تبدیلی کو فروغ دینے کے لیے سرمایہ اکٹھا کرنے کے مقصد کے لیے کیے گئے اقدامات کو کامیابی کے ساتھ مضبوط کرتا ہے۔

ورلڈ کال نے اپنے ٹیکنالوجی اسٹیک کے لیے خدمات کی فروخت کے ذریعے ایک اہم سنگ میل حاصل کیا۔ ورلڈ کال نے اپنے Hyperledger® پر مبنی پلیٹ فارم کو دوبارہ مقصد بنایا اور اپنی مرضی کے مطابق بنایا جس میں ٹیلی کام نیٹ ورک شیئرنگ کے لیے ویب اور ایپ سروسز شامل ہیں۔ منفرد حل برطانیہ میں مقیم کلائنٹ کے لیے مشترکہ معیشت کو فروغ دینے میں مددگار ثابت ہوگا۔ سافٹ ویئر پلیٹ فارم کی ڈیلیوری ورلڈ کال کو آگے بڑھنے کے لیے آمدنی کے اضافی مواقع فراہم کرتی ہے۔ تیار کردہ مہارت کا سیٹ دیگر کلائنٹ کی مصروفیات کے لیے بھی ایک اثاثہ ہوگا۔

ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ کو پچھلے سال "بہترین سستی براڈ بینڈ سروس" کے زمرے میں 17 واں کنزیومر چوائس ایوارڈ ملا۔ یہ باوقار اعتراف ہمارے معزز گاہکوں کو بے مثال خدمات فراہم کرنے کے لیے ہمارے ثابت قدم عزم کی نشاندہی کرتا ہے۔ یہ پہچان صنعت کے نئے معیارات قائم کرنے اور صارفین کی توقعات سے آگے نکلنے میں ہماری انتھک کوششوں کے انجام کو نمایاں کرتی ہے۔ یہ ہماری پوری ٹیم کی اجتماعی محنت اور لگن کو خراج تحسین ہے۔ ہمارے وفادار صارفین کو ان کی غیر متزلزل حمایت اور ہماری پیشکشوں پر بھروسہ کرنے پر دلی تعریف کی جاتی ہے۔ یہ اعزاز ہمارے تمام قابل قدر سرپرستوں کو مسلسل قابل اعتماد رابطے اور غیر معمولی تجربات فراہم کرنے کے ہمارے عہد کو تقویت دیتا ہے۔

Blockchain کی تعیناتی کے لیے، ابتدائی مرحلے میں، تصدیقی آن بورڈنگ کا انتظام کمپنی کے ذریعے کیا جائے گا، اور سمارٹ کنٹریکٹ ڈیولپمنٹ کو اندرون ملک وسائل کے ذریعے انجام دیا جائے گا۔ تصوراتی ہوائی جہاز پر، تعینات کردہ بلاکچین نیٹ ورک کو بلاک چین کے طور پر ایک خدمت سمجھا جا سکتا ہے، جسے کاروباری اداروں کے ذریعے بلاک چین کے بنیادی ڈھانچے میں کسی بھی قسم کی سرمایہ کاری کے بغیر استعمال کیا جا سکتا ہے۔ یہ نقطہ نظر کاروباری اداروں کو اپنے تجارتی لین دین کو ہموار کرنے کے لیے بلاکچین نیٹ ورک کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے اپنے بنیادی کاموں پر توجہ مرکوز کرنے کی اجازت دے گا۔ مذکورہ بالا کی روشنی میں، ہمیں یقین ہے کہ ہمارا بلاک چین نیٹ ورک ہمارے معزز صارفین اور شراکت داروں کے لیے خاطر خواہ قدر پیدا کرنے کی بے پناہ صلاحیت رکھتا ہے۔ ہم اس اہم حل کو مارکیٹ میں متعارف کرانے کے لیے پرجوش ہیں اور اس کے کھیل کو بدلنے والے اثرات کا مشاہدہ کرنے کا انتظار نہیں کر سکتے۔

ہماری لچکدار انتظامیہ کی رہنمائی میں راکھ سے اٹھنے کا WTL کا ثابت شدہ ٹریک ریکارڈ اس بات کو یقینی بناتا ہے کہ ہم یہاں رہنے کے لیے ہیں اور ہم نہ صرف بچ گئے ہیں بلکہ جو بھی مصیبت ہمارے راستے پر آئی ہے اس سے ہم بچ گئے ہیں۔

Worldcall نے اپنے احاطے میں GlobalTech کے AI اور Big Data Center of Excellence (CoE) کے رول آؤٹ کے ذریعے بھی فروغ حاصل کیا۔ صنعتی تعاون کے ذریعے، CoE نے نمایاں توجہ حاصل کی ہے اور ٹیکنالوجی کے محاذ پر کاروباری ترقی کے لیے صنعتی تعاون اور مصروفیات کو پہلے ہی محفوظ کر لیا ہے۔ Worldcall GlobalTech کے لیے بیک آفس خدمات فراہم کرتا ہے اور CoE کی طرف سے تجارتی سرگرمی میں ڈالی جانے والی مصنوعات اور خدمات سے فائدہ اٹھائے گا۔ ورلڈ کال پورٹ فولیو سمیت تقریباً دس (10) مختلف پروڈکٹس کے لیے مارکیٹ کی مصروفیات پہلے ہی شروع ہو چکی ہیں۔

ٹیکنالوجی کی تبدیلی پختگی کے قریب ہے اور 2025 تبدیلی کا سال ہونے والا ہے جہاں اس کے مالی فوائد پختہ ہونا شروع ہو جائیں گے اور ورلڈ کال کو اس کی کاروباری کارکردگی میں نمایاں اضافہ ہوگا۔

CADNZ:

کمپنی نے اپنے شراکت داروں کے ساتھ مل کر CADNZ پروڈکٹ کے لیے Market-To-Go (GTM) منصوبے کو حتمی شکل دے دی ہے۔ CADNZ ایک 360-ڈگری کسٹمر ریلیشن شپ مینجمنٹ (CRM) سلوشن ہے، جو بینکاری اور مالیاتی شعبے کے لیے خصوصی طور پر تیار کیا گیا ہے۔ اس میں انٹیگریٹڈ کسٹمر کانٹیکٹ سینٹر شامل ہے، جو مالیاتی اداروں کو ان کے ڈیجیٹل لینڈنگ پلیٹ فارم کے لیے سسٹم آٹومیشن انٹرفیس فراہم کرتا ہے۔ یہ ایپلیکیشن نان-کور بینکاری سافٹ ویئر کے تمام پہلوؤں کا احاطہ کرتی ہے۔ اس پروڈکٹ میں امریکہ (USA) میں چھوٹے اور درمیانے درجے کے بینکوں اور کریڈٹ یونینز کے لیے بے پناہ کاروباری مواقع موجود ہیں۔ یہ ایک ماڈیولر پروڈکٹ ہے، جسے مستقبل میں یورپ، برطانیہ اور مشرق وسطیٰ جیسے ممکنہ بازاروں کے لیے مخصوص ضروریات کے مطابق ڈھالا جا سکتا ہے۔ کلائنٹ انگیجمنٹ کا آغاز ہو چکا ہے، اور کامیاب سیلز کی صورت میں کمپنی کو اپنے ٹیکنالوجی اثاثوں سے خاطر خواہ محصولات (ریونیو) حاصل ہونے کی توقع ہے۔ کمپنی تجارتی سرگرمیوں کے فروغ کے لیے سافٹ ویئر میں سرمایہ کاری کا سلسلہ جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔

ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ

شیئر ہولڈرز کو ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے

محترم شیئر ہولڈرز،

ہمیں 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ کے علیحدہ اور مستحکم مالی بیانات پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی ہو رہی ہے۔

اقتصادی جائزہ

2024 میں عالمی معیشت نے محتاط بحالی کے اشارے دکھائے، عالمی جی ڈی پی کی شرح نمو 3.1 فیصد اور پاکستان سمیت ابھرتی ہوئی مارکیٹیں 4.1 فیصد تک پھیل رہی ہیں۔ سخت مالیاتی پالیسیوں اور سپلائی چین کو مستحکم کرنے کی وجہ سے افراط زر کی شرح 5.8 فیصد تک گر گئی۔ مواصلات کے شعبے نے جدت لانے میں کلیدی کردار ادا کیا، خاص طور پر 5G کی توسیع، AI انٹیگریشن، اور ڈیجیٹل تبدیلی کے ذریعے۔ تاہم، جغرافیائی سیاسی خطرات، توانائی کی غیر مستحکم قیمتیں، اور غیر مساوی معاشی نمو کلیدی چیلنجز بنے ہوئے ہیں، جن کے لیے کاروباری اداروں کو تیزی سے ابھرتے ہوئے منظر نامے میں چست حکمت عملی اپنانے کی ضرورت ہے۔

آئی ایم ایف کی حمایت یافتہ اصلاحات اور مالیاتی ایڈجسٹمنٹ کی وجہ سے پاکستان کی معیشت نے معمولی استحکام کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ جی ڈی پی کی شرح نمو 2.5 فیصد ریکارڈ کی گئی، جبکہ افراط زر، اگرچہ اب بھی زیادہ ہے، 24 فیصد پر آ گیا۔ پاکستانی روپیہ 278.80 PKR / USD پر مستحکم ہوا، جس کی حمایت بہتر غیر ملکی ذخائر اور کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارے میں کمی سے ہوئی۔ ڈیجیٹل تبدیلی، 5G سپیکٹرم نیلامی، اور براڈ بینڈ کی توسیع کو تیز کرنے کی حکومتی کوششوں نے مواصلات کے شعبے کے لیے ایک امید افزا ماحول کو فروغ دیا۔ تاہم، ریگولیٹری رکاوٹیں، سائبر سیکیورٹی کے خدشات، اور بنیادی ڈھانچے کے خلاء مسلسل چیلنجز کا باعث بنتے رہے، جو مرکوز پالیسی مداخلتوں اور صنعت کی موافقت کا مطالبہ کرتے ہیں۔

پاکستان کے مواصلاتی شعبے نے خاطر خواہ ترقی کا تجربہ کیا، موبائل کی رسائی 57 فیصد تک پہنچ گئی اور براڈ بینڈ سبسکرپشنز 59 فیصد بڑھ کر 144 ملین صارفین تک پہنچ گئیں۔ متوقع 5G رول آؤٹ اور ای کامرس، فنٹیک، اور کلاؤڈ سروسز کے عروج نے توسیع کے لیے اہم مواقع پیش کیے ہیں۔ پھر بھی، مسابقتی دباؤ، ریگولیٹری تاخیر، اور سائبر سیکیورٹی کے خطرات اہم خدشات رہے۔ رفتار کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے، کمپنیوں کو جدید ڈیجیٹل انفراسٹرکچر میں سرمایہ کاری کرنا چاہیے، سائبر سیکیورٹی فریم ورک کو مضبوط کرنا چاہیے، اور حکومتی اقدامات کے ساتھ ہم آہنگ ہونا چاہیے۔ ابھرتے ہوئے رجحانات سے فائدہ اٹھا کر اور مستقبل کے حوالے سے نقطہ نظر اپناتے ہوئے، کاروبار تیزی سے بڑھتی ہوئی ڈیجیٹل معیشت میں چیلنجوں کو نیویگیٹ کر سکتے ہیں اور طویل مدتی ترقی کو آگے بڑھا سکتے ہیں۔

مالی کارکردگی کا جائزہ

ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ کے مالی بیانات علیحدہ اور بنیادی کمپنی کے مالی بیانات کے ساتھ ساتھ مجموعی مالیاتی بیانات پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔

ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ-اسٹینڈ الون مالی بیانات

31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے اسٹینڈ الون مالیاتی نتائج کا خلاصہ حسب ذیل ہے:

Particulars	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	Rs. in million	
Revenue – net	5,046	2,944
Direct Cost (excluding depreciation and Amortization)	(4,652)	(2,812)
Other Income	237	216
EBITDA	176	(423)
Depreciation and Amortization	(801)	(953)
Finance Cost	(671)	(605)
Net Loss after tax	(1,359)	(2,008)

کمپنی نے 31 دسمبر 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے 1,359 ملین روپے کا خالص نقصان رپورٹ کیا ہے جو کہ سال 2023 میں 2,008 PKR ملین کے خالص نقصان کے مقابلے میں ہے۔ گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں مجموعی طور پر آمدنی میں 71.44 % اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ لانگ ڈسٹنس اینڈ انٹرنیشنل (LDI) کی آمدنی میں اضافے جیسی مثبت پیش رفت کے باوجود، مجموعی منافع متاثر ہوا۔ اس کی وجہ براہ راست اخراجات (انٹر کنیکٹ، سیٹلمنٹ اور دیگر چارجز) میں اسی طرح کے نمایاں اضافے سے منسوب کی جا سکتی ہے اور KIBOR میں اضافے کی وجہ سے مالیاتی اخراجات میں اضافہ ہے۔

ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ- یکجا مالی بیانات

کنسولیڈیٹڈ فنانشل سٹیٹمنٹس روٹ 1 ڈیجیٹل (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ (ذیلی کمپنی) کے ساتھ مل کر ورلڈ کال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ (پیرنٹ کمپنی) کے مالی نتائج پر مشتمل ہیں۔ روٹ 1 ڈیجیٹل ایک پرائیویٹ لمیٹڈ کمپنی ہے جسے پاکستان میں 21 دسمبر 2016 کو کمپنیز آرڈیننس، 1984 (اب کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017) کے تحت شامل کیا گیا تھا۔ بنیادی کاروبار تمام نقل و حمل کی خدمات کا کاروبار کرنا، موٹر گاڑیوں کی نقل و حمل کو کسی دوسرے یا دوسرے کے ساتھ بانٹنا، اور انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی، سافٹ ویئر ڈویلپمنٹ اور اس سے متعلق تمام سرگرمیوں کے شعبے میں مشاورت کرنا ہے۔ ذیلی ادارہ پاکستان میں مقیم ہے اور اس کا رجسٹرڈ دفتر اور کاروبار کی اصل جگہ پلاٹ #112-113، بلاک-ایس، کوٹ لکھپت، لاہور میں واقع ہے۔

ڈیویڈینڈ

کیش فلو کی صورتحال، توسیعی منصوبوں اور قرض دہندگان کے ساتھ متفقہ ڈیویڈینڈ کی تقسیم پر کچھ پابندیوں کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے، ڈائریکٹرز نے سال کے لیے کسی بھی ڈیویڈنڈ کی ادائیگی یا بونس شیئرز کی سفارش نہیں کی ہے۔

فی حصص آمدنی

کمپنی نے انفرادی طور پر فی حصص (0.27) روپے کا نقصان حاصل کیا اور مجموعی طور پر فی حصص نقصان کا تخمینہ (0.27) روپے رہا۔

مستقبل کا نقطہ نظر

پاکستان کی ڈیجیٹل تبدیلی اور 5G جیسی ترقی پذیر ٹیکنالوجیز ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن کے شعبے میں ورلڈ کال کے لیے دلچسپ مواقع پیش کرتی ہیں۔ ہماری 2024 کی لچکدار کارکردگی، R&D اور بنیادی ڈھانچے میں مسلسل سرمایہ کاری، کم قیمت والے کاروباری منصوبوں کی تلاش، اور نئی خدمات کے ذریعے موجودہ انفراسٹرکچر سے زیادہ سے زیادہ آمدنی افقی اور عمودی ترقی کو فروغ دے گی۔ ٹیکنالوجی کے علمبرداروں کے ساتھ سٹریٹجک شراکت داری ہماری پوزیشن کو مزید مضبوط کرے گی کیونکہ ہم پاکستان کے ٹیلی کمیونیکیشن کے منظر نامے کے متحرک مستقبل کی طرف گامزن ہوں گے، جو مالیاتی اعداد و شمار سے آگے جانے اور طویل مدتی کامیابی کے لیے سٹریٹجک سرمایہ کاری کو ترجیح دینے کے ہمارے عزم کی آئینہ دار ہے۔

SIX YEAR FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
INCOME STATEMENTS

	Dec'24	Dec'23	Dec'22	Dec'21	Dec'20	Dec'19
	---Rupees in Thousands---					
Revenue - net	5,046,440	2,943,549	2,301,245	2,114,223	3,140,134	3,881,844
Direct cost excluding depreciation and amortization	(4,651,567)	(2,811,983)	(1,854,341)	(1,744,366)	(1,874,837)	(2,385,421)
Operating cost	(430,071)	(471,378)	(395,048)	(407,865)	(409,828)	(592,239)
Other income	236,989	216,671	223,426	287,379	609,538	1,144,581
Other expenses	(25,394)	(299,497)	(167,384)	(339,985)	(265,912)	(495,520)
Profit / (Loss) before Interest, Taxation, Depreciation and Amotization	176,397	(422,638)	107,898	(90,614)	1,199,095	1,553,245
Depreciation and amortization	(801,199)	(953,014)	(1,072,431)	(1,075,992)	(953,359)	(1,254,179)
Finance cost	(670,629)	(605,343)	(378,655)	(303,130)	(536,025)	(493,839)
Profit / (Loss) before Taxation	(1,295,431)	(1,980,995)	(1,343,188)	(1,469,736)	(290,289)	(194,773)
Taxation	(63,178)	(27,449)	(38,116)	(36,514)	143,952	267,071
Net Profit / (Loss) for the Year	(1,358,609)	(2,008,444)	(1,381,304)	(1,506,250)	(146,337)	72,298
Earnings / (Loss) per share - basic (Rupees)	(0.27)	(0.64)	(0.40)	(0.51)	(0.06)	0.04
Earnings / (Loss) per share - diluted (Rupees)	(0.17)	(0.58)	(0.36)	(0.51)	(0.06)	0.03

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019 OF WORLDCALL TELECOM LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

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

1. The total number of directors are 8 as per the following,-
   - **a) Male: 7**
   - **b) Female: 1**

2. The composition of the Board is as follows:

CATEGORY	NAMES
Independent Directors	Mr. Syed Salman Ali Shah Mr. Muhammad Shoaib Mr. Mubasher Lucman
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani Mrs. Hina Babar Mr. Tariq Hasan – (Nominee Pak-Oman Inv. Bank)
Executive Directors	Mr. Babar Ali Syed Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed
Female Directors	Mrs. Hina Babar (NED)

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 Act and these Regulations.

7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board.

8. The Board have a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.

9. The Board has organized a Directors' Training Program (DTP) for all members of the board, with the exception of Mrs. Hina Babar and Mr. Tariq Hassan (Nominee – Pak Oman). All directors possess a comprehensive understanding of their duties and responsibilities within corporate governance. Additionally, Mr. Mehdi Mohammed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani, Mr. Muhammad Shoaib and Dr. Syed Salman Ali Shah are exempt from the Directors Training Program due to their higher education and over extensive fields of experience.

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-

a. Executive Committee (Name of members and Chairman)

- Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Al-Abduwani (Chairman)
- Mr. Muhammad Shoaib (Member)
- Mr. Babar Ali Syed (Member)
- Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed (Member)
- Mr. Muhammad Sarfraz Javed (Secretary)

b. Audit Committee (Name of members and Chairman)

- Mr. Muhammad Shoaib (Chairman)
- Mr. Syed Salman Ali Shah (Member)
- Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Al-Abduwani (Member)
- Mr. Hina Babar (Member)
- Mr. Ansar Iqbal Chauhan (Secretary)

c. HR and Remuneration Committee (Name of members and Chairman)

- Mr. Mubasher Lucman (Chairman)
- Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed (Member)
- Mr. Muhammad Shoaib (Member)
- Mr. Muhammad Sarfraz Javed (Secretary)

13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committee for compliance.

14. The frequency of meetings (quarterly/half yearly/ yearly) of the committee were as per following, -

a. Executive Committee: Annual

b. Audit Committee: **Quarterly

c. HR and Remuneration Committee: Annual

**The frequency of meetings is on quarterly basis and as per the requirement of the company. Total four meetings were held during the year 2024.

15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the company.

16. The statutory auditors of the company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, head of internal audit, company secretary or director of the company.

17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these Regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.

18. We confirm that all requirements of regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with.

Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani
Chairman, Board of Directors
WorldCall Telecom Limited

Lahore,
Date: 28 February 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF M/S WORLDCALL TELECOM LIMITED
REVIEW REPORT ON STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE CONTAINED IN LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of **"WORLDCALL TELECOM LIMITED"** (the Company) for the year ended **December 31, 2024** in accordance with the requirement of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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

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

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended **December 31, 2024**.

Tariq Abdul Ghani & Co

Tariq Abdul Ghani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Name of Engagement Partner: Muhammad Safdar
Lahore
Date: February 28, 2025
UDIN# CR202410233MyWBVxNT2

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WORLDCALL TELECOM LIMITED
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of WorldCall Telecom Limited the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting 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, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give us 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 December 31, 2024 and of the loss and other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2.2 in the annexed financial statements, which states that the company has incurred a loss after taxation of Rs. 1,358.609 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023: Rs. 2,008.444 million) which includes the impact of write back of liabilities for Rs. 57.646 million (2023: 13.556 million). As at December 31, 2024, the accumulated loss of the Company stands at Rs 18,763.413 million. (2023: Rs. 17,523.888 million) and its current liabilities exceed current assets by Rs. 8,267.772 million (2023: RS. 7,319.979 million).

These conditions along with contingencies and commitments as mentioned in note 21, indicate the existence of material uncertainty that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter Paragraph

We draw attention to note 28 to the accompanying financial statements, wherein the Company recognize deferred tax asset of Rs. 1,655.250 million, the realization of which would depend on generation of sufficient profits in the future as projected by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matter(s)

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were 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 these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section and Emphasis of Matter paragraph, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Following are the Key audit matter(s):

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter(s)	How the matter was addressed in our audit
01.	**Revenue Recognition** The Company has reported revenue amounting to Rs. 5046.440 million for the year ended December 31, 2024. For details refer note 38 to the financial statements. There is a risk around the accuracy and completeness of revenue recorded. The complex billing system involves processing a large volume of data making it inherent industry risk. We identified recognition of revenue as a key audit matter because; (I) revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Company (ii) it gives rise to an inherent risk that revenue could be subject to misstatement to meet expectations or targets and (iii) recognition and measurement of revenue and contract related assets may involve significant judgement as per IFRS-15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers'".	Our audit procedures to assess the recognition of revenue amongst others, include the following: • Obtained an understanding of the process relating to recognition of revenue and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over recording of revenue; • Compared a sample of transactions comprising of various revenue streams recorded during the year with relevant underlying supporting documents and cash receipt where applicable; • We evaluated the relevant IT systems and the design of controls, and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the; • Captured and recording of revenue transactions; authorization of rate changes and the input of this information to the billing systems- and calculation of amounts billed to customers; • We also tested a sample of customer bills and checked these to cash received from customers; • Assessing the appropriateness of accounting policies for revenue recognition and relevant contract assets and liabilities for compliance with applicable financial reporting framework including their correct application to the amounts recognized during the year; • Inspecting journal entries relating to revenue recognized during the year and the corresponding underlying documentation for those journal entries which were considered to be material or met certain specified risk- based criteria; and • Considering the appropriateness of disclosures in the financial statements.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter(s)	How the matter was addressed in our audit
02.	**Recoverability of Trade Debts** As at December 31, 2024, the Company's gross trade debtors were Rs 4,281.031 million against which allowances for doubtful debts of Rs 3,162.923 million were recorded. For details refer note 32 to the financial statements. We identified the recoverability of trade debtors as a key audit matter because it involves significant management judgment in assessing the amount likely to be received and estimates in determining the allowance of expected credit loss.	Our audit procedures to assess the valuation of trade debts amongst others included the following: • Obtained understanding of and testing the design and implementation of management's key internal control, debt collection and making allowances for doubtful debts; • Agreeing on a sample basis, the balances used in management's estimate of expected credit loss with the books of accounts of the company; • Testing the assumptions and estimates made by management for the allowances for doubtful debts; and • Evaluating that the allowance for doubtful debt is in accordance with the requirements of applicable financial reporting framework.
03.	**Contingencies** There are a number of threatened and actual legal, regulatory and tax cases against the Company. For details refer note 21 to the financial statements. The contingencies require management to make judgments and estimates in relation to the interpretation of laws and regulations and the recognition and measurement of any provisions that may be required against such contingencies. Involvement of subjectivity, inherent uncertainty and the time period such matters may take to resolve, the management judgments and estimates in relation to such contingencies may be complex and can significantly impact the financial statements. For such reasons we have considered contingencies as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures include: • Discussing the process of identifying and recording contingencies in the financial statement with management; • Review of correspondence of company with the relevant tax authorities including judgements and orders passed by the competent authorities; • Discussing with company's in-house tax expert to assess and validate management's conclusion; • Obtaining and reviewing external confirmation from company's legal counsels and tax advisors for their views on case status and; • Assess adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements.

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 including, in particular, the Chairman's Review, Director's Report and Financial Highlights, 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 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 judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 the most significance in the audit of the financials statements of the current year 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, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Muhammad Safder, FCA.

Tariq Abdul Ghani & Co.

Date: Feburay 28, 2025
Lahore
UDIN: AR20241023316bkPodxE

Tariq Abdul Ghani & Co.
Chartered Accountants

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
		-----------(Rupees in '000)-----------	
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized share capital		**29,000,000**	29,000,000
Ordinary share capital	5	**14,124,134**	14,124,134
Preference share capital	6	**890,665**	890,665
Dividend on preference shares	7	**320,329**	320,329
Capital reserves	8	**233,279**	144,397
Accumulated loss		**(18,763,413)**	(17,523,888)
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	9	**3,237,162**	1,666,966
		42,156	(377,397)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Term finance certificates	10	**252,764**	598,593
Long term financing	11	**321,928**	375,563
Sponsor's loan	12	**2,491,848**	2,478,060
License fee payable	13	**45,513**	45,513
Post employment benefits	14	**188,527**	204,432
Long term deposit	15	**-**	-
Lease liabilities	16	**177,079**	194,739
		3,477,659	3,896,900
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	17	**7,505,354**	7,334,997
Accrued mark up	18	**1,624,317**	1,083,295
Current and overdue portion of non-current liabilities	19	**1,847,296**	1,465,483
Short term borrowings	20	**108,805**	108,513
Unclaimed dividend		**1,807**	1,807
Provision for taxation - net		**312,908**	298,409
		11,400,487	10,292,504
Contingencies and Commitments	21	**-**	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**14,920,302**	13,812,007
Property, plant and equipment	22	**6,594,144**	4,994,941
Right of use assets	23	**3,412,141**	3,155,830
Intangible assets	24	**57,540**	257,410
Investment properties	25	**59,400**	52,610
Long term investment	26	**-**	-
Long term trade receivable	27	**-**	-
Deferred taxation	28	**1,655,250**	2,369,178
Long term deposits	29	**9,112**	9,513
		11,787,587	10,839,482
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores and spares	30	**22,997**	31,800
Stock-in-trade	31	**210,858**	210,858
Trade debts	32	**1,118,108**	1,140,060
Loans and advances	33	**622,998**	548,579
Deposits and prepayments	34	**745,673**	667,845
Short term investments	35	**41,922**	40,986
Other receivables	36	**270,726**	174,135
Cash and bank balances	37	**99,433**	158,262
		3,132,715	2,972,525
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,920,302**	13,812,007

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER **DIRECTOR** **CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024	2023 Restated
		----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
Revenue	38	**5,046,440**	2,943,549
Direct costs excluding depreciation and amortization	39	**(4,651,567)**	(2,811,983)
Operating costs	40	**(430,071)**	(471,378)
Other Income	41	**236,989**	216,671
Other Expenses	42	**(25,394)**	(299,497)
Profit / (Loss) before Interest, Taxation, Depreciation and Amortization		**176,397**	(422,638)
Depreciation and amortization	43	**(801,199)**	(953,014)
Finance cost	44	**(670,629)**	(605,343)
Loss before levy and income taxes		**(1,295,431)**	(1,980,995)
Levy-final/ minimum taxes	45	**(63,081)**	(36,794)
Loss before income tax		**(1,358,512)**	(2,017,789)
Taxation			
- Current year		**-**	-
- Prior year		**(97)**	9,345
Deferred tax		**-**	-
		(97)	9,345
Loss after income tax		**(1,358,609)**	(2,008,444)
Loss per Share - basic (Rupees)	46	**(0.27)**	(0.46)
Loss per Share - diluted (Rupees)	46	**(0.17)**	(0.28)

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER **DIRECTOR** **CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	2024	2023
	----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
Net loss for the period	**(1,358,609)**	(2,008,444)
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
- Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets - net of tax	**1,728,869**	-
- Remeasurement of post employment benefits obligations- net of tax	**19,021**	5,595
- Changes in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income - net of tax	**30,272**	3,690
Item that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		
	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income - net of tax	**1,778,162**	**9,285**
Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the period - net of tax	**419,553**	**(1,999,159)**

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Particulars	Ordinary Share Capital	Preference Share Capital	Dividend on Preference Shares	Capital Reserves			Revenue Reserve (Accumulated Loss)	Surplus on Revaluation of Fixed Assets	Total
				Fair Value Reserve	Exchange Translation Reserve	Total Capital Reserves			
	(Rupees in '000)								
Balance as at December 31, 2022	13,136,257	1,185,479	425,652	(20,517)	257,414	236,897	(15,167,270)	1,804,747	1,621,762
Net loss for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,008,444)	-	(2,008,444)
Other comprehensive income for the Year- net of tax	-	-	-	3,690	-	3,690	5,595	-	9,285
Total comprehensive loss for the Year - net of tax	-	-	-	3,690	-	3,690	(2,002,849)	-	(1,999,159)
Adjustment of Surplus on retirement of intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incremental depreciation / amortization for the Year on surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,781	(137,781)	-
Exchange translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of preference shares and dividend thereon	12,493,854	(294,814)	(105,323)		(96,190)	(96,190)	(491,550)	-	11,505,977
Discount on issuance of ordinary shares	(11,505,977)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,505,977)
Total transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity	987,877	(294,814)	(105,323)	-	(96,190)	(96,190)	(491,550)	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**14,124,134**	**890,665**	**320,329**	**(16,827)**	**161,224**	**144,397**	**(17,523,888)**	**1,666,966**	**(377,397)**
Net loss for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,358,609)	-	(1,358,609)
Other comprehensive income for the Year - net of tax	-	-	-	30,272	-	30,272	19,021	1,728,869	1,778,162
Transfer on sale of fair value OCI investment	-	-	-	58,610	-	58,610	(58,610)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the Year - net of tax	-	-	-	88,882	-	88,882	(1,398,198)	1,728,869	419,553
Incremental depreciation / amortization for the Year on surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	158,673	(158,673)	-
Total transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**14,124,134**	**890,665**	**320,329**	**72,055**	**161,224**	**233,279**	**(18,763,413)**	**3,237,162**	**42,156**

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER | DIRECTOR | CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	47	**(31,878)**	90,379
Increase / (Decrease) in non-current liabilities:			
- Long term deposit		**-**	-
Decrease / (Increase) in non-current assets:			
- Long term deposits	29	**401**	(19)
		(31,477)	90,360
Post employment benefits paid		**(7,507)**	(27)
Finance cost paid		**(6,639)**	(6,955)
Income tax paid		**(48,679)**	(82,052)
Net cash (used in) / generated from Operating Activities		**(94,302)**	1,326
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	22.1	**(31,127)**	(41,315)
Dividend income	41	**169**	-
Short term investments	35	**28,400**	-
Income on deposit and savings accounts	41	**146,569**	139,785
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**-**	5,000
Net cash generated from Investing Activities		**144,011**	103,470
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long term financing	11	**(102,121)**	(78,924)
Sponsor's loan	12	**30,412**	155,673
Short term borrowings - net	20	**1,658**	-
Repayment of lease liability	16	**(38,488)**	(32,722)
Net Cash (used in) / generated from Financing Activities		**(108,538)**	44,027
Net (decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(58,829)**	148,823
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Period		**158,262**	9,439
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	37	**99,433**	158,262

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

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	**DIRECTOR**	**CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Note 1
The Company and its Operations

1.1 Worldcall Telecom Limited ("the Company") is a public limited Company incorporated in Pakistan on March 15, 2001 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). Its shares are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange. The Company commenced its operations on December 01, 2004 and is engaged in providing Wireless Local Loop ("WLL") and Long Distance & International ("LDI") services in Pakistan; re-broadcasting international/national satellite/terrestrial wireless and cable television and radio signals; interactive communication and to establish, maintain and operate the licensed telephony services. The Company is domiciled in Pakistan and its registered office cum principal place of business is situated at Plot # 112-113, Block S, Quid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakh Pat, Lahore.

1.1.1 Worldcall Services (Pvt.) Limited is the Parent Company. Global Tech Corporation (GTC) owned 100% shares of both M/s Worldcall Services (Pvt.) Ltd and Ferret Consulting FZC and after the consummation of the contemplated transaction GTC has become ultimate holding Company. The ultimate beneficial ownership remains unchanged. GTC is registered in USA and its principal office is situated at 3550 Barron Way Suite 13a. Reno. NV 89511.

1.2 Geographical location and address of all business units of the Company are as follows:

Business unit	Address
Main Offices	Plot # 112-113, Block S, Quid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakh Pat, Lahore.
Regional offices	Y-194/1, Commercial Phase-III, DHA, Lahore. Ali Tower, 105-BII, MM Alam Road, Lahore. Shop # 35,34, J-I Market, WAPDA Town, Lahore. Suite No. 302-304, 3rd floor, The Plaza, G-7, Block-9, Clifton, Karachi House # 81, FG Colony, Hassan Garhi Shami Road, Peshawar.
Warehouse	Plot # 112-113 Block-S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore.
Headends	Office # 315, Plot # G-7,The Plaza, Block-9, Clifton, Karachi. Plot # 112-113 Block-S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakh Pat, Lahore. P-1410-11-B, People's Colony-1, Faisalabad. Plot # 321, St # 04, Sector I-9/3, Islamabad.

Note 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 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 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.

The financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous year. These financial statements are the separate financial statements of the Company in which investment in subsidiary is reported on the basis of cost less impairment losses, if any. In addition to these separate financial statements, the Company also prepares consolidated financial statements.

During the year the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) have withdrawn the Technical Release 27 "IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012)" and issued guidance – **“IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes”**. The said guidance requires taxes paid under final tax regime to be shown separately as a levy instead of showing it in current tax.

Accordingly, the impact has been incorporated in these financial statements retrospectively in accordance with the requirement of International Accounting Standard (IAS 8) – ‘Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors’. There has been no effect on the Statement of Financial Position, Earnings per share and Statement of Changes in Equity as a result of this change.

Effect on profit or loss

	Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effect of change in accounting policy
	---------- Rupees' ----------		
For the year ended Dec 31, 2024			
Levy - minimum / final	-	(63,081)	(63,081)
Loss before income tax	(1,295,431)	(63,081)	(1,358,512)
Taxation - Income tax	(62,984)	63,081	97

	Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effect of change in accounting policy
	---------- Rupees' ----------		
For the year ended Dec 31, 2023			
Levy - minimum / final	-	(36,794)	(36,794)
Loss before income tax	(1,980,995)	(36,794)	(2,017,789)
Taxation - Income tax	(46,139)	36,794	(9,345)

2.2 Going concern assumption

2.2.1 The Company has incurred a net loss of Rs. 1,358.609 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023: Rs. 2,008.444 million). As at December 31, 2024, the accumulated loss of the Company stands at Rs. 18,763.413 million (December 31, 2023: Rs. 17,523.888 million) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 8,267.772 million (December 31, 2023: Rs. 7,319.979 million). Further, the Company's telecommunication licenses to provide Long Distance & Int'l (LDI) & Fixed Local loop (FLL) services expired in July 2024, and as of the reporting date, the renewal process has not been completed. Regarding the renewal of licenses the High Court of Sindh at Karachi has remanded the matter to PTA for its decision while granting protection to licencees until the decision. As of reporting date the Company was in discussion with Pakistan Telecommunications Authority (PTA) regarding the renewal of licenses. These conditions, in conjunction with contingencies and commitments as mentioned in note 21, indicate the existence of material uncertainty that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company's management has carried out an assessment of going concern status of the group and believes that preparation of these financial statements on going concern assumption is appropriate. The management has placed reliance on the following factors:

2.2.2 Net Liabilities Position - Risk Mitigation

As mentioned above, there is a net current liability position of approximately Rs. 8.267 billion as on the reporting date, which has the following major components:

Description	Note	Rs in million
Short term Borrowings	2.2.2.1	109
Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)	2.2.2.2	2,390
Claims of Parties Challenged	2.2.2.3	558
Continuing Business Partners	2.2.2.4	56
Contract liabilities	2.2.2.5	1,028
Provision for taxation	2.2.2.6	313
		4,454

The management believes that certain balances included in the above amounts do not represent immediately payable liabilities as detailed below:

2.2.2.1 Short term borrowings represents funds obtained from a related party.

2.2.2.2 Liabilities towards PTA as incorporated in these financial statements stand at approximately Rs. 2.4 billion which are not immediately payable owing to non-fulfilment of certain conditions relating to the demand of such amounts. These conditions relate to the industry circumstances and Court Orders.

2.2.2.3 This amount represents the amounts owed to certain parties whose claims have been challenged by the Company in various judicial forums for the breach and non-performance of their contractual obligations. Based on the merits of Company's position, the management believes that such amounts may not be immediately payable under the circumstances.

2.2.2.4 The amount payable to creditors amounting Rs. 56 million represents routine trade credits extended by regular parties and these balances are of revolving nature. Thus, no immediate net cash outlay would be required.

2.2.2.5 Contract liabilities represents advances received from customers and this will be adjusted against future services. Based on which no cash outflow will occur.

2.2.2.6 The Company does not anticipate cash outlays on account of Provision for Taxation, since it has sufficient brought forward losses.

2.2.3 Continued Support from a Majority Shareholder

The Company's majority shareholder, Worldcall Services (Private) Limited (WSL) has given assurance to provide continued cash flow support to the Company through its letter to the Company's Board of Directors.

2.3 Presentation currency

These financial statements are prepared in Pak Rupees which is the Company's functional currency. All the figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand of Pak Rupees, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Initial application of standards, amendments or an interpretation to existing standards

The following amendments to existing standards have been published that are applicable to the Company's financial statements covering annual periods, beginning on or after the following dates:

2.4.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations to accounting standards that are effective in current year or have been early adopted by the Company

Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to IFRS are effective for accounting period beginning on January 01, 2023 but are considered not to be relevant to the Company's operations (although they may affect the accounting for future transactions and events) and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements, except for the following:

a) Narrow scope amendments to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1, IFRS Practice Statement 2 and IAS 8

The IASB amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their 'material' rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 'Making Materiality Judgements' to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statements 2 'Making Materiality Judgements') from January 1, 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impact the accounting policy information disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of ‘material’ rather than ‘significant’ accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting the Company to provide useful entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.
Management reviewed the accounting policies and updates to the information disclosed in **Note 4** Material accounting policies (2023: Significant accounting policies) in certain instances in line with the amendments and concluded that all its accounting policies are material for disclosure.

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

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company’s operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the Company’s financial statements other than certain additional disclosure

	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 7 ‘Financial Instruments: Disclosures’ - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	**January 01 ,2026**
Amendments to IFRS 9 ‘Financial Instruments’ - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	**January 01 ,2026**
Amendments to IAS 21 ‘The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates Lack of Exchangeability	**January 01 ,2025**
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	**January 01 ,2026**

FRS 17 - ‘Insurance contracts’ has been notified by the IASB to be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. However SECP has notified the timeframe for the adoption of IFRS - 17 which will be adopted by January 01, 2026.

IFRS 18 ‘Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements’ has been issued by IASB effective from January 01, 2027. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by SECP.

IFRS 19 ‘Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures’ has been issued by IASB effective from January 01, 2027. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by SECP.

Note 3
Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluation of investment properties; property, plant and equipment; intangible assets, short term investments measured at fair value, and recognition of certain other assets and liabilities at their present value.

3.1 Use of estimates and judgments

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

These estimates and related assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Accounting estimates are revised in the period in which revisions are made. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. Significant management estimates in these financial statements relate to useful lives, revalued amounts, and residual values of property, plant and equipment; fair value of intangible assets; possible impairment of assets; taxation; provision against balance receivables; provision for post employment benefits and provisions against contingencies. However, the management believes that the change in outcome of estimates would not have a material effect on the amounts disclosed in these financial statements.

Note 4
Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented.

4.1 Share capital

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

4.2 Post employment and other benefits

The main features of the schemes operated by the Company for its employees are as follows:

4.2.1 *Defined benefits plan*

The Company operates an unfunded defined benefits gratuity plan for all permanent employees as per the Company's policy. Provisions are made in the financial statements to cover obligations on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out annually under the projected unit credit method and are charged to the statement of profit or loss account. All actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income as and when they occur.

4.2.2 *Accumulating compensated absences*

Employees are entitled to 20 days' earned leave annually. Un-utilized earned leave can be accumulated up to a maximum of 20 days and utilized at any time subject to the approval. Earned leaves in excess of 20 days shall lapse. An employee will be entitled to encash the accumulated earned leaves at the time of leaving Company's service on last drawn gross salary basis. Provisions are made annually to cover the obligation for accumulating compensated absences on the basis of actuarial valuation and are charged to the statement of profit or loss account.

4.3 Leases

For contracts entered into, or modified, on or after January 1, 2020; the Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease or not at the inception of a contract. Inception date is the earlier of lease agreement and the date of commitment by both lessor and the lessee to the terms and conditions of the lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company reassesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease further when the terms and conditions of the contract are modified.

For contracts that contain both lease and non-lease components, the Company has elected, for each class of underlying asset, not to separate the non-lease components and account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. For more than one lease components in a contract, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand alone prices.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to not to exercise that option.

The Company reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the Company and affects whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in the determination of the lease term.

The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

4.3.1 *Company as a lessee*

4.3.1.1 Recognition

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date. A commencement date is the date on which the lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by the lessee (the Company).

The Company presents right-of-use assets which do not meet the definition of investment property as a separate line item in the statement of financial position and lease liabilities as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of all underlying assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset, when new, is of low-value as per the threshold set by the Company. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.3.1.2 Initial measurement

Lease liability

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

Lease payments comprise fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees; the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Right-of-use asset

The Company initially measures the right-of-use asset at cost. This cost comprises the amount of lease liability as initially measured, plus any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less lease incentives received, initial direct costs and estimated terminal costs (i.e. dismantling or other site restoration costs required by the terms and conditions of the lease contract).

4.3.1.3 Subsequent measurement

Lease liability

After the commencement date, the Company re-measures the lease liability to reflect the affect of interest on outstanding lease liability, lease payments made, reassessments and lease modifications etc. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability and interest on lease liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss account, unless these are included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability using the incremental borrowing rate implicit in the lease to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Lease liability payable in foreign currency is translated to local currency of the Company i.e. PKR at the reporting date. Any foreign exchange differences arising on translation of lease liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Right-of-use asset

After the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated identified impairment losses, if any, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The Company applies fair value model to right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property and apply revaluation model to right-of-use assets that relate to a class of property, plant and equipment to which the Company applies the revaluation model.

The Company depreciates the cost of right-of-use asset, net of residual value, from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. However, if the lease contract transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise the purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss account at rates given in note 22.

4.3.2 Company as a lessor

The Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Lease classification is made at the inception date and is reassessed only of there is a lease modification. Changes in estimates or changes in circumstances do not give rise to a new classification of a lease for accounting purposes.

4.3.2.1 Finance leases

At the commencement date, the Company recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its statement of financial position and presents them as a receivable at an amount equal to the sum of the followings discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease:

a) the lease payments receivable by the Company under a finance lease; and

b) any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the Company.

Initial direct costs, other than those incurred as a manufacturer or dealer lessor, are included in the initial measurement of the net investment in the lease and reduce the amount of income recognized over the lease term.

Lease payments, for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not received at the commencement date, included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease comprise fixed payments less any lease incentives payable; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; any residual value guarantees provided to the Company by the lessee, a party related to the lessee or a third party unrelated to the Company that is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee; the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and payments for penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Company as a Manufacturer of Dealer Lessor

At the commencement date, the Company recognizes the following for each of its finance leases:

a) revenue being the lower of fair value of the underlying asset and the present value of the lease payments accruing to the Company, discounted using a market rate of interest;

b) the cost of sale being the cost, or carrying amount if different, of the underlying asset less the present value of the unguaranteed residual value; and

c) selling profit or loss in accordance with its policy for outright sales to which IFRS 15 applies. The Company recognizes selling profit or loss on a finance lease at the commencement date, regardless of whether the Company transfers the underlying asset as described in IFRS 15.

Subsequent measurement of finance leases:

The Company recognizes finance income over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment in the lease. The Company applies the lease payments relating to the period against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

The Company regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in computing the investment in the lease. If there has been a reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value, the Company revises the income allocation over the lease term and recognizes immediately any reduction in respect of amounts accrued.

Lease modifications:

The Company accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if both:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and
- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease and which would have resulted in the classification of lease as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, the Company accounts for the lease modification as a new lease from the effective date of the modification and measures the carrying amount of the underlying asset as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification.

4.3.2.2 Operating leases

The Company recognizes lease payments from operating leases as income on straight line basis. The Company applies another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished.

Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognize those costs as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

The Company accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

4.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources shall be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

4.5 Taxation

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

4.5.1 Current

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting date.

The charge for current tax is higher of corporate tax (higher of tax based on taxable income and minimum tax) and alternative corporate tax.

Corporate tax is based on taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing laws of taxation. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profit for the year if enacted after taking into account tax credits, rebates and exemptions, if any. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years. However, in case of loss for the year, income tax expense is recognized as minimum tax liability on turnover of the Company in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

Alternative corporate tax is calculated at 17% of accounting profit, after taking into account the required adjustments.

Current tax for current and prior periods, to the extent unpaid, is recognized as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognized as an asset.

The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities if, and only if, the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

4.5.2 *Deferred*

Deferred tax is accounted for in respect of all temporary timing differences arising from the difference between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of transaction neither affects accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all major taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all major deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent of probable future taxable profit available that will allow deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or have been notified for subsequent enactment by the reporting date.

When different tax rates apply to different levels of taxable income, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the average rates that are expected to apply to the taxable profit (tax loss) of the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

4.6 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company.

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

4.7 Property, plant and equipment

4.7.1 *Operating fixed assets*

Owned assets except plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss. Plant and equipment are stated at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss. Revaluation is carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from their fair values. Revalued amounts are determined by an independent professional valuer on the basis of open market value of the asset based on estimated gross replacement cost, depreciated to reflect the residual service potential of the asset having paid due regard to age, condition and obsolescence. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Additions, subsequent to revaluation, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss. Cost in relation to self constructed assets includes direct cost of material, labour and other allocable expenses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its intended working condition and location. Cost in relation to certain assets also includes cost of borrowing during construction period in respect of loans taken for specific projects.

Increases in the carrying amount of assets arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are credited to surplus on revaluation of fixed assets through other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset available surplus are charged against this surplus and all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss account. Each year the difference between depreciation based on revalued carrying amount of the asset (the depreciation charged to the statement of profit and loss account) and depreciation based on the asset's original cost - incremental depreciation on revalued assets is transferred from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets to retained earnings (accumulated loss). All transfers from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets are net of applicable deferred taxation.

Depreciation on owned assets is charged to the statement of profit or loss account on straight line method so as to write off the cost or revalued amount of an asset over its estimated useful life.

Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the assets are available for use while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the assets are disposed off. Rates of depreciation are disclosed in Note 22.1.

Depreciation method, residual value and useful lives of assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

The gain or loss on disposal of an asset represented by the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized as an income or expense. Related surplus/loss on revaluation are transferred directly to retained earnings (accumulated loss).

4.7.2 *Capital work-in-progress*

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any identified impairment loss and represents expenditure incurred on property, plant and equipment during construction and installation. All expenditure connected with specific assets incurred during installation and construction period are carried under capital work-in-progress. Cost also includes applicable borrowing costs. Transfers are made to relevant property, plant and equipment category as and when the assets are available for use.

4.7.3 *Major spare parts and stand-by equipment*

Major spare parts and stand-by equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the Company expects to use them during more than one year. Transfers are made to operating fixed assets category as and when such items are used.

4.8 Intangible assets

4.8.1 *Goodwill*

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of acquisition (fair value of consideration paid) and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. Any impairment is immediately recognized as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

4.8.2 *Other intangible assets*

Other intangible assets except for licenses and software are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss. Licenses and software are stated at revalued amount less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss. Revaluation is carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of assets does not differ materially from their fair values. Revalued amounts are determined by independent professional valuers on the basis of current market prices with reference to an active market. Any accumulated amortization at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of licenses and software are credited to surplus on revaluation of fixed assets through other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset available surplus are charged against this surplus, all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss account. Each year the difference between amortization based on revalued carrying amount of the asset (the amortization charged to the statement of profit or loss account) and amortization based on the assets' original cost - incremental amortization on revalued assets is transferred from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets to retained earnings (accumulated loss). All transfers from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets are net of applicable deferred taxation.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is charged to the statement of profit or loss account as and when incurred. Amortization on other intangible assets is charged to the statement of profit or loss account on straight-line method at the rates given in note 24. Amortization on additions to intangible assets is charged from the month in which an asset is acquired or capitalized while no amortization is charged for the month in which the asset is disposed off.

Gain or loss arising on disposal of intangible assets is determined as a difference between net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the assets and is recognized as income or expense. Related surplus on revaluation is transferred directly to retained earnings (accumulated loss).

4.9 Investment properties

Properties which are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or for both are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are initially recognized at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given. Subsequently these are stated at fair value. The fair value is determined annually by an independent professional valuer based on market values; being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is charged to the statement of profit or loss account.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred to investment property following a change in its use, any difference arising at the date of transfer between the carrying amount of the item immediately prior to transfer and its fair value is recognized in surplus on revaluation of fixed assets. Upon disposal of the item, the related surplus on revaluation is transferred to retained earnings (accumulated loss). Any loss arising in this manner is immediately charged to the statement of profit or loss account.

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

4.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life - for example, goodwill or intangible assets not ready to use - are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on fixed assets that offset available revaluation surplus are charged against this surplus, all other impairment losses are charged to the statement of profit or loss account. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal 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). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. Where impairment loss is recognized, the depreciation / amortization charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value, over its remaining useful life.

4.11 Investments

Investments intended to be held for less than twelve months from the reporting date or to be sold to raise operating capital, are included in current assets, all other investments are classified as non-current. Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designation on a regular basis.

4.11.1 Long term investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries

In these separate financial statements investment in subsidiaries is initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial measurement, these investments are measured at cost less any identified impairment loss in the Company's financial statements. At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of the investment and its recoverability to determine whether there is an indication that such investment has suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to the extent of impairment loss. Impairment losses are charged to the statement of profit or loss account. Investments in subsidiaries, that suffer an impairment, are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date. Impairment losses charged to profit or loss on investments in subsidiaries are reversed through the statement of profit or loss account.

4.12 Stores and spares

These are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other related charges incurred thereon. Provision is made in the financial statements for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares based on management estimate.

4.13 Stock-in-trade

All stocks except for stock in transit, are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other related charges incurred thereon.

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. If the net realizable value is lower than the carrying amount, a write-down is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds its net realizable value. Provision is made in the financial statements for obsolete and slow moving stock in trade based on management estimate.

4.14 Financial instruments

4.14.1 Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) ***Financial assets at amortized cost***

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

b) ***Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income***

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) ***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the Company can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the Company held in short term investments are classified at fair value through OCI.

Reclassification

When the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The Company applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in statement of profit or loss account.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss account. Dividend income from financial assets is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the Company uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade date.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss account. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss account when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the statement of profit or loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the Company measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

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

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account.

If the Company transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The Company measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to debtors and the economic environment. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company.

The Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The Company recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss account.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

4.14.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies; financial guarantee contracts; commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate; and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

The Company does not reclassify any of its financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value minus transaction costs for all financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are credited in the statement of profit or loss account .

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, are subsequently measured at fair value.

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

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

The amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of financial liability is presented in other comprehensive income and the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability is presented in profit or loss account.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss account.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account.

If the Company repurchases a part of a financial liability, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss account.

4.14.3 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

4.16 Foreign currency transactions and translation

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Exchange gains and losses are charged / credited to the statement of profit or loss account.

4.17 Borrowing costs

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

4.18 Balances from Contract with Customers

Contract costs

The Company capitalizes the incremental costs of obtaining and fulfilling a contract, if they are expected to be recovered. The capitalized cost is amortized over the average customer life and recognized as direct costs. Applying the practical expedient, the Company recognizes the incremental cost of obtaining and fulfilling a contract as expense when incurred if the amortization period of assets is less than one year.

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. The Company recognizes a contract asset for the earned consideration that is conditional if the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due. Contract assets are transferred to trade debts when the rights become unconditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. A contract liability is recognized at earlier of when the payment is made or the payment is due if a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company discharges its obligation under the contract.

4.19 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognized over the time and on a point of time, when (or as) the Company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers. Goods or services are transferred when the customer obtains control of the assets. Any bundled goods or services that are distinct are separately recognized, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price are generally allocated to the separate elements.

Revenue is recognized in accordance with the aforementioned principle in the following manner:

- Identify the contract with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price of the contract
- Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations in respect of different sources of revenue is as follows:

- Revenue from terminating minutes is recognized at the time the call is made over the network of the Company.
- Capacity/media sold under IRU arrangement is recognized upfront if it is determined that the arrangement is a finance lease.
- Revenue from granting of Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) of dark fiber upto 20 years or more is recognized at the time of delivery and acceptance by the customer.
- Subscription revenue from Cable TV, EVDO, internet over cable, cable connectivity and channels subscription fee is recognized on provision of services.
- Connection and membership fee is recognized at the time of sale of connection.
- Sale of goods is recognized on dispatch of goods to customer.
- Advertisement income is recognized on the basis of spots run when commercials are aired on the network.
- Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable rate of return i.e. using the effective interest method.
- Revenue from metro fiber solutions/sale is recognized on delivery of goods / services.
- Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.
- All other revenues are recorded on accrual basis.

4.20 Dividend and other appropriations

Dividend distribution to the Company's members and other appropriations are recognized as a liability in the Company's financial statements in the period in which these are approved.

4.21 Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the Company has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects the effect of non-performance risk. When applicable, the Company measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within different levels of the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Fair value hierarchy categorizes into following three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 — Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques, not the valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The management usually engages external valuers for valuation of plant and equipment, licenses and software's. Selection criteria of such values comprise market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

When there is no quoted price in an active market, the Company uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is credited or charged to the statement of profit or loss account on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

The Company's policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarized in the following notes:

- Property, plant and equipment under revaluation model	Note 22.1.3
- Right of use assets	Note 23.2
- Intangible assets under revaluation model	Note 24.1
- Investment properties	Note 25
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost)	Note 50.4

4.22 Earnings per Share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS). Basis 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 for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, if any.

4.23 Related parties

Related parties comprise the parent Company, associated companies / undertakings, directors of the Company and their close relatives and key management personnel of the Company. The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties at mutually agreed prices. Amounts due from and due to related parties are shown under respective notes to these financial statements. Following are the key related parties of the Company:

Name of Related party	Basis of Relationship	% of Holding in the Company
Ferret Consulting - F.Z.C	Common directorship	2.08%
Worldcall Services (Private) Limited	Parent company (note 4.23.1)	17.16%
Route 1 Digital (Private) Limited	Wholly owned subsidiary	0%
Worldcall Ride Hail (Private) Limited	Common directorship	0%
GlobalTech World (Pvt).Ltd	Common directorship	0.06%
Mr. Mehdi Al Abduwani	Director	0.00040%
Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed	Director	0.00001%
Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	Director	0.00447%
Mr. Syed Salman Ali Shah	Director	0.00018%
Mr. Babar Ali Syed	Director	0.00001%
Mrs. Hina Babar	Director	0.00002%
Mr. Mubasher Lucman	Director	0.00001%
Mr. Tariq Hasan	Director	0.00001%
Mr. Abbas Raza	CEO	0.00001%

Ferret Consulting is incorporated in United Arab Emirates. Basis for association of the Company with Ferret is common directorship.

4.23.1 Worldcall Services (Private) Limited, through other associates namely Ferret Consulting F.Z.C holds 19.24% (2023: 23.69%) ordinary shares in the Company.

Note 5
Ordinary Share Capital

2024	2023		Note	2024	2023
No. of Shares				--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
344,000,000	344,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash		**3,440,000**	3,440,000
309,965,789	309,965,789	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued in accordance with the scheme of merger		**3,099,658**	3,099,658
98,094,868	98,094,868	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares		**980,949**	980,949
108,510,856	108,510,856	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued against convertible loan		**1,085,109**	1,085,109
4,121,717,673	4,121,717,673	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued against convertible preference shares	5.1	**41,217,173**	41,217,173
				49,822,889	49,822,889
		Less: Discount on issue of shares	5.6	**(35,698,755)**	(35,698,755)
4,982,289,186	4,982,289,186			**14,124,134**	14,124,134

5.1 During the period, Nil (2023: 29,000) convertible preference shares and accumulated preference dividend thereon amounting to Rs. nil (2023: Rs. 105.323 million) have been converted into ordinary shares in accordance with the agreed terms.

5.2 The terms of agreement between the Company and certain lenders impose certain restrictions on distribution of dividends by the Company.

5.3 Worldcall Services (Private) Limited, parent of the Company, holds 854,914,152 shares (2023: 854,914,152 shares) in the Company. Out of these shares, 46.7 million shares are pledged to secure TFC liability which will be released with quarterly scheduled principal repayments proportionately. Refer to note 10.

5.4 Ferret Consulting F.Z.C., an associate of the company, holds 103,860,500 shares (2023: 325,460,500 shares) representing 2.08% (2023: 6.53%) shareholding in the company.

5.5 Globaltech World (Private) Limited holds 2,923,889 shares (2023: 287,923,889) in the Company.

5.6 Reconciliation of discount on issue of shares is as follows:

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance	**35,698,755**	24,192,778
Add: Discount on issuance of ordinary shares during the period	**-**	11,505,977
Closing balance	**35,698,755**	35,698,755

5.7 Reconciliation of ordinary share capital is as follows:

Opening balance	**49,822,889**	37,329,035
Add: Shares issued during the year	**-**	12,493,854
Closing balance	**49,822,889**	49,822,889

5.8 All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to residual assets of the Company. Ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive all distributions including dividends and other entitlements in the form of bonus and right shares as and when declared by the Company. Voting and other rights are in proportion to the shareholding.

5.9 Shareholders of the Company resolved in annual general meeting held on April 30, 2019 that the authorized capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 21 billion to Rs. 29 billion divided into 2.9 billion ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each which may be utilized to issue ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and / or preference shares of Rs. 10 each of the Company as the Board of Directors of the Company may decide from time to time in accordance with the Companies Act, 2017. Regulatory requirements as to the alteration of Memorandum and Articles of Association and legal formalities have yet to be fulfilled.

5.10 During the previous years, due to conversion of preference shares the issued, subscribed and paid up share capital exceeds the authorized capital of the company, for which regulatory filling with SECP and legal formalities are required to be fulfilled and the management is committed to complete the same at earliest.

Note 6
Preference Share Capital

	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
		--------No. of Shares--------		------------(Rupees in '000)------------	
Opening balance		**88,200**	117,200	**890,665**	1,185,479
Less: Preference shares converted into ordinary shares during the year	6.3	**-**	(29,000)	**-**	(294,814)
		88,200	88,200	**890,665**	890,665

6.1 These preference shares are US Dollars denominated, non-voting, cumulative and convertible preference shares ("CPS", or "Preference shares") having a face value of USD 100 each.

6.2 The conversion option is exercisable by the holder at any time after 1st anniversary of the issue. Initially, CPS were to be mandatorily converted to ordinary shares upon culmination of 5th anniversary, later mandatory conversion date was extended till December 31, 2024 . CPS shall be converted at the conversion ratio defined in the agreement at 10% discount on share price after first anniversary and thereby increased by 10% additional discount for each completed year of anniversary.

6.3 In accordance with the terms detailed in Note 6.2 above, certain preference shareholders have exercised conversion option. Thus, their CPS and accrued preference dividend thereon have been converted into ordinary shares as reflected in Note 5.1 and Note 7.2.

6.4 CPS holders were entitled to non-cash dividend calculated @ 5.9% per annum on each of the preference shares or the dividend declared by WTL for ordinary shareholders, whichever is higher.

6.5 Ferret Consulting F.Z.C., holds 76,265 preference shares (2023: 76,265) in the Company.

6.6 The preference shareholders in an Extraordinary General Meeting held on January 4, 2019 and ordinary shareholders in annual general meeting held on April 30, 2019 have given their assent for the conversion of preference shares at nominal value of Rs. 10 each and for amendments in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company. Resultantly, preference shares along with dividend accrued thereon shall be converted on any date from the mandatory conversion date, at par value of Rs. 10 each. However, the shares for which notices have been received before mandatory conversion date would be converted on the terms prevalent on the date of notice.

Note 7
Dividend on Preference Shares

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Dividends on preference shares	7.1	**320,329**	320,329

7.1 This represents accumulated dividend on preference shares which is not payable in cash rather it will be converted into ordinary shares as and when the preference shares are converted into ordinary shares.

7.2 During the period, cumulative preference dividend amounting to Rs. Nil (2023: Rs. 105.323 million) was converted into ordinary shares as a result of conversion option exercised by certain preference shareholders in accordance with the terms and conditions given in note 6.3 above.

Note 8
Capital Reserves

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Fair value reserve	**72,056**	(16,827)
Exchange translation reserve	**161,223**	161,224
	233,279	144,397

These reserves are not distributable by the Company. Fair value reserve represents change in fair values of short term investments and exchange translation reserve represents translational exchange loss on preference shares and dividend.

Note 9

Surplus on Revaluation of Fixed Assets

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance - net of tax	**1,666,966**	1,804,747
Surplus on revaluation arisen during the year	**2,435,027**	-
Related deferred taxation	**(706,158)**	-
	1,728,869	-
Transfer to retained earnings in respect of net incremental depreciation / amortization net of deferred tax	**(158,673)**	(137,781)
Closing balance - net of tax	**3,237,162**	1,666,966

9.1 This represents surplus, net of tax, over book value resulting from the revaluation of plant and equipment, right of use assets, licenses and softwares as adjusted by incremental depreciation / amortization arising on revaluation. Revaluation surplus cannot be distributed to shareholders as dividend.

9.2 Latest revaluation was carried out by an approved independent valuer, M/s Arch-E'-Decon, on October 01, 2024 using current market price / replacement cost methods, wherever applicable. That has resulted in revaluation surplus of Rs. 2.435 billion. Incremental depreciation charged on revalued assets is taken to the statement of changes in equity to record realization of surplus to the extent of incremental depreciation. Incremental depreciation represents the difference between the actual depreciation / amortization on revalued assets based on revalued amounts and the equivalent depreciation / amortization based on the historical cost of these assets.

Note 10

Term Finance Certificates

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**1,187,853**	1,187,853
Less: Payments made during the year		**-**	-
		1,187,853	1,187,853
Less: Current and overdue portion		**(1,020,744)**	(780,745)
		167,109	407,108
Add: Deferred markup	10.1	**85,655**	191,485
Less: Payment during the period/year		**-**	-
		252,764	598,593

Term finance certificates (TFCs) have a face value of Rs. 5,000 per certificate. These TFCs carry mark up at the rate of six months average KIBOR plus 1.0% per annum (2023: six month average KIBOR plus 1.0% per annum), payable quarterly. The mark up rate charged during the period on the outstanding balance ranged from 17.45% to 24.08% (2023: 17.10% to 24.08%) per annum.

IGI Holding Limited (previously IGI Investment Bank Limited) is the Trustee (herein referred to as the Trustee) under the Trust Deed.

The liability of these TFCs has been rescheduled in December 2012 and then on April 03, 2015. During the year 2018, third rescheduling of these TFCs was successfully executed through signing of the Third Supplemental Trust Deed between the Trustees and the Company.

In accordance with the 3rd Supplemental Trust Deed executed during the year 2018, the outstanding principal is repayable by way of quarterly staggered installments with downward revision in markup of 0.60% i.e. revised markup of six months average KIBOR + 1%. The outstanding markup payable as at the date of restructuring and up to December 20, 2018 is agreed to be deferred and shall be paid from March 20, 2021 in quarterly installments. 50% of the markup accrued for the period between December 20, 2018 to December 20, 2020 shall be paid on regular quarterly basis commencing from March 20, 2019 and the remaining 50% shall be deferred and paid from March 20, 2021. Markup deferred has been measured at present value. Under the revised term sheet, these TFCs are due to mature on September 20, 2026.

The other main terms included appointment of one representative as a nominee director nominated by the Trustee which has been complied with. Further, 175 million sponsor's shares are pledged for investors which will be released with quarterly scheduled principal repayments proportionately starting from June 2019.

The Company has not paid due quarterly installments of June 2019 to December 2024 amounting Rs. 880 million against principal and Rs. 1,128 million against accrued mark up. In case of failure to make due payments by the Company, Trustee can instruct the security agent to enforce the letter of pledge and sell the quantum of the pledged shares to generate the amount required for the settlement of the outstanding redemption amount.

Due to the non-payment of due installments, the Trustee enforced the Letter of Pledge in 2021, calling 128.2 million shares from the sponsors' account. Of these, 63.98 million shares were sold, generating Rs. 159.53 million. The proceeds were utilized to settle Rs. 99.19 million against the principal and Rs. 60.23 million against accrued markup in 2021 and 2022.

These TFCs are secured against first pari passu charge over the Company's present and future fixed assets including equipment, plant and machinery, fixtures excluding land and building with 25% margin in addition to all rights, benefits, claims and interests procured by the Company under:

a) LDI and WLL license issued by PTA to the Company; and

b) Assigned frequency spectrum as per deed of assignment.

		Note	2024	2023
			(Rupees in '000)	
10.1	**Deferred markup**			
	Deferred markup	10.1.1	**686,239**	686,239
	Adjustment due to impact of IFRS 9	10.1.2	**(18,264)**	(42,259)
			667,975	643,980
	Payment/Adjustment		**-**	-
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(582,320)**	(452,495)
			85,655	191,485

		2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
10.1.1	Reconciliation of deferred markup is as follows:		
	Opening balance	**686,239**	686,239
	Add: Markup deferred during the period/year	**-**	-
	Payment/Adjustment	**-**	-
		686,239	686,239
10.1.2	Reconciliation is as follows:		
	Opening balance	**42,258**	75,088
	Add: Discounting impact of deferred markup	**-**	-
		42,258	75,088
	Less: Unwinding impact of discounted deferred markup	**(23,994)**	(32,829)
		18,264	42,259

Note 11

Long Term Financing

		Note	2024	2023
			(Rupees in '000)	
From Banking Companies (secured)				
Allied Bank Limited		11.1	**-**	31,080
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited		11.2	**50,796**	70,905
Askari Bank Limited		11.3	**271,132**	260,108
Standard Chartered Bank Limited		11.4	**-**	13,470
			321,928	375,563
11.1	**Allied Bank Limited**			
	Opening balance		**32,217**	58,314
	Repayments		**(10,057)**	(26,097)
			22,160	32,217
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(22,160)**	(32,217)
			-	-
	Add: Deferred markup	11.1.1	**-**	35,856
	Less: Discounting of deferred markup	11.1.2	**-**	(4,776)
			-	31,080
			-	31,080

		Note	2024	2023
			(Rupees in '000)	
11.1.1	Reconciliation of deferred markup is as follows:			
	Opening balance		**52,073**	42,001
	Add: Markup deferred during the year		**-**	10,072
			52,073	52,073
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(52,073)**	(16,217)
			-	35,856
11.1.2	Reconciliation is as follows:			
	Opening balance		**4,776**	4,170
	Add: Discounting impact of deferred markup		**-**	922
			4,776	5,092
	Less: Unwinding impact of discounted deferred markup		**(4,776)**	(316)
			-	4,776

This represents balance transferred as a result of restructuring of short term running finance (RF) facility to Term Loan Facility and subsequently amended on 8th October 2020 and 30th September 2021. Principal will be repaid in 37 stepped up monthly installments starting from August 2021 till August 2024. Markup will be accrued and will be serviced in 12 equal monthly installments, starting from September 2024. Effective markup rate applicable will be 3 Month KIBOR + 85 bps. The mark up is charged during the period on the outstanding balance at 16.98% to 22.31% (2023: 17.85% to 23.76%) per annum. The facility is secured against 1st joint pari passu charge on present and future current and fixed assets excluding building of the Company for Rs. 534 million and right to set off on collection account.The Company is in negotiations with Bank for settling its liability in full.

		Note	2024	2023
			(Rupees in '000)	
11.2	**Bank Islami Pakistan Limited**			
	Opening balance		**39,182**	53,808
	Repayments/ Adjustments		**(24,645)**	(14,626)
			14,537	39,182
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(10,472)**	(18,274)
			4,065	20,908
	Add: Deferred markup	11.2.1	**54,652**	62,572
	Less: Discounting of deferred markup	11.2.2	**(7,921)**	(12,575)
			46,731	49,997
			50,796	70,905
11.2.1	Reconciliation of deferred markup is as follows:			
	Opening balance		**62,571**	54,659
	Add: Deferred markup during the year		**5,409**	7,913
	Repayments		**(11,119)**	-
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(2,209)**	-
			54,652	62,572
11.2.2	Reconciliation is as follows:			
	Opening balance		**12,575**	8,878
	Add: Discounting impact of deferred markup		**718**	1,555
			13,293	10,433
	Less: Unwinding impact of discounted deferred markup		**(5,372)**	2,142
			7,921	12,575

This represents balance transferred as a result of restructuring of short term running finance (RF) facility to Term Loan Facility as on 12th Feb 2021. Principal repayable in 29 installments started from Feb 2022 till May 2026. Markup to be accrued and will be serviced in 24 monthly installments, starting from June 01, 2024. Effective markup rate applicable will be 6 Month KIBOR (Floor 7.5% and capping 17%). The mark up charged during the period on the outstanding balance at 17% (2023: 15.87% to 17%). The facility is secured against 1st joint pair passu charge on present and future current and fixed assets excluding land & building & licences/receivable of LDI & WLL of the Company for Rs. 880 million with 25% margin, pledge of various listed securities of the Company having carrying value Rs. 30.182 Million and along with Mortgage over the Company's Offices at Ali Tower MM Alam Road Lahore and at The Plaza Shoping Mall Kehkashan Karachi.

'Subsequently in June 2023 Bank approved Company's restructuring request as a result of which overall repayment tenure was extended by 01 year and 06 months i.e. principal repayment will end in November 2025 instead of May 2024 and Markup repayment will end in November 2027 instead of May 2026.In the same year, period for repayment of principal and deferred markup was further extended and according to revised terms both will be repaid till 1st Nov 2027. As of reporting date The Compnay is in negotiation with Bank to fully settle this liability. Following this Bank in Nov-24 recovered PKR 18.2 Million principal and PKR 11.1 Million profit through sale of some pledged listed securities.

		Note	2024	2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
11.3	**Askari Bank Limited**			
	Opening balance		**256,547**	288,547
	Repayments		**(42,000)**	(32,000)
			214,547	256,547
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(68,547)**	(86,500)
			146,000	170,047
	Add: Deferred markup	11.3.1	**147,728**	110,560
	Less: Discounting of deferred markup	11.3.2	**(22,596)**	(20,499)
			125,132	90,061
			271,132	260,108
11.3.1	Reconciliation of deferred markup is as follows:			
	Opening balance		**116,569**	64,596
	Add: Deferred markup during the period/year		**43,539**	51,973
			160,108	116,569
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(12,380)**	(6,009)
			147,728	110,560
11.3.2	Reconciliation is as follows:			
	Opening balance		**20,499**	14,998
	Add: Discounting impact of deferred markup		**6,145**	9,140
			26,644	24,138
	Less: Unwinding impact of discounted deferred markup		**(4,048)**	(3,639)
			22,596	20,499

This represents balance transferred as a result of settlement agreement from short term running finance (RF) facility to Term Loan Facility as on November 02, 2022. Principal will be repaid in 48 installments starting from Nov 2022 till Oct 2026. Markup outstanding after effective discounts / waivers as per settlement agreement and markup to be accrued will be serviced in 36 monthly installments, starting from November 2024. Effective markup rate applicable will be 1MK - 2% (Floor 10%). The mark up charged during the period on the outstanding balance ranged from 12.93% to 20.34% (2023: 14.40% to 21.14%). The facility is secured against 1st joint pari passu charge on present and future current and fixed assets (excluding land & building & licences) of the Company with Margin 25%, collection account with AKBL for routing of LDI receivables alongwith additional mortgage on Properties situated in Sindh.

Subsequently in April 2024 Bank approved Company's request for restructuring of installments as a result of which total repayment tenure of the facility remains unchanged. Principal settlememt tenure extended by 01 Year till Oct 2027. Further, Markup will be paid in last 2 years (24 installments) starting from Nov 2025 and ending in Oct 2027.

The Company used post tax weighted average borrowing rate for amortization of deferred markups.

		Note	2024	2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
11.4	**Standard Chartered Bank Limited**			
	Opening balance		**25,864**	-
	Transfer from running finance	20.1	**-**	32,064
	Repayments		**(14,300)**	(6,200)
			11,564	25,864
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(11,564)**	(17,300)
			-	8,564
	Add: Deferred markup	11.4.1	**-**	5,644
	Less: Discounting of deferred markup	11.4.2	**-**	(738)
			-	4,906
			-	13,470
11.4.1	Reconciliation of deferred markup is as follows:			
	Opening balance		**5,644**	-
	Add: Deferred markup during the period/year		**854**	5,644
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(6,498)**	-
			-	5,644
11.4.2	Reconciliation is as follows:			
	Opening balance		**738**	-
	Add: Discounting impact of deferred markup		**-**	738
			738	738
	Less: Unwinding impact of discounted deferred markup		**(738)**	-
			-	738

This represents balance transferred from short term borrowings (Note :20) as a result of settlement agreement from short term running finance (RF) facility to Term Loan Facility as on August 09, 2023. Principal will be repaid in stepped up 23 installments starting from Aug 2023 till June 2025. Markup outstanding after effective discounts / waivers as per settlement agreement and markup to be accrued will be serviced in 6 monthly installments, starting from Jan 2025. Effective markup rate applicable will be at Cost of Funds (subject to change on yearly basis as advised by state bank of Pakistan). The mark up is charged during the period on the outstanding balance @ 4.25%. The facility is secured against 1st joint pari passu charge on present and future current and fixed assets (excluding land & building & licences) of the Company for Rs. 320 million.

Note12

Sponsor's Loan

		Note	2024	2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Sponsor's Loan - unsecured				
- Interest bearing		12.1	**836,550**	847,200
- Non-interest bearing		12.2	**1,655,298**	1,630,860
			2,491,848	2,478,060
12.1	Opening balance		**847,200**	680,700
	Exchange (gain) / loss		**(10,650)**	166,500
			836,550	847,200

12.1 This represents USD denominated loan obtained from Worldcall Services (Private) Limited, the Parent Company. It carries mark up at 12 months KIBOR plus 1%. The mark up rate charged during the period on the outstanding balance is 22.7% (2023: 18.36%) per annum. The amount is not payable before December 31, 2025.

12.2 This represents interest free loan obtained from Worldcall Services (Private) Limited, the Parent Company. The amount is not payable before December 31, 2025.

This loan has been carried at amortized cost and the relevant difference is being charged to the statement of profit or loss account.

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance	**1,848,580**	1,692,907
Net receipts during the year	**30,412**	155,673
Amount of loan	**1,878,992**	1,848,580
Adjustment due to impact of IFRS 9:		
Discounting	**(223,694)**	(217,720)
	(223,694)	(217,720)
	1,655,298	1,630,860

Note 13

License Fee Payable

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**45,513**	45,513
Settled against retirement of WLL License		**-**	-
	13.1	**45,513**	45,513

13.1 This represents balance amount of license fee payable to Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) for WLL licenses. The Company had filed an application with PTA for grant of moratorium over payment of balance amount of WLL license. However, PTA rejected the Company's application and demanded its payment. Being aggrieved by this, the Company filed an appeal before Islamabad High Court ("IHC") against PTA's order. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Information Technology ("Ministry") through its letter dated August 30, 2011, allowed to the operators, the staggering for settlement of Access Promotion Contribution ("APC") and Initial Spectrum Fee ("ISF") dues and required PTA to submit an instalment plan for this purpose after consultations with the operators. In respect of an appeal filed by the Company, IHC took notice of the Ministry's letter and directed PTA through its order dated January 20, 2015, to expeditiously proceed with the preparation and submission of the said instalment plan. As of the date, no such instalment plan has been submitted by PTA.

PTA has withdrawn the frequencies 3.5 Ghz, 479 Mhz, 450 Mhz and 1900 Mhz . PTA in haste and unilaterally has withdrawn 3.5 Ghz and 479 Mhz frequencies which have already been paid in full till 2024. Through said decision PTA has also withdrawn 1900 Mhz frequency spectrum which was already withdrawn by PTA/FAB in 2015 (11th year) until which the spectrum is fully paid on the basis of actual period of usage by the Company, The WLL License provides for such eventuality that when frequency spectrum is withdrawn, the licensee is to be compensated for the balance life of the frequency spectrum, therefore, after withdrawal of spectrum, there is no outstanding amount to be paid related to 1900 Mhz frequency spectrum.

As a consequence of above , the outstanding liability for 1900 Mhz is reduced to zero on the basis that 1900 Mhz frequency has been fully paid for until 2015 (11th year). Similarly, liability for 450Mhz frequency spectrum be reduced on prorata after withdrawal. Owing to these circumstances, the management does not expect the liability to materialize fully in the near future for detail refer note 21.2.7.

Note 14

Post Employment Benefits

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Obligations for defined benefit scheme - gratuity	14.1.1	**178,726**	194,285
Accumulating compensated absences	14.2.1	**9,801**	10,147
		188,527	204,432

14.1 Obligations for defined benefit scheme - gratuity

Latest actuarial valuation of the gratuity scheme was conducted by independed valuer by M/S Nouman Assocaites as on December 31, 2024 using the following assumptions: Results of actuarial valuation are as under:

Discount rate for interest cost - per annum	**15.50%**	14.50%
Discount rate for year end obligations - per annum	**12.25%**	15.50%
Expected rate of increase in salary level - per annum	**11.25%**	14.50%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	**8 years**	6 years
Expected mortality rate for active employees	SLIC (2001-2005) Mortality Rates Table	
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit Method	

14.1.1 Movement in net liability for defined benefit scheme obligation

		2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Opening balance		**194,285**	190,250
Charge for the year - Statement of Profit or Loss Account	14.1.2	**48,629**	44,753
Net remeasurements for the year - Other comprehensive income		**(26,791)**	(11,099)
Transferred to trade and other payables		**(36,947)**	(29,601)
Payments made during the year		**(450)**	(18)
Closing balance		**178,726**	194,285

14.1.2 Charge for the year

The amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss Account against defined benefit scheme are as follows:

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in '000)	
Current service cost	**21,402**	19,314
Interest cost	**27,227**	25,439
Gains and losses arising on plan settlements	**-**	-
	48,629	44,753

14.1.3 The Company does not maintain any plan assets covering its post-employment benefits payable. The comparative statement of present value of defined benefit obligations is as under:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	(Rupees in '000)				
Present value of defined benefit obligation	178,726	194,285	190,250	183,306	190,765
Fair value of plan asset	-	-	-	-	-
Net deficit	**178,726**	**194,285**	**190,250**	**183,306**	**190,765**

14.1.4 Estimated charge for the year 2025

	Rupees in '000'
Current service cost	17,853
Interest cost	20,660
	38,513

14.1.5 Year end sensitivity analysis on defined benefits obligations

Reasonably possible changes as at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have resulted in present value of defined benefit obligation as stated below:

	2024
	Rupees in '000
Discount rate + 100 bps	(166,431)
Discount rate - 100 bps	192,512
Salary increase + 100 bps	(192,712)
Salary increase - 100 bps	166,038

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

14.1.6 Allocation of charge for the year

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Direct costs excluding depreciation and amortization	39	**21,929**	21,929
Operating costs	40	**26,700**	22,824
		48,629	44,753

14.2 Accumulating compensated absences

Latest actuarial valuation of the leave encashment scheme was conducted by independent valuer M/S Nouman Associates as on December 31, 2024 using the following assumptions:

Discount rate for interest cost - per annum	**15.50%**	14.50%
Discount rate for year end obligations - per annum	**12.25%**	15.50%
Expected rate of increase in salary level - per annum	**11.25%**	14.50%
Expected mortality rate for active employees	SLIC (2001-2005) Mortality Table	
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit Method	

Results of actuarial valuation are as under:

14.2.1 Movement in net liability for accumulating compensated absences

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**10,147**	9,780
Charge for the year - Statement of Profit or Loss Account	14.2.2	**1,985**	2,479
Transferred to trade and other payables		**(1,966)**	(2,104)
Payments made during the year		**(365)**	(8)
Closing balance		**9,801**	10,147

14.2.2 Charge for the year

The amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss Account against defined benefit scheme are as follows:

Current service cost	773	1,138
Interest cost for the year	1,212	1,341
	1,985	2,479

14.2.3 The Company does not maintain any plan assets covering its post-employment benefits payable. The comparative statement of present value of accumulated compensated absences is as under:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	- (Rupees in '000) -				
Present value of defined benefit obligation	9,801	10,147	9,780	10,450	12,368
Fair value of plan asset	-	-	-	-	-
Net deficit	**9,801**	**10,147**	**9,780**	**10,450**	**12,368**

14.2.4 Estimated charge for the year 2025

	Rupees in '000'
Current service cost	**154**
Interest cost	**1,201**
	1,355

14.2.5 Year end sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation

Reasonably possible changes as at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have resulted in present value of defined benefit obligation as stated below:

	2024
	Rupees in '000'
Discount rate + 100 bps	(9,155)
Discount rate - 100 bps	10,527
Salary increase + 100 bps	(10,513)
Salary increase - 100 bps	9,157

14.2.6 Allocation of charge for the year

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000')--------------	
Direct costs excluding depreciation and amortization	39	124	124
Operating costs	40	1,861	2,355
		1,985	2,479

14.3 Risk associated with defined benefit plans

These defined benefit plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as final salary risk, mortality risk and withdrawal risk.

Note 15

Long Term Deposit

This represents the security deposit pursuant to the agreement for selling and distributing the Company's products and services. The contract was renegotiated for next three years commencing from June 10, 2020. This advance have been utilized by the Company before promulgation of Companies Act, 2017.

	Note	2024	2023
		--------(Rupees in '000')--------	
Opening balance		-	100,915
Amount of security deposit		-	-
Add: Unwinding impact under IFRS 9	44.1	-	4,085
Less: Discounting impact under IFRS 9	41.1	-	-
Less: Paid / transferred during the period		-	(105,000)
		-	-

Note 16
Lease Liabilities

	2024	2023
	--------(Rupees in '000')--------	
Opening balance	250,465	252,776
Add: Interest expense	28,923	30,411
Less: Termination of lease agreement	(5,492)	-
Less: Lease payments	(38,488)	(32,722)
Gross liability	235,408	250,465
Less: Current and overdue portion	(58,329)	(55,726)
Closing balance	177,079	194,739

16.1 Summary of amounts relating to leases charged in different line items of the financial statements is as follows:

	Included in	Note	2024	2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000')--------------	
Carrying amount of ROU assets	SOFP	23	3,412,141	3,155,830
Depreciation charge for ROU assets	Depreciation and amortization	43	227,247	251,551
Interest expense on lease liabilities	Finance cost	44	28,923	30,411
Repayment of lease liability	Financing Activities	Statement of Cash Flows	38,488	32,722

16.2 Maturity analysis of contractually undiscounted cash flows

At December 31, 2024	Within One Year	Between Two to Five Years	Later than Five Years
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------		
	58,329	77,242	99,837

16.3 Nature of leasing activities

The Company's leases comprise cables and certain premises for installation of equipment and used as warehouse, guest house and office operations. Periodic rentals are usually fixed over the lease term. However, in some contracts, it is customary for lease contracts to provide escalation in lease payments after specified period of time. These neither contain any variable lease payments nor any lease incentives. The Company is not committed to any lease not yet commenced at the reporting date.
Remaining lease term of existing lease contracts for which lease liability is booked ranges from 2 to 10 years.

Note 17
Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Trade creditors	17.1	**3,209,675**	3,215,740
Accrued and other liabilities	17.2	**1,297,845**	1,245,933
Payable to PTA against APC charges		**1,766,998**	1,766,998
Payable against long term investment		**44,000**	44,000
Contract liabilities	17.3	**1,028,142**	891,746
Withholding tax		**58,635**	56,750
Sales tax		**64,923**	78,694
Security deposits	17.4	**35,136**	35,136
		7,505,354	7,334,997

17.1 This includes payable to PTA amounting to Rs. 592.78 million (2023: Rs. 576.02 million). Out of this Rs. 538.73 million (2023: Rs. 530.39 million) represents payable regarding Annual Radio Spectrum Fee in respect of WLL licenses. PTA has issued multiple determinations that have been challenged and contested by the Company on legal grounds as well as on account of preoccupation of frequency / spectrums and losses suffered by the Company due to such preoccupancy for which the Company has demanded due compensation from PTA. In all these matters, the Company has filed appeals against PTA's determinations before the honourable Lahore High Court and the honourable Islamabad High Court and stay orders were obtained against the recovery. This matter has been decided in favour of the Company; however, PTA has gone into appeal before the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan.

17.2 This includes payable to key management personnel amounting to Rs. 160.809 million (2023: Rs. 187.310 million).

17.3 Revenue recognized in the reporting period that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the period amount to Rs. Nil (2023: 241.40 million).

17.4 These represent security deposits received from customers. These are interest free and refundable on termination of relationship with the Company. The relationship of these customers with the Company has ended and these deposits are now payable on demand. These have been utilized by the Company before promulgation of Companies Act, 2017.

Note 18
Accrued Mark up

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Long term financing		**5,133**	-
Term finance certificates		**910,971**	656,137
Sponsor's loan	18.1	**708,213**	427,158
		1,624,317	1,083,295

18.1 The reconciliation is as follows:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**427,158**	184,380
Add: Mark-up accrued during the year	**286,370**	198,579
	713,528	382,959
Less: Paid during the year	**-**	-
Add: Exchange (gain) / loss	**(5,315)**	44,199
	708,213	427,158

Note 19
Current and Overdue Portion of Non-Current Liabilities

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Term finance certificates	10	**1,020,744**	780,745
Mark-up payable on term finance certificate	10.1	**582,320**	452,495
Long term financing	11	**185,903**	176,517
Lease liabilities	16	**58,329**	55,726
		1,847,296	1,465,483

Note 20
Short Term Borrowings

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Banking companies (secured - interest bearing):			
- Running finances	20.1	**-**	-
Related parties (unsecured - interest free):			
- Ferret Consulting F.Z.C.	20.2	**108,805**	108,513
		108,805	108,513

20.1 Movement in running finance facilities

	Note	2024	2023
Opening		-	32,064
Payment/Adjustment during the year		-	-
Transferred to long term financing	20.1.1	-	(32,064)
Closing		-	-

20.1.1 In previous year , the Company restructured its running finance facility with Standard Chartered Bank Limited amounting to Rs 32.064 million, which is transferred to long term finance facility. For detail refer Note 11.4.

20.2 This represents interest free USD denominated loan received from M/s Ferret Consulting - F.Z.C to meet working capital requirements. The accumulated balance as at reporting date is USD 390,191 (2023: USD 384,253). In the absence of written agreement, the amount is repayable on demand.

Note 21
Contingencies and Commitments

Contingencies and commitments

Contingencies

21.1 Billing disputes with PTCL

There is a dispute of Rs. 72.64 million (2023: Rs. 72.64 million) with Pakistan Telecommunication Limited (PTCL) in respect of non-revenue time of prepaid calling cards and Rs. 46.92 million (2023: Rs. 46.92 million) in respect of excess minutes billed on account of interconnect and settlement charges. Similarly, PTCL has charged the Company excess Domestic Private Lease Circuits ("DPLC") and other media charges amounting to Rs. 334.08 million (2023: Rs. 334.08 million) on account of difference in rates, distances and date of activations. The management has taken up these issues with PTCL and considers that these would most likely be decided in Company's favour as there are reasonable grounds to defend the Company's stance. Hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements for the above amounts.

21.2 Disputes with PTA

21.2.1 The Company has filed a suit before Civil Court, Lahore on December 15, 2016 in which it has sought restraining order against PTA demands of regulatory and other dues and claimed set off from damages / compensation claim of the Company on account of auction of preoccupied frequency spectrum. The Company has raised a claim of approximately Rs. 5.3 billion against PTA. The matter is pending adjudication at appellate stage as civil court had dismissed the suit on technical grounds instead of merits. As per management it is difficult to predict the outcome of the case at this stage.

21.2.2 During the year 2016, PTA again demanded immediate payment of the principal amount of APC amounting to Rs. 1.766 billion along with default surcharge thereon amounting to Rs. 1.654 billion as of July 31, 2016 vide its notice dated December 1, 2016. Through the aforesaid show cause notice, PTA has also shown intentions to impose penal provisions to levy fine up to Rs. 350 million or to suspend or terminate the LDI license by issuance of an enforcement order against the Company. The Company has challenged the show cause notice before the Sindh High Court on December 13, 2016 wherein the Court has passed orders restraining PTA from from taking coercive action against it and directed to PTA to decide the Show Cause Notice and disposed the matter. The matter is now pending before PTA.

21.2.3 PTA has raised demand amounting to Rs. 29.77 million on account of using extra Radio Spectrum not assigned to the Company. The Company challenged this amount on July 3, 2012 before Islamabad High Court which has allowed appeal of the Company. PTA went into appeal before the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan in March 2017 which got dismissed. Now, PTA has filed review application which is still pending. The management is hopeful that its viewpoint shall be upheld; thus no provision has been incorporated in these financial statements against this demand.

21.2.4 PTA has decided against the Company in the matter annual radio frequency spectrum fee for the year ended 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 along with late payment charges. The Company has filed appeals against these orders before the honourable Islamabad High Court which are ending adjudication. The management is hopeful that its viewpoint shall be upheld; thus no provision has been incorporated in these financial statements for late payment charges. 'Moreover, the Company is confident that incidental liability, if any, will be set off by way of a claim filed against PTA as stated in Note 21.2.1.

21.2.5 The Company has filed a suit before the High Court of Sindh on July 2, 2011 for declaration, injunction and recovery of Rs. 4.944 billion against PTA praying, inter alia, for direction to PTA to determine the Access Promotion Contribution for Fixed Line Local Loop (APCL contribution) and Access Promotion Cost (APC) for Universal Service Fund (USF) strictly in accordance with the formula as per Rule 8(2) and (4) of 2004 Rules and Regulation 7 of 2005 Regulations; restraining PTA from taking coercive actions against the Company to recover the amounts of APCL and APC for USF and direction to PTA to submit accounts and information to the Honourable High Court with regard to collection and, utilization and application of APCL and APC for USF contributions. During the pendency of proceedings, the Court granted interim injunction to the Company and restrained PTA from taking any coercive action against the Company. The Suit has been disposed of by the Court for want of jurisdiction. The company is in the process of challenging the said Order. No adverse monetary impact is involved in this matter.

21.2.6 PTA has raised demand amounting to Rs. 18.07 million on account of BTS registration and microwave charges for the year 2007 till 2014. The Company challenged this amount in November 2019 before Lahore High Court which was pending adjudication. The grounds of these appeal were that these charges are ultra vires to the act and licence. Therefore PTA had ordered for further proceeding and the appeal was withdrawn accordingly.

21.2.7 PTA has filed recovery proceedings against the Company before the District Collector / District Officer Revenue, Lahore for an amount of Rs. 2.648 billion including late payment charges on November 4, 2016 due to non-payment of initial spectrum fee (ISF). The Company has not received any notice from the Revenue department. During the year PTA again issued the notice against non-payment of ISF and increased the claim by Rs. 1.038 billion.
PTA has withdrawn the frequencies 3.5 Gha, 479 MHz, 450 MHz and 1900 Mhz. As per management the ISF for 3.5 Ghz and 479 Mhz is already fully paid till 2024. The outstanding liability for 1900 MHz is reduced to zero on the basis that 1900 MHz frequency has been fully paid for until 2015 (actual withdrawal year), Similarly, liability for 450Mhz frequency spectrum be reduced on prorata after withdrawal. Corresponding assets has also been retired. For detail refer note 13.

The Company has filed a writ petition in Islamabad High Court against said demand of balance ISF and the Company's management and legal advisor feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's stance and that the principal amount and late payment charges determined unilaterally by PTA will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.2.8 PTA has demanded amounts of annual license fee (ALF) relating to Non-Voice Communication Network Services (NVCNS) through various demand notices. PTA has filed recovery proceedings against the Company before the District Collector / Deputy Commissioner, Lahore for an amount of Rs. 62.607 million on February 7, 2020 due to non-payment of annual license fee (ALF) relating to Non-Voice Communication Network Services (NVCNS). This includes principal portion of Rs. 31.146 million already recognized in the financial statements and late payment charges amounting to Rs. 31.461 million. The Company has not received any notice from the Revenue department. The Company's management and legal advisor feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's stance and that the late payment charges determined unilaterally by PTA will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

PTA had demanded an amount of Rs. 350 million in respect of fine and loss of Rs. 531.89 million on account of international telephony traffic. The case was decided by Islamabad High Court in favour of the Company, however, PTA went into appeal before the honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan. The honourable Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of PTA. PTA has now filed review petition No. 708 of 2019 before the Supreme Court of Pakistan on November 23, 2019 which is pending adjudication. The Company has not received any notice in this regard. The Company's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's stance, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

PTA has issued show cause notice to the Company with the direction to pay annual regulatory dues for the years ended 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 cumulative amount of Rs. 119.65 Million along with late payment charges. The Company has filled the appeals against said notices with PTA which dismissed on December 04, 2020. The Company therefore filled the appeal in Sindh High Court on December 31, 2020 to set aside the order passed by PTA. The Court directed PTA not to take any coercive action against the Company. The management is hopeful that its viewpoint shall be upheld; thus no provision has been incorporated in these financial statements against this demand.

PTA determined the demand amounting to Rs. 223.34 million , on account of annual spectrum fee and other regulatory charges, vide its determination dated February 22, 2010. Being aggrieved, the Company’s management preferred an appeal before the Honourable Lahore High Court ("LHC") on March 20, 2010 against the PTA's determination. LHC granted stay against the recovery subject to payment of Rs. 40 million which was complied by the Company. The honourable Court has disposed of the matter with the direction to send the appeal to the Telecom Appellate Tribunal. No notice has been received from the Tribunal so far. The Company’s management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's position and the ultimate decision would be in the Company's favour.

21.2.9 Other than the amounts recognized in the financial statements and amounts disclosed in the above contingencies, PTA has also demanded amounts of PKR 1.634 billion on account of various charges, default surcharges / penalties / fines. Since the principal amount is disputed, the Company's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's stance and that the liability determined unilaterally by PTA will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3 Taxation issues

21.3.1 Separate returns of total income for the Tax Year 2003 were filed by M/s World call Communications Limited, M/s Worldcall Multimedia Limited, M/s Worldcall Broadband Limited and M/s Worldcall Phone Cards Limited, now merged into the Company. Such returns of income were amended by relevant officials under section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 ("Ordinance") through separate orders. Through such amendment orders, in addition to enhancement in aggregate tax liabilities by an amount of Rs. 9.90 million, tax losses declared by the respective companies too were curtailed by an aggregate amount of Rs. 66.19 million. The Company contested such amendment orders before Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIR(A)] and while amendment order for Worldcall Broadband Limited was annulled, partial relief was extended by CIR(A) in respect of appeals pertaining to other companies. The appellate orders extending partial relief were further assailed by the Company before Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) in January 2010, which are pending adjudication. The Company's management considers that meritorious grounds exist to support the Company's stances and expects relief from ATIR in respect of all the issues being contested. Accordingly, no adjustments / liabilities on these accounts have been incorporated / recognized in these financial statements.

21.3.2 Through amendment order passed under section 122(5A) of the Ordinance, the Company's return of total income for Tax Year 2006 was amended and declared losses were curtailed by an amount of Rs. 780.46 million. The Company's appeal filed on September 18, 2007 was not entertained by CIR(A) and the amendment order was upheld whereupon the matter was further agitated before ATIR on July 8, 2008, which is pending adjudication. The Company's management expects relief from ATIR in respect of issues involved in the relevant appeal there being valid precedents available on record supporting the Company's stance. Accordingly, no adjustment on this account has been incorporated in these financial statements.

21.3.3 In computer balloting for total audit u/s 177 of the Ordinance, the Company was selected for total audit proceedings for the tax year 2009 and the same has been completed with the issuance of order under section 122(1)/122(5) of the Ordinance creating a demand of Rs. 208.348 million. Against the said impugned order, appeal has been filed before CIR(A) on August 5, 2019 by legal counsel of the Company. Based on the advice of the legal counsel, the Company's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's stance and the liability will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3.4 A demand of Rs. 1.059 billion (including default surcharge of Rs. 325.849 million) was raised against the Company under section 161/205 of the Ordinance for the period relevant to Tax Year 2012 alleging non-compliance with various applicable withholding provisions contained in the Ordinance. The management assailed the subject order on March 28, 2014 in usual appellate course and while first appellate authority decided certain issues in the Company's favour, major issues were remanded back to department for adjudication afresh. Such appellate order was further assailed by the Company before ATIR on May 20, 2014, at which forum, adjudication is pending. Meanwhile, the Department concluded the reassessment proceedings, primarily repeating the treatment earlier accorded, however, based on relief allowed by first appellate authority, demand now stands reduced to Rs. 953.355 million (including default surcharge of Rs. 308.163 million). Such reassessment order was assailed by the Company in second round of litigation and the first appellate authority, through its order dated June 29, 2015, has upheld the Departmental action. The management has contested this order before ATIR on August 20, 2015 for favourable outcome. The Company's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's stance and the liability will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3.5 In computer balloting for total audit u/s 177 of the ITO, 2001, the Company was selected for total audit proceedings for the tax year 2014 and the same has been completed with the issuance of order under section 122(4) of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 creating a demand of Rs. 49,013,883 and curtailment of losses by Rs. 5,880.753 million. The said demand was curtailed to Rs. 5,749,260 through a revised demand order on account of rectification application filed by the Company. Against the said impugned order, appeal has been filed before CIR(A) on January 24, 2018 by legal counsel of the Company. Based on the advice of the legal counsel, the Company's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's stance and the liability will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3.6 The CIR has raised demand against the Company for super tax for the tax year 2018 amounting to Rs. 43.82 million. The chargeability has been challenged by the Company through writ petition in LHC filed on May 16, 2019. Based on the advice of the legal counsel, the Company's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's stance and the liability will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3.7 A sales tax demand of Rs. 167 million was raised against the Company for recovery of an allegedly inadmissible claim of sales tax refund in Tax Year 2006 filed and sanctioned under section 66 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990. The Company's appeal against such order was allowed to the extent of additional tax and penalties; however, principal amount was held against the Company by the then relevant Customs, Excise and Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT). The Company further assailed the issue on November 10, 2009 before Lahore High Court (LHC) where the litigation is presently pending. While, recovery to the extent of 20% of principal demand of sales tax has been made by the tax authorities, an interim injunction by honourable Court debars the Department for enforcing any further recovery. Since the management considers the refund to be legally admissible to the Company, no liability on this account has been recognized in these financial statements and the amount already recovered has been recorded as being receivable from the tax authorities. It is pertinent to highlight here that adverse judgment earlier passed by CESTAT no longer holds the field as through certain subsequent judgments, controversy has been decided by ATIR (forum now holding appellate jurisdiction under the law) in favour of other taxpayers operating in the Telecom Sector. The Honourable LHC has set aside the judgment of the Tribunal on May 24, 2017 and has remanded the case for decision afresh. The Tribunal is yet to issue notice for the hearing. The Company's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's stance and the liability will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3.8 On September 30, 2016, Punjab Revenue Authority (PRA) issued show cause notice allegedly demanding Rs. 419.821 million for the periods from May 2013 to December 2013. The Company challenged imposition of sales tax on LDI services on the first appellate authority in 2016 and relief granted by CIR(A) through set aside the demand created by PRA with direction of reassessment proceedings. The Company challenged these proceedings through filing a writ petition in LHC heard on February 9, 2017 on the grounds that it was unconstitutional and in violation of fundamental principles of sales tax and international commitments of Government of Pakistan. The writ petition has been allowed with instructions passed by honourable Judge of Lahore High Court Lahore to PRA restraining from passing final order in pursuance of proceedings. The matter has been taken up by other LDI operators against PRA in June 2015 before LHC on the grounds that imposition of sales tax is unconstitutional and in violation of fundamental principles of sales tax and international commitments of Government of Pakistan. The period pertains to ICH time when amount of sales tax was withheld by PTCL. Based on the advice of the Company's tax advisor, the management is of the view that the Company's case is based on meritorious grounds and hence, relief would be secured from the Court. In view of the above, provision for sales tax on LDI services aggregating Rs. 1,206.734 million (2018: Rs. 884.689 million) has not been made in these financial statements.

21.4 Others

21.4.1 One of the Company’s supplier has filed the suit for recovery on July 12, 2018 before the Civil Court, Lahore of certain moneys alleged to have not been paid by the Company under its agreements with the supplier. The principal claim is Rs. 18 million however the claim is inflated to Rs. 230 million on frivolous basis. The Company denies the claim and is hopeful for positive outcome. The management is of the view that it is unlikely that any claim of said supplier will materialize.

21.4.2 One of the Company's supplier has filed petition on November 21, 2014 before LHC. The supplier has claim of Rs. 216.48 million receivable from the Company. Further details of the litigations have not been disclosed as it may prejudice the Company's position. The Company has denied the veracity of such claims and has also challenged the maintainability of the proceedings. Also, the Company has filed a counter petition during the year 2015 claiming Rs. 315.178 million under the same contract against which the supplier has claimed its dues. The Company had to deposit an amount of Rs. 20 million in the Court in respect of this case. The honourable High Court has already required both Companies to resolve disputes in terms of their Agreement. The matter stands adjourned sine die. Based on the advice of the Company's legal counsel, the management is of the view that it is unlikely that any adverse order will be passed against the Company.

21.4.3 One of Company’s supplier and its allied international identities (referred to as suppliers) filed winding up petition dated October 16, 2017 before LHC and claim of Rs. 64.835 million and USD 4.869 million which was dismissed on September 26, 2018. The suppliers have also filed civil suit before Islamabad Civil Court dated September 17, 2018 for recovery of USD 12.35 million and Rs. 68.08 million along with damages of USD 20 million. The learned civil judge accepted the application under Order VII Rule 10 CPC and returned the plaint. The suppliers filed an appeal before the Honourable Islamabad High Court, Islamabad against the order passed on July 10, 2019 by the learned civil judge, Islamabad which got dismissed. The supplier has now filed its claim in the civil court at Lahore which is pending adjudication. The Company has already filed suit for recovery of USD 93.3 million against this suppliers for default in performance of agreements before Civil Court, Lahore in August 2017. The Company has also filed another suit before Civil Court, Lahore for recovery of Rs. 1.5 billion for causing damage to the Company for filing frivolous winding up petition. Based on the legal advice, the management is of the view that it is unlikely that any claim of said suppliers will materialize.

21.4.4 As stated in note 5.10, the Company is in process of compliance with Regulation 11 of the Companies (Further Issue of Shares) Regulations 2020 and section 83 of Companies Act 2017. The Company may be liable to pay penalties for delayed compliance . However, The management is of the view that it is unlikely that any claim will materialize against the Company.

21.4.5 A total of cases 36 (2023: 33) are filed against the Company involving Regulatory, Employees, Landlords and Subscribers having aggregate claim of all cases amounting to Rs. 113.3 million (2023: Rs. 113.1 million). Because of number of cases and their uncertain nature, it is not possible to quantify their financial impact. Management and legal advisors of the Company are of the view that the outcome of these cases is expected to be favourable and liability, if any, arising out on the settlement is not likely to be material.

21.4.6 The Company has filed an appeal before the High Court against the Enforcement Order dated December 27, 2022, issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). Under the Impugned Order, PTA has directed the Company to make a payment of PKR 105.64 million within seven days of receipt. The Company has contested this demand on factual and legal grounds. 'Pursuant to the order of the High Court dated May 29, 2023, the Impugned Order has been suspended, and PTA has been restrained from taking any coercive action against the Company. The case remains pending at the hearing stage. 'The Company continues to evaluate the potential financial impact of this matter. Based on management's assessment and legal advice, no provision has been recognized in the financial statements, as the outcome remains uncertain at this stage.

21.4.7 The Company has filed an appeal before the High Court challenging the Enforcement Order dated August 19, 2024, issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). Under the Impugned Order, PTA has directed the Company to make a payment of PKR 16.82 million within three days of receipt. 'The High Court, through its interim order dated September 11, 2024, has directed PTA not to take any coercive action against the Company. The case is currently at the hearing stage. 'Based on legal counsel's opinion and management's assessment, the Company considers the demand to be uncertain, and accordingly, no provision has been recognized in the financial statements, as the outcome remains uncertain at this stage.

21.4.8 The Company has filed an appeal before the High Court challenging the Ex-Partee Enforcement Order dated August 19, 2024, issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). Under the Impugned Order, PTA has directed the Company to make a payment of PKR 48.16 million within three days of receipt. 'The High Court, through its interim order dated September 11, 2024, has directed PTA not to take any coercive action against the Company. The case remains at the hearing stage. 'Based on legal counsel's opinion and management's assessment, the Company believes that the demand is subject to uncertainty. Accordingly, no provision has been recognized in the financial statements.

21.4.9 The Company has filed an appeal before the High Court challenging the Ex-Partee Enforcement Order dated August 19, 2024, issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). Under the Impugned Order, PTA has directed the Company to make a payment of PKR 101.99 million within three days of receipt. 'The High Court, through its interim order dated September 11, 2024, has directed PTA not to take any coercive action against the Company. The matter is currently at the hearing stage. 'Based on legal counsel's assessment and management's evaluation, the Company believes the demand is subject to uncertainty. Accordingly, no provision has been recognized in the financial statements.

21.4.10 The Company has filed an appeal before the High Court challenging the Ex-Partee Enforcement Order dated August 19, 2024, issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). Under the Impugned Order, PTA has directed the Company to make a payment of PKR 33.13 million within three days of receipt. 'The High Court, through its interim order dated September 11, 2024, has directed PTA not to take any coercive action against the Company. The matter remains at the hearing stage. 'Based on legal counsel's opinion and management's evaluation, the Company considers the demand to be uncertain. Accordingly, no provision has been recognized in the financial statement

21.4.11 The Company has filed an appeal before the High Court of Sindh against an Enforcement Order issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) on August 19, 2024. The Enforcement Order directed the Company to pay alleged outstanding ARDs amounting to PKR 27,255,272 (Twenty Seven Million Two Hundred Fifty Five Thousand Two Hundred Seventy Two Rupees) within three days of receipt of the order. 'The Company disputes the factual and legal basis of the order and has sought judicial review of the matter. As per the interim order passed by the High Court on September 11, 2024, the PTA has been restrained from taking any coercive actions in relation to the Enforcement Order. 'The matter remains under hearing, and no provision has been recognized in the financial statements as at the reporting date.

		2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
21.5	Outstanding guarantees and letters of credit	**295,884**	303,378
Commitments			
21.6	Commitments in respect of capital expenditure	**13,819**	12,360

Note 22

Property, Plant and Equipment

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Operating fixed assets	22.1	**6,576,493**	4,977,290
Capital work-in-progress	22.2	**17,651**	17,651
		6,594,144	4,994,941

22.1 Operating fixed assets

	Note	Building on Freehold Land	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Laboratory and Other Equipment	Total
						Rupees in 000				
Cost / Revalued Amount										
Balance as at December 31, 2022		97,500	180,722	8,132,233	106,545	179,016	34,442	30,723	21,780	8,782,961
Additions during the year		-	9,679	18,998	1,667	3,648	2,575	-	-	36,567
Disposals /adjustment during the year	22.1.8	-	-	(3,703)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,703)
Revaluation surplus during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023		**97,500**	**190,401**	**8,147,528**	**108,212**	**182,664**	**37,017**	**30,723**	**21,780**	**8,815,825**
Additions/transfer during the year		-	2,004	24,054	2,247	1,277	1,545	-	-	31,127
Disposals /adjustment during the year	22.1.8	-	-	(12,547)	-	(63)		-	-	(12,610)
Revaluation surplus during the year		157,152	-	1,789,466	-	-	-	-	-	1,946,618
Balance as at December 31, 2024		**254,652**	**192,405**	**9,948,501**	**110,459**	**183,878**	**38,562**	**30,723**	**21,780**	**10,780,960**
Depreciation and Impairment										
Balance as at December 31, 2022		39,406	158,264	2,924,802	95,020	177,074	30,158	30,723	20,035	3,475,482
Depreciation for the year		4,875	5,920	348,841	1,950	1,728	1,196	-	1,745	366,255
Depreciation on disposals/adjustment	22.1.8	-	-	(3,202)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,202)
Balance as at December 31, 2023		**44,281**	**164,184**	**3,270,441**	**96,970**	**178,802**	**31,354**	**30,723**	**21,780**	**3,838,535**
Depreciation for the year		6,839	7,163	354,325	1,917	2,297	1,541	-	-	374,082
Depreciation on disposals/adjustment	22.1.8	-	-	(8,087)	-	(63)	-	-	-	(8,150)
Balance as at December 31, 2024		**51,120**	**171,347**	**3,616,679**	**98,887**	**181,036**	**32,895**	**30,723**	**21,780**	**4,204,467**
Net book value as at December 31, 2024		**203,532**	**21,058**	**6,331,822**	**11,572**	**2,842**	**5,667**	**-**	**-**	**6,576,493**
Net book value as at December 31, 2023		53,219	26,217	4,877,087	11,242	3,862	5,663	-	-	4,977,290
Annual rate of depreciation (%)		**5**	**10 to 20**	**5 to 33**	**10**	**33.33**	**10**	**20**	**20**	

22.1.1 The building of the Company comprises Suit # 302, 303, 304, third floor, The Plaza, G - 7 Block - 9, KDA Scheme # 5, Kehkashan Clifton, Karachi. The building covers an area of 8,017 Sq. Ft.

22.1.2 Following assets acquired with the funds of the Company are not in the possession / control of the Company because of their specific nature as these have to be handed over to customers for their use:

Sr. No.	Description	Net Book Value (Rs. in '000')	Persons in whose possession
	Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)	226,229	Customers

22.1.3 Latest revaluation was carried out on October 01, 2024 by an independent professional valuer M/s Arch-E'-Decon that resulted in revaluation surplus of Rs. 1,946.618 million (2020: Rs. 59.18 million). Force sale value of revalued plant and equipment at the time of revaluation was estimated at Rs. 5,139.24 Million.

	Fair value measurement of Plant and Equipment using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Recurring fair value measurements		
Plant and equipment (owned)	**6,331,822**	4,877,087

There are no level 1 or 2 assets and hence there were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the movement in level 3 items for the year ended December 31, 2024 for recurring fair value measurements:

	LDI and Broadband Operations	WLL Operations	Total
	-------------------- (Rupees in '000) -------------------		
Balance as at December 31, 2023	4,798,394	78,693	**4,877,087**
Additions	24,054	-	**24,054**
Revaluation surplus	1,789,466	-	**1,789,466**
Disposals	(4,460)	-	**(4,460)**
Depreciation	(354,325)	-	**(354,325)**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	6,253,129	78,693	**6,331,822**

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values

The Company obtains independent valuations for its plant and equipment (owned) at regular intervals. At the end of each reporting period, the management updates its assessment of the fair value of these assets, taking into account the most recent independent valuation. The management determines an asset's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates.

Level 3 fair values of plant and equipment (owned) relating to LDI and Broadband operations have been determined using a depreciated replacement cost approach, whereby, the current replacement costs of plant and equipment of similar make / origin, capacity and level of technology have been adjusted using a suitable depreciation rate on account of normal wear and tear and remaining useful lives of assets.

Level 3 fair value of plant and equipment (owned) relating to WLL operations has been mainly derived using the sales comparison approach. Sale prices of comparable assets are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as condition and location of assets.

Valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Qualitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements and their sensitivity analysis is as under:

Description	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Quantitative Data / Range and Relationship to the Fair Value
Plant and Equipment (Owned) - LDI and Broadband Operations	The valuation done on the basis of its respective rating and nameplate data with adjustments for age and remaining lives of assets. Condition based analysis of operating equipment is a key parameter of valuation process. Cost of acquisition of similar plant and equipment with similar level of technology. Suitable depreciation rate to arrive at depreciated replacement value.	The market value has been determined by using cost of acquisition of similar plant and machinery with similar level of technology and applying a suitable depreciation factor based on normal wear and tear and remaining useful lives of plant and machinery. Both Physical and functional depreciation of facility is taken into consideration while determining remaining life. Remaining useful lives have been estimated up to 20 years. The higher the cost of acquisition of similar plant and machinery, higher the fair value of plant and machinery. Further, higher the depreciation rate, the lower the fair value of plant and machinery.
Plant and Equipment (Owned) - WLL Operations	Rating, nameplate data and fundamental technical characteristics of plant and equipment. Prevalent market prices for these assets.	The market value has been determined by applying prevalent market prices to the rating, nameplate data and fundamental technical characteristics of plant and equipment. Higher the market price, higher the fair value.

22.1.4 The carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant and equipment amounts to Rs.nil (2023: Rs. Nil).

22.1.5 The cost / revalued amount of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use of the Company amounts to Rs. 699.929 million (2023: Rs. 1,521.74 million).

22.1.6 Property, plant and equipment and current assets having charge against borrowings amount to Rs. 12,801.043 million (2023: Rs. 12,801.043 million).

22.1.7 Had there been no revaluation, the net book value of plant and equipment (owned) would have amounted to Rs. 2,904.712 million (2023: 3,065.456 million).

22.1.8 Disposal of operating fixed assets

Particulars	Name of Buyer along with Relationship with the Company or any Director of the Company (if any)	Cost / Revalued Amount	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	Written Down Value	Sale Proceeds / Settlement Value	Gain / (Loss)	Mode of Disposal
		---- (Rupees in '000) ----					
Plant and Equipment							
Trunk Cable-- Coaxial	Shaheen Insurance	**12,547**	8,087	**4,460**	5,735	1,275	Final Settlement of Liablity
Laptops	Riaz Ur Rehman	**63**	63	**-**	90	90	Final Settlement of Liablity
	2024	**12,610**	**8,150**	**4,460**	**5,825**	**1,365**	
	2023	3,702	3,202	500	5,000	4,500	

		Note	2024	2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
22.2	**Capital work-in-progress ("CWIP")**			
	Advances to suppliers		**6,089**	6,089
	Plant and equipment		**11,562**	11,562
		22.2.1	**17,651**	17,651
22.2.1	**The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:**			
	Opening balance		**60,827**	56,083
	Additions during the year		**23,454**	21,292
	Transfers during the year		**(23,454)**	(16,548)
			60,827	60,827
	Provision against advance to suppliers		**(43,176)**	(43,176)
	Closing balance		**17,651**	17,651

23

Right of use (ROU) assets	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**3,155,831**	3,407,381
Add: Additions during the year		**-**	-
Add: Revaluation Surplus during the year	23.2	**488,409**	-
Less: Lease terminated during the year		**(4,851)**	-
Less: Depreciation charge for the year	43	**(227,247)**	(251,551)
Closing balance		**3,412,141**	3,155,830
Lease Term (Years)		**up to 10 Years**	up to 11 Years

There are no variable lease payments in the lease contracts. There were no leases with residual value guarantees or leases not yet commenced to which the Company is committed.

23.1 The right of use assets comprises of following:

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Indefeasible rights of use of Fiber (IRU)	3,286,349	3,013,585
Leasehold property	125,792	142,245
	3,412,141	3,155,830

23.2 On October 01, 2024 the IRU assets were revalued by an independent professional valuer, M/s Arch-E'-Decon, which resulted in revaluation gain amounting Rs. 488.409 Million (2020: Rs. 1440 million). The force sale value of revalued assets at the time of revaluation was Rs. 2,665.31 million. The fair value , of IRU assets is measured using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). There are no level 1 and level 2 assets and hence no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values:

The management updates its assessment of the fair value of these assets, taking into account the most recent independent valuation. The management determines an asset's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. 'Level 3 fair values of IRU asset have been determined using a depreciated replacement cost approach, whereby, the current replacement costs of asset of similar make / origin, capacity and level of technology have been adjusted using a suitable depreciation rate on account of normal wear and tear and remaining useful lives of assets.

Valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

The following table summarizes the quantitative and qualitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

Description	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Quantitative Data / Range and Relationship to the Fair Value
Indefeasible rights of use of Fiber	The valuation done on the basis of its respective rating and nameplate data with adjustments for age and remaining lives of assets. Condition based analysis of operating equipment is a key parameter of valuation process. Cost of acquisition of similar plant and equipment with similar level of technology. Suitable depreciation rate to arrive at depreciated replacement value.	The market value has been determined by using cost of acquisition of similar plant and machinery with similar level of technology and applying a suitable depreciation factor based on normal wear and tear and remaining useful lives of plant and machinery. Both Physical and functional depreciation of facility is taken into consideration while determining remaining life. Remaining useful lives have been estimated from 1 to 20 years. The higher the cost of acquisition of similar asset, higher the fair value of asset. Further, higher the depreciation rate, the lower the fair value of asset.

23.3 Had there been no revaluation, the net book value of right of use asset would have amounted to Rs. 1,777.48 million (2023: Rs. 1,873.09 million).

Note 24
Intangible Assets

	Note	Licenses	Patents and copyrights	IRU - media cost	Software's	Goodwill	Total
				(Rupees in '000)			
Cost / Revalued Amount							
Balance as at December 31, 2022		1,713,828	5,333	784,800	11,280	2,690,403	5,205,644
Additions / (deletions) during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Elimination of cost on retirement of assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation surplus during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023		1,713,828	5,333	784,800	11,280	2,690,403	5,205,644
Additions / (deletions) during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation surplus during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024		1,713,828	5,333	784,800	11,280	2,690,403	5,205,644
Amortization and Impairment							
Balance as at December 31, 2022		1,283,098	5,333	622,912	11,280	2,690,403	4,613,026
Elimination of accumulated amortization on retirement of assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization for the year		282,940	-	52,268	-	-	335,208
Balance as at December 31, 2023		1,566,038	5,333	675,180	11,280	2,690,403	4,948,234
Amortization for the year		147,602	-	52,268	-	-	199,870
Balance as at December 31, 2024		1,713,640	5,333	727,448	11,280	2,690,403	5,148,104
Net book value as at December 31, 2023		147,790	-	109,620	-	-	257,410
Net book value as at December 31, 2024		**188**	**-**	**57,352**	**-**	**-**	**57,540**
Annual amortization rate (%)		**5 to 20**	**10**	**6.67**	**20**	**-**	

24.1 On October 01, 2024, licenses and software's were revalued by an independent professional valuer, M/s Arch-E'-Decon, which resulted in revaluation gain amounting Rs. Nil (2020: Rs.660 million). The table below analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value, by valuation method.

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in '000)	
Recurring fair value measurements of following items of intangible assets		
Licenses	**188**	147,790
Software's	**-**	-
	188	147,790

There are no level 1 and level 2 assets and hence no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for recurring fair value measurements:

	Licenses and Software's	
	2024	2023
	(Rupees in '000)	
Opening balance	**147,790**	430,730
Revaluation surplus arising during the year recognized in other comprehensive income	**-**	-
Terminated during the year	**-**	-
Amortization charged during the year	**(147,602)**	(282,940)
Closing balance	**188**	147,790

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values:

The Company obtains independent valuations for its intangible assets (licenses and software) at regular intervals. At the end of each reporting period, the management updates its assessment of the fair value of these assets, taking into account the most recent independent valuation. The management determines an asset's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. Level 3 fair value of licenses and software's has been mainly derived using the sales comparison approach. Auction prices of comparable assets are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as frequency and region of the assets.

Valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

The following table summarizes the quantitative and qualitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

Description	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Quantitative Data / Range and Relationship to the Fair Value
Licenses and Software's	Auction prices for recently issued comparable licenses, market value, technical characteristics and continuing use of licenses is considered while revaluing licenses. Market value and assessment of continuing use is considered for revaluation of software.	Intangibles assets has been revalued using market value as benchmark. The market value has been determined by applying recent auction prices to the fundamental technical characteristics of WLL licenses. Higher the auction price, higher the fair value. Fundamental technical characteristics of WLL licenses such as frequency and region.

24.2 Had there been no revaluation, the net book value of licenses and software's would have amounted to Rs. nil (2023: Rs. nil).

24.3 Licenses of the Company are encumbered with IGI Holding Limited, Trustee of TFC holders, as disclosed in Note 10.

24.4 The licenses include license granted by PTA to the Company for providing the LDI telecommunication services in the country which expired on 30 june 2024 and its renewal was in process at year end.

Note 25

Investment Properties	Note	**2024**	**2023**
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**52,610**	51,470
Fair value adjustment recognized in profit or loss account	25.1	**6,790**	1,140
Closing balance		**59,400**	52,610

25.1 As of the reporting date, investment properties comprise land. Latest valuation of these properties was carried out on December 31, 2024 by an approved independent valuer, M/s Gandhara Consultants. The valuation was carried out using sales comparison approach which resulted in fair value gain of Rs.6.790 million in current year (2023: Rs. 1.140 million).

The Company has no restrictions on the realizability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for its repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Fair value of the investment property of the company is determined using significant other observable inputs [level 2].

25.2 Particulars of investment properties of the Group are as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Area	Forced Sale (Rupees in '000)
1	13 Plots	Super Dream, K.T. Bundar Road, Gharo, Sindh	9600 Sq. Yd.	**28,320**
2	2 Plots	Windmill Villas, K.T. Bundar Road, Gharo, Sindh	1800 Sq. Yd.	**5,760**
3	6 Plots	Super Highway, Noriabad, Sindh	1200 Sq. Yd.	**3,840**
4	2 Plots	Peace City Farm Houses, District Rawalpindi	9680 Sq. Yd.	**7,200**
				45,120

Recurring fair value measurements

There are no level 1 and level 3 assets or transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year 2024.

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

At the end of each reporting period, the management updates its assessment of the fair value of investment properties, taking into account the most recent independent valuation. The management determines the properties' value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. Level 2 fair value of investment properties has been derived using a sales comparison approach. Sale prices of comparable land in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as location and size of the property. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot.

Note 26

Long Term Investment

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Wholly owned subsidiary Company - at cost [unquoted]			
Route 1 Digital (Private) Limited			
30,000 (2023: 30,000) ordinary shares of			
Rs. 100 each, equity held 100% (December 31, 2023: 100%)	26.2	-	-

26.1 The Company has acquired 100% shares of Route 1 Digital (Private) Limited during 2018. The principal place of business of Route 1 Digital (Private) Limited is situated at 2nd Floor 300-Y Block Phase III Defence Housing Authority Lahore, Pakistan. This investment in subsidiary is stated at cost.

26.2 Due to continuous losses the net assets of the subsidiary became negative. Based on negative net assets and subsidiary's inability to implement the business plan the management of the Company charged 100% impairment in 2021.

Note 27

Long Term Trade Receivable

This represents receivable against the sale of "Optical Fiber Cable" stated at amortized cost using effective interest rate of 16% per annum.

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**384,642**	384,642
Unwinding of discount		**-**	-
		384,642	384,642
Less: current and overdue portion (transferred to trade debts)		**-**	-
Less: Impairment allowance		**(384,642)**	(384,642)
		-	-

Note 28

Deferred Taxation

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Asset for deferred taxation comprising temporary differences related to:		
-Unused tax losses	**3,172,598**	3,371,664
-Provision for doubtful debts	**917,248**	911,664
-Post employment benefits	**54,673**	59,286
-Provision for stores and spares & stock-in-trade	**1,173**	1,173
-Provision for doubtful advances and other receivables	**78,677**	78,678
Liability for deferred taxation comprising temporary differences related to:		
-Surplus on revaluation of assets/accelerated tax depreciation	**(2,569,119)**	(2,053,287)
	1,655,250	2,369,178

Deferred tax asset on tax losses available for carry forward has been recognized to the extent that the realization of related tax benefit is probable from reversal of existing taxable temporary differences and future taxable profit. Management's assertion of future taxable profit is mainly based on income from business plan to execute fiber to home and IT based services with monetary support from the majority shareholder as explained in detail in note 2.2.3 to these financial statements.

Being prudent, the Company has not recognized deferred tax assets of Rs. 1,118.718 million (2023: Rs. 1,035.179 million) in respect of unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation and Rs.128.65 million (2023: Rs. 91.99 million) in respect of minimum tax available for carry forward under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 ("ITO"), as sufficient taxable profits would not be available to utilize these in the foreseeable future. Minimum tax available for carry forward and unused tax losses on which deferred tax asset has not been recognized, would expire as follows:

Accounting year to which minimum tax relates	Amount of minimum tax	Accounting year in which minimum tax will expire
	Rupees in '000	
2022	28,771	**2025**
2023	36,794	**2026**
2024	63,081	**2027**
	128,646	

Accounting year to which unused tax loss relates	Amount of unused tax loss	Accounting year in which unused tax loss will expire
	Rupees in '000	
2021	148,850	**2027**
2022	125,316	**2028**
2023	808,314	**2029**
2024	442,559	**2030**
	1,525,039	

Further, deferred tax asset on impaired long term investment and long term receivable was also not recognized.

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
The gross movement in net deferred tax asset during the year is as follows:		
Opening balance	**2,369,178**	2,371,463
Charged to other comprehensive income	**(713,927)**	(2,285)
Charged to the statement of profit or loss account	**-**	-
Closing balance	**1,655,251**	2,369,178

Note 29
Long Term Deposits

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Security deposits with:		
- Rented premises	**5,734**	6,135
- Utilities	**960**	960
- Others	**8,859**	8,859
	15,553	15,954
Current portion of deposit	**6,441**	6,441
Non Current portion of deposit	**9,112**	9,513

Note 30
Stores and Spares

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Cost		**27,041**	35,844
Less: Provision for obsolete/slow-moving items	**30.1**	**(4,044)**	(4,044)
		22,997	31,800

30.1 Provision for obsolete/slow-moving items

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**4,044**	4,044
Add: Provision for the year	**-**	-
Less: Reversal of Provision during the Year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**4,044**	4,044

Note 31
Stock-in-Trade

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Cost		**210,858**	210,858
Less: Provision for obsolete/slow-moving stock-in-trade		**-**	-
		210,858	210,858

Note 32
Trade Debts

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Considered good - unsecured		**1,118,108**	1,140,060
Considered doubtful - unsecured		**3,162,923**	3,143,669
		4,281,031	4,283,729
Less: Impairment allowance	32.1	**(3,162,923)**	(3,143,669)
		1,118,108	1,140,060

		Note	2024	2023
32.1	Opening balance		**3,143,669**	3,104,118
	Provision for expected credit losses on trade debts	42	**19,254**	39,551
	Closing balance		**3,162,923**	3,143,669

Note 33
Loans and Advances

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Advances to employees - considered good	33.1	**92,958**	42,837
Advances to PTA - considered good	33.2	**40,000**	40,000
		132,958	82,837
Advances to suppliers:			
- Considered good		**490,040**	465,742
- Considered doubtful		**222,848**	222,848
		712,888	688,590
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	33.3	**(222,848)**	(222,848)
		490,040	465,742
		622,998	548,579

33.1 This includes advances given to executives amounting to Rs. 22.051 million (2023: Rs. 21.397 million) out of which Rs. 16.815 million (2023: Rs.16.202 million) represents advances given to key management personnel of the Company. Maximum aggregate amount outstanding, in respect of related parties, at any time during the year calculated by reference to month-end balances was Rs. 16.815 million (2023: Rs. 16.202 million).

Aging of the balances due from related parties is as follow:

Upto 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Over 3 years
Rupees in '000			
3,812	**1,986**	**480**	**10,537**

These are secured against gratuity and are adjustable against expenses incurred.

33.2 This represents amount paid against demand on account of annual spectrum fee and other regulatory charges for detail refer note 21.2.11. Based on the advice of the Company's legal counsel, the Company's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the Company's position and the ultimate decision would be in the Company's favour, therefore, this advance is considered unimpaired as at the reporting date.

33.3 Provision for doubtful advances

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance	**222,848**	222,848
Charged during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**222,848**	222,848

Note 34
Deposits and Prepayments

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Deposit in Escrow Account	34.1	**685,307**	609,371
Margin and other deposits	34.2	**57,096**	55,241
Prepayments		**3,270**	3,233
		745,673	667,845

34.1 This represents balance in savings account accumulated in Escrow Account having mark up from 16.84% to 20.39% annually. The telecom operators challenged the legality of Access Promotion Contribution (APC) for Universal Service Fund (USF), as levied by PTA in 2009, and the dispute was finally decided by the honourable Supreme Court in December 2015. During pendency of the court proceedings, International Clearing House (ICH) agreement was signed in 2012, whereby it was decided that regular contributions for APC, based on each operator's share under the ICH agreement, shall be made by LDI operators in an Escrow Account.

The formation of ICH was declared anti-competitive by the Competition Commission of Pakistan, and resultantly PTA issued a policy directive in June 2014 terminating ICH arrangement. Some operators challenged this termination and obtained interim relief from Sindh High Court and Lahore High Court. However, Supreme Court adjudicated the matter in February 2015 in favour of termination of ICH, and pursuant upon this, PTA issued its notification of termination of ICH arrangement. As of now, the mechanism of the adjustment of the amount available in Escrow Account remains to be finalized.

34.2 These include deposits placed with banks against various guarantees. This amount also includes Rs. 20 million deposited in a Court of Law as disclosed in note 21.4.2.

Note 35
Short Term Investments

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	------No. of Shares ------		-----------(Rupees in '000)-----------	
The Bank of Punjab	**13,028**	13,028	**141**	84
Orix Leasing Pakistan Limited	**13,737**	13,737	**490**	309
Shaheen Insurance Company Limited	**3,136,963**	3,136,963	**22,436**	12,862
First Capital Securities Corporation Limited	**3,991,754**	3,991,754	**8,662**	4,910
Pace (Pakistan) Limited	**425,531**	5,403,605	**10,193**	14,968
Media Times Limited	**-**	4,199,500	**-**	7,853
			41,922	40,986

35.1 All shares have a face value of Rs. 10 each. 7.581 million shares (2023: 15.493 million) having fair value of Rs. 30.182 Million (2023: 37.416 Million) are pledged against long term financing.

35.2 These are designated at fair value through OCI at initial recognition.

Note 36

Other Receivables

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Due from related parties - considered good	36.1	**197,510**	167,702
Other receivables - considered good	36.2	**73,216**	6,433
Other receivables - considered doubtful		**48,451**	48,451
		319,177	222,586
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables		**(48,451)**	(48,451)
		270,726	174,135

36.1 Due from related parties

These relate to normal business of the Company. These amounts are due from the followings:

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Worldcall Business Solutions (Private) Limited	**161,942**	137,720
Route 1 Digital (Private) Limited	**31,823**	26,796
Worldcall Ride Hail (Private) Limited	**29**	24
Worldcall Cable (Private) Limited	**3,716**	3,162
	197,510	167,702

Maximum aggregate amount outstanding at any time during the year calculated by reference to month-end balances was Rs. 197.563 million (2023: Rs. 167.747 million). Interest at the rate of 21% (2023: 21%) has been calculated on the outstanding balances.

36.1.1 Aging of the balances due from related parties is as follow:

Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Over 3 years
--------------- Rupees in '000 ---------------			
29,763	**35,497**	**24,708**	**107,542**

36.2 This include amount receivable from Ferret consulting F.Z.C an associate company amounting RS. 73.326 million at year end 2024.

Note 37

Cash and Bank Balances

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Cash at bank:			
- Current accounts		**96,265**	151,830
- Savings accounts	37.1	**1,120**	4,449
		97,385	156,279
Cash in hand		**2,048**	1,483
Pay orders in hand		**-**	500
		99,433	158,262

37.1 The balances in savings accounts bear mark up at the rates ranging from 16.84% to 20.39% (2023: 14.5% to 20.5%) per annum.

Note 38
Revenue

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Telecom	38.1	**4,479,592**	2,732,945
Broadband		**474,414**	225,012
Other		**115,683**	4,166
Gross revenue		**5,069,689**	2,962,123
Less: Discount		**(614)**	(596)
Less: Sales tax		**(22,635)**	(17,978)
		5,046,440	2,943,549

38.1 Revenues from Telecom includes revenue from one major customer of the Company amounting Rs: 4,479.592 million (2023: Rs. 2,732.945).

38.2 The company recognizes revenue both at a point in time and over time, depending on the nature of the transactions.

Note 39
Direct Cost excluding Depreciation and Amortization

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Salaries, wages and benefits	39.1	**143,522**	125,679
Interconnect, settlement and other charges		**4,223,039**	2,400,266
Bandwidth and other PTCL charges		**84,766**	63,195
Power consumption and rent	39.2	**65,253**	65,518
Security services		**1,113**	1,627
PTA charges	39.3	**8,607**	10,969
Cable license fee		**17,229**	15,843
Stores and spares consumed		**1,106**	1,694
Annual spectrum fee		**8,338**	16,675
Content cost		**865**	1,327
Network maintenance and insurance		**36,605**	30,400
Network partner share		**1,468**	2,986
Fees and subscriptions		**27,598**	29,139
Revenue share cost		**18,335**	26,874
SMS bundle cost		**958**	360
Others		**12,765**	19,432
		4,651,567	2,811,984

39.1 This includes provision for gratuity expense amounting to Rs.21.93 million (2023: Rs. 21.93 million) and accumulated leave absences amounting to Rs.0.124 million (2023: Rs. 0.124 million) for the year.

39.2 This includes expense relating to short term leases / operating lease rentals.

39.3 This represents PTA charges in respect of the following:

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
LDI license	39.3.1	**5,995**	7,816
Broadband license		**2,393**	2,619
Annual numbering charges		**218**	534
		8,606	10,969

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
39.3.1 This represents LDI license charges in respect of the following:			
Universal Service Fund		**3,597**	4,690
Research and Development Fund		**1,199**	1,563
Annual Regulatory Fee		**1,199**	1,563
		5,995	7,816

Note 40

Operating Cost

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Salaries, wages and benefits	40.1	**230,740**	223,923
Rent, rates and taxes	40.2	**5,825**	4,231
Travelling and conveyance		**52,819**	75,487
Legal and professional		**38,653**	32,434
Utilities		**19,133**	15,882
Transportation		**25,043**	21,898
Communications		**2,787**	2,789
Repairs and maintenance		**4,621**	9,493
Fees and subscriptions		**1,505**	20,000
Marketing, advertisement and selling expenses		**3,750**	3,193
Insurance		**1,934**	2,112
Printing and stationery		**2,591**	3,013
Business promotion and entertainment		**10,461**	11,157
Directors' meeting expenses		**3,120**	7,380
Postage and courier		**718**	342
Newspapers and periodicals		**28**	37
Security services		**3,906**	2,946
Miscellaneous		**22,437**	35,061
		430,071	471,378

40.1 This includes provision for gratuity expense amounting to Rs.26.7 million (2023: Rs. 22.824 million) and accumulated leave absences amounting to Rs.1.867 million (2023: Rs. 2.355 million) for the year.

40.2 This includes expense relating to short term leases / operating lease rentals.

Note 41

Other Income

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
From Financial Assets:			
Income on deposits, advances and savings accounts		**146,569**	168,557
From Non Financial Assets:			
Adjustment due to impact of IFRS 9	41.1	**12,837**	27,774
Scrap Sales		**303**	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	22.1.8	**1,365**	4,500
Gain on lease termination		**641**	-
Exchange gain - net		**10,424**	-
Change in fair value of investment properties	25.1	**6,790**	1,140
Dividend		**169**	-
Liabilities written back:			
- Markup waived off on restructuring of loan		**-**	12,736
- Unclaimed liabilities written back during the year	41.2	**57,646**	820
		57,646	13,556
Miscellaneous		**245**	1,144
		236,989	216,671

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	

41.1 Breakup is as follows:

	Note	2024	2023
Discounting impact of liability for long term finance	11	**6,863**	12,355
Discounting Impact of Sponsor's Loan	12.2	**5,974**	15,420
		12,837	27,775

41.2 This represents long outstanding unclaimed liabilities which have been written back under the local laws.

Note 42
Other Expenses

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Exchange loss - net		**-**	254,706
Auditors' remuneration	42.1	**6,140**	5,240
Provision for expected credit losses on trade debts	32.1	**19,254**	39,551
		25,394	299,497

42.1 Auditors' remuneration

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in '000)	
Statutory audit	**3,465**	3,150
Half year review	**1,210**	1,100
Out of pocket expenses	**540**	540
Certifications	**925**	450
	6,140	5,240

Note 43
Depreciation and Amortization

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Depreciation	22.1	**374,082**	366,255
Depreciation on ROU assets	23	**227,247**	251,551
Amortization	24	**199,870**	335,208
		801,199	953,014

Note 44
Finance Cost

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Mark up on term finance certificates		**254,834**	256,760
Mark up on long term financing		**54,936**	70,572
Mark-up on sponsor's loan		**286,369**	198,579
Mark up on short term borrowings		**-**	3,338
Finance charge on lease liabilities	16	**28,923**	30,411
Unwinding of discount on liabilities	44.1	**38,929**	38,727
Bank charges and commission		**6,638**	6,956
		670,629	605,343

44.1 Breakup is as follows:

	Note	2024	2023
Unwinding impact of long term deposit	15	**-**	4,085
Unwinding impact of liability for Term Finance Certificates	10.1.2	**23,994**	32,829
Unwinding impact of liability of long term financing	11	**14,935**	1,813
		38,929	38,727

Note 45

LEVY AND TAXATION

	Note	2024	2023 (Restated)
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Final / Minimum taxes			
Income tax	45.1	**63,081**	36,794
- For the year		**-**	-
- Prior years		**97**	(9,345)
		97	(9,345)
		63,178	27,449
Deferred	28	**-**	-
		63,178	27,449

45.1 The numerical reconciliation between the average tax rate and applicable tax rate has not been presented in these financial statements as the total income of the company attracts minimum tax under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001

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

	2024	2023 (Restated)
	Rupees	**Rupees**
Current tax liability for the year as per applicable laws	**(63,178)**	(27,449)
Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	**97**	(9,345)
Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws , representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.	**63,081**	36,794
Difference	-	-

Note 46

Loss per Share - Basic and Diluted

		2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
46.1 Basic loss per share:			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders		**(1,358,609)**	(2,008,444)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	Number in '000	**4,982,289**	4,394,625
Basic loss earnings per share	Rupees	**(0.27)**	(0.46)
46.2 Diluted loss per share:			
Loss used to determine diluted loss per share		**(1,358,609)**	(2,008,444)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	Number in '000	**4,982,289**	4,394,625
Assumed conversion of CPS and dividend thereon into ordinary shares	Number in '000	**2,846,519**	2,773,765
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted loss per share	Number in '000	**7,828,808**	7,168,390
Diluted loss per share	Rupees	**(0.17)**	(0.28)

46.2.1 The dilution effect on basic earning per share is due to conversion option on CPS. The basic weighted average number of shares have been adjusted for conversion option available to preference shareholders.

46.2.2 The effect of the conversion of the CPS into ordinary shares is anti-dilutive for the year. Accordingly, the diluted earnings per share was restricted to the basic loss per share.

Note 47
Cash Used in Operations

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before taxation		**(1,295,431)**	(1,980,995)
Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items:			
- Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	22.1	**374,082**	366,259
- Amortization on intangible assets		**199,870**	335,207
- Amortization of right of use assets	23	**227,247**	251,551
- Provision for expected credit losses on trade debts		**-**	39,551
- (Gain) / Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	22.1.8	**(1,365)**	(4,500)
- (Gain) on lease termination	41	**(641)**	
- Liabilities written back on settlement with parties		**-**	(12,736)
- Gain on re-measurement of investment properties at fair value	25.1	**(6,790)**	(1,140)
- Post employment benefits		**50,598**	47,232
- Dividend income on short term investments		**(169)**	-
- Adjustment due to impact of IFRS 9		**(12,837)**	(27,774)
- Income on deposits, advances and savings accounts	41	**(146,569)**	(139,785)
- Exchange (gain) / loss on foreign currency loan	12.1	**(10,650)**	166,500
- Exchange (gain) / loss on foreign currency accrued markup		**(5,315)**	44,199
- Exchange (gain) / loss on foreign currency balances - net		**5,541**	44,007
- Imputed interest on lease liability	16	**28,923**	30,411
- Unwinding impact of liabilities under IFRS 9	44.1	**38,929**	38,726
- Finance cost	44	**602,777**	536,206
		1,343,631	1,713,914
Operating loss before working capital changes		**48,200**	(267,081)
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
- Stores and spares		**8,803**	(618)
- Trade debts		**1,344**	392,448
- Loans and advances		**(74,419)**	(232,568)
- Deposits and prepayments		**(77,828)**	(87,199)
- Other receivables		**(90,766)**	(41,885)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
- Trade and other payables		**152,788**	327,282
		(80,078)	357,460
Cash (used in) / generated from operations		**(31,878)**	90,379

Note 48
Remuneration of Chief Executive Officer, Directors and Executives

Aggregate amounts charged in the financial statements for the year as remuneration and benefits to the chief executive, full time working directors and other executives of the Company are as follows:

	Chief Executive		Non-Executive Directors		Executive Directors		Executives	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------				-----(Rupees in '000)------		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Managerial remuneration	**8,000**	5,409	**-**	-	**13,600**	11,560	**91,979**	85,161
Retirement benefits	**1,333**	194	**-**	-	**2,267**	2,267	**8,850**	8,379
House rent allowance	**3,200**	2,163	**-**	-	**5,440**	4,624	**36,792**	34,065
Utilities	**800**	541	**-**	-	**1,360**	1,156	**9,198**	8,516
Meeting fee allowance	**-**	-	**3,120**	7,380	**-**	-	**-**	-
	13,333	8,307	**3,120**	7,380	**22,667**	19,607	**146,819**	136,121
Number of persons	**1**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**29**	**38**

48.1 An executive is defined as an employee, other than the chief executive and directors, whose basic salary exceeds Rs. 1,200,000 in a financial year.

48.2 The Chief Executive of the Company is also provided with a Company maintained car.

Note 49
Transaction with Related Parties

Related parties comprise the parent Company, associated companies / undertakings, directors of the Company and their close relatives and key management personnel of the Company. The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties at mutually agreed prices dualy approved by the board. Amounts due from and due to related parties are shown under respective notes to these financial statements.

Transactions during the period with local companies

Related party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Worldcall Services (Private) Limited	Parent Company	Funds received by the Company during the year	**55,027**	174,407
		Funds repaid by the Company during the year	**(24,615)**	(45,308)
		Settlement with multimedia	**-**	26,574
		Markup on long term borrowings	**286,369**	198,579
		Exchange (gain)/loss on markup	**(5,315)**	44,199
		Exchange (gain)/loss on loan	**(10,650)**	166,500
Route 1 Digital (Private) Limited	Wholly Owned Subsidiary	Interest charged during the year	**4,712**	4,630
		Expenses borne on behalf of subsidiary	**315**	312
GlobalTech World (Private) Limited	Associate	Preference shares and dividend converted into ordinary shares	**-**	296,286
Worldcall Cable (Private) Limited	Associate	Expenses borne on behalf of associate	**-**	-
		Interest charged during the year	**554**	549
Worldcall Ride Hail (Private) Limited	Associate	Expenses borne on behalf of associate	**-**	-
		Interest charged during the year	**4**	4
Key management personnel	Associated persons	Salaries and employees benefits	**120,973**	105,296
		Advances against expenses disbursed / (adjusted) - net	**613**	3,512

Transactions during the period with foreign companies

Related party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Ferret Consulting - F.Z.C	Associate	Preference shares and preference dividend converted into ordinary shares	**-**	376,950
		Exchange (Gain)/loss	**(1,366)**	20,590
		Payment/adjustment with third party	**(1,443)**	(4,862)
		Direct Cost - IT Service	**5,287**	8,430
		Expenses Charged during the year	**(2,186)**	-

Ferret Consulting is incorporated in United Arab Emirates. Basis for association of the Company with Ferret is common directorship.

Outstanding Balance as at the period/year end

		December 31 2024	December 31 2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Worldcall Services (Private) Limited	Sponsor's loan	**2,491,848**	2,478,060
	Accrued markup	**708,213**	427,158
Ferret Consulting - F.Z.C	Dividend on CPS	**320,329**	320,329
	Short term borrowings	**108,805**	108,513
Route 1 Digital (Private) Limited	Other receivables	**31,823**	26,796
Worldcall Ride Hail (Private) Limited	Other receivables	**29**	24
Ferret Consulting F.Z.C	Other receivables	**73,325**	-
Worldcall Cable (Private) Limited	Other receivables	**3,716**	3,162
Key management	Payable against expenses, salaries and other employee benefits	**160,809**	187,310
	Advance against expenses	**16,815**	16,202

Note 50
Financial Risk Management

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

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk, other market price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors (the Board). The Board provides principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk, other price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company's overall risk management procedures, to minimize the potential adverse effects of financial market on the Company's performance, are as follows:

50.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency, interest rate, commodity price and equity price that will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

50.1.1 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 from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

The Company is exposed to currency risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to United States Dollar (USD). Currently, the Company's foreign exchange risk exposure is restricted to the followings:

	2024	2023
	---------------USD ('000)---------------	
Trade debts	**9,031**	14,277
Trade and other payables	**(11,336)**	(11,653)
Borrowings	**(3,390)**	(4,906)
Net exposure	**(5,695)**	(2,282)
The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year		
Average rate - Rupees per US Dollar (USD)	**265.58**	254.40
Reporting date rate - Rupees per US Dollar (USD)		
Assets	**278.35**	281.90
Liabilities	**278.85**	282.40

At **December 31, 2024**, if the Rupee had weakened / strengthened by 1% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, pre-tax loss for the year would have been Rs.15.832 million (2023: Rs. 6.444 million) higher / lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses / gains on translation of US dollar-denominated financial assets and liabilities. Currency risk sensitivity to foreign exchange movements has been calculated on a symmetric basis.

50.1.2 Interest rate risk

This represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing etc. At the reporting date, the profile of the Company’s interest bearing financial instruments was as under:

	2024	2023
Floating rate instruments	-----------(Rupees in '000)-----------	
Financial assets		
Bank balances - saving accounts	**1,120**	4,449
Deposit in Escrow Account	**685,307**	609,371
Financial liabilities		
Term finance certificates	**(1,187,853)**	(1,187,853)
Long term financing	**(262,808)**	(71,399)
Sponsor's loan	**(836,550)**	(847,200)
Short term borrowings	**-**	-
	(1,600,784)	(1,492,632)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not have any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rates at the reporting date had fluctuated by 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, loss before taxation for the year would have been Rs. 16.17 million (2023: Rs. 14.93 million) lower / higher, mainly as a result of higher / lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings. This analysis is prepared assuming the amounts of liabilities outstanding at the reporting date are outstanding for the entire year.

50.1.3 Other market price risk

Other 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.

Equity price risk arises from investments held by the Company which are classified in the statement of financial position as fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 35). The primary goal of the Company's investment strategy is to maximize investment returns on the surplus cash balance. In accordance with this strategy, investments are designated as available-for-sale and their performance is actively monitored.

Since the investment amount is too low (less than 1% of the Company's total assets), the performance of the investments will not have any material impact on the Company's performance.

50.2 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to deposits with banks, long term trade receivables, trade debts, loans and advances and other receivables. The management assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a strong credit rating are accepted.

50.2.1 Exposure to credit risk

Carrying values of financial assets exposed to credit risk and which are neither past due nor impaired are as under:

	2024	2023
	----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
Long term deposits	**9,112**	9,513
Trade debts	**1,118,108**	1,140,060
Short term deposits	**742,403**	664,612
Other receivables	**270,726**	174,135
Short term investments	**41,922**	40,986
Bank balances	**97,385**	156,280
	2,279,656	2,185,586

50.2.2 The aging of trade debts as at the reporting date is as follows:

	2024	2023
Not past due	**14,500**	15,834
Past due 1 - 180 days	**369,825**	380,038
Past due 181 - 365 days	**435,650**	436,561
1 - 2 years	**635,987**	639,359
More than 2 years	**2,825,069**	2,811,935
	4,281,031	4,283,727

The Company believes that it is not exposed to major concentration of credit risk as its exposure is spread over a large number of counter parties and trade debts are subject to specific credit ceilings based on customer credit history.

The management estimates the recoverability of trade receivables on the basis of financial position and past history of its customers based on the objective evidence that it shall not receive the amount due from the particular customer. The provision is written off by the Company when it expects that it cannot recover the balance due. Any subsequent repayments in relation to amounts written off are credited directly to the statement of profit or loss account.

50.2.3 Credit quality of bank balances

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

	Rating Long term	Short term	Rating Agency	2024	2023
				--------------(Rupees in '000)-------------	
Allied Bank Limited	AAA	A1+	PACRA	**56**	-
Askari Bank Limited	AA+	A1+	PACRA	**47**	16
Bank AL Habib Limited	AAA	A1+	PACRA	**4**	-
Habib Bank Limited	AA+	A-1+	VIS	**225**	225
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	AA+	A1+	PACRA	**(40)**	7
JS Bank Limited	AA-	A1+	PACRA	**17**	-
MCB Bank Limited	AAA	A1+	PACRA	**125**	-
National Bank of Pakistan	AAA	A1+	PACRA	**11**	-
Silk Bank Limited	A-	A-2	VIS	**152**	2,573
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	AAA	A1+	PACRA	**464**	639
Soneri Bank Limited	AA-	A1+	PACRA	**22**	64
Telenor Microfinance Bank Limited (Formerly	A	A1	PACRA	**-**	2
Tameer Microfinance Bank Limited)	A+	A1	PACRA	**1,604**	-
United Bank Limited	AA+	A1+	VIS	**19**	-
Waseela Microfinance Bank Limited)	A	A1	PACRA	**148**	203
NIB Bank	AAA	A-1+	PACRA	**27**	-
				2,881	3,729
Shariah Compliant					
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited (Formerly	AA-	A1	PACRA	**35**	22
KASB Bank Limited)	A+	A1	PACRA	**2**	-
Bank Makramah Limited (Formerly Summit Bank)	Not available	Not available	VIS	**814**	284
Meezan Bank	AAA	A1+	VIS	**92,311**	152,243
Dubai Islamic Bank Limited	AA	A1+	VIS	**1,342**	-
				94,504	152,549

Due to the Company's long standing business relationships with these counterparties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, the management does not expect non-performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the Company. Accordingly, the credit risk is minimal.

50.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the Company shall encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The management monitors the forecasts of the Company's cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flow. This is generally carried out in accordance with the practice and limits set by the Company. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the Company operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in each quarter and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet its liabilities and maintaining debt financing plans. The Company has been facing difficulty in meeting various obligations towards its lenders and creditors. However, the management has devised a strategy for settlement and servicing of its liabilities as detailed in note 2.2. The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Description	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	Above 5 Years
	------------------------	------------------	----Rupees in '000----	------------------	------------------	
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2024:						
Term finance certificates	1,187,853	1,187,853	1,020,744	167,109	-	-
Long term financing	262,808	262,808	112,743	74,000	76,065	-
Sponsor's loan	2,491,848	2,491,848	-	2,491,848	-	-
Long term deposit	-	105,000	-	105,000	-	-
Lease liabilities	235,408	235,408	58,329	68,516	108,563	-
License fee payable	45,513	45,513	-	-	45,513	-
Short term borrowings	108,805	114,138	114,138	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	6,318,518	6,355,947	6,355,947	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	1,807	1,807	1,807	-	-	-
Accrued mark up	1,624,317	1,619,184	1,619,184	-	-	-
	12,276,877	12,419,506	9,282,892	2,906,473	230,141	-

Description	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	Above 5 Years
	---Rupees in '000---					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2023:						
Term finance certificates	1,187,853	1,187,853	780,745	407,108	-	-
Long term financing	353,810	353,810	154,292	111,406	88,112	-
Sponsor's loan	2,478,060	2,478,060	-	2,478,060	-	-
Long term deposit	-	105,000	-	105,000	-	-
Lease liabilities	250,465	250,465	55,726	70,638	124,101	-
License fee payable	45,513	45,513	-	-	45,513	-
Short term borrowings	108,513	108,513	108,513	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	6,272,671	6,200,179	6,200,179	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	1,807	1,807	1,807	-	-	-
Accrued mark up	1,083,295	598,184	598,184	-	-	-
	11,781,987	11,329,384	7,899,446	3,172,212	257,726	-

The contractual cash flows relating to the above financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of interest rates / mark up rates effective as at the reporting date. The rates of interest / mark up have been disclosed in relevant notes to these financial statements.

50.4 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is an amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Consequently, differences may arise between the carrying value and the fair value estimates.

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in financial statements approximate to their fair values. Fair value is determined on the basis of objective evidence at each reporting date.

Fair value estimation

Fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 and 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which is as follows: The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e., unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table presents the Company’s financial assets that are measured at fair value at December 31, 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	---Rupees in '000---			
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	41,922	-	-	41,922

The following table presents the Company’s financial assets that are measured at fair value at December 31, 2023:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	---Rupees in '000---			
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	40,986	-	-	40,986

There has been no transfers from one level of hierarchy to another level during the year.

50.5 **Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities**

	January 1, 2024	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Movement	Impact of (Discounting) / Unwinding	Other Adjustments	December 31, 2024
	----------------------------	(Rupees in '000)	----------------------------			
Term finance certificates	1,477,442	-	-	23,994	254,834	1,756,270
Long term financing	552,080	(91,002)	-	7,333	54,935	523,346
Sponsor's loan	2,474,338	30,411	(10,650)	(223,694)	286,369	2,556,774
Lease liabilities	250,465	(38,488)	-	-	23,431	235,408
Short term borrowings	108,513	292	-	-	-	108,805
Total liabilities from financing activities	4,862,838	(98,787)	(10,650)	(192,367)	619,569	5,180,603

	January 1, 2023	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Movement	Impact of (Discounting) / Unwinding	Other Adjustments	December 31, 2023
	----------------------------	(Rupees in '000)	----------------------------			
Term finance certificates	1,187,853	-	-	32,829	256,760	1,477,442
Long term financing	533,880	(78,923)	-	(10,542)	107,666	552,080
Sponsor's loan	2,171,307	155,672	166,500	(217,720)	198,579	2,474,338
Lease Liabilities	252,776	(32,722)	-	-	30,411	250,465
Short term borrowings	116,419	24,158	-	-	(32,064)	108,513
Total liabilities from financing activities	4,262,235	68,185	166,500	(195,433)	561,352	4,862,838

Other adjustments include, mark-up deferred / accrued during the year, transfer of short term loan to long term loan due to restructuring / settlement, expenses borne by lender on behalf of the Company

50.6 **Capital Risk Management**

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

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

a) to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and

b) to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure in the context of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may, for example, adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio calculated as a ratio of total debt to equity and total debt.

The Company is subject to capital requirements imposed by its lenders. However, the Company has not been able to meet these requirements on account of its financial constraints. The management is confident that after implementation of the strategy detailed in note 2.2, the Company will become compliant with the externally imposed capital requirements.

In line with the industry norm, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including license fee payable) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt. As at the reporting date, the gearing ratio of the Company was worked out as under:

	2024	2023
	Rupees in '000	
Borrowings	4,286,722	4,096,290
Cash and bank balances	(99,433)	(158,262)
Net debt	4,187,289	3,938,028
Equity	42,156	(377,397)
Total capital employed	4,229,445	3,560,631
Gearing ratio (%)	99.00%	110.60%

50.7 Financial instruments by categories

Financial assets as at December 31, 2024

	Amortized Cost	At fair value through OCI - equity instruments	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	----------Rupees in '000----------			
Long term deposits	9,112	-	-	9,112
Long term trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Long term investment	-	-	-	-
Trade debts	1,118,108	-	-	1,118,108
Short term deposits	742,403	-	-	742,403
Other receivables	270,726	-	-	270,726
Short term investments	-	41,922	-	41,922
Cash and bank balances	99,433	-	-	99,433
	2,239,782	41,922	-	2,281,704

Financial assets as at December 31, 2023

	Amortized Cost	At fair value through OCI - equity instruments	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	----------Rupees in '000----------			
Long term loans	-	-	-	-
Long term deposits	9,513	-	-	9,513
Long term trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Long term investment	-			-
Trade debts	1,140,060	-	-	1,140,060
Short term deposits	664,612	-	-	664,612
Other receivables	174,135	-	-	174,135
Short term investments	-	40,986	-	40,986
Cash and bank balances	158,262	-	-	158,262
	2,146,582	40,986	-	2,187,568

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

	2024	2023
	------(Rupees in '000)------	
Term finance certificates	**1,187,853**	1,187,853
Long term financing	**262,808**	71,399
Sponsor's loan	**2,491,848**	2,478,060
Lease liabilities	**235,408**	250,465
License fee payable	**45,513**	45,513
Short term borrowings	**108,805**	108,513
Trade and other payables	**6,318,518**	6,272,671
Unclaimed dividend	**1,807**	1,807
Accrued mark up	**1,624,317**	1,083,295
	12,276,877	11,499,576

50.8 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Financial assets

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements:

	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount	Financial assets not in scope of off setting disclosures
	- - - - (Rupees in '000) - - - -					
As at December 31, 2024	**A**	**B**	**C = A + B**	**D**	**E = C + D**	
Long term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	9,112
Trade debts	2,834,827	(1,716,719)	1,118,108	-	1,118,108	-
Short term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	742,403
Other receivables	270,726	-	270,726	-	270,726	-
Short term investments	-	-	-	-	-	41,922
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	99,433
	3,105,553	**(1,716,719)**	**1,388,834**	**-**	**1,388,834**	

	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount	Financial assets not in scope of off setting disclosures
	- - - - (Rupees in '000) - - - -					
As at December 31, 2023	A	B	C = A + B	D	E = C + D	
Long term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	9,513
Trade debts	2,856,779	(1,716,719)	1,140,060	-	1,140,060	-
Short term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	664,612
Other receivables	174,135	-	174,135	-	174,135	-
Short term investments	-	-	-	-	-	40,986
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	158,262
	3,030,914	(1,716,719)	1,314,195	-	1,314,195	

(b) Financial liabilities

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements:

	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of recognized financial assets off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount	Financial liabilities not in scope of off setting disclosures
	- - - - (Rupees in '000) - - - -					
As at December 31, 2024	**A**	**B**	**C = A + B**	**D**	**E = C + D**	
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	108,805
License fee payable	-	-	-	-	-	45,513
Trade and other payables	7,858,158	(1,539,640)	6,318,518	-	6,318,518	-
Unclaimed dividend						1,807
Accrued mark up	-	-	-	-	-	1,624,317
Term finance certificates	-	-	-	-	-	1,187,853
Long term financing	-	-	-	-	-	262,808
Sponsor's loan	-	-	-	-	-	2,491,848
Lease liabilities	177,079	(177,079)	-	-	-	-
Long term deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,035,237	**(1,716,719)**	**6,318,518**	**-**	**6,318,518**	

	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of recognized financial assets off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount	Financial liabilities not in scope of off setting disclosures
	- - - - (Rupees in '000) - - - -					
As at December 31, 2023	A	B	C = A + B	D	E = C + D	
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	108,513
License fee payable	-	-	-	-	-	45,513
Trade and other payables	7,794,651	(1,521,980)	6,272,671	-	6,272,671	-
Unclaimed dividend			-		-	1,807
Accrued mark up	-	-	-	-	-	1,083,295
Term finance certificates	-	-	-	-	-	1,187,853
Long term financing	-	-	-	-	-	71,399
Sponsor's loan	-	-	-	-	-	2,478,060
Lease liabilities	194,739	(194,739)	-	-	-	-
Long term deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,989,390	(1,716,719)	6,272,671	-	6,272,671	

Note 51
Segment Information

As per IFRS 8, "Operating Segments", operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision maker. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

The CEO is responsible for the Company's entire product portfolio and considers business as a single operating segment. The Company's assets allocation decisions are based on a single integrated investment strategy and the Company's performance is evaluated on an overall basis.

The internal reporting provided to the CEO for the Company's assets, liabilities and performance is prepared on a consistent basis with the measurement and recognition principles of approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

The Company is domiciled in Pakistan. All of the Company's assets are located in Pakistan as at the reporting date.

Note 52
Number of Employees

	2024	2023
	Number	Number
Employees as at December 31, 2024	**251**	317
Average number of employees during the year	**300**	332

Note 53
Shariah Screening Disclosure

	2024		2023	
	Conventional	Shariah Compliant	Conventional	Shariah Compliant
	--------------Rupees in '000-----------		--------------Rupees in '000-----------	
Term Finance Certificates	**252,764**	**-**	598,593	-
Long Term Financing	**271,132**	**50,796**	304,658	70,905
Sponsor Loan	**2,491,848**	**-**	2,478,060	-
Accrued Markup	**1,624,317**	**-**	1,083,295	-
Short term borrowing	**108,805**		108,513	
Short term investments	**41,922**	**-**	40,986	-
Bank Balances	**2,881**	**94,504**	3,729	152,549
Revenue	**-**	**5,046,440**	-	2,943,549
Other Income				
a) Mark up interest on saving deposit accounts, term deposit receipts and government securities	**146,569**	**-**	168,557	-
c) Dividend Income	**169**	**-**	-	-
d) Others				
Markup paid	**-**	**11,119**	-	-

Note 54
Subsequent Events

No material changes or commitments affecting the financial position of the company have taken place between the end of financial year and the date of the report.

Note 55
Authorization of Financial Statements

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue on February 28, 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Note 56
Corresponding Figures

Corresponding figures have been reclassified wherever necessary to reflect more appropriate presentation of events and transactions for the purpose of comparison although there is no material reclassification during the year.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	DIRECTOR	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF WORLDCALL TELECOM LIMITED
REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the annexed consolidated financial statements of WorldCall Telecom Limited and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31,2024, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the group as at December 31, 2024 and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2.2 in the annexed consolidated financial statements, which states that the Group has incurred a loss after taxation of Rs. 1,363.938 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023: Rs. 2,013.944 million) which includes the impact of write back of liabilities for Rs. 57.646 million (2023: Rs. 13.556 million). As at December 31, 2024, the accumulated loss of the Group stands at Rs. 18,796.711 million (2023: Rs. 17,551.856 million) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 8,301.733 million (2023: Rs. 7,348.912 million). These conditions along with contingencies and commitments as mentioned in note 21, indicate the existence of material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter Paragraph

We draw attention to note 27 to the accompanying financial statements, wherein the Group recognize deferred tax asset of Rs. 1,655,250 million, the realization of which would depend on generation of sufficient profits in the future as projected by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matter(s)

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the Consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section and Emphasis of Matter paragraph, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Following are the Key audit matter(s):

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter(s)	How the matter was addressed in our audit
01.	**Revenue Recognition** The Group has reported revenue amounting to Rs. 5,046.440 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 for details refer note 37 to the financial statements. There is a risk around the accuracy and completeness of revenue recorded. The complex billing system that involves processing a large volume of data making it inherent industry risk. We identified recognition of revenue as a key audit matter because; (i) revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Company (ii) it gives rise to an inherent risk that revenue could be subject to misstatement to meet expectations or targets and (iii) recognition and measurement of revenue and contract related assets may involve significant judgement as per IFRS-15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers'”.	• Our audit procedures to assess the recognition of revenue amongst others, include the following: • Obtaining an understanding of the process relating to recognition of revenue and testing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over recording of revenue. • Comparing a sample of transactions comprising of various revenue streams recorded during the year with relevant underlying supporting documents and cash receipt where applicable. • We evaluated the relevant IT systems and the design of controls, and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the: o capturing and recording of revenue transactions; o authorization of rate changes and the input of this information to the billing systems- and o calculation of amounts billed to customers. • We also tested a sample of customer bills and checked these to cash received from customers. • Assessing the appropriateness of accounting policies for revenue recognition and relevant contract assets and liabilities for compliance with applicable financial reporting framework including their correct application to the amounts recognized during the year • Inspecting journal entries relating to revenue recognized during the year and the corresponding underlying documentation for those journal entries which were considered to be material or met certain specified risk- based criteria; and • Considering the appropriateness of disclosures in the financial statements.

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter(s)	How the matter was addressed in our audit
02.	**Recoverability of Trade Debts** As at December 31, 2024, the Group's gross trade debtors were Rs 4,281.229 million against which allowances for doubtful debts of Rs 3,162.923 million were recorded for details refer note 31 of the financial statements. We identified the recoverability of trade debtors as a key audit matter because it involves significant management judgment in assessing the amount likely to be received and estimates in determining the allowance of expected credit loss.	Our audit procedures to assess the valuation of trade debts amongst others included the following: • Obtaining an understanding of and testing the design and implementation of management's key internal control, debt collection and making allowances for doubtful debts; • Agreeing on a sample basis, the balances used in management's estimate of expected credit loss with the books of accounts of the company; • Testing the assumptions and estimates made by management for the allowances for doubtful debts; and • Evaluating that the allowance for doubtful debt is in accordance with the requirements of applicable financial reporting framework.
03.	**Contingencies** There are a number of threatened and actual legal, regulatory and tax cases against the Group for details refer note 21 of the financial statements. The contingencies require management to make judgments and estimates in relation to the interpretation of laws and regulations and the recognition and measurement of any provisions that may be required against such contingencies. Involvement of subjectivity, inherent uncertainty and the time period such matters may take to resolve, the management judgments and estimates in relation to such contingencies may be complex and can significantly impact the financial statements. For such reasons we have considered contingencies as a key audit matter.	Our key audit procedures include: • Discussing the process of identifying and recording contingencies in the financial statement with management. • Review of correspondence of company with the relevant tax authorities including judgements and orders passed by the competent authorities; • Discussing with company's in-house tax expert to assess and validate management's conclusion; • Obtaining and reviewing external confirmation from company's legal counsels and tax advisors for their views on case status and; • Assess adequacy of disclosures in the financial statements.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report including, in particular, the Chairman's Review, Director's Report and Financial Highlights, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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 consolidated financial statements in accordance with 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 Consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Mr. Muhammad Safder, FCA.

Tariq Abdul Ghani & Co.

Tariq Abdul Ghani & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Date: February 28, 2025
Lahore
UDIN: AR202410233b23LqtINF

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
		-----------(Rupees in '000)-----------	
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized share capital		**29,000,000**	29,000,000
Ordinary share capital	5	**14,124,134**	14,124,134
Preference share capital	6	**890,665**	890,665
Dividend on preference shares	7	**320,329**	320,329
Capital reserves	8	**233,279**	144,397
Accumulated loss		**(18,796,711)**	(17,551,856)
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	9	**3,237,162**	1,666,966
		8,858	(405,365)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Term finance certificates	10	**252,764**	598,593
Long term financing	11	**321,928**	375,563
Sponsor's loan	12	**2,491,848**	2,478,060
License fee payable	13	**45,513**	45,513
Post employment benefits	14	**188,527**	204,432
Long term deposit	15	**-**	-
Lease liabilities	16	**177,079**	194,739
		3,477,659	3,896,900
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	17	**7,507,776**	7,337,421
Accrued mark up	18	**1,624,317**	1,083,295
Current and overdue portion of non-current liabilities	19	**1,847,296**	1,465,483
Short term borrowings	20	**108,805**	108,513
Unclaimed dividend		**1,807**	1,807
Provision for taxation - net		**312,876**	298,376
		11,402,877	10,294,895
Contingencies and Commitments	21	**-**	-
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**14,889,394**	13,786,430
Property, plant and equipment	22	**6,594,807**	4,995,906
Right of use assets	23	**3,412,141**	3,155,830
Intangible assets	24	**57,540**	257,410
Investment properties	25	**59,400**	52,610
Long term trade receivable	26	**-**	-
Deferred taxation	27	**1,655,250**	2,369,178
Long term deposits	28	**9,112**	9,513
		11,788,250	10,840,447
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores and spares	29	**22,997**	31,800
Stock-in-trade	30	**210,858**	210,858
Trade debts	31	**1,118,306**	1,140,259
Loans and advances	32	**623,035**	548,617
Deposits and prepayments	33	**745,673**	667,845
Short term investments	34	**41,922**	40,986
Other receivables	35	**238,903**	147,339
Cash and bank balances	36	**99,450**	158,279
		3,101,144	2,945,983
TOTAL ASSETS		**14,889,394**	13,786,430

The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER **DIRECTOR** **CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024	2023 Restated
		----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
Revenue	37	**5,046,440**	2,943,549
Direct costs excluding depreciation and amortization	38	**(4,651,567)**	(2,812,296)
Operating costs	39	**(430,359)**	(471,771)
Other Income	40	**232,250**	212,434
Other Expenses	41	**(25,394)**	(299,497)
Profit/(Loss) before Interest, Taxation, Depreciation and Amortization		**171,370**	(427,581)
Depreciation and amortization	42	**(801,501)**	(953,571)
Finance cost	43	**(670,629)**	(605,343)
Loss before levy and income taxes		**(1,300,760)**	(1,986,495)
Levy-final / minimum taxes	44	**(63,081)**	(36,794)
Loss before income tax		**(1,363,841)**	(2,023,289)
Taxation			
- Current year		-	-
- Prior year		**(97)**	9,345
Deferred tax		-	-
		(97)	9,345
Loss after income tax		**(1,363,938)**	(2,013,944)
Loss per Share - basic (Rupees)	45	**(0.27)**	(0.46)
Loss per Share - diluted (Rupees)	45	**(0.17)**	(0.28)

The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER | DIRECTOR | CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	2024	2023
	----------(Rupees in '000)----------	
Net loss for the period	**(1,363,938)**	(2,013,944)
Other comprehensive income:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
- Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets - net of tax	**1,728,869**	-
- Remeasurement of post employment benefits obligations- net of tax	**19,021**	5,595
- Changes in fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income - net of tax	**30,272**	3,690
Item that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:	**-**	-
Other Comprehensive Income - net of tax	**1,778,162**	**9,285**
Total Comprehensive Income / (loss) for the period - net of tax	**414,224**	**(2,004,659)**

The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER	DIRECTOR	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Particulars	Ordinary Share Capital	Preference Share Capital	Dividend on Preference Shares	Capital Reserves			Revenue Reserve (Accumulated Loss)	Surplus on Revaluation of Fixed Assets	Total
				Fair Value Reserve	Exchange Translation Reserve	Total Capital Reserves			
	(Rupees in '000)								
Balance as at December 31, 2022	13,136,257	1,185,479	425,652	(20,517)	257,414	236,897	(15,189,738)	1,804,747	1,599,294
Net loss for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,013,945)	-	(2,013,945)
Other comprehensive income for the Year- net of tax	-	-	-	3,690	-	3,690	5,595	-	9,285
Total comprehensive loss for the Year - net of tax	-	-	-	3,690	-	3,690	(2,008,350)	-	(2,004,660)
Adjustment of Surplus on retirement of intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incremental depreciation / amortization for the Year on surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,781	(137,781)	-
Exchange translation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conversion of preference shares and dividend thereon	12,493,854	(294,814)	(105,323)		(96,190)	(96,190)	(491,550)	-	11,505,977
Discount on issuance of ordinary shares	(11,505,977)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,505,977)
Total transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity	987,877	(294,814)	(105,323)	-	(96,190)	(96,190)	(491,550)	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023	**14,124,134**	**890,665**	**320,329**	**(16,827)**	**161,224**	**144,397**	**(17,551,857)**	**1,666,966**	**(405,366)**
Net loss for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,363,938)	-	(1,363,938)
Other comprehensive income for the Year - net of tax	-	-	-	30,272	-	30,272	19,021	1,728,869	1,778,162
Transfer on sale of fair value OCI investment	-	-	-	58,610	-	58,610	(58,610)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the Year - net of tax	-	-	-	88,882	-	88,882	(1,403,527)	1,728,869	414,224
Incremental depreciation / amortization for the Year on surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	158,673	(158,673)	-
Total transactions with owners, recognized directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024	**14,124,134**	**890,665**	**320,329**	**72,055**	**161,224**	**233,279**	**(18,796,711)**	**3,237,162**	**8,858**

The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	46	**(27,140)**	90,378
Increase / (Decrease) in non-current liabilities:			
- Long term deposit		**-**	-
Decrease / (Increase) in non-current assets:			
- Long term deposits	28	**401**	(19)
		(26,739)	90,359
Post employment benefits paid		**(7,507)**	(27)
Finance cost paid		**(6,639)**	(6,955)
Income tax paid		**(48,678)**	(82,052)
Net cash (used in)/generated from Operating Activities		**(89,563)**	1,325
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	22.1	**(31,127)**	(41,315)
Dividend income	40	**169**	-
Short term investments	34	**28,400**	-
Income on deposit and savings accounts	40	**141,830**	139,785
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		**-**	5,000
Net cash generated from Investing Activities		**139,272**	103,470
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of long term financing	11	**(102,121)**	(78,923)
Sponsor's loan	12	**30,412**	155,673
Short term borrowings - net	20	**1,658**	-
Repayment of lease liability	16	**(38,488)**	(32,722)
Net Cash (used in) / generated from Financing Activities		**(108,538)**	44,028
Net (decrease) / Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**(58,829)**	148,823
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the Period		**158,279**	9,456
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the End of the Period	36	**99,450**	158,279

The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

DIRECTOR

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Note 1

The group and its Operations

The Group is structured as follows:

- Worldcall Telecom Limited (WTL) is the Parent Company (refer to note 1.1)
- Route 1 Digital (Private) Limited is the subsidiary (refer to note 1.1.1) The subsidiary is wholly owned by the Parent with 100% shareholding of the Parent Company in the subsidiary.

1.1 Worldcall Telecom Limited ("the parent") is a public limited company incorporated in Pakistan on March 15, 2001 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). Its shares are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange. The company commenced its operations on December 01, 2004 and is engaged in providing Wireless Local Loop ("WLL") and Long Distance & International ("LDI") services in Pakistan; re-broadcasting international/national satellite/terrestrial wireless and cable television and radio signals; interactive communication and to establish, maintain and operate the licensed telephony services. The company is domiciled in Punjab, Pakistan and its registered office cum principal place of business is situated at Plot # 112-113, Block S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakh Pat, Lahore.

1.1.1 Route 1 Digital (Private) Limited (the subsidiary) is a private limited Company incorporated in Pakistan on December 21, 2016 under the repealed Companies ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act 2017). The primary business is to carry out the business of all transport services, sharing motor vehicle transportation with another or others, and consultancy in the filed of information technology, software development and all activities ancillary thereto. The subsidiary is domiciled in Punjab, Pakistan and its registered office is situated at 2nd floor, 300 Y Block, Phase-IIII, Defence Housing Authority, Lahore Cantt. Its principal place of business is situated at 20, Tariq Block, New Garden Town, Lahore. The group acquired this subsidiary and its control on April 20, 2018.

1.1.2 Worldcall Services (Pvt.) Limited is the Parent Company of WTL. Global Tech Corporation (GTC) owned 100% shares of both M/s Worldcall Services (Pvt.) Ltd. and Ferret Consulting FZC and after the consummation of the contemplated transaction GTC has become ultimate holding Company of WTL and Route 1 Digital (Pvt.) Ltd. GTC is registered in USA and its principal office is situated at 3550 Barron Way Suite 13a. Reno. NV 89511.

Geographical location and address of all business units of the group are as follows:

Business unit	Address
Main Offices	Plot # 112-113, Block S, Quid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakh Pat, Lahore.
Regional offices	Y-194/1, Commercial Phase-III, DHA, Lahore. Ali Tower, 105-BII, MM Alam Road, Lahore. Shop # 35,34, J-I Market, WAPDA Town, Lahore. Suite No. 302-304, 3rd floor, The Plaza, G-7, Block-9, Clifton, Karachi House # 81, FG Colony, Hassan Garhi Shami Road, Peshawar.
Warehouse	Plot # 112-113 Block-S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore.
Headends	Office # 315, Plot # G-7,The Plaza, Block-9, Clifton, Karachi. Plot # 112-113 Block-S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakh Pat, Lahore. P-1410-11-B, People's Colony-1, Faisalabad. Plot # 321, St # 04, Sector I-9/3, Islamabad.

Note 2

Basis of Preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS 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 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.

During the year the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) have withdrawn the Technical Release 27 "IAS 12, Income Taxes (Revised 2012)" and issued guidance – **"IAS 12 Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes"**. The said guidance requires taxes paid under final tax regime to be shown separately as a levy instead of showing it in current tax.

Accordingly, the impact has been incorporated in these consolidated financial statements retrospectively in accordance with the requirement of International Accounting Standard (IAS 8) – 'Accounting Policies, Change in Accounting Estimates and Errors'. There has been no effect on the Statement of Financial Position, Earnings per share and Statement of Changes in Equity as a result of this change.

Effect on consolidated profit or loss

	Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effect of change in accounting policy
	----------	Rupees'	----------
For the year ended Dec 31, 2024			
Levy - minimum/final	-	(63,081)	(63,081)
Loss before income tax	(1,300,760)	(63,081)	(1,363,841)
Taxation - Income tax	(62,984)	63,081	97

	Had there been no change in accounting policy	Impact of change in accounting policy	After incorporating effect of change in accounting policy
	----------	Rupees'	----------
For the year ended Dec 31, 2023			
Levy - minimum/final	-	(36,794)	(36,794)
Loss before income tax	(1,986,495)	(36,794)	(2,023,289)
Taxation - Income tax	(46,139)	36,794	(9,345)

2.2 Going concern assumption

2.2.1 The group has incurred a net loss of Rs. 1,363.938 million during the year ended December 31, 2024 (2023: Rs. 2,013.944 million). As at December 31, 2024, the accumulated loss of the group stands at Rs. 18,796.711 million (December 31, 2023: Rs. 17,551.857 million) and its current liabilities exceed its current assets by Rs. 8,301.733 million (December 31, 2023: Rs. 7,348.912 million). Further, the Company's telecommunication licenses to provide Long Distance & Int'l (LDI) & Fixed Local loop (FLL) services expired in July 2024, and as of the reporting date, the renewal process has not been completed. Regarding the renewal of licenses, the High Court of Sindh at Karachi has remanded the matter to PTA for its decision while granting protection to licensees until the decision. As of reporting date the Company was in discussion with Pakistan Telecommunications Authority (PTA) regarding the renewal of licenses. These conditions, in conjunction with contingencies and commitments as mentioned in note 21, indicate the existence of material uncertainty that cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The group's management has carried out an assessment of going concern status of the group and believes that preparation of these financial statements on going concern assumption is appropriate. The management has placed reliance on the following factors:

2.2.2 Net Liabilities Position - Risk Mitigation

As mentioned above, there is a net current liability position of approximately Rs. 8.302 billion as on the reporting date, which has the following major components:

Description	Note	Rs in million
Short term Borrowings	2.2.2.1	109
Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA)	2.2.2.2	2,390
Claims of Parties Challenged	2.2.2.3	558
Continuing Business Partners	2.2.2.4	56
Contract liabilities	2.2.2.5	1,028
Provision for taxation	2.2.2.6	313
		4,454

The management believes that certain balances included in the above amounts do not represent immediately payable liabilities as detailed below:

2.2.2.1 Short term borrowings represents funds obtained from a related party.

2.2.2.2 Liabilities towards PTA as incorporated in these financial statements stand at approximately Rs. 2.4 billion which are not immediately payable owing to non-fulfilment of certain conditions relating to the demand of such amounts. These conditions relate to the industry circumstances and Court Orders.

2.2.2.3 This amount represents the amounts owed to certain parties whose claims have been challenged by the group in various judicial forums for the breach and non-performance of their contractual obligations. Based on the merits of group's position, the management believes that such amounts may not be immediately payable under the circumstances.

2.2.2.4 The amount payable to creditors amounting Rs. 56 million represents routine trade credits extended by regular parties and these balances are of revolving nature. Thus, no immediate net cash outlay would be required.

2.2.2.5 Contract liabilities represents advances received from customers and this will be adjusted against future services. Based on which no cash outflow will occur.

2.2.2.6 The group does not anticipate cash outlays on account of Provision for Taxation, since it has sufficient brought forward losses.

2.2.3 Continued Support from a Majority Shareholder

The group's majority shareholder, Worldcall Services (Private) Limited (WSL) has given assurance to provide continued cash flow support to the group through its letter to the group's Board of Directors.

Presentation currency

These financial statements are prepared in Pak Rupees which is the group's functional currency. All the figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand of Pak Rupees, unless otherwise stated.

2.4 Initial application of standards, amendments or an interpretation to existing standards

The following amendments to existing standards have been published that are applicable to the group's financial statements covering annual periods, beginning on or after the following dates:

2.4.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations to accounting standards that are effective in current year or have been early adopted by the group

Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to IFRS are effective for accounting period beginning on January 01, 2023 but are considered not to be relevant to the group's operations (although they may affect the accounting for future transactions and events) and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements, except for the following:

a) Narrow scope amendments to International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1, IFRS Practice Statement 2 and IAS 8

The IASB amended IAS 1 to require entities to disclose their 'material' rather than their significant accounting policies. The amendments define what is 'material accounting policy information' and explain how to identify when accounting policy information is material. They further clarify that immaterial accounting policy information does not need to be disclosed. If it is disclosed, it should not obscure material accounting information.

To support this amendment, the IASB also amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 'Making Materiality Judgements' to provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures.

The group adopted Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statements 2 'Making Materiality Judgements') from January 1, 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes to the accounting policies themselves, they impact the accounting policy information disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting the group to provide useful entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the financial statements.

Management reviewed the accounting policies and updates to the information disclosed in **Note 4** Material accounting policies (2023: Significant accounting policies) in certain instances in line with the amendments and concluded that all its accounting policies are material for disclosure.

2.4.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the group

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are only effective for accounting periods, beginning on or after the date mentioned against each of them. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the group's operations or are not expected to have significant impact on the group's financial statements other than certain additional disclosure.

	Effective date
Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	**January 01 ,2026**
Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments	**January 01 ,2026**
Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates Lack of Exchangeability	**January 01 ,2025**
IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	**January 01 ,2026**

FRS 17 - 'Insurance contracts' has been notified by the IASB to be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. However SECP has notified the timeframe for the adoption of IFRS - 17 which will be adopted by January 01, 2026.

IFRS 18 'Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements' has been issued by IASB effective from January 01, 2027. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by SECP.

IFRS 19 'Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures' has been issued by IASB effective from January 01, 2027. However, it has not been adopted yet locally by SECP.

Note 3

Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by revaluation of investment properties; property, plant and equipment; intangible assets, short term investments measured at fair value, and recognition of certain other assets and liabilities at their present value.

3.1 Use of estimates and judgments

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

These estimates and related assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Accounting estimates are revised in the period in which revisions are made. Revision to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. Significant management estimates in these financial statements relate to useful lives, revalued amounts, and residual values of property, plant and equipment; fair value of intangible assets; possible impairment of assets; taxation; provision against balance receivables; provision for post employment benefits and provisions against contingencies. However, the management believes that the change in outcome of estimates would not have a material effect on the amounts disclosed in these financial statements.

Note 4
Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented.

4.1 Share capital

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

4.2 Post employment and other benefits

The main features of the schemes operated by the group for its employees are as follows:

4.2.1 *Defined benefits plan*

The group operates an unfunded defined benefits gratuity plan for all permanent employees as per the group's policy. Provisions are made in the financial statements to cover obligations on the basis of actuarial valuations carried out annually under the projected unit credit method and are charged to the statement of profit or loss account. All actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income as and when they occur.

4.2.2 *Accumulating compensated absences*

Employees are entitled to 20 days' earned leave annually. Un-utilized earned leave can be accumulated up to a maximum of 20 days and utilized at any time subject to the approval. Earned leaves in excess of 20 days shall lapse. An employee will be entitled to encash the accumulated earned leaves at the time of leaving group's service on last drawn gross salary basis. Provisions are made annually to cover the obligation for accumulating compensated absences on the basis of actuarial valuation and are charged to the statement of profit or loss account.

4.3 Leases

For contracts entered into, or modified, on or after January 1, 2020; the group assesses whether a contract contains a lease or not at the inception of a contract. Inception date is the earlier of lease agreement and the date of commitment by both lessor and the lessee to the terms and conditions of the lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The group reassesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease further when the terms and conditions of the contract are modified.
For contracts that contain both lease and non-lease components, the group has elected, for each class of underlying asset, not to separate the non-lease components and account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component. For more than one lease components in a contract, the group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand alone prices.

The group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the group is reasonably certain to not to exercise that option.

The group reassesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option, upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the group and affects whether the group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in the determination of the lease term.

The group revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

4.3.1 *group as a lessee*

4.3.1.1 Recognition

The group recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the commencement date. A commencement date is the date on which the lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by the lessee (the group).

The group presents right-of-use assets which do not meet the definition of investment property as a separate line item in the statement of financial position and lease liabilities as a separate line item in the statement of financial position.

The group has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of all underlying assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset, when new, is of low-value as per the threshold set by the group. The group recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on straight-line basis over the lease term.

4.3.1.2 Initial measurement

Lease liability

At the commencement date, the group measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the group's incremental borrowing rate if the implicit rate is not readily available. Generally, the group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments comprise fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; amounts expected to be payable by the group under residual value guarantees; the exercise price of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Right-of-use asset

The group initially measures the right-of-use asset at cost. This cost comprises the amount of lease liability as initially measured, plus any lease payments made on or before the commencement date, less lease incentives received, initial direct costs and estimated terminal costs (i.e. dismantling or other site restoration costs required by the terms and conditions of the lease contract).

4.3.1.3 Subsequent measurement

Lease liability

After the commencement date, the group re-measures the lease liability to reflect the affect of interest on outstanding lease liability, lease payments made, reassessments and lease modifications etc. Variable lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability and interest on lease liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss account, unless these are included in the carrying amount of another asset.

Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability using the incremental borrowing rate implicit in the lease to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Lease liability payable in foreign currency is translated to local currency of the group i.e. PKR at the reporting date. Any foreign exchange differences arising on translation of lease liability are recognized in profit or loss.

Right-of-use asset

After the commencement date, the group measures the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated identified impairment losses, if any, adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The group applies fair value model to right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment property and apply revaluation model to right-of-use assets that relate to a class of property, plant and equipment to which the group applies the revaluation model.

The group depreciates the cost of right-of-use asset, net of residual value, from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. However, if the lease contract transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the group by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the group will exercise the purchase option, the group depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

Depreciation is charged to the statement of profit or loss account at rates given in note 22.

4.3.2 group as a lessor

The group classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Lease classification is made at the inception date and is reassessed only of there is a lease modification. Changes in estimates or changes in circumstances do not give rise to a new classification of a lease for accounting purposes.

4.3.2.1 Finance leases

At the commencement date, the group recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its statement of financial position and presents them as a receivable at an amount equal to the sum of the followings discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease:

a) the lease payments receivable by the group under a finance lease; and
b) any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the group.

Initial direct costs, other than those incurred as a manufacturer or dealer lessor, are included in the initial measurement of the net investment in the lease and reduce the amount of income recognized over the lease term.

Lease payments, for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not received at the commencement date, included in the measurement of the net investment in the lease comprise fixed payments less any lease incentives payable; variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; any residual value guarantees provided to the group by the lessee, a party related to the lessee or a third party unrelated to the group that is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee; the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and payments for penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

group as a Manufacturer of Dealer Lessor

At the commencement date, the group recognizes the following for each of its finance leases:

a) revenue being the lower of fair value of the underlying asset and the present value of the lease payments accruing to the group, discounted using a market rate of interest;

b) the cost of sale being the cost, or carrying amount if different, of the underlying asset less the present value of the unguaranteed residual value; and

c) selling profit or loss in accordance with its policy for outright sales to which IFRS 15 applies. The group recognizes selling profit or loss on a finance lease at the commencement date, regardless of whether the group transfers the underlying asset as described in IFRS 15.

Subsequent measurement of finance leases:

The group recognizes finance income over the lease term, based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the group's net investment in the lease. The group applies the lease payments relating to the period against the gross investment in the lease to reduce both the principal and the unearned finance income.

The group regularly reviews estimated unguaranteed residual values used in computing the investment in the lease. If there has been a reduction in the estimated unguaranteed residual value, the group revises the income allocation over the lease term and recognizes immediately any reduction in respect of amounts accrued.

Lease modifications:

The group accounts for a lease modification as a separate lease if both:

- the modification increases the scope of the lease by adding the right to use one or more underlying assets; and

- the consideration for the lease increases by an amount commensurate with the stand-alone price for the increase in scope and any appropriate adjustments to that stand-alone price to reflect the circumstances of the particular contract.

For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease and which would have resulted in the classification of lease as an operating lease had the modification been in effect at the inception date, the group accounts for the lease modification as a new lease from the effective date of the modification and measures the carrying amount of the underlying asset as the net investment in the lease immediately before the effective date of the lease modification.

4.3.2.2 Operating leases

The group recognizes lease payments from operating leases as income on straight line basis. The group applies another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished.

Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognize those costs as an expense over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

The group accounts for a modification to an operating lease as a new lease from the effective date of the modification, considering any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to the original lease as part of the lease payments for the new lease.

4.4 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources shall be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

4.5 Taxation

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

4.5.1 Current

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting date.

The charge for current tax is higher of corporate tax (higher of tax based on taxable income and minimum tax) and alternative corporate tax.

Corporate tax is based on taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing laws of taxation. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profit for the year if enacted after taking into account tax credits, rebates and exemptions, if any. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years. However, in case of loss for the year, income tax expense is recognized as minimum tax liability on turnover of the group in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

Alternative corporate tax is calculated at 17% of accounting profit, after taking into account the required adjustments.

Current tax for current and prior periods, to the extent unpaid, is recognized as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognized as an asset.

The group offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities if, and only if, the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

4.5.2 *Deferred*

Deferred tax is accounted for in respect of all temporary timing differences arising from the difference between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of transaction neither affects accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all major taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all major deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax asset is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent of probable future taxable profit available that will allow deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or have been notified for subsequent enactment by the reporting date.

When different tax rates apply to different levels of taxable income, deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the average rates that are expected to apply to the taxable profit (tax loss) of the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse.

The group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

4.6 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed when there is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the group.

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

4.7 Property, plant and equipment

4.7.1 *Operating fixed assets*

Owned assets except plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss. Plant and equipment are stated at revalued amount less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss. Revaluation is carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amounts of assets do not differ materially from their fair values. Revalued amounts are determined by an independent professional valuer on the basis of open market value of the asset based on estimated gross replacement cost, depreciated to reflect the residual service potential of the asset having paid due regard to age, condition and obsolescence. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Additions, subsequent to revaluation, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any identified impairment loss. Cost in relation to self constructed assets includes direct cost of material, labour and other allocable expenses.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its intended working condition and location. Cost in relation to certain assets also includes cost of borrowing during construction period in respect of loans taken for specific projects.

Increases in the carrying amount of assets arising on revaluation of property, plant and equipment are credited to surplus on revaluation of fixed assets through other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset available surplus are charged against this surplus and all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss account. Each year the difference between depreciation based on revalued carrying amount of the asset (the depreciation charged to the statement of profit and loss account) and depreciation based on the asset's original cost - incremental depreciation on revalued assets is transferred from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets to retained earnings (accumulated loss). All transfers from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets are net of applicable deferred taxation.

Depreciation on owned assets is charged to the statement of profit or loss account on straight line method so as to write off the cost or revalued amount of an asset over its estimated useful life.

Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the assets are available for use while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the assets are disposed off. Rates of depreciation are disclosed in Note 22.1.

Depreciation method, residual value and useful lives of assets are reviewed at least at each financial year end and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

The gain or loss on disposal of an asset represented by the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized as an income or expense. Related surplus/loss on revaluation are transferred directly to retained earnings (accumulated loss).

4.7.2 *Capital work-in-progress*

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less any identified impairment loss and represents expenditure incurred on property, plant and equipment during construction and installation. All expenditure connected with specific assets incurred during installation and construction period are carried under capital work-in-progress. Cost also includes applicable borrowing costs. Transfers are made to relevant property, plant and equipment category as and when the assets are available for use.

4.7.3 *Major spare parts and stand-by equipment*

Major spare parts and stand-by equipment qualify as property, plant and equipment when the group expects to use them during more than one year. Transfers are made to operating fixed assets category as and when such items are used.

4.8 Intangible assets

4.8.1 *Goodwill*

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of acquisition (fair value of consideration paid) and the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment. Any impairment is immediately recognized as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

4.8.2 *Other intangible assets*

Other intangible assets except for licenses and software are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss. Licenses and software are stated at revalued amount less accumulated amortization and any identified impairment loss. Revaluation is carried out with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount of assets does not differ materially from their fair values. Revalued amounts are determined by independent professional valuers on the basis of current market prices with reference to an active market. Any accumulated amortization at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of licenses and software are credited to surplus on revaluation of fixed assets through other comprehensive income. Decreases that offset available surplus are charged against this surplus, all other decreases are charged to the statement of profit or loss account. Each year the difference between amortization based on revalued carrying amount of the asset (the amortization charged to the statement of profit or loss account) and amortization based on the assets' original cost - incremental amortization on revalued assets is transferred from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets to retained earnings (accumulated loss). All transfers from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets are net of applicable deferred taxation.

Subsequent expenditure on intangible assets is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is charged to the statement of profit or loss account as and when incurred. Amortization on other intangible assets is charged to the statement of profit or loss account on straight-line method at the rates given in note 24. Amortization on additions to intangible assets is charged from the month in which an asset is acquired or capitalized while no amortization is charged for the month in which the asset is disposed off.

Gain or loss arising on disposal of intangible assets is determined as a difference between net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the assets and is recognized as income or expense. Related surplus on revaluation is transferred directly to retained earnings (accumulated loss).

4.9 Investment properties

Properties which are held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or for both are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are initially recognized at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given. Subsequently these are stated at fair value. The fair value is determined annually by an independent professional valuer based on market values; being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Any gain or loss arising from a change in fair value is charged to the statement of profit or loss account.

When an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred to investment property following a change in its use, any difference arising at the date of transfer between the carrying amount of the item immediately prior to transfer and its fair value is recognized in surplus on revaluation of fixed assets. Upon disposal of the item, the related surplus on revaluation is transferred to retained earnings (accumulated loss). Any loss arising in this manner is immediately charged to the statement of profit or loss account.

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

4.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life - for example, goodwill or intangible assets not ready to use - are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation or amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on fixed assets that offset available revaluation surplus are charged against this surplus, all other impairment losses are charged to the statement of profit or loss account. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal 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). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date. Where impairment loss is recognized, the depreciation / amortization charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value, over its remaining useful life.

4.11 Investments

Investments intended to be held for less than twelve months from the reporting date or to be sold to raise operating capital, are included in current assets, all other investments are classified as non-current. Management determines the appropriate classification of its investments at the time of purchase and re-evaluates such designation on a regular basis.

4.11.1 Long term investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries

In these separate financial statements investment in subsidiaries is initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial measurement, these investments are measured at cost less any identified impairment loss in the group's financial statements. At each reporting date, the group reviews the carrying amount of the investment and its recoverability to determine whether there is an indication that such investment has suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to the extent of impairment loss. Impairment losses are charged to the statement of profit or loss account. Investments in subsidiaries, that suffer an impairment, are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting date. Impairment losses charged to profit or loss on investments in subsidiaries are reversed through the statement of profit or loss account.

4.12 Stores and spares

These are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined using the weighted average method. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other related charges incurred thereon. Provision is made in the financial statements for obsolete and slow moving stores and spares based on management estimate.

4.13 Stock-in-trade

All stocks except for stock in transit, are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other related charges incurred thereon.

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. If the net realizable value is lower than the carrying amount, a write-down is recognized for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds its net realizable value. Provision is made in the financial statements for obsolete and slow moving stock in trade based on management estimate.

4.14 Financial instruments

4.14.1 Financial assets

Classification

The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortized cost. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. The management determines the classification of its financial assets at the time of initial recognition.

a) ***Financial assets at amortized cost***

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

b) ***Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income***

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) ***Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss***

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. However, the group can make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income unless these are held for trading in which case these have to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. The equity investments of the group held in short term investments are classified at fair value through OCI.

Reclassification

When the group changes its business model for managing financial assets, it reclassifies all affected financial assets accordingly. The group applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through profit or loss measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in statement of profit or loss account.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount.

In case of reclassification out of the amortized cost measurement category to fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, fair value of the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date. Any gain or loss arising from a difference between the previous amortized cost and fair value is recognized in other comprehensive income. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through profit or loss measurement category to the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value.

In case of reclassification out of fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category to the fair value through profit or loss measurement category, the financial asset continues to be measured at fair value. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment at the reclassification date.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized at the time when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular purchases and sales of investments are recognized on trade-date – the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Except for trade receivables, financial assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit or loss account. Dividend income from financial assets is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account when the group's right to receive payments is established. Trade receivables are initially measured at the transaction price if these do not contain a significant financing component in accordance with IFRS 15. Where the group uses settlement date accounting for an asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, the asset is recognized initially at its fair value on the trade date.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of measuring financial assets after initial recognition, these are classified into the following categories:

- financial assets at amortized cost;
- financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income; and
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at amortized cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method. Gain or loss on financial assets not part of hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, reclassified, through the amortization process or in order to recognize impairment gains or losses.

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified and the renegotiation or modification does not result in the derecognition of that financial asset, the group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset and recognizes a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

Financial assets 'at fair value through other comprehensive income' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are recognized in other comprehensive income. Interest calculated using the effective interest rate method is credited to the statement of profit or loss account. Dividends on equity instruments are credited to the statement of profit or loss account when the group's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' are marked to market using the closing market rates and are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value. Net gains and losses arising on changes in fair values of these financial assets are taken to the statement of profit or loss account in the period in which these arise.

Fair values of quoted investments are based on current prices. If the market for a financial asset is not active (and for unlisted securities), the group measures the investments at cost less impairment in value, if any.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognized when:

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

The difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account.

If the group transfers a financial asset in a transfer that qualifies for derecognition in its entirety and retains the right to service the financial asset for a fee, it recognizes either a servicing asset or a servicing liability for that servicing contract.

Impairment of financial assets

The group directly reduces the gross carrying amount of a financial asset when the group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

The group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on a financial asset measured at amortized cost and through other comprehensive income, a lease receivable, a contract asset or a loan commitment and a financial guarantee contract. In case of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position is not reduced.

The group measures, at each reporting date, the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. Where the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since the initial recognition, the group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. The group has established a provision matrix that is based on the its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to debtors and the economic environment. However, in certain cases, the group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the group.

The group always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables or contract assets that result from transactions under IFRS 15 and lease receivables.

The group recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal), that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized, in the profit or loss account.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the group has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof.

4.14.2 Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies; financial guarantee contracts; commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate; and contingent consideration recognized in a business combination.

The group does not reclassify any of its financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value minus transaction costs for all financial liabilities not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are credited in the statement of profit or loss account .

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, are subsequently measured at fair value.

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

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

The amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of financial liability is presented in other comprehensive income and the remaining amount of change in the fair value of the liability is presented in profit or loss account.

All other liabilities

All other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss account.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in the statement of profit or loss account.

If the group repurchases a part of a financial liability, the group allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial liability between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is derecognized based on the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the repurchase. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, for the part derecognized is recognized in profit or loss account.

4.14.3 Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

4.16 Foreign currency transactions and translation

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing at the date of transaction. Exchange gains and losses are charged / credited to the statement of profit or loss account.

4.17 Borrowing costs

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

4.18 Balances from Contract with Customers

Contract costs

The group capitalizes the incremental costs of obtaining and fulfilling a contract, if they are expected to be recovered. The capitalized cost is amortized over the average customer life and recognized as direct costs. Applying the practical expedient, the group recognizes the incremental cost of obtaining and fulfilling a contract as expense when incurred if the amortization period of assets is less than one year.

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. The group recognizes a contract asset for the earned consideration that is conditional if the group performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due. Contract assets are transferred to trade debts when the rights become unconditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the group has received consideration from the customer. A contract liability is recognized at earlier of when the payment is made or the payment is due if a customer pays consideration before the group transfers goods or services to the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the group discharges its obligation under the contract.

4.19 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognized over the time and on a point of time, when (or as) the group satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers. Goods or services are transferred when the customer obtains control of the assets. Any bundled goods or services that are distinct are separately recognized, and any discounts or rebates on the contract price are generally allocated to the separate elements.

Revenue is recognized in accordance with the aforementioned principle in the following manner:

- Identify the contract with a customer
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- Determine the transaction price of the contract
- Allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations in the contract
- Recognize the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

Nature and timing of satisfaction of performance obligations in respect of different sources of revenue is as follows:

- Revenue from terminating minutes is recognized at the time the call is made over the network of the group.
- Capacity/media sold under IRU arrangement is recognized upfront if it is determined that the arrangement is a finance lease.
- Revenue from granting of Indefeasible Right of Use (IRU) of dark fiber upto 20 years or more is recognized at the time of delivery and acceptance by the customer.
- Subscription revenue from Cable TV, EVDO, internet over cable, cable connectivity and channels subscription fee is recognized on provision of services.
- Connection and membership fee is recognized at the time of sale of connection.
- Sale of goods is recognized on dispatch of goods to customer.
- Advertisement income is recognized on the basis of spots run when commercials are aired on the network.
- Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the applicable rate of return i.e. using the effective interest method.
- Revenue from metro fiber solutions/sale is recognized on delivery of goods / services.
- Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.
- All other revenues are recorded on accrual basis.

4.20 Dividend and other appropriations

Dividend distribution to the group's members and other appropriations are recognized as a liability in the group's financial statements in the period in which these are approved.

4.21 Fair value measurement

The group measures financial instruments such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each reporting date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date in the principal, or in its absence, the most advantageous market to which the group has access at that date. The fair value of a liability reflects the effect of non-performance risk. When applicable, the group measures the fair value of an instrument using the quoted price in an active market for that instrument. A market is regarded as active if transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

The group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within different levels of the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Fair value hierarchy categorizes into following three levels the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the group can access at the measurement date.

- Level 2 — Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

- Level 3 — Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques, not the valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The management usually engages external valuers for valuation of plant and equipment, licenses and software's. Selection criteria of such values comprise market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

When there is no quoted price in an active market, the group uses valuation techniques that maximize the use of relevant observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The chosen valuation technique incorporates all the factors that market participants would take into account in pricing a transaction. The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. If the group determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price and the fair value is evidenced neither by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability nor based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, the instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, that difference is credited or charged to the statement of profit or loss account on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out.

The group's policy is to recognize transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value or where fair values are disclosed, are summarized in the following notes:

- Property, plant and equipment under revaluation model	Note 22.1.3
- Right of use assets	Note 23.2
- Intangible assets under revaluation model	Note 24.1
- Investment properties	Note 25
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost)	Note 50.4

4.22 Earnings per Share

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

4.23 Related parties

Related parties comprise the parent group, associated companies / undertakings, directors of the group and their close relatives and key management personnel of the group. The group in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties at mutually agreed prices. Amounts due from and due to related parties are shown under respective notes to these financial statements. Following are the key related parties of the group:

Name of Related party	Basis of Relationship	% of Holding in the group
Ferret Consulting - F.Z.C	Common directorship	2.08%
Worldcall Services (Private) Limited	Parent group (note 4.23.1)	17.16%
Worldcall Ride Hail (Private) Limited	Common directorship	0%
GlobalTech World (Pvt).Ltd	Common directorship	0.06%
Mr. Mehdi Al Abduwani	Director	0.00040%
Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed	Director	0.00001%
Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	Director	0.00447%
Mr. Syed Salman Ali Shah	Director	0.00018%
Mr. Babar Ali Syed	Director	0.00001%
Mrs. Hina Babar	Director	0.00002%
Mr. Mubasher Lucman	Director	0.00001%
Mr. Tariq Hasan	Director	0.00001%
Mr. Abbas Raza	CEO	0.00001%

Ferret Consulting is incorporated in United Arab Emirates. Basis for association of the group with Ferret is common directorship.

4.23.1 Worldcall Services (Private) Limited, through other associates namely Ferret Consulting F.Z.C holds 19.24% (2023: 23.69%) ordinary shares in the group.

Note 5
Ordinary Share Capital

2024	2023		Note	2024	2023
No. of Shares			Note	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
344,000,000	344,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid in cash		**3,440,000**	3,440,000
309,965,789	309,965,789	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued in accordance with the scheme of merger		**3,099,658**	3,099,658
98,094,868	98,094,868	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued as fully paid bonus shares		**980,949**	980,949
108,510,856	108,510,856	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued against convertible loan		**1,085,109**	1,085,109
4,121,717,673	4,121,717,673	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each issued against convertible preference shares	5.1	**41,217,173**	41,217,173
				49,822,889	49,822,889
		Less: Discount on issue of shares	5.6	**(35,698,755)**	(35,698,755)
4,982,289,186	4,982,289,186			**14,124,134**	14,124,134

5.1 During the period, Nil (2023: 29,000) convertible preference shares and accumulated preference dividend thereon amounting to Rs. nil (2023: Rs. 105.323 million) have been converted into ordinary shares in accordance with the agreed terms.

5.2 The terms of agreement between the group and certain lenders impose certain restrictions on distribution of dividends by the group.

5.3 Worldcall Services (Private) Limited, parent of the group, holds 854,914,152 shares (2023: 854,914,152 shares) in the group. Out of these shares, 46.7 million shares are pledged to secure TFC liability which will be released with quarterly scheduled principal repayments proportionately. Refer to note 10.

5.4 Ferret Consulting F.Z.C., an associate of the group, holds 103,860,500 shares (2023: 325,460,500 shares) representing 2.08% (2023: 6.53%) shareholding in the group.

5.5 Globaltech World (Private) Limited holds 2,923,889 shares (2023: 287,923,889) in the group.

5.6 Reconciliation of discount on issue of shares is as follows:

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance	**35,698,755**	24,192,778
Add: Discount on issuance of ordinary shares during the period	**-**	11,505,977
Closing balance	**35,698,755**	35,698,755

5.7 Reconciliation of ordinary share capital is as follows:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**49,822,889**	37,329,035
Add: Shares issued during the year	**-**	12,493,854
Closing balance	**49,822,889**	49,822,889

5.8 All ordinary shares rank equally with regard to residual assets of the group. Ordinary shareholders are entitled to receive all distributions including dividends and other entitlements in the form of bonus and right shares as and when declared by the group. Voting and other rights are in proportion to the shareholding.

5.9 Shareholders of the group resolved in annual general meeting held on April 30, 2019 that the authorized capital of the group be increased from Rs. 21 billion to Rs. 29 billion divided into 2.9 billion ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each which may be utilized to issue ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each and / or preference shares of Rs. 10 each of the group as the Board of Directors of the group may decide from time to time in accordance with the Companies Act, 2017. Regulatory requirements as to the alteration of Memorandum and Articles of Association and legal formalities have yet to be fulfilled.

5.10 During the previous years, due to conversion of preference shares the issued, subscribed and paid up share capital exceeds the authorized capital of the group, for which regulatory filling with SECP and legal formalities are required to be fulfilled and the management is committed to complete the same at earliest.

Note 6
Preference Share Capital

	Note	2024	2023	2024	2023
		--------No. of Shares--------		------------(Rupees in '000)------------	
Opening balance		**88,200**	117,200	**890,665**	1,185,479
Less: Preference shares converted into ordinary shares during the year	6.3	**-**	(29,000)	**-**	(294,814)
		88,200	88,200	**890,665**	890,665

6.1 These preference shares are US Dollars denominated, non-voting, cumulative and convertible preference shares ("CPS", or "Preference shares") having a face value of USD 100 each.

6.2 The conversion option is exercisable by the holder at any time after 1st anniversary of the issue. Initially, CPS were to be mandatorily converted to ordinary shares upon culmination of 5th anniversary, later mandatory conversion date was extended till December 31, 2024 . CPS shall be converted at the conversion ratio defined in the agreement at 10% discount on share price after first anniversary and thereby increased by 10% additional discount for each completed year of anniversary.

6.3 In accordance with the terms detailed in Note 6.2 above, certain preference shareholders have exercised conversion option. Thus, their CPS and accrued preference dividend thereon have been converted into ordinary shares as reflected in Note 5.1 and Note 7.2.

6.4 CPS holders were entitled to non-cash dividend calculated @ 5.9% per annum on each of the preference shares or the dividend declared by WTL for ordinary shareholders, whichever is higher.

6.5 Ferret Consulting F.Z.C., holds 76,265 preference shares (2023: 76,265) in the group.

6.6 The preference shareholders in an Extraordinary General Meeting held on January 4, 2019 and ordinary shareholders in annual general meeting held on April 30, 2019 have given their assent for the conversion of preference shares at nominal value of Rs. 10 each and for amendments in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the group. Resultantly, preference shares along with dividend accrued thereon shall be converted on any date from the mandatory conversion date, at par value of Rs. 10 each. However, the shares for which notices have been received before mandatory conversion date would be converted on the terms prevalent on the date of notice.

Note 7
Dividend on Preference Shares

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Dividends on preference shares	7.1	**320,329**	320,329

7.1 This represents accumulated dividend on preference shares which is not payable in cash rather it will be converted into ordinary shares as and when the preference shares are converted into ordinary shares.

7.2 During the period, cumulative preference dividend amounting to Rs. Nil (2023: Rs. 105.323 million) was converted into ordinary shares as a result of conversion option exercised by certain preference shareholders in accordance with the terms and conditions given in note 6.3 above.

Note 8
Capital Reserves

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Fair value reserve	**72,056**	(16,827)
Exchange translation reserve	**161,223**	161,224
	233,279	144,397

These reserves are not distributable by the group. Fair value reserve represents change in fair values of short term investments and exchange translation reserve represents translational exchange loss on preference shares and dividend.

Note 9
Surplus on Revaluation of Fixed Assets

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance - net of tax	**1,666,966**	1,804,747
Surplus on revaluation arisen during the year	**2,435,027**	-
Related deferred taxation	**(706,158)**	-
	1,728,869	-
Transfer to retained earnings in respect of net incremental depreciation / amortization net of deferred tax	**(158,673)**	(137,781)
Closing balance - net of tax	**3,237,162**	1,666,966

9.1 This represents surplus, net of tax, over book value resulting from the revaluation of plant and equipment, right of use assets, licenses and softwares as adjusted by incremental depreciation / amortization arising on revaluation. Revaluation surplus cannot be distributed to shareholders as dividend.

9.2 Latest revaluation was carried out by an approved independent valuer, M/s Arch-E'-Decon, on October 01, 2024 using current market price / replacement cost methods, wherever applicable. That has resulted in revaluation surplus of Rs. 2.435 billion. Incremental depreciation charged on revalued assets is taken to the statement of changes in equity to record realization of surplus to the extent of incremental depreciation. Incremental depreciation represents the difference between the actual depreciation / amortization on revalued assets based on revalued amounts and the equivalent depreciation / amortization based on the historical cost of these assets.

Note 10
Term Finance Certificates

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**1,187,853**	1,187,853
Less: Payments made during the year		**-**	-
		1,187,853	1,187,853
Less: Current and overdue portion		**(1,020,744)**	(780,745)
		167,109	407,108
Add: Deferred markup	10.1	**85,655**	191,485
Less: Payment during the period/year		**-**	-
		252,764	598,593

Term finance certificates (TFCs) have a face value of Rs. 5,000 per certificate. These TFCs carry mark up at the rate of six months average KIBOR plus 1.0% per annum (2023: six month average KIBOR plus 1.0% per annum), payable quarterly. The mark up rate charged during the period on the outstanding balance ranged from 17.45% to 24.08% (2023: 17.10% to 24.08%) per annum.

IGI Holding Limited (previously IGI Investment Bank Limited) is the Trustee (herein referred to as the Trustee) under the Trust Deed.

The liability of these TFCs has been rescheduled in December 2012 and then on April 03, 2015. During the year 2018, third rescheduling of these TFCs was successfully executed through signing of the Third Supplemental Trust Deed between the Trustees and the group.

In accordance with the 3rd Supplemental Trust Deed executed during the year 2018, the outstanding principal is repayable by way of quarterly staggered installments with downward revision in markup of 0.60% i.e. revised markup of six months average KIBOR + 1%. The outstanding markup payable as at the date of restructuring and up to December 20, 2018 is agreed to be deferred and shall be paid from March 20, 2021 in quarterly installments. 50% of the markup accrued for the period between December 20, 2018 to December 20, 2020 shall be paid on regular quarterly basis commencing from March 20, 2019 and the remaining 50% shall be deferred and paid from March 20, 2021. Markup deferred has been measured at present value. Under the revised term sheet, these TFCs are due to mature on September 20, 2026.

The other main terms included appointment of one representative as a nominee director nominated by the Trustee which has been complied with. Further, 175 million sponsor's shares are pledged for investors which will be released with quarterly scheduled principal repayments proportionately starting from June 2019.

The group has not paid due quarterly installments of June 2019 to December 2024 amounting Rs. 880 million against principal and Rs. 1,128 million against accrued mark up. In case of failure to make due payments by the group, Trustee can instruct the security agent to enforce the letter of pledge and sell the quantum of the pledged shares to generate the amount required for the settlement of the outstanding redemption amount.

Due to the non-payment of due installments, the Trustee enforced the Letter of Pledge in 2021, calling 128.2 million shares from the sponsors' account. Of these, 63.98 million shares were sold, generating Rs. 159.53 million. The proceeds were utilized to settle Rs. 99.19 million against the principal and Rs. 60.23 million against accrued markup in 2021 and 2022.

These TFCs are secured against first pari passu charge over the group's present and future fixed assets including equipment, plant and machinery, fixtures excluding land and building with 25% margin in addition to all rights, benefits, claims and interests procured by the group under:

a) LDI and WLL license issued by PTA to the group; and

b) Assigned frequency spectrum as per deed of assignment.

		Note	2024	2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
10.1	**Deferred markup**			
	Deferred markup	10.1.1	**686,239**	686,239
	Adjustment due to impact of IFRS 9	10.1.2	**(18,264)**	(42,259)
			667,975	643,980
	Payment / Adjustment		**-**	-
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(582,320)**	(452,495)
			85,655	191,485

		2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
10.1.1	Reconciliation of deferred markup is as follows:		
	Opening balance	**686,239**	686,239
	Add: Markup deferred during the period/year	**-**	-
	Payment / Adjustment	**-**	-
		686,239	686,239
10.1.2	Reconciliation is as follows:		
	Opening balance	**42,258**	75,088
	Add: Discounting impact of deferred markup	**-**	-
		42,258	75,088
	Less: Unwinding impact of discounted deferred markup	**(23,994)**	(32,829)
		18,264	42,259

Note 11

Long Term Financing

		Note	2024	2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
From Banking Companies (secured)				
Allied Bank Limited		11.1	**-**	31,080
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited		11.2	**50,796**	70,905
Askari Bank Limited		11.3	**271,132**	260,108
Standard Chartered Bank Limited		11.4	**-**	13,470
			321,928	375,563
11.1	**Allied Bank Limited**			
	Opening balance		**32,217**	58,314
	Repayments		**(10,057)**	(26,097)
			22,160	32,217
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(22,160)**	(32,217)
			-	-
	Add: Deferred markup	11.1.1	**-**	35,856
	Less: Discounting of deferred markup	11.1.2	**-**	(4,776)
			-	31,080
			-	31,080

	Note	2024	2023
		------(Rupees in '000)--------	
11.1.1 Reconciliation of deferred markup is as follows:			
Opening balance		**52,073**	42,001
Add: Markup deferred during the year		**-**	10,072
		52,073	52,073
Less: Current and overdue portion		**(52,073)**	(16,217)
		-	35,856
11.1.2 Reconciliation is as follows:			
Opening balance		**4,776**	4,170
Add: Discounting impact of deferred markup		**-**	922
		4,776	5,092
Less: Unwinding impact of discounted deferred markup		**(4,776)**	(316)
		-	4,776

This represents balance transferred as a result of restructuring of short term running finance (RF) facility to Term Loan Facility and subsequently amended on 8th October 2020 and 30th September 2021. Principal will be repaid in 37 stepped up monthly installments starting from August 2021 till August 2024. Markup will be accrued and will be serviced in 12 equal monthly installments, starting from September 2024. Effective markup rate applicable will be 3 Month KIBOR + 85 bps. The mark up is charged during the period on the outstanding balance at 16.98% to 22.31% (2023: 17.85% to 23.76%) per annum. The facility is secured against 1st joint pari passu charge on present and future current and fixed assets excluding building of the group for Rs. 534 million and right to set off on collection account.The group is in negotiations with Bank for settling its liability in full.

	Note	2024	2023
		------(Rupees in '000)--------	
11.2 Bank Islami Pakistan Limited			
Opening balance		**39,182**	53,808
Repayments/ Adjustments		**(24,645)**	(14,626)
		14,537	39,182
Less: Current and overdue portion		**(10,472)**	(18,274)
		4,065	20,908
Add: Deferred markup	11.2.1	**54,652**	62,572
Less: Discounting of deferred markup	11.2.2	**(7,921)**	(12,575)
		46,731	49,997
		50,796	70,905
11.2.1 Reconciliation of deferred markup is as follows:			
Opening balance		**62,571**	54,659
Add: Deferred markup during the year		**5,409**	7,913
Repayments		**(11,119)**	-
Less: Current and overdue portion		**(2,209)**	-
		54,652	62,572
11.2.2 Reconciliation is as follows:			
Opening balance		**12,575**	8,878
Add: Discounting impact of deferred markup		**718**	1,555
		13,293	10,433
Less: Unwinding impact of discounted deferred markup		**(5,372)**	2,142
		7,921	12,575

This represents balance transferred as a result of restructuring of short term running finance (RF) facility to Term Loan Facility as on 12th Feb 2021. Principal repayable in 29 installments started from Feb 2022 till May 2026. Markup to be accrued and will be serviced in 24 monthly installments, starting from June 01, 2024. Effective markup rate applicable will be 6 Month KIBOR (Floor 7.5% and capping 17%). The mark up charged during the period on the outstanding balance at 17% (2023: 15.87% to 17%). The facility is secured against 1st joint pair passu charge on present and future current and fixed assets excluding land & building & licences/receivable of LDI & WLL of the group for Rs. 880 million with 25% margin, pledge of various listed securities of the group having carrying value Rs. 30.182 Million and along with Mortgage over the group's Offices at Ali Tower MM Alam Road Lahore and at The Plaza Shoping Mall Kehkashan Karachi.

'Subsequently in June 2023 Bank approved group's restructuring request as a result of which overall repayment tenure was extended by 01 year and 06 months i.e. principal repayment will end in November 2025 instead of May 2024 and Markup repayment will end in November 2027 instead of May 2026.In the same year, period for repayment of principal and deferred markup was further extended and according to revised terms both will be repaid till 1st Nov 2027. As of reporting date The Group is in negotiation with Bank to fully settle this liability. Following this Bank in Nov-24 recovered PKR 18.2 Million principal and PKR 11.1 Million profit through sale of some pledged listed securities.

		Note	2024	2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
11.3	**Askari Bank Limited**			
	Opening balance		**256,547**	288,547
	Repayments		**(42,000)**	(32,000)
			214,547	256,547
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(68,547)**	(86,500)
			146,000	170,047
	Add: Deferred markup	11.3.1	**147,728**	110,560
	Less: Discounting of deferred markup	11.3.2	**(22,596)**	(20,499)
			125,132	90,061
			271,132	260,108
11.3.1	Reconciliation of deferred markup is as follows:			
	Opening balance		**116,569**	64,596
	Add: Deferred markup during the period/year		**43,539**	51,973
			160,108	116,569
	Less: Current and overdue portion		**(12,380)**	(6,009)
			147,728	110,560
11.3.2	Reconciliation is as follows:			
	Opening balance		**20,499**	14,998
	Add: Discounting impact of deferred markup		**6,145**	9,140
			26,644	24,138
	Less: Unwinding impact of discounted deferred markup		**(4,048)**	(3,639)
			22,596	20,499

This represents balance transferred as a result of settlement agreement from short term running finance (RF) facility to Term Loan Facility as on November 02, 2022. Principal will be repaid in 48 installments starting from Nov 2022 till Oct 2026. Markup outstanding after effective discounts / waivers as per settlement agreement and markup to be accrued will be serviced in 36 monthly installments, starting from November 2024. Effective markup rate applicable will be 1MK - 2% (Floor 10%). The mark up charged during the period on the outstanding balance ranged from 12.93% to 20.34% (2023: 14.40% to 21.14%). The facility is secured against 1st joint pari passu charge on present and future current and fixed assets (excluding land & building & licences) of the group with Margin 25%, collection account with AKBL for routing of LDI receivables alongwith additional mortgage on Properties situated in Sindh.

Subsequently in April 2024 Bank approved group's request for restructuring of installments as a result of which total repayment tenure of the facility remains unchanged. Principal settlememt tenure extended by 01 Year till Oct 2027. Further, Markup will be paid in last 2 years (24 installments) starting from Nov 2025 and ending in Oct 2027.

The group used post tax weighted average borrowing rate for amortization of deferred markups.

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
11.4 Standard Chartered Bank Limited			
Opening balance		**25,864**	-
Transfer from running finance	20.1	**-**	32,064
Repayments		**(14,300)**	(6,200)
		11,564	25,864
Less: Current and overdue portion		**(11,564)**	(17,300)
		-	8,564
Add: Deferred markup	11.4.1	**-**	5,644
Less: Discounting of deferred markup	11.4.2	**-**	(738)
		-	4,906
		-	13,470
11.4.1 Reconciliation of deferred markup is as follows:			
Opening balance		**5,644**	-
Add: Deferred markup during the period/year		**854**	5,644
Less: Current and overdue portion		**(6,498)**	**-**
		-	5,644
11.4.2 Reconciliation is as follows:			
Opening balance		**738**	-
Add: Discounting impact of deferred markup		**-**	738
		738	738
Less: Unwinding impact of discounted deferred markup		**(738)**	-
		-	738

This represents balance transferred from short term borrowings (Note :20) as a result of settlement agreement from short term running finance (RF) facility to Term Loan Facility as on August 09, 2023. Principal will be repaid in stepped up 23 installments starting from Aug 2023 till June 2025. Markup outstanding after effective discounts / waivers as per settlement agreement and markup to be accrued will be serviced in 6 monthly installments, starting from Jan 2025. Effective markup rate applicable will be at Cost of Funds (subject to change on yearly basis as advised by state bank of Pakistan). The mark up is charged during the period on the outstanding balance @ 4.25%. The facility is secured against 1st joint pari passu charge on present and future current and fixed assets (excluding land & building & licences) of the group for Rs. 320 million.

Note12
Sponsor's Loan

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Sponsor's Loan - unsecured			
- Interest bearing	12.1	**836,550**	847,200
- Non-interest bearing	12.2	**1,655,298**	1,630,860
		2,491,848	2,478,060
12.1 Opening balance		**847,200**	680,700
Exchange (gain) / loss		**(10,650)**	166,500
		836,550	847,200

12.1 This represents USD denominated loan obtained from Worldcall Services (Private) Limited, the Parent company. It carries mark up at 12 months KIBOR plus 1%. The mark up rate charged during the period on the outstanding balance is 22.7% (2023: 18.36%) per annum. The amount is not payable before December 31, 2025.

12.2 This represents interest free loan obtained from Worldcall Services (Private) Limited, the Parent company. The amount is not payable before December 31, 2025.

This loan has been carried at amortized cost and the relevant difference is being charged to the statement of profit or loss account.

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance	**1,848,580**	1,692,907
Net receipts during the year	**30,412**	155,673
Amount of loan	**1,878,992**	1,848,580
Adjustment due to impact of IFRS 9:		
Discounting	**(223,694)**	(217,720)
	(223,694)	(217,720)
	1,655,298	1,630,860

Note 13

License Fee Payable

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**45,513**	45,513
Settled against retirement of WLL License		**-**	-
	13.1	**45,513**	45,513

13.1 This represents balance amount of license fee payable to Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) for WLL licenses. The group had filed an application with PTA for grant of moratorium over payment of balance amount of WLL license. However, PTA rejected the group's application and demanded its payment. Being aggrieved by this, the group filed an appeal before Islamabad High Court ("IHC") against PTA's order. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Information Technology ("Ministry") through its letter dated August 30, 2011, allowed to the operators, the staggering for settlement of Access Promotion Contribution ("APC") and Initial Spectrum Fee ("ISF") dues and required PTA to submit an instalment plan for this purpose after consultations with the operators. In respect of an appeal filed by the group, IHC took notice of the Ministry's letter and directed PTA through its order dated January 20, 2015, to expeditiously proceed with the preparation and submission of the said instalment plan. As of the date, no such instalment plan has been submitted by PTA.

PTA has withdrawn the frequencies 3.5 Ghz, 479 Mhz, 450 Mhz and 1900 Mhz . PTA in haste and unilaterally has withdrawn 3.5 Ghz and 479 Mhz frequencies which have already been paid in full till 2024. Through said decision PTA has also withdrawn 1900 Mhz frequency spectrum which was already withdrawn by PTA/FAB in 2015 (11th year) until which the spectrum is fully paid on the basis of actual period of usage by the group, The WLL License provides for such eventuality that when frequency spectrum is withdrawn, the licensee is to be compensated for the balance life of the frequency spectrum, therefore, after withdrawal of spectrum, there is no outstanding amount to be paid related to 1900 Mhz frequency spectrum.

As a consequence of above , the outstanding liability for 1900 Mhz is reduced to zero on the basis that 1900 Mhz frequency has been fully paid for until 2015 (11th year). Similarly, liability for 450Mhz frequency spectrum be reduced on prorata after withdrawal. Owing to these circumstances, the management does not expect the liability to materialize fully in the near future for detail refer note 21.2.7.

Note 14

Post Employment Benefits

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Obligations for defined benefit scheme - gratuity	14.1.1	**178,726**	194,285
Accumulating compensated absences	14.2.1	**9,801**	10,147
		188,527	204,432

14.1 Obligations for defined benefit scheme - gratuity

Latest actuarial valuation of the gratuity scheme was conducted by independed valuer by M/S Nouman Assocaites as on December 31, 2024 using the following assumptions: Results of actuarial valuation are as under:

	2024	2023
Discount rate for interest cost - per annum	**15.50%**	14.50%
Discount rate for year end obligations - per annum	**12.25%**	15.50%
Expected rate of increase in salary level - per annum	**11.25%**	14.50%
Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation	**8 years**	6 years
Expected mortality rate for active employees	SLIC (2001-2005) Mortality Rates Table	
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit Method	

14.1.1 Movement in net liability for defined benefit scheme obligation

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**194,285**	190,250
Charge for the year - Statement of Profit or Loss Account	14.1.2	**48,629**	44,753
Net remeasurements for the year - Other comprehensive income		**(26,791)**	(11,099)
Transferred to trade and other payables		**(36,947)**	(29,601)
Payments made during the year		**(450)**	(18)
Closing balance		**178,726**	194,285

14.1.2 Charge for the year

The amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss Account against defined benefit scheme are as follows:

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Current service cost	**21,402**	19,314
Interest cost	**27,227**	25,439
Gains and losses arising on plan settlements	**-**	-
	48,629	44,753

14.1.3 The group does not maintain any plan assets covering its post-employment benefits payable. The comparative statement of present value of defined benefit obligations is as under:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	- -	(Rupees in '000)	- -		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	178,726	194,285	190,250	183,306	190,765
Fair value of plan asset	-	-	-	-	-
Net deficit	**178,726**	**194,285**	**190,250**	**183,306**	**190,765**

14.1.4 Estimated charge for the year 2025

	Rupees in '000'
Current service cost	17,853
Interest cost	20,660
	38,513

14.1.5 Year end sensitivity analysis on defined benefits obligations

Reasonably possible changes as at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have resulted in present value of defined benefit obligation as stated below:

	2024
	Rupees in '000
Discount rate + 100 bps	(166,431)
Discount rate - 100 bps	192,512
Salary increase + 100 bps	(192,712)
Salary increase - 100 bps	166,038

The sensitivity analyses above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on the defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in a significant assumption, keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

14.1.6 Allocation of charge for the year

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Direct costs excluding depreciation and amortization	38	**21,929**	21,929
Operating costs	39	**26,700**	22,824
		48,629	44,753

14.2 Accumulating compensated absences

Latest actuarial valuation of the leave encashment scheme was conducted by independent valuer M/S Nouman Associates as on December 31, 2024 using the following assumptions:

	2024	2023
Discount rate for interest cost - per annum	**15.50%**	14.50%
Discount rate for year end obligations - per annum	**12.25%**	15.50%
Expected rate of increase in salary level - per annum	**11.25%**	14.50%
Expected mortality rate for active employees	SLIC (2001-2005) Mortality Table	
Actuarial cost method	Projected Unit Credit Method	

Results of actuarial valuation are as under:

14.2.1 Movement in net liability for accumulating compensated absences

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Opening balance		**10,147**	9,780
Charge for the year - Statement of Profit or Loss Account	14.2.2	**1,985**	2,479
Transferred to trade and other payables		**(1,966)**	(2,104)
Payments made during the year		**(365)**	(8)
Closing balance		**9,801**	10,147

14.2.2 Charge for the year

The amounts recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss Account against defined benefit scheme are as follows:

	2024	2023
Current service cost	773	1,138
Interest cost for the year	1,212	1,341
	1,985	2,479

14.2.3 The group does not maintain any plan assets covering its post-employment benefits payable. The comparative statement of present value of accumulated compensated absences is as under:

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
	(Rupees in '000)				
Present value of defined benefit obligation	9,801	10,147	9,780	10,450	12,368
Fair value of plan asset	-	-	-	-	-
Net deficit	**9,801**	**10,147**	**9,780**	**10,450**	**12,368**

14.2.4 Estimated charge for the year 2025

	Rupees in '000'
Current service cost	**154**
Interest cost	**1,201**
	1,355

14.2.5 Year end sensitivity analysis on defined benefit obligation

Reasonably possible changes as at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have resulted in present value of defined benefit obligation as stated below:

	2024
	Rupees in '000'
Discount rate + 100 bps	**(9,155)**
Discount rate - 100 bps	**10,527**
Salary increase + 100 bps	**(10,513)**
Salary increase - 100 bps	**9,157**

14.2.6 Allocation of charge for the year

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000')--------------	
Direct costs excluding depreciation and amortization	38	**124**	124
Operating costs	39	**1,861**	2,355
		1,985	2,479

14.3 Risk associated with defined benefit plans

These defined benefit plans expose the group to actuarial risks, such as final salary risk, mortality risk and withdrawal risk.

Note 15

Long Term Deposit

This represents the security deposit pursuant to the agreement for selling and distributing the group's products and services. The contract was renegotiated for next three years commencing from June 10, 2020. This advance have been utilized by the group before promulgation of Companies Act, 2017.

	Note	2024	2023
		--------(Rupees in '000')--------	
Opening balance		-	100,915
Amount of security deposit		-	-
Add: Unwinding impact under IFRS 9	43.1	-	4,085
Less: Discounting impact under IFRS 9	40.1	-	-
Less: Paid / transferred during the period		-	(105,000)
		-	-

Note 16
Lease Liabilities

	2024	2023
	--------(Rupees in '000')--------	
Opening balance	**250,465**	252,776
Add: Interest expense	**28,923**	30,411
Less: Termination of lease agreement	**(5,492)**	-
Less: Lease payments	**(38,488)**	(32,722)
Gross liability	**235,408**	250,465
Less: Current and overdue portion	**(58,329)**	(55,726)
Closing balance	**177,079**	194,739

16.1 Summary of amounts relating to leases charged in different line items of the financial statements is as follows:

	Included in	Note	2024	2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000')--------------	
Carrying amount of ROU assets	SOFP	23	**3,412,141**	3,155,830
Depreciation charge for ROU assets	Depreciation and amortization	42	**227,247**	251,551
Interest expense on lease liabilities	Finance cost	43	**28,923**	30,411
Repayment of lease liability	Financing Activities	Statement of Cash Flows	**38,488**	32,722

16.2 Maturity analysis of contractually undiscounted cash flows

At December 31, 2024	Within One Year	Between Two to Five Years	Later than Five Years
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------		
	58,329	77,242	99,837

16.3 Nature of leasing activities

The group's leases comprise cables and certain premises for installation of equipment and used as warehouse, guest house and office operations. Periodic rentals are usually fixed over the lease term. However, in some contracts, it is customary for lease contracts to provide escalation in lease payments after specified period of time. These neither contain any variable lease payments nor any lease incentives. The group is not committed to any lease not yet commenced at the reporting date.

Remaining lease term of existing lease contracts for which lease liability is booked ranges from 2 to 10 years.

Note 17
Trade and Other Payables

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Trade creditors	17.1	**3,211,742**	3,216,184
Accrued and other liabilities	17.2	**1,298,184**	1,247,897
Payable to PTA against APC charges		**1,766,998**	1,766,998
Payable against long term investment		**44,000**	44,000
Contract liabilities	17.3	**1,028,142**	891,746
Withholding tax		**58,651**	56,766
Sales tax		**64,923**	78,694
Security deposits	17.4	**35,136**	35,136
		7,507,776	7,337,421

17.1 This includes payable to PTA amounting to Rs. 592.78 million (2023: Rs. 576.02 million). Out of this Rs. 538.73 million (2023: Rs. 530.39 million) represents payable regarding Annual Radio Spectrum Fee in respect of WLL licenses. PTA has issued multiple determinations that have been challenged and contested by the group on legal grounds as well as on account of preoccupation of frequency / spectrums and losses suffered by the group due to such preoccupancy for which the group has demanded due compensation from PTA. In all these matters, the group has filed appeals against PTA's determinations before the honourable Lahore High Court and the honourable Islamabad High Court and stay orders were obtained against the recovery. This matter has been decided in favour of the group; however, PTA has gone into appeal before the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan.

17.2 This includes payable to key management personnel amounting to Rs. 160.809 million (2023: Rs. 187.310 million).

17.3 Revenue recognized in the reporting period that was included in the contract liabilities balance at the beginning of the period amount to Rs. Nil (2023: 241.40 million).

17.4 These represent security deposits received from customers. These are interest free and refundable on termination of relationship with the group. The relationship of these customers with the group has ended and these deposits are now payable on demand. These have been utilized by the group before promulgation of Companies Act, 2017.

Note 18
Accrued Mark up

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Long term financing		**5,133**	-
Term finance certificates		**910,971**	656,137
Sponsor's loan	18.1	**708,213**	427,158
		1,624,317	1,083,295

18.1 The reconciliation is as follows:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**427,158**	184,380
Add: Mark-up accrued during the year	**286,370**	198,579
	713,528	382,959
Less: Paid during the year	**-**	-
Add: Exchange (gain)/loss	**(5,315)**	44,199
	708,213	427,158

Note 19
Current and Overdue Portion of Non-Current Liabilities

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Term finance certificates	10	**1,020,744**	780,745
Mark-up payable on term finance certificate	10.1	**582,320**	452,495
Long term financing	11	**185,903**	176,517
Lease liabilities	16	**58,329**	55,726
		1,847,296	1,465,483

Note 20
Short Term Borrowings

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Banking companies (secured - interest bearing):			
- Running finances	20.1	**-**	-
Related parties (unsecured - interest free):			
- Ferret Consulting F.Z.C.	20.2	**108,805**	108,513
		108,805	108,513

20.1 Movement in running finance facilities

	Note	2024	2023
Opening		-	32,064
Payment / Adjustment during the year		-	-
Transferred to long term financing	20.1.1	-	(32,064)
Closing		-	-

20.1.1 In previous year , the group restructured its running finance facility with Standard Chartered Bank Limited amounting to Rs 32.064 million, which is transferred to long term finance facility. For detail refer Note 11.4.

20.2 This represents interest free USD denominated loan received from M/s Ferret Consulting - F.Z.C to meet working capital requirements. The accumulated balance as at reporting date is USD 390,191 (2023: USD 384,253). In the absence of written agreement, the amount is repayable on demand.

Note 21
Contingencies and Commitments

Contingencies and commitments

Contingencies

21.1 Billing disputes with PTCL

There is a dispute of Rs. 72.64 million (2023: Rs. 72.64 million) with Pakistan Telecommunication Limited (PTCL) in respect of non-revenue time of prepaid calling cards and Rs. 46.92 million (2023: Rs. 46.92 million) in respect of excess minutes billed on account of interconnect and settlement charges. Similarly, PTCL has charged the group excess Domestic Private Lease Circuits ("DPLC") and other media charges amounting to Rs. 334.08 million (2023: Rs. 334.08 million) on account of difference in rates, distances and date of activations. The management has taken up these issues with PTCL and considers that these would most likely be decided in group's favour as there are reasonable grounds to defend the group's stance. Hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements for the above amounts.

21.2 Disputes with PTA

21.2.1 The group has filed a suit before Civil Court, Lahore on December 15, 2016 in which it has sought restraining order against PTA demands of regulatory and other dues and claimed set off from damages / compensation claim of the group on account of auction of preoccupied frequency spectrum. The group has raised a claim of approximately Rs. 5.3 billion against PTA. The matter is pending adjudication at appellate stage as civil court had dismissed the suit on technical grounds instead of merits. As per management it is difficult to predict the outcome of the case at this stage.

21.2.2 During the year 2016, PTA again demanded immediate payment of the principal amount of APC amounting to Rs. 1.766 billion along with default surcharge thereon amounting to Rs. 1.654 billion as of July 31, 2016 vide its notice dated December 1, 2016. Through the aforesaid show cause notice, PTA has also shown intentions to impose penal provisions to levy fine up to Rs. 350 million or to suspend or terminate the LDI license by issuance of an enforcement order against the group. The group has challenged the show cause notice before the Sindh High Court on December 13, 2016 wherein the Court has passed orders restraining PTA from from taking coercive action against it and directed to PTA to decide the Show Cause Notice and disposed the matter. The matter is now pending before PTA.

21.2.3 PTA has raised demand amounting to Rs. 29.77 million on account of using extra Radio Spectrum not assigned to the group. The group challenged this amount on July 3, 2012 before Islamabad High Court which has allowed appeal of the group. PTA went into appeal before the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan in March 2017 which got dismissed. Now, PTA has filed review application which is still pending. The management is hopeful that its viewpoint shall be upheld; thus no provision has been incorporated in these financial statements against this demand.

21.2.4 PTA has decided against the group in the matter annual radio frequency spectrum fee for the year ended 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 along with late payment charges. The group has filed appeals against these orders before the honourable Islamabad High Court which are ending adjudication. The management is hopeful that its viewpoint shall be upheld; thus no provision has been incorporated in these financial statements for late payment charges. 'Moreover, the group is confident that incidental liability, if any, will be set off by way of a claim filed against PTA as stated in Note 21.2.1.

21.2.5 The group has filed a suit before the High Court of Sindh on July 2, 2011 for declaration, injunction and recovery of Rs. 4.944 billion against PTA praying, inter alia, for direction to PTA to determine the Access Promotion Contribution for Fixed Line Local Loop (APCL contribution) and Access Promotion Cost (APC) for Universal Service Fund (USF) strictly in accordance with the formula as per Rule 8(2) and (4) of 2004 Rules and Regulation 7 of 2005 Regulations; restraining PTA from taking coercive actions against the group to recover the amounts of APCL and APC for USF and direction to PTA to submit accounts and information to the Honourable High Court with regard to collection and, utilization and application of APCL and APC for USF contributions. During the pendency of proceedings, the Court granted interim injunction to the group and restrained PTA from taking any coercive action against the group. The Suit has been disposed of by the Court for want of jurisdiction. The group is in the process of challenging the said Order. No adverse monetary impact is involved in this matter.

21.2.6 PTA has raised demand amounting to Rs. 18.07 million on account of BTS registration and microwave charges for the year 2007 till 2014. The group challenged this amount in November 2019 before Lahore High Court which was pending adjudication. The grounds of these appeal were that these charges are ultra vires to the act and licence. Therefore PTA had ordered for further proceeding and the appeal was withdrawn accordingly.

21.2.7 PTA has filed recovery proceedings against the group before the District Collector / District Officer Revenue, Lahore for an amount of Rs. 2.648 billion including late payment charges on November 4, 2016 due to non-payment of initial spectrum fee (ISF). The group has not received any notice from the Revenue department. During the year PTA again issued the notice against non-payment of ISF and increased the claim by Rs. 1.038 billion.

PTA has withdrawn the frequencies 3.5 Gha, 479 MHz, 450 MHz and 1900 Mhz. As per management the ISF for 3.5 Ghz and 479 Mhz is already fully paid till 2024. The outstanding liability for 1900 MHz is reduced to zero on the basis that 1900 MHz frequency has been fully paid for until 2015 (actual withdrawal year), Similarly, liability for 450Mhz frequency spectrum be reduced on prorata after withdrawal. Corresponding assets has also been retired. For detail refer note 13.

The group has filed a writ petition in Islamabad High Court against said demand of balance ISF and the group's management and legal advisor feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's stance and that the principal amount and late payment charges determined unilaterally by PTA will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.2.8 PTA has demanded amounts of annual license fee (ALF) relating to Non-Voice Communication Network Services (NVCNS) through various demand notices. PTA has filed recovery proceedings against the group before the District Collector / Deputy Commissioner, Lahore for an amount of Rs. 62.607 million on February 7, 2020 due to non-payment of annual license fee (ALF) relating to Non-Voice Communication Network Services (NVCNS). This includes principal portion of Rs. 31.146 million already recognized in the financial statements and late payment charges amounting to Rs. 31.461 million. The group has not received any notice from the Revenue department. The group's management and legal advisor feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's stance and that the late payment charges determined unilaterally by PTA will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

PTA had demanded an amount of Rs. 350 million in respect of fine and loss of Rs. 531.89 million on account of international telephony traffic. The case was decided by Islamabad High Court in favour of the group, however, PTA went into appeal before the honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan. The honourable Supreme Court dismissed the appeal of PTA. PTA has now filed review petition No. 708 of 2019 before the Supreme Court of Pakistan on November 23, 2019 which is pending adjudication. The group has not received any notice in this regard. The group's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's stance, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

PTA has issued show cause notice to the group with the direction to pay annual regulatory dues for the years ended 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 cumulative amount of Rs. 119.65 Million along with late payment charges. The group has filled the appeals against said notices with PTA which dismissed on December 04, 2020. The group therefore filled the appeal in Sindh High Court on December 31, 2020 to set aside the order passed by PTA. The Court directed PTA not to take any coercive action against the group. The management is hopeful that its viewpoint shall be upheld; thus no provision has been incorporated in these financial statements against this demand.

PTA determined the demand amounting to Rs. 223.34 million , on account of annual spectrum fee and other regulatory charges, vide its determination dated February 22, 2010. Being aggrieved, the group’s management preferred an appeal before the Honourable Lahore High Court ("LHC") on March 20, 2010 against the PTA's determination. LHC granted stay against the recovery subject to payment of Rs. 40 million which was complied by the group. The honourable Court has disposed of the matter with the direction to send the appeal to the Telecom Appellate Tribunal. No notice has been received from the Tribunal so far. The group’s management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's position and the ultimate decision would be in the group's favour.

21.2.9 Other than the amounts recognized in the financial statements and amounts disclosed in the above contingencies, PTA has also demanded amounts of PKR 1.634 billion on account of various charges, default surcharges / penalties / fines. Since the principal amount is disputed, the group's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's stance and that the liability determined unilaterally by PTA will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3 Taxation issues

21.3.1 Separate returns of total income for the Tax Year 2003 were filed by M/s World call Communications Limited, M/s Worldcall Multimedia Limited, M/s Worldcall Broadband Limited and M/s Worldcall Phone Cards Limited, now merged into the group. Such returns of income were amended by relevant officials under section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 ("Ordinance") through separate orders. Through such amendment orders, in addition to enhancement in aggregate tax liabilities by an amount of Rs. 9.90 million, tax losses declared by the respective companies too were curtailed by an aggregate amount of Rs. 66.19 million. The group contested such amendment orders before Commissioner Inland Revenue (Appeals) [CIR(A)] and while amendment order for Worldcall Broadband Limited was annulled, partial relief was extended by CIR(A) in respect of appeals pertaining to other companies. The appellate orders extending partial relief were further assailed by the group before Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue (ATIR) in January 2010, which are pending adjudication. The group's management considers that meritorious grounds exist to support the group's stances and expects relief from ATIR in respect of all the issues being contested. Accordingly, no adjustments / liabilities on these accounts have been incorporated / recognized in these financial statements.

21.3.2 Through amendment order passed under section 122(5A) of the Ordinance, the group's return of total income for Tax Year 2006 was amended and declared losses were curtailed by an amount of Rs. 780.46 million. The group's appeal filed on September 18, 2007 was not entertained by CIR(A) and the amendment order was upheld whereupon the matter was further agitated before ATIR on July 8, 2008, which is pending adjudication. The group's management expects relief from ATIR in respect of issues involved in the relevant appeal there being valid precedents available on record supporting the group's stance. Accordingly, no adjustment on this account has been incorporated in these financial statements.

21.3.3 In computer balloting for total audit u/s 177 of the Ordinance, the group was selected for total audit proceedings for the tax year 2009 and the same has been completed with the issuance of order under section 122(1)/122(5) of the Ordinance creating a demand of Rs. 208.348 million. Against the said impugned order, appeal has been filed before CIR(A) on August 5, 2019 by legal counsel of the group. Based on the advice of the legal counsel, the group's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's stance and the liability will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3.4 A demand of Rs. 1.059 billion (including default surcharge of Rs. 325.849 million) was raised against the group under section 161/205 of the Ordinance for the period relevant to Tax Year 2012 alleging non-compliance with various applicable withholding provisions contained in the Ordinance. The management assailed the subject order on March 28, 2014 in usual appellate course and while first appellate authority decided certain issues in the group's favour, major issues were remanded back to department for adjudication afresh. Such appellate order was further assailed by the group before ATIR on May 20, 2014, at which forum, adjudication is pending. Meanwhile, the Department concluded the reassessment proceedings, primarily repeating the treatment earlier accorded, however, based on relief allowed by first appellate authority, demand now stands reduced to Rs. 953.355 million (including default surcharge of Rs. 308.163 million). Such reassessment order was assailed by the group in second round of litigation and the first appellate authority, through its order dated June 29, 2015, has upheld the Departmental action. The management has contested this order before ATIR on August 20, 2015 for favourable outcome. The group's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's stance and the liability will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3.5 In computer balloting for total audit u/s 177 of the ITO, 2001, the group was selected for total audit proceedings for the tax year 2014 and the same has been completed with the issuance of order under section 122(4) of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 creating a demand of Rs. 49,013,883 and curtailment of losses by Rs. 5,880.753 million. The said demand was curtailed to Rs. 5,749,260 through a revised demand order on account of rectification application filed by the group. Against the said impugned order, appeal has been filed before CIR(A) on January 24, 2018 by legal counsel of the group. Based on the advice of the legal counsel, the group's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's stance and the liability will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3.6 The CIR has raised demand against the group for super tax for the tax year 2018 amounting to Rs. 43.82 million. The chargeability has been challenged by the group through writ petition in LHC filed on May 16, 2019. Based on the advice of the legal counsel, the group's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's stance and the liability will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3.7 A sales tax demand of Rs. 167 million was raised against the group for recovery of an allegedly inadmissible claim of sales tax refund in Tax Year 2006 filed and sanctioned under section 66 of the Sales Tax Act, 1990. The group's appeal against such order was allowed to the extent of additional tax and penalties; however, principal amount was held against the group by the then relevant Customs, Excise and Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT). The group further assailed the issue on November 10, 2009 before Lahore High Court (LHC) where the litigation is presently pending. While, recovery to the extent of 20% of principal demand of sales tax has been made by the tax authorities, an interim injunction by honourable Court debars the Department for enforcing any further recovery. Since the management considers the refund to be legally admissible to the group, no liability on this account has been recognized in these financial statements and the amount already recovered has been recorded as being receivable from the tax authorities. It is pertinent to highlight here that adverse judgment earlier passed by CESTAT no longer holds the field as through certain subsequent judgments, controversy has been decided by ATIR (forum now holding appellate jurisdiction under the law) in favour of other taxpayers operating in the Telecom Sector. The Honourable LHC has set aside the judgment of the Tribunal on May 24, 2017 and has remanded the case for decision afresh. The Tribunal is yet to issue notice for the hearing. The group's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's stance and the liability will not materialize, hence, no provision has been made in these financial statements.

21.3.8 On September 30, 2016, Punjab Revenue Authority (PRA) issued show cause notice allegedly demanding Rs. 419.821 million for the periods from May 2013 to December 2013. The group challenged imposition of sales tax on LDI services on the first appellate authority in 2016 and relief granted by CIR(A) through set aside the demand created by PRA with direction of reassessment proceedings. The group challenged these proceedings through filing a writ petition in LHC heard on February 9, 2017 on the grounds that it was unconstitutional and in violation of fundamental principles of sales tax and international commitments of Government of Pakistan. The writ petition has been allowed with instructions passed by honourable Judge of Lahore High Court Lahore to PRA restraining from passing final order in pursuance of proceedings. The matter has been taken up by other LDI operators against PRA in June 2015 before LHC on the grounds that imposition of sales tax is unconstitutional and in violation of fundamental principles of sales tax and international commitments of Government of Pakistan. The period pertains to ICH time when amount of sales tax was withheld by PTCL. Based on the advice of the group's tax advisor, the management is of the view that the group's case is based on meritorious grounds and hence, relief would be secured from the Court. In view of the above, provision for sales tax on LDI services aggregating Rs. 1,206.734 million (2018: Rs. 884.689 million) has not been made in these financial statements.

21.4 Others

21.4.1 One of the group’s supplier has filed the suit for recovery on July 12, 2018 before the Civil Court, Lahore of certain moneys alleged to have not been paid by the group under its agreements with the supplier. The principal claim is Rs. 18 million however the claim is inflated to Rs. 230 million on frivolous basis. The group denies the claim and is hopeful for positive outcome. The management is of the view that it is unlikely that any claim of said supplier will materialize.

21.4.2 One of the group's supplier has filed petition on November 21, 2014 before LHC. The supplier has claim of Rs. 216.48 million receivable from the group. Further details of the litigations have not been disclosed as it may prejudice the group's position. The group has denied the veracity of such claims and has also challenged the maintainability of the proceedings. Also, the group has filed a counter petition during the year 2015 claiming Rs. 315.178 million under the same contract against which the supplier has claimed its dues. The group had to deposit an amount of Rs. 20 million in the Court in respect of this case. The honourable High Court has already required both Companies to resolve disputes in terms of their Agreement. The matter stands adjourned sine die. Based on the advice of the group's legal counsel, the management is of the view that it is unlikely that any adverse order will be passed against the group.

21.4.3 One of group’s supplier and its allied international identities (referred to as suppliers) filed winding up petition dated October 16, 2017 before LHC and claim of Rs. 64.835 million and USD 4.869 million which was dismissed on September 26, 2018. The suppliers have also filed civil suit before Islamabad Civil Court dated September 17, 2018 for recovery of USD 12.35 million and Rs. 68.08 million along with damages of USD 20 million. The learned civil judge accepted the application under Order VII Rule 10 CPC and returned the plaint. The suppliers filed an appeal before the Honourable Islamabad High Court, Islamabad against the order passed on July 10, 2019 by the learned civil judge, Islamabad which got dismissed. The supplier has now filed its claim in the civil court at Lahore which is pending adjudication. The group has already filed suit for recovery of USD 93.3 million against this suppliers for default in performance of agreements before Civil Court, Lahore in August 2017. The group has also filed another suit before Civil Court, Lahore for recovery of Rs. 1.5 billion for causing damage to the group for filing frivolous winding up petition. Based on the legal advice, the management is of the view that it is unlikely that any claim of said suppliers will materialize.

21.4.4 As stated in note 5.10, the group is in process of compliance with Regulation 11 of the Companies (Further Issue of Shares) Regulations 2020 and section 83 of Companies Act 2017. The group may be liable to pay penalties for delayed compliance . However, The management is of the view that it is unlikely that any claim will materialize against the group.

21.4.5 A total of cases 36 (2023: 33) are filed against the group involving Regulatory, Employees, Landlords and Subscribers having aggregate claim of all cases amounting to Rs. 113.3 million (2023: Rs. 113.1 million). Because of number of cases and their uncertain nature, it is not possible to quantify their financial impact. Management and legal advisors of the group are of the view that the outcome of these cases is expected to be favourable and liability, if any, arising out on the settlement is not likely to be material.

21.4.6 The group has filed an appeal before the High Court against the Enforcement Order dated December 27, 2022, issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). Under the Impugned Order, PTA has directed the group to make a payment of PKR 105.64 million within seven days of receipt. The group has contested this demand on factual and legal grounds. 'Pursuant to the order of the High Court dated May 29, 2023, the Impugned Order has been suspended, and PTA has been restrained from taking any coercive action against the group. The case remains pending at the hearing stage. 'The group continues to evaluate the potential financial impact of this matter. Based on management's assessment and legal advice, no provision has been recognized in the financial statements, as the outcome remains uncertain at this stage.

21.4.7 The group has filed an appeal before the High Court challenging the Enforcement Order dated August 19, 2024, issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). Under the Impugned Order, PTA has directed the group to make a payment of PKR 16.82 million within three days of receipt. 'The High Court, through its interim order dated September 11, 2024, has directed PTA not to take any coercive action against the group. The case is currently at the hearing stage. 'Based on legal counsel's opinion and management's assessment, the group considers the demand to be uncertain, and accordingly, no provision has been recognized in the financial statements, as the outcome remains uncertain at this stage.

21.4.8 The group has filed an appeal before the High Court challenging the Ex-Partee Enforcement Order dated August 19, 2024, issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). Under the Impugned Order, PTA has directed the group to make a payment of PKR 48.16 million within three days of receipt. 'The High Court, through its interim order dated September 11, 2024, has directed PTA not to take any coercive action against the group. The case remains at the hearing stage. 'Based on legal counsel's opinion and management's assessment, the group believes that the demand is subject to uncertainty. Accordingly, no provision has been recognized in the financial statements.

21.4.9 The group has filed an appeal before the High Court challenging the Ex-Partee Enforcement Order dated August 19, 2024, issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). Under the Impugned Order, PTA has directed the group to make a payment of PKR 101.99 million within three days of receipt. 'The High Court, through its interim order dated September 11, 2024, has directed PTA not to take any coercive action against the group. The matter is currently at the hearing stage. 'Based on legal counsel's assessment and management's evaluation, the group believes the demand is subject to uncertainty. Accordingly, no provision has been recognized in the financial statements.

21.4.10 The group has filed an appeal before the High Court challenging the Ex-Partee Enforcement Order dated August 19, 2024, issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA). Under the Impugned Order, PTA has directed the group to make a payment of PKR 33.13 million within three days of receipt. 'The High Court, through its interim order dated September 11, 2024, has directed PTA not to take any coercive action against the group. The matter remains at the hearing stage. 'Based on legal counsel's opinion and management's evaluation, the group considers the demand to be uncertain. Accordingly, no provision has been recognized in the financial statement

21.4.11 The group has filed an appeal before the High Court of Sindh against an Enforcement Order issued by the Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA) on August 19, 2024. The Enforcement Order directed the group to pay alleged outstanding ARDs amounting to PKR 27,255,272 (Twenty Seven Million Two Hundred Fifty Five Thousand Two Hundred Seventy Two Rupees) within three days of receipt of the order. 'The group disputes the factual and legal basis of the order and has sought judicial review of the matter. As per the interim order passed by the High Court on September 11, 2024, the PTA has been restrained from taking any coercive actions in relation to the Enforcement Order. 'The matter remains under hearing, and no provision has been recognized in the financial statements as at the reporting date.

		2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
21.5	Outstanding guarantees and letters of credit	**295,884**	303,378
Commitments			
21.6	Commitments in respect of capital expenditure	**13,819**	12,360

Note 22
Property, Plant and Equipment

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Operating fixed assets	22.1	**6,577,156**	4,978,255
Capital work-in-progress	22.2	**17,651**	17,651
		6,594,807	4,995,906

22.1 Operating fixed assets

	Note	Building on Freehold Land	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Office Equipment	Computers	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Laboratory and Other Equipment	Total
						Rupees in 000				
Cost / Revalued Amount										
Balance as at December 31, 2022		97,500	183,690	8,132,233	107,517	179,242	35,274	30,723	21,780	8,787,959
Additions during the year		-	9,679	18,998	1,667	3,648	2,575	-	-	36,567
Disposals /adjustment during the year	22.1.8	-	-	(3,703)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,703)
Revaluation surplus during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023		**97,500**	**193,369**	**8,147,528**	**109,184**	**182,890**	**37,849**	**30,723**	**21,780**	**8,820,823**
Additions/transfer during the year		-	2,004	24,054	2,247	1,277	1,545	-	-	31,127
Disposals /adjustment during the year	22.1.8	-	-	(12,547)	-	(63)		-	-	(12,610)
Revaluation surplus during the year		157,152	-	1,789,466	-	-	-	-	-	1,946,618
Balance as at December 31, 2024		**254,652**	**195,373**	**9,948,501**	**111,431**	**184,104**	**39,394**	**30,723**	**21,780**	**10,785,958**
Depreciation and Impairment										
Balance as at December 31, 2022		39,406	159,972	2,924,802	95,054	178,090	30,878	30,723	20,033	3,478,958
Depreciation for the year		4,875	1,994	357,544	1,098	726	564	-	11	366,812
Depreciation on disposals/adjustment	22.1.8	-	-	(3,202)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,202)
Balance as at December 31, 2023		**44,281**	**161,966**	**3,279,144**	**96,152**	**178,816**	**31,442**	**30,723**	**20,044**	**3,842,568**
Depreciation for the year		6,839	7,460	354,325	1,922	2,297	1,541	-	-	374,384
Depreciation on disposals/adjustment	22.1.8	-	-	(8,087)	-	(63)	-	-	-	(8,150)
Balance as at December 31, 2024		**51,120**	**169,426**	**3,625,382**	**98,074**	**181,050**	**32,983**	**30,723**	**20,044**	**4,208,802**
Net book value as at December 31, 2024		**203,532**	**25,947**	**6,323,119**	**13,357**	**3,054**	**6,411**	**-**	**1,736**	**6,577,156**
Net book value as at December 31, 2023		53,219	31,403	4,868,384	13,032	4,074	6,407	-	1,736	4,978,255
Annual rate of depreciation (%)		**5**	**10 to 20**	**5 to 33**	**10**	**33.33**	**10**	**20**	**20**	

22.1.1 The building of the Company comprises Suit # 302, 303, 304, third floor, The Plaza, G - 7 Block - 9, KDA Scheme # 5, Kehkashan Clifton, Karachi. The building covers an area of 8,017 Sq. Ft.

22.1.2 Following assets acquired with the funds of the Company are not in the possession / control of the Company because of their specific nature as these have to be handed over to customers for their use:

Sr. No.	Description	Net Book Value (Rs. in '000')	Persons in whose possession
	Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)	226,229	Customers

22.1.3 Latest revaluation was carried out on October 01, 2024 by an independent professional valuer M/s Arch-E'-Decon that resulted in revaluation surplus of Rs. 1,946.618 million (2020: Rs.59.18 million). Force sale value of revalued plant and equipment at the time of revaluation was estimated at Rs. 5,139.24 Million.

	Fair value measurement of Plant and Equipment using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
	2024	**2023**
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Recurring fair value measurements		
Plant and equipment (owned)	**6,323,119**	4,868,384

There are no level 1 or 2 assets and hence there were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the movement in level 3 items for the year ended December 31, 2024 for recurring fair value measurements:

	LDI and Broadband Operations	WLL Operations	Total
	-------------------- (Rupees in '000) -------------------		
Balance as at December 31, 2023	4,798,394	78,693	**4,877,087**
Additions	24,054	-	**24,054**
Revaluation surplus recognized	1,789,466	-	**1,789,466**
Disposals	(4,460)	-	**(4,460)**
Depreciation	(354,325)	-	**(354,325)**
Balance as at December 31, 2024	6,253,129	78,693	**6,331,822**

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values

The Company obtains independent valuations for its plant and equipment (owned) at regular intervals. At the end of each reporting period, the management updates its assessment of the fair value of these assets, taking into account the most recent independent valuation. The management determines an asset's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates.

Level 3 fair values of plant and equipment (owned) relating to LDI and Broadband operations have been determined using a depreciated replacement cost approach, whereby, the current replacement costs of plant and equipment of similar make / origin, capacity and level of technology have been adjusted using a suitable depreciation rate on account of normal wear and tear and remaining useful lives of assets.

Level 3 fair value of plant and equipment (owned) relating to WLL operations has been mainly derived using the sales comparison approach. Sale prices of comparable assets are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as condition and location of assets.

Valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

Qualitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements and their sensitivity analysis is as under:

Description	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Quantitative Data / Range and Relationship to the Fair Value
Plant and Equipment (Owned) - LDI and Broadband Operations	The valuation done on the basis of its respective rating and nameplate data with adjustments for age and remaining lives of assets. Condition based analysis of operating equipment is a key parameter of valuation process. Cost of acquisition of similar plant and equipment with similar level of technology. Suitable depreciation rate to arrive at depreciated replacement value.	The market value has been determined by using cost of acquisition of similar plant and machinery with similar level of technology and applying a suitable depreciation factor based on normal wear and tear and remaining useful lives of plant and machinery. Both Physical and functional depreciation of facility is taken into consideration while determining remaining life. Remaining useful lives have been estimated up to 20 years. The higher the cost of acquisition of similar plant and machinery, higher the fair value of plant and machinery. Further, higher the depreciation rate, the lower the fair value of plant and machinery.
Plant and Equipment (Owned) - WLL Operations	Rating, nameplate data and fundamental technical characteristics of plant and equipment. Prevalent market prices for these assets.	The market value has been determined by applying prevalent market prices to the rating, nameplate data and fundamental technical characteristics of plant and equipment. Higher the market price, higher the fair value.

22.1.4 The carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant and equipment amounts to Rs.nil (2023: Rs. Nil).

22.1.5 The cost / revalued amount of fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use of the Company amounts to Rs. 699.929 million (2023: Rs. 1,521.74 million).

22.1.6 Property, plant and equipment and current assets having charge against borrowings amount to Rs. 12,801.043 million (2023: Rs. 12,801.043 million).

22.1.7 Had there been no revaluation, the net book value of plant and equipment (owned) would have amounted to Rs. 2,904.712 million (2023: 3,065.456 million).

22.1.8 Disposal of operating fixed assets

Particulars	Name of Buyer along with Relationship with the Company or any Director of the Company (if any)	Cost / Revalued Amount	Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment	Written Down Value	Sale Proceeds / Settlement Value	Gain / (Loss)	Mode of Disposal
		---------- (Rupees in '000) ----------					
Plant and Equipment							
Trunk Cable-- Coaxial	Shaheen Insurance	**12,547**	8,087	**4,460**	5,735	1,275	Final Settlement of Liablity
Laptops	Riaz Ur Rehman	**63**	63	**-**	90	90	Final Settlement of Liablity
	2024	**12,610**	**8,150**	**4,460**	**5,825**	**1,365**	
	2023	3,702	3,202	500	5,000	4,500	

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
22.2 Capital work-in-progress ("CWIP")			
Advances to suppliers		**6,089**	6,089
Plant and equipment		**11,562**	11,562
	22.2.1	**17,651**	17,651

22.2.1 The reconciliation of the carrying amount is as follows:

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**60,827**	56,083
Additions during the year	**23,454**	21,292
Transfers during the year	**(23,454)**	(16,548)
	60,827	60,827
Provision against advance to suppliers	**(43,176)**	(43,176)
Closing balance	**17,651**	17,651

Note 23

Right of use (ROU) assets

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**3,155,831**	3,407,381
Add: Additions during the year		**-**	-
Add: Revaluation Surplus during the year	23.2	**488,409**	-
Less: Lease terminated during the year		**(4,851)**	-
Less: Depreciation charge for the year	42	**(227,247)**	(251,551)
Closing balance		**3,412,141**	3,155,830
Lease Term (Years)		**up to 10 Years**	up to 11 Years

There are no variable lease payments in the lease contracts. There were no leases with residual value guarantees or leases not yet commenced to which the group is committed.

23.1 The right of use assets comprises of following:

	2024	2023
	-----------(Rupees in '000)------------	
Indefeasible rights of use of Fiber (IRU)	3,286,349	3,013,585
Leasehold property	125,792	142,245
	3,412,141	3,155,830

23.2 On October 01, 2024 the IRU assets were revalued by an independent professional valuer, M/s Arch-E'-Decon, which resulted in revaluation gain amounting Rs. 488.409 Million (2020: Rs. 1440 million). The force sale value of revalued assets at the time of revaluation was Rs. 2,665.31 million. The fair value , of IRU assets is measured using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). There are no level 1 and level 2 assets and hence no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values:

The management updates its assessment of the fair value of these assets, taking into account the most recent independent valuation. The management determines an asset's value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. 'Level 3 fair values of IRU asset have been determined using a depreciated replacement cost approach, whereby, the current replacement costs of asset of similar make / origin, capacity and level of technology have been adjusted using a suitable depreciation rate on account of normal wear and tear and remaining useful lives of assets.

Valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

The following table summarizes the quantitative and qualitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

Description	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Quantitative Data / Range and Relationship to the Fair Value
Indefeasible rights of use of Fiber	The valuation done on the basis of its respective rating and nameplate data with adjustments for age and remaining lives of assets. Condition based analysis of operating equipment is a key parameter of valuation process. Cost of acquisition of similar plant and equipment with similar level of technology. Suitable depreciation rate to arrive at depreciated replacement value.	The market value has been determined by using cost of acquisition of similar plant and machinery with similar level of technology and applying a suitable depreciation factor based on normal wear and tear and remaining useful lives of plant and machinery. Both Physical and functional depreciation of facility is taken into consideration while determining remaining life. Remaining useful lives have been estimated from 1 to 20 years. The higher the cost of acquisition of similar asset, higher the fair value of asset. Further, higher the depreciation rate, the lower the fair value of asset.

23.3 Had there been no revaluation, the net book value of right of use asset would have amounted to Rs. 1,777.48 million (2023: Rs. 1,873.09 million).

Note 24

Intangible Assets

	Note	Licenses	Patents and copyrights	IRU - media cost	Software's	Goodwill	Total
		------	------	------ (Rupees in '000)	------	------	------
Cost / Revalued Amount							
Balance as at December 31, 2022		1,713,828	5,333	784,800	11,280	2,690,403	5,205,644
Additions / (deletions) during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Elimination of cost on retirement of assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation surplus during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2023		1,713,828	5,333	784,800	11,280	2,690,403	5,205,644
Additions / (deletions) during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Revaluation surplus during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at December 31, 2024		1,713,828	5,333	784,800	11,280	2,690,403	5,205,644
Amortization and Impairment							
Balance as at December 31, 2022		1,283,098	5,333	622,912	11,280	2,690,403	4,613,026
Elimination of accumulated amortization on retirement of assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization for the year		282,940	-	52,268	-	-	335,208
Balance as at December 31, 2023		1,566,038	5,333	675,180	11,280	2,690,403	4,948,234
Amortization for the year		147,602	-	52,268	-	-	199,870
Balance as at December 31, 2024		1,713,640	5,333	727,448	11,280	2,690,403	5,148,104
Net book value as at December 31, 2023		147,790	-	109,620	-	-	257,410
Net book value as at December 31, 2024		**188**	**-**	**57,352**	**-**	**-**	**57,540**
Annual amortization rate (%)		**5 to 20**	**10**	**6.67**	**20**	**-**	

24.1 On October 01, 2024, licenses and software's were revalued by an independent professional valuer, M/s Arch-E'-Decon, which resulted in revaluation gain amounting Rs. Nil (2020: Rs.660 million). The table below analyses the non-financial assets carried at fair value, by valuation method.

	2024	2023
	------------(Rupees in '000)------------	
Recurring fair value measurements of following items of intangible assets		
Licenses	**188**	147,790
Software's	**-**	-
	188	147,790

There are no level 1 and level 2 assets and hence no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3)

The following table presents the changes in level 3 items for recurring fair value measurements:

	Licenses and Software's	
	2024	2023
	------------(Rupees in '000)------------	
Opening balance	**147,790**	430,730
Revaluation surplus arising during the year recognized in other comprehensive income	**-**	-
Terminated during the year	**-**	-
Amortization charged during the year	**(147,602)**	(282,940)
Closing balance	**188**	147,790

Valuation techniques used to derive level 3 fair values:

The group obtains independent valuations for its intangible assets (licenses and software) at regular intervals. At the end of each reporting period, the management updates its assessment of the fair value of these assets, taking into account the most recent independent valuation. The management determines an asset’s value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. Level 3 fair value of licenses and software's has been mainly derived using the sales comparison approach. Auction prices of comparable assets are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as frequency and region of the assets.

Valuation inputs and relationship to fair value

The following table summarizes the quantitative and qualitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in level 3 fair value measurements.

Description	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Quantitative Data / Range and Relationship to the Fair Value
Licenses and Software's	Auction prices for recently issued comparable licenses, market value, technical characteristics and continuing use of licenses is considered while revaluing licenses. Market value and assessment of continuing use is considered for revaluation of software.	Intangibles assets has been revalued using market value as benchmark. The market value has been determined by applying recent auction prices to the fundamental technical characteristics of WLL licenses. Higher the auction price, higher the fair value. Fundamental technical characteristics of WLL licenses such as frequency and region.

24.2 Had there been no revaluation, the net book value of licenses and software's would have amounted to Rs. nil (2023: Rs. nil).

24.3 Licenses of the group are encumbered with IGI Holding Limited, Trustee of TFC holders, as disclosed in Note 10.

24.4 The licenses include license granted by PTA to the group for providing the LDI telecommunication services in the country which expired on 30 june 2024 and its renewal was in process at year end.

Note 25
Investment Properties

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Opening balance		**52,610**	51,470
Fair value adjustment recognized in profit or loss account	25.1	**6,790**	1,140
Closing balance		**59,400**	52,610

25.1 As of the reporting date, investment properties comprise land. Latest valuation of these properties was carried out on December 31, 2024 by an approved independent valuer, M/s Gandhara Consultants. The valuation was carried out using sales comparison approach which resulted in fair value gain of Rs.6.790 million in current year (2023: Rs. 1.140 million).

The group has no restrictions on the realizability of its investment properties and no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for its repairs, maintenance and enhancements.

Fair value of the investment property of the group is determined using significant other observable inputs [level 2].

25.2 Particulars of investment properties of the Group are as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Location	Area	Forced Sale (Rupees in '000)
1	13 Plots	Super Dream, K.T. Bundar Road, Gharo, Sindh	9600 Sq. Yd.	**28,320**
2	2 Plots	Windmill Villas, K.T. Bundar Road, Gharo, Sindh	1800 Sq. Yd.	**5,760**
3	6 Plots	Super Highway, Noriabad, Sindh	1200 Sq. Yd.	**3,840**
4	2 Plots	Peace City Farm Houses, District Rawalpindi	9680 Sq. Yd.	**7,200**
				45,120

Recurring fair value measurements

There are no level 1 and level 3 assets or transfers between levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year 2024.

Valuation techniques used to derive level 2 fair values

At the end of each reporting period, the management updates its assessment of the fair value of investment properties, taking into account the most recent independent valuation. The management determines the properties' value within a range of reasonable fair value estimates. Level 2 fair value of investment properties has been derived using a sales comparison approach. Sale prices of comparable land in close proximity are adjusted for differences in key attributes such as location and size of the property. The most significant input into this valuation approach is price per square foot.

Note 26

Long Term Trade Receivable

This represents receivable against the sale of "Optical Fiber Cable" stated at amortized cost using effective interest rate of 16% per annum.

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance		**384,642**	384,642
Unwinding of discount		**-**	-
		384,642	384,642
Less: current and overdue portion (transferred to trade debts)		**-**	-
Less: Impairment allowance		**(384,642)**	(384,642)
		-	-

Note 27

Deferred Taxation	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Asset for deferred taxation comprising temporary differences related to:		
-Unused tax losses	**3,172,598**	3,371,664
-Provision for doubtful debts	**917,248**	911,664
-Post employment benefits	**54,673**	59,286
-Provision for stores and spares & stock-in-trade	**1,173**	1,173
-Provision for doubtful advances and other receivables	**78,677**	78,678
Liability for deferred taxation comprising temporary differences related to:		
-Surplus on revaluation of assets/accelerated tax depreciation	**(2,569,311)**	(2,053,287)
	1,655,250	2,369,178

Deferred tax asset on tax losses available for carry forward has been recognized to the extent that the realization of related tax benefit is probable from reversal of existing taxable temporary differences and future taxable profit. Management's assertion of future taxable profit is mainly based on income from business plan to execute fiber to home and IT based services with monetary support from the majority shareholder as explained in detail in note 2.2.3 to these financial statements.

Being prudent, the group has not recognized deferred tax assets of Rs. 1,118.520 million (2023: Rs. 1,035.179 million) in respect of unused tax losses and unabsorbed depreciation and Rs.128.65 million (2023: Rs. 91.99 million) in respect of minimum tax available for carry forward under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 ("ITO"), as sufficient taxable profits would not be available to utilize these in the foreseeable future. Minimum tax available for carry forward and unused tax losses on which deferred tax asset has not been recognized, would expire as follows:

Accounting year to which minimum tax relates	Amount of minimum tax	Accounting year in which minimum tax will expire
	Rupees in '000	
2022	28,771	**2025**
2023	36,794	**2026**
2024	63,081	**2027**
	128,646	

Accounting year to which unused tax loss relates	Amount of unused tax loss	Accounting year in which unused tax loss will expire
	Rupees in '000	
2021	148,850	**2027**
2022	125,316	**2028**
2023	808,314	**2029**
2024	442,559	**2030**
	1,525,039	

Further, deferred tax asset on impaired long term investment and long term receivable was also not recognized.

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
The gross movement in net deferred tax asset during the year is as follows:		
Opening balance	**2,369,178**	2,371,463
Charged to other comprehensive income	**(713,927)**	(2,285)
Charged to the statement of profit or loss account	**-**	-
Closing balance	**1,655,251**	2,369,178

Note 28
Long Term Deposits

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Security deposits with:		
- Rented premises	**5,734**	6,135
- Utilities	**960**	960
- Others	**8,859**	8,859
	15,553	15,954
Current portion of deposit	**6,441**	6,441
Non Current portion of deposit	**9,112**	9,513

Note 29
Stores and Spares

	Note	2024	2023
	Note	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Cost		**27,041**	35,844
Less: Provision for obsolete/slow-moving items	**29.1**	**(4,044)**	(4,044)
		22,997	31,800

29.1 Provision for obsolete/slow-moving items

	2024	2023
Opening balance	**4,044**	4,044
Add: Provision for the year	**-**	-
Less: Reversal of Provision during the Year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**4,044**	4,044

Note 30
Stock-in-Trade

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Cost		**210,858**	210,858
Less: Provision for obsolete/slow-moving stock-in-trade		**-**	-
		210,858	210,858

Note 31
Trade Debts

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Considered good - unsecured		**1,118,306**	1,140,259
Considered doubtful - unsecured		**3,162,923**	3,143,669
		4,281,229	4,283,928
Less: Impairment allowance	31.1	**(3,162,923)**	(3,143,669)
		1,118,306	1,140,259

		Note	2024	2023
31.1	Opening balance		**3,143,669**	3,104,118
	Provision for expected credit losses on trade debts	41	**19,254**	39,551
	Closing balance		**3,162,923**	3,143,669

Note 32
Loans and Advances

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Advances to employees - considered good	32.1	**92,994**	42,873
Advances to PTA - considered good	32.2	**40,000**	40,000
		132,994	82,873
Advances to suppliers:			
- Considered good		**490,041**	465,744
- Considered doubtful		**222,848**	222,848
		712,889	688,592
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	32.3	**(222,848)**	(222,848)
		490,041	465,744
		623,035	548,617

32.1 This includes advances given to executives amounting to Rs. 22.051 million (2023: Rs. 21.397 million) out of which Rs. 16.815 million (2023: Rs.16.202 million) represents advances given to key management personnel of the group. Maximum aggregate amount outstanding, in respect of related parties, at any time during the year calculated by reference to month-end balances was Rs. 16.815 million (2023: Rs. 16.202 million).

Aging of the balances due from related parties is as follow:

Upto 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Over 3 years
-------------- Rupees in '000 --------------			
3,812	**1,986**	**480**	**10,537**

These are secured against gratuity and are adjustable against expenses incurred.

32.2 This represents amount paid against demand on account of annual spectrum fee and other regulatory charges for detail refer note 21.2.11. Based on the advice of the group's legal counsel, the group's management feels that there are strong grounds to defend the group's position and the ultimate decision would be in the group's favour, therefore, this advance is considered unimpaired as at the reporting date.

32.3 Provision for doubtful advances

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Opening balance	**222,848**	222,848
Charged during the year	**-**	-
Closing balance	**222,848**	222,848

Note 33

Deposits and Prepayments

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Deposit in Escrow Account	33.1	**685,307**	609,371
Margin and other deposits	33.2	**57,096**	55,241
Prepayments		**3,270**	3,233
		745,673	667,845

33.1 This represents balance in savings account accumulated in Escrow Account having mark up from 16.84% to 20.39% annually. The telecom operators challenged the legality of Access Promotion Contribution (APC) for Universal Service Fund (USF), as levied by PTA in 2009, and the dispute was finally decided by the honourable Supreme Court in December 2015. During pendency of the court proceedings, International Clearing House (ICH) agreement was signed in 2012, whereby it was decided that regular contributions for APC, based on each operator's share under the ICH agreement, shall be made by LDI operators in an Escrow Account.

The formation of ICH was declared anti-competitive by the Competition Commission of Pakistan, and resultantly PTA issued a policy directive in June 2014 terminating ICH arrangement. Some operators challenged this termination and obtained interim relief from Sindh High Court and Lahore High Court. However, Supreme Court adjudicated the matter in February 2015 in favour of termination of ICH, and pursuant upon this, PTA issued its notification of termination of ICH arrangement. As of now, the mechanism of the adjustment of the amount available in Escrow Account remains to be finalized.

33.2 These include deposits placed with banks against various guarantees. This amount also includes Rs. 20 million deposited in a Court of Law as disclosed in note 21.4.2.

Note 34

Short Term Investments

	2024	2023	2024	2023
	------No. of Shares ------		-----------(Rupees in '000)-----------	
The Bank of Punjab	**13,028**	13,028	**141**	84
Orix Leasing Pakistan Limited	**13,737**	13,737	**490**	309
Shaheen Insurance company Limited	**3,136,963**	3,136,963	**22,436**	12,862
First Capital Securities Corporation Limited	**3,991,754**	3,991,754	**8,662**	4,910
Pace (Pakistan) Limited	**425,531**	5,403,605	**10,193**	14,968
Media Times Limited	**-**	4,199,500	**-**	7,853
			41,922	40,986

34.1 All shares have a face value of Rs. 10 each. 7.581 million shares (2023: 15.493 million) having fair value of Rs. 30.182 Million (2023: 37.416 Million) are pledged against long term financing.

34.2 These are designated at fair value through OCI at initial recognition.

Note 35
Other Receivables

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Due from related parties - considered good	35.1	**165,687**	140,906
Other receivables - considered good	35.2	**73,216**	6,433
Other receivables - considered doubtful		**48,451**	48,451
		287,354	195,790
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables		**(48,451)**	(48,451)
		238,903	147,339

35.1 Due from related parties

These relate to normal business of the group. These amounts are due from the followings:

	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Worldcall Business Solutions (Private) Limited	**161,942**	137,720
Worldcall Ride Hail (Private) Limited	**29**	24
Worldcall Cable (Private) Limited	**3,716**	3,162
	165,687	140,906

Maximum aggregate amount outstanding at any time during the year calculated by reference to month-end balances was Rs. 165.687 million (2023: Rs. 140.906 million). Interest at the rate of 21% (2023: 21%) has been calculated on the outstanding balances.

35.1.1 Aging of the balances due from related parties is as follow:

Up to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	Over 3 years
--------------- Rupees in '000 ---------------			
29,763	**35,497**	**24,708**	**75,719**

35.2 This include amount receivable from Ferret consulting F.Z.C an associated company amounting RS. 73.326 million at year end 2024.

Note 36
Cash and Bank Balances

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Cash at bank:			
- Current accounts		**96,283**	151,848
- Savings accounts	36.1	**1,119**	4,449
		97,402	156,297
Cash in hand		**2,048**	1,482
Pay orders in hand		**-**	500
		99,450	158,279

36.1 The balances in savings accounts bear mark up at the rates ranging from 16.84% to 20.39% (2023: 14.5% to 20.5%) per annum.

Note 37

Revenue

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Telecom	37.1	**4,479,592**	2,732,945
Broadband		**474,414**	225,012
Other		**115,683**	4,166
Gross revenue		**5,069,689**	2,962,123
Less: Discount		**(614)**	(596)
Less: Sales tax		**(22,635)**	(17,978)
		5,046,440	2,943,549

37.1 Revenues from Telecom includes revenue from one major customer of the group amounting Rs: 4,479.592 million (2023: Rs. 2,732.945).

37.2 The group recognizes revenue both at a point in time and over time, depending on the nature of the transactions.

Note 38

Direct Cost excluding Depreciation and Amortization

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Salaries, wages and benefits	38.1	**143,522**	125,679
Interconnect, settlement and other charges		**4,223,039**	2,400,266
Bandwidth and other PTCL charges		**84,766**	63,194
Power consumption and rent	38.2	**65,253**	65,518
Security services		**1,113**	1,627
PTA charges	38.3	**8,607**	10,969
Cable license fee		**17,229**	15,843
Stores and spares consumed		**1,106**	1,694
Annual spectrum fee		**8,338**	16,675
Content cost		**865**	1,327
Network maintenance and insurance		**36,605**	30,713
Network partner share		**1,468**	2,986
Fees and subscriptions		**27,598**	29,139
Revenue share cost		**18,335**	26,874
SMS bundle cost		**958**	360
Others		**12,765**	19,432
		4,651,567	2,812,296

38.1 This includes provision for gratuity expense amounting to Rs.21.93 million (2023: Rs. 21.93 million) and accumulated leave absences amounting to Rs.0.124 million (2023: Rs. 0.124 million) for the year.

38.2 This includes expense relating to short term leases / operating lease rentals.

38.3 This represents PTA charges in respect of the following:

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
LDI license	38.3.1	**5,995**	7,816
Broadband license		**2,393**	2,619
Annual numbering charges		**218**	534
		8,606	10,969

	Note	2024	2023
		-------------(Rupees in '000)-------------	
38.3.1 This represents LDI license charges in respect of the following:			
Universal Service Fund		**3,597**	4,690
Research and Development Fund		**1,199**	1,563
Annual Regulatory Fee		**1,199**	1,563
		5,995	7,816

Note 39

Operating Cost

	Note	2024	2023
		-------------(Rupees in '000)-------------	
Salaries, wages and benefits	39.1	**230,740**	223,923
Rent, rates and taxes	39.2	**5,825**	4,231
Travelling and conveyance		**52,819**	75,487
Legal and professional		**38,653**	32,434
Utilities		**19,133**	15,882
Transportation		**25,043**	21,898
Communications		**2,787**	2,789
Repairs and maintenance		**4,621**	9,493
Fees and subscriptions		**1,505**	20,000
Marketing, advertisement and selling expenses		**3,750**	3,193
Insurance		**1,934**	2,112
Printing and stationery		**2,591**	3,013
Business promotion and entertainment		**10,461**	11,157
Directors' meeting expenses		**3,120**	7,380
Postage and courier		**718**	342
Newspapers and periodicals		**28**	37
Security services		**3,906**	2,946
Miscellaneous		**22,725**	35,454
		430,359	471,771

39.1 This includes provision for gratuity expense amounting to Rs.26.7 million (2023: Rs. 22.824 million) and accumulated leave absences amounting to Rs.1.867 million (2023: Rs. 2.355 million) for the year.

39.2 This includes expense relating to short term leases / operating lease rentals.

Note 40

Other Income

	Note	2024	2023
		-------------(Rupees in '000)-------------	
From Financial Assets:			
Income on deposits, advances and savings accounts		**141,830**	164,320
From Non Financial Assets:			
Adjustment due to impact of IFRS 9	40.1	**12,837**	27,774
Scrap Sales		**303**	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	22.1.8	**1,365**	4,500
Gain on lease termination		**641**	-
Exchange gain - net		**10,424**	-
Change in fair value of investment properties	25.1	**6,790**	1,140
Dividend		**169**	-
Liabilities written back:			
- Markup waived off on restructuring of loan		**-**	12,736
- Unclaimed liabilities written back during the year	40.2	**57,646**	820
		57,646	13,556
Miscellaneous		**245**	1,144
		232,250	212,434

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
40.1 Breakup is as follows:			
Discounting impact of liability for long term finance	11	**6,863**	12,354
Discounting Impact of Sponsor's Loan	12.2	**5,974**	15,420
		12,837	27,774

40.2 This represents long outstanding unclaimed liabilities which have been written back under the local laws.

Note 41
Other Expenses

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Exchange loss - net		**-**	254,706
Auditors' remuneration	41.1	**6,140**	5,240
Provision for expected credit losses on trade debts	31.1	**19,254**	39,551
		25,394	299,497

41.1 Auditors' remuneration

	2024	2023
	(Rupees in '000)	
Statutory audit	**3,465**	3,150
Half year review	**1,210**	1,100
Out of pocket expenses	**540**	540
Certifications	**925**	450
	6,140	5,240

Note 42
Depreciation and Amortization

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Depreciation	22.1	**374,384**	366,812
Depreciation on ROU assets	23	**227,247**	251,551
Amortization	24	**199,870**	335,208
		801,501	953,571

Note 43
Finance Cost

	Note	2024	2023
		(Rupees in '000)	
Mark up on term finance certificates		**254,834**	256,760
Mark up on long term financing		**54,936**	70,572
Mark-up on sponsor's loan		**286,369**	198,579
Mark up on short term borrowings		**-**	3,338
Finance charge on lease liabilities	16	**28,923**	30,411
Unwinding of discount on liabilities	43.1	**38,929**	38,727
Bank charges and commission		**6,638**	6,956
		670,629	605,343

43.1 Breakup is as follows:

	Note	2024	2023
Unwinding impact of long term deposit	15	**-**	4,085
Unwinding impact of liability for Term Finance Certificates	10.1.2	**23,994**	32,829
Unwinding impact of liability of long term financing	11	**14,935**	1,813
		38,929	38,727

Note 44

LEVY AND TAXATION

	Note	2024	2023 (Restated)
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Final / Minimum taxes			
Income tax	44.1	**63,081**	36,794
- For the year		**-**	-
- Prior years		**97**	(9,345)
		97	(9,345)
		63,178	27,449
Deferred	27	**-**	-
		63,178	27,449

44.1 The numerical reconciliation between the average tax rate and applicable tax rate has not been presented in these financial statements as the total income of the group attracts minimum tax under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001

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

	2024 Rupees	2023(Restated) Rupees
Current tax liability for the year as per applicable laws	**(63,178)**	(27,449)
Portion of current tax liability as per tax laws, representing income tax under IAS 12	**97**	(9,345)
Portion of current tax computed as per tax laws , representing levy in terms of requirements of IFRIC 21/IAS 37.	**63,081**	36,794
Difference	-	-

Note 45

Loss per Share - Basic and Diluted

		2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
45.1 Basic loss per share:			
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders		**(1,363,938)**	(2,013,944)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	Number in '000	**4,982,289**	4,394,625
Basic loss earnings per share	Rupees	**(0.27)**	(0.46)
45.2 Diluted loss per share:			
Loss used to determine diluted loss per share		**(1,363,938)**	(2,013,944)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares	Number in '000	**4,982,289**	4,394,625
Assumed conversion of CPS and dividend thereon into ordinary shares	Number in '000	**2,846,519**	2,773,765
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for diluted loss per share	Number in '000	**7,828,808**	7,168,390
Diluted loss per share	Rupees	**(0.17)**	(0.28)

45.2.1 The dilution effect on basic earning per share is due to conversion option on CPS. The basic weighted average number of shares have been adjusted for conversion option available to preference shareholders.

45.2.2 The effect of the conversion of the CPS into ordinary shares is anti-dilutive for the year. Accordingly, the diluted earnings per share was restricted to the basic loss per share.

Note 46
Cash Used in Operations

	Note	2024	2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before taxation		**(1,300,760)**	(1,980,995)
Adjustment for non-cash charges and other items:			
- Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	22.1	**374,383**	366,259
- Amortization on intangible assets		**199,870**	335,207
- Amortization of right of use assets	23	**227,247**	251,551
- Provision for expected credit losses on trade debts		**-**	39,551
- (Gain) / Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	22.1.8	**(1,365)**	(4,500)
- (Gain) on lease termination	40	**(641)**	
- Liabilities written back on settlement with parties		**-**	(12,736)
- Gain on re-measurement of investment properties at fair value	25.1	**(6,790)**	(1,140)
- Post employment benefits		**50,598**	47,232
- Dividend income on short term investments		**(169)**	-
- Adjustment due to impact of IFRS 9		**(12,837)**	(27,774)
- Income on deposits, advances and savings accounts	40	**(141,830)**	(139,785)
- Exchange (gain) / loss on foreign currency loan	12.1	**(10,650)**	166,500
- Exchange (gain) / loss on foreign currency accrued markup		**(5,315)**	44,199
- Exchange (gain) / loss on foreign currency balances - net		**5,541**	44,007
- Imputed interest on lease liability	16	**28,923**	30,411
- Unwinding impact of liabilities under IFRS 9	43.1	**38,929**	38,726
- Finance cost	43	**602,777**	536,206
		1,348,671	1,713,914
Operating loss before working capital changes		**47,911**	(267,081)
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
- Stores and spares		**8,803**	(618)
- Trade debts		**1,345**	392,448
- Loans and advances		**(74,418)**	(232,568)
- Deposits and prepayments		**(77,828)**	(87,199)
- Other receivables		**(85,739)**	(41,885)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
- Trade and other payables		**152,786**	327,282
		(75,051)	357,460
Cash (used in) / generated from operations		**(27,140)**	90,379

Note 47
Remuneration of Chief Executive Officer, Directors and Executives

Aggregate amounts charged in the financial statements for the year as remuneration and benefits to the chief executive, full time working directors and other executives of the group are as follows:

	Chief Executive		Non-Executive Directors		Executive Directors		Executives	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
	--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------				-----(Rupees in '000)------		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Managerial remuneration	**8,000**	5,409	**-**	-	**13,600**	11,560	**91,979**	85,161
Retirement benefits	**1,333**	194	**-**	-	**2,267**	2,267	**8,850**	8,379
House rent allowance	**3,200**	2,163	**-**	-	**5,440**	4,624	**36,792**	34,065
Utilities	**800**	541	**-**	-	**1,360**	1,156	**9,198**	8,516
Meeting fee allowance	**-**	-	**3,120**	7,380	**-**	-	**-**	-
	13,333	8,307	**3,120**	7,380	**22,667**	19,607	**146,819**	136,121
Number of persons	**1**	**1**	**6**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**29**	**38**

47.1 An executive is defined as an employee, other than the chief executive and directors, whose basic salary exceeds Rs. 1,200,000 in a financial year.

47.2 The Chief Executive of the group is also provided with a group maintained car.

Note 48
Transaction with Related Parties

Related parties comprise the parent group, associated companies / undertakings, directors of the group and their close relatives and key management personnel of the group. The group in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties at mutually agreed prices dualy approved by the board. Amounts due from and due to related parties are shown under respective notes to these financial statements.

Transactions during the period with local companies

Related party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
			--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Worldcall Services (Private) Limited	Parent company	Funds received by the group during the year	55,027	174,407
		Funds repaid by the group during the year	(24,615)	(45,308)
		Settlement with multimedia	-	26,574
		Markup on long term borrowings	286,369	198,579
		Exchange (gain)/loss on markup	(5,315)	44,199
		Exchange (gain)/loss on loan	(10,650)	166,500
GlobalTech World (Private) Limited	Associate	Preference shares and dividend converted into ordinary shares	-	296,286
Worldcall Cable (Private) Limited	Associate	Expenses borne on behalf of associate	-	-
		Interest charged during the year	554	549
Worldcall Ride Hail (Private) Limited	Associate	Expenses borne on behalf of associate	-	-
		Interest charged during the year	4	4
Key management personnel	Associated persons	Salaries and employees benefits	120,973	105,296
		Advances against expenses disbursed / (adjusted) - net	613	3,512

Transactions during the period with foreign companies

Related party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	December 31 2024	December 31 2023
Ferret Consulting - F.Z.C	Associate	Preference shares and preference dividend converted into ordinary shares	-	376,950
		Exchange (Gain) / loss	(1,366)	20,590
		Payment / adjustment with third party	(1,443)	(4,862)
		Direct Cost - IT Service	5,287	8,430
		Expenses Charged during the year	(2,186)	-

Ferret Consulting is incorporated in United Arab Emirates. Basis for association of the group with Ferret is common directorship.

Outstanding Balance as at the period/year end

		December 31 2024	December 31 2023
		--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Worldcall Services (Private) Limited	Sponsor's loan	2,491,848	2,478,060
	Accrued markup	708,213	427,158
Ferret Consulting - F.Z.C	Dividend on CPS	320,329	320,329
	Short term borrowings	108,805	108,513
Worldcall Ride Hail (Private) Limited	Other receivables	29	24
Ferret Consulting F.Z.C	Other receivables	73,325	-
Worldcall Cable (Private) Limited	Other receivables	3,716	3,162
Key management	Payable against expenses, salaries and other employee benefits	160,809	187,310
	Advance against expenses	16,815	16,202

Note 49
Financial Risk Management

The group finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view to obtain a reasonable mix between various sources of finance to minimize the risk.

The group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk, other market price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors (the Board). The Board provides principles for overall risk management as well as policies covering specific areas such as currency risk, other price risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The group's overall risk management procedures, to minimize the potential adverse effects of financial market on the group's performance, are as follows:

49.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign currency, interest rate, commodity price and equity price that will affect the group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

49.1.1 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 from future commercial transactions or receivables and payables that exist due to transactions in foreign currencies.

The group is exposed to currency risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to United States Dollar (USD). Currently, the group's foreign exchange risk exposure is restricted to the followings:

	2024	2023
	--------------USD ('000)---------------	
Trade debts	**9,031**	14,277
Trade and other payables	**(11,336)**	(11,653)
Borrowings	**(3,390)**	(4,906)
Net exposure	**(5,695)**	(2,282)
The following significant exchange rates were applied during the year		
Average rate - Rupees per US Dollar (USD)	**265.58**	254.40
Reporting date rate - Rupees per US Dollar (USD)		
Assets	**278.35**	281.90
Liabilities	**278.85**	282.40

At **December 31, 2024**, if the Rupee had weakened / strengthened by 1% against the US dollar with all other variables held constant, pre-tax loss for the year would have been Rs.15.832 million (2023: Rs. 6.444 million) higher / lower, mainly as a result of foreign exchange losses / gains on translation of US dollar-denominated financial assets and liabilities. Currency risk sensitivity to foreign exchange movements has been calculated on a symmetric basis.

49.1.2 Interest rate risk

This represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The group analyses its interest rate exposure on a dynamic basis taking into consideration refinancing, renewal of existing positions, alternative financing etc. At the reporting date, the profile of the group's interest bearing financial instruments was as under:

	2024	2023
Floating rate instruments	----------(Rupees in '000)-----------	
Financial assets		
Bank balances - saving accounts	**1,119**	4,449
Deposit in Escrow Account	**685,307**	609,371
Financial liabilities		
Term finance certificates	**(1,187,853)**	(1,187,853)
Long term financing	**(262,808)**	(71,399)
Sponsor's loan	**(836,550)**	(847,200)
Short term borrowings	**-**	-
	(1,600,785)	(1,492,632)

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The group does not have any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

If interest rates at the reporting date had fluctuated by 1% higher / lower with all other variables held constant, loss before taxation for the year would have been Rs. 16.17 million (2023: Rs. 14.93 million) lower / higher, mainly as a result of higher / lower interest expense on floating rate borrowings. This analysis is prepared assuming the amounts of liabilities outstanding at the reporting date are outstanding for the entire year.

49.1.3 Other market price risk

Other 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.

Equity price risk arises from investments held by the group which are classified in the statement of financial position as fair value through other comprehensive income (Note 35). The primary goal of the group's investment strategy is to maximize investment returns on the surplus cash balance. In accordance with this strategy, investments are designated as available-for-sale and their performance is actively monitored.

Since the investment amount is too low (less than 1% of the group's total assets), the performance of the investments will not have any material impact on the group's performance.

49.2 Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

The group's credit risk is primarily attributable to deposits with banks, long term trade receivables, trade debts, loans and advances and other receivables. The management assesses the credit quality of the customers, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal or external ratings in accordance with limits set by the Board. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored. For banks and financial institutions, only independently rated parties with a strong credit rating are accepted.

49.2.1 Exposure to credit risk

Carrying values of financial assets exposed to credit risk and which are neither past due nor impaired are as under:

	2024	2023
	----------(Rupees in '000)-----------	
Long term deposits	**9,112**	9,513
Trade debts	**1,118,306**	1,140,060
Short term deposits	**742,403**	664,612
Other receivables	**238,903**	174,135
Short term investments	**41,922**	40,986
Bank balances	**97,402**	156,280
	2,248,048	2,185,586

49.2.2 The aging of trade debts as at the reporting date is as follows:

	2024	2023
Not past due	**14,500**	15,834
Past due 1 - 180 days	**369,825**	380,038
Past due 181 - 365 days	**435,650**	436,561
1 - 2 years	**635,987**	639,359
More than 2 years	**2,825,069**	2,811,935
	4,281,031	4,283,727

The group believes that it is not exposed to major concentration of credit risk as its exposure is spread over a large number of counter parties and trade debts are subject to specific credit ceilings based on customer credit history.

The management estimates the recoverability of trade receivables on the basis of financial position and past history of its customers based on the objective evidence that it shall not receive the amount due from the particular customer. The provision is written off by the group when it expects that it cannot recover the balance due. Any subsequent repayments in relation to amounts written off are credited directly to the statement of profit or loss account.

49.2.3 Credit quality of bank balances

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

	Rating Long term	Rating Short term	Rating Agency	2024	2023
				--------------(Rupees in '000)--------------	
Allied Bank Limited	AAA	A1+	PACRA	**56**	-
Askari Bank Limited	AA+	A1+	PACRA	**47**	16
Bank AL Habib Limited	AAA	A1+	PACRA	**4**	-
Habib Bank Limited	AA+	A-1+	VIS	**225**	225
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited	AA+	A1+	PACRA	**(40)**	7
JS Bank Limited	AA-	A1+	PACRA	**17**	-
MCB Bank Limited	AAA	A1+	PACRA	**142**	17
National Bank of Pakistan	AAA	A1+	PACRA	**11**	-
Silk Bank Limited	A-	A-2	VIS	**152**	2,573
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited	AAA	A1+	PACRA	**464**	639
Soneri Bank Limited	AA-	A1+	PACRA	**22**	64
Telenor Microfinance Bank Limited (Formerly	A	A1	PACRA	**-**	2
Tameer Microfinance Bank Limited)	A+	A1	PACRA	**1,604**	-
United Bank Limited	AA+	A1+	VIS	**19**	-
Waseela Microfinance Bank Limited)	A	A1	PACRA	**148**	203
NIB Bank	AAA	A-1+	PACRA	**27**	-
				2,898	3,746
Shariah Compliant					
Bank Islami Pakistan Limited (Formerly	AA-	A1	PACRA	**35**	22
KASB Bank Limited)	A+	A1	PACRA	**2**	-
Bank Makramah Limited (Formerly Summit Bank)	Not available	Not available	VIS	**814**	284
Meezan Bank	AAA	A1+	VIS	**92,311**	152,243
Dubai Islamic Bank Limited	AA	A1+	VIS	**1,342**	-
				94,504	152,549

Due to the group's long standing business relationships with these counterparties and after giving due consideration to their strong financial standing, the management does not expect non-performance by these counter parties on their obligations to the group. Accordingly, the credit risk is minimal.

49.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that the group shall encounter difficulties in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The management monitors the forecasts of the group's cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flow. This is generally carried out in accordance with the practice and limits set by the group. These limits vary by location to take into account the liquidity of the market in which the group operates. In addition, the group's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in each quarter and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet its liabilities and maintaining debt financing plans. The group has been facing difficulty in meeting various obligations towards its lenders and creditors. However, the management has devised a strategy for settlement and servicing of its liabilities as detailed in note 2.2. The table below analyses the group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period as at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows:

Description	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	Above 5 Years
	---Rupees in '000---					
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2024:						
Term finance certificates	1,187,853	1,187,853	1,020,744	167,109	-	-
Long term financing	262,808	262,808	112,743	74,000	76,065	-
Sponsor's loan	2,491,848	2,491,848	-	2,491,848	-	-
Long term deposit	-	105,000	-	105,000	-	-
Lease liabilities	235,408	235,408	58,329	68,516	108,563	-
License fee payable	45,513	45,513	-	-	45,513	-
Short term borrowings	108,805	114,138	114,138	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	6,320,924	6,355,947	6,355,947	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	1,807	1,807	1,807	-	-	-
Accrued mark up	1,624,317	1,619,184	1,619,184	-	-	-
	12,279,283	12,419,506	9,282,892	2,906,473	230,141	-

Description	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows	Within 1 year	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	Above 5 Years
		----------Rupees in '000----------				
Contractual maturities of financial liabilities as at December 31, 2023:						
Term finance certificates	1,187,853	1,187,853	780,745	407,108	-	-
Long term financing	353,810	353,810	154,292	111,406	88,112	-
Sponsor's loan	2,478,060	2,478,060	-	2,478,060	-	-
Long term deposit	-	105,000	-	105,000	-	-
Lease liabilities	250,465	250,465	55,726	70,638	124,101	-
License fee payable	45,513	45,513	-	-	45,513	-
Short term borrowings	108,513	108,513	108,513	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	6,272,671	6,200,179	6,200,179	-	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	1,807	1,807	1,807	-	-	-
Accrued mark up	1,083,295	598,184	598,184	-	-	-
	11,781,987	11,329,384	7,899,446	3,172,212	257,726	-

The contractual cash flows relating to the above financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of interest rates / mark up rates effective as at the reporting date. The rates of interest / mark up have been disclosed in relevant notes to these financial statements.

49.4 Fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is an amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Consequently, differences may arise between the carrying value and the fair value estimates.

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in financial statements approximate to their fair values. Fair value is determined on the basis of objective evidence at each reporting date.

Fair value estimation

Fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 and 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which is as follows: The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (level 2).
- Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (i.e., unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table presents the group's financial assets that are measured at fair value at December 31, 2024:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	----Rupees in '000----			
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	41,922	-	-	41,922

The following table presents the group's financial assets that are measured at fair value at December 31, 2023:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	----Rupees in '000----			
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	40,986	-	-	40,986

There has been no transfers from one level of hierarchy to another level during the year.

49.5 Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

	January 1, 2024	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Movement	Impact of (Discounting) / Unwinding	Other Adjustments	December 31, 2024
	(Rupees in '000)					
Term finance certificates	1,477,442	-	-	23,994	254,834	1,756,270
Long term financing	552,080	(91,002)	-	7,333	54,935	523,346
Sponsor's loan	2,474,338	30,411	(10,650)	(223,694)	286,369	2,556,774
Lease liabilities	250,465	(38,488)	-	-	23,431	235,408
Short term borrowings	108,513	292	-	-	-	108,805
Total liabilities from financing activities	4,862,838	(98,787)	(10,650)	(192,367)	619,569	5,180,603

	January 1, 2023	Cash Flows	Foreign Exchange Movement	Impact of (Discounting) / Unwinding	Other Adjustments	December 31, 2023
	(Rupees in '000)					
Term finance certificates	1,187,853	-	-	32,829	256,760	1,477,442
Long term financing	533,880	(78,923)	-	(10,542)	107,666	552,080
Sponsor's loan	2,171,307	155,672	166,500	(217,720)	198,579	2,474,338
Lease Liabilities	252,776	(32,722)	-	-	30,411	250,465
Short term borrowings	116,419	24,158	-	-	(32,064)	108,513
Total liabilities from financing activities	4,262,235	68,185	166,500	(195,433)	561,352	4,862,838

Other adjustments include, mark-up deferred / accrued during the year, transfer of short term loan to long term loan due to restructuring/settlement, expenses borne by lender on behalf of the group

49.6 Capital Risk Management

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

The group's objectives when managing capital are:

a) to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and

b) to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The group manages the capital structure in the context of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may, for example, adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt. The group monitors capital on the basis of the debt-to-equity ratio calculated as a ratio of total debt to equity and total debt.

The group is subject to capital requirements imposed by its lenders. However, the group has not been able to meet these requirements on account of its financial constraints. The management is confident that after implementation of the strategy detailed in note 2.2, the group will become compliant with the externally imposed capital requirements.

In line with the industry norm, the group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including license fee payable) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt. As at the reporting date, the gearing ratio of the group was worked out as under:

	2024	2023
	Rupees in '000	
Borrowings	4,286,722	4,096,290
Cash and bank balances	(99,450)	(158,262)
Net debt	4,187,272	3,938,028
Equity	8,858	(377,397)
Total capital employed	4,196,130	3,560,631
Gearing ratio (%)	99.79%	110.60%

49.7 Financial instruments by categories

Financial assets as at December 31, 2024

	Amortized Cost	At fair value through OCI - equity instruments	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	---------Rupees in '000---------			
Long term deposits	9,112	-	-	9,112
Long term trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Long term investment	-	-	-	-
Trade debts	1,118,306	-	-	1,118,306
Short term deposits	742,403	-	-	742,403
Other receivables	238,903	-	-	238,903
Short term investments	-	41,922	-	41,922
Cash and bank balances	99,450	-	-	99,450
	2,208,174	41,922	-	2,250,096

Financial assets as at December 31, 2023

	Amortized Cost	At fair value through OCI - equity instruments	At fair value through profit or loss	Total
	---------Rupees in '000---------			
Long term loans	-	-	-	-
Long term deposits	9,513	-	-	9,513
Long term trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Long term investment	-			-
Trade debts	1,140,060	-	-	1,140,060
Short term deposits	664,612	-	-	664,612
Other receivables	174,135	-	-	174,135
Short term investments	-	40,986	-	40,986
Cash and bank balances	158,279	-	-	158,279
	2,146,599	40,986	-	2,187,585

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

	2024	2023
	-----(Rupees in '000)-----	
Term finance certificates	**1,187,853**	1,187,853
Long term financing	**262,808**	71,399
Sponsor's loan	**2,491,848**	2,478,060
Lease liabilities	**235,408**	250,465
License fee payable	**45,513**	45,513
Short term borrowings	**108,805**	108,513
Trade and other payables	**6,320,924**	6,272,671
Unclaimed dividend	**1,807**	1,807
Accrued mark up	**1,624,317**	1,083,295
	12,279,283	11,499,576

49.8 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

(a) Financial assets

The following financial assets are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements:

	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount	Financial assets not in scope of off setting disclosures
	-----------	-----------	(Rupees in '000)	-----------	-----------	
As at December 31, 2024	**A**	**B**	**C = A + B**	**D**	**E = C + D**	
Long term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	9,112
Trade debts	2,835,025	(1,716,719)	1,118,306	-	1,118,306	-
Short term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	742,403
Other receivables	238,903	-	238,903	-	238,903	-
Short term investments	-	-	-	-	-	41,922
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	99,450
	3,073,928	**(1,716,719)**	**1,357,209**	**-**	**1,357,209**	

	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial assets presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount	Financial assets not in scope of off setting disclosures
	-----------	-----------	(Rupees in '000)	-----------	-----------	
As at December 31, 2023	A	B	C = A + B	D	E = C + D	
Long term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	9,513
Trade debts	2,856,779	(1,716,719)	1,140,060	-	1,140,060	-
Short term deposits	-	-	-	-	-	664,612
Other receivables	147,339	-	147,339	-	147,339	-
Short term investments	-	-	-	-	-	40,986
Cash and bank balances	-	-	-	-	-	158,262
	3,004,118	(1,716,719)	1,287,399	-	1,287,399	

(b) Financial liabilities

The following financial liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements:

	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of recognized financial assets off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount	Financial liabilities not in scope of off setting disclosures
	-----------	-----------	(Rupees in '000)	-----------	-----------	
As at December 31, 2024	**A**	**B**	**C = A + B**	**D**	**E = C + D**	
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	108,805
License fee payable	-	-	-	-	-	45,513
Trade and other payables	7,860,564	(1,539,640)	6,320,924	-	6,320,924	-
Unclaimed dividend						1,807
Accrued mark up	-	-	-	-	-	1,624,317
Term finance certificates	-	-	-	-	-	1,187,853
Long term financing	-	-	-	-	-	262,808
Sponsor's loan	-	-	-	-	-	2,491,848
Lease liabilities	177,079	(177,079)	-	-	-	-
Long term deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,037,643	**(1,716,719)**	**6,320,924**	**-**	**6,320,924**	

	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of recognized financial assets off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the statement of financial position	Related amounts not off set in the statement of financial position	Net amount	Financial liabilities not in scope of off setting disclosures
	-----------	-----------	(Rupees in '000)	-----------	-----------	
As at December 31, 2023	A	B	C = A + B	D	E = C + D	
Short term borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	108,513
License fee payable	-	-	-	-	-	45,513
Trade and other payables	7,794,651	(1,521,980)	6,272,671	-	6,272,671	-
Unclaimed dividend			-		-	1,807
Accrued mark up	-	-	-	-	-	1,083,295
Term finance certificates	-	-	-	-	-	1,187,853
Long term financing	-	-	-	-	-	71,399
Sponsor's loan	-	-	-	-	-	2,478,060
Lease liabilities	194,739	(194,739)	-	-	-	-
Long term deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7,989,390	(1,716,719)	6,272,671	-	6,272,671	

Note 50
Segment Information

As per IFRS 8, "Operating Segments", operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting used by the chief operating decision maker. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the group has been identified as the chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

The CEO is responsible for the group's entire product portfolio and considers business as a single operating segment. The group's assets allocation decisions are based on a single integrated investment strategy and the group's performance is evaluated on an overall basis.

The internal reporting provided to the CEO for the group's assets, liabilities and performance is prepared on a consistent basis with the measurement and recognition principles of approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

The group is domiciled in Pakistan. All of the group's assets are located in Pakistan as at the reporting date.

Note 51
Number of Employees

	2024	**2023**
	Number	Number
Employees as at December 31, 2024	**251**	317
Average number of employees during the year	**300**	332

Note 52
Shariah Screening Disclosure

		2024		**2023**	
		Conventional	**Shariah Compliant**	**Conventional**	**Shariah Compliant**
		--------------Rupees in '000-----------		--------------Rupees in '000-----------	
Term Finance Certificates		**252,764**	**-**	598,593	-
Long Term Financing		**271,132**	**50,796**	304,658	70,905
Sponsor Loan		**2,491,848**	**-**	2,478,060	-
Accrued Markup		**1,624,317**	**-**	1,083,295	-
Short term borrowing		**108,805**		108,513	
Short term investments		**41,922**	**-**	40,986	-
Bank Balances		**2,898**	**94,504**	3,746	152,549
Revenue		**-**	**5,046,440**	-	2,943,549
Other Income					
a)	Mark up interest on saving deposit accounts, term deposit receipts and government securities	**141,830**	**-**	164,320	-
c)	Dividend Income	**169**	**-**	-	-
d)	Others				
Markup paid		**-**	**11,119**	-	-

Note 53
Subsequent Events

No material changes or commitments affecting the financial position of the group have taken place between the end of financial year and the date of the report.

Note 54
Authorization of Financial Statements

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue on February 28, 2025 by the Board of Directors of the group.

Note 55
Corresponding Figures

Corresponding figures have been reclassified wherever necessary to reflect more appropriate presentation of events and transactions for the purpose of comparison although there is no material reclassification during the year.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER | **DIRECTOR** | **CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

Incorporation Number : 0042200 OF 15-03-2001

NO. OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHAREHOLDING FROM		SHAREHOLDING TO	TOTAL SHARES HELD
1775	1	-	100	68,983
2303	101	-	500	866,212
4269	501	-	1,000	3,280,400
5867	1,001	-	5,000	17,424,050
2609	5,001	-	10,000	21,600,788
5299	10,001	-	50,000	143,631,305
1964	50,001	-	100,000	156,342,635
2565	100,001	-	500,000	612,582,732
540	500,001	-	1,000,000	407,783,056
537	1,000,001	-	5,000,000	1,166,382,090
89	5,000,001	-	15,000,000	718,341,603
15	15,000,001	-	50,000,000	365,704,593
8	50,000,001	-	100,000,000	591,866,587
1	776,410,001	-	776,415,000	776,414,152
27841		**Total**		**4,982,289,186**

Categories of Shareholders	Shares held	Percentage
Directors, Chief Executive Officer and their spouses and minor children	255,339	0.01%
Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related parties	975,032,585	19.57%
NIT and ICP	-	0.00%
Banks,	14,494,993	0.29%
Insurance Companies	707	0.00%
Modarabas and Mutual Funds	2,449,000	0.05%
* Shareholders holding 10% or more	854,914,152	17.16%
General Public		
a. Local	3,180,267,910	63.83%
b. Foreign	344,788,162	6.92%
Others		
- Joint Stock Companies	464,863,559	9.33%
- Foreign Companies	136,931	0.00%
Total *	**4,982,289,186**	**100.00%**

*** Note:-** Total is except for shareholders holding 10% or more as some of the shareholders are reflected in more than one category.

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING UNDER CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AS ON 31 DECEMBER 2024

Form-34

CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS	SHAREHOLDERS	SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE
Directors, Chief Executive Officer and their Spouse & Minor Children			
Mr. Mehdi Mohamed Jawad Abdullah Al Abduwani	1	20,000	0.00%
Mr. Syed Salman Ali Shah	1	9,000	0.00%
Mr. Muhammad Shoaib	2	222,689	0.00%
Mr. Babar Ali Syed	1	650	0.00%
Mr. Muhammad Azhar Saeed	1	500	0.00%
Mrs. Hina Babar	1	1,000	0.00%
Mr. Mubasher Lucman	1	500	0.00%
Mr. Tariq Hasan	1	500	0.00%
Mr. Abbas Raza	1	500	0.00%
Associated Companies, Undertaking and Related Parties			
Worldcall Services (Pvt.) Limited	2	854,914,152	17.16%
Ferret Consulting F.Z.C.	3	103,860,500	2.08%
GlobalTech World (Pvt.) Limited	1	2,923,889	0.06%
AMB Management Consultants (Pvt.) Limited	2	13,334,044	0.27%
Mutual Funds	1	1,500,000	0.03%
Public Sector Companies and Corporations	-	-	0.00%
Banks, Development Financial Institutions, Non-Banking, Finance Companies, Insurance Companies and Modarabas	11	15,444,700	0.31%
Executives	2	275,000	0.01%
General Public			
- Local	25857	3,179,992,910	63.83%
- Foreign	1832	344,788,162	6.92%
Others			
- Joint Stock Companies	119	464,863,559	9.33%
- Foreign Companies	1	136,931	0.00%
	27841	**4,982,289,186**	**100.00%**

Shareholders holding 10% or more voting rights in the Company			
WorldCall Services (Pvt.) Limited	2	854,914,152	17.16%

*There was no trading in the shares of the company by Directors, their spouses and minor children.

INVESTORS' EDUCATION

in compliance with the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan's SRO 924 (1) /2015 dated September 9, 2015, Investors' attention is invited to the following information message.

FORM OF PROXY

The Company Secretary
Worldcall Telecom Limited
Plot No. 112-113, Block S,
Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakhpat,
Lahore, Pakistan

Folio # CDC A/c No.______________________

Shares Held ____________________________

I/We_______________________________________ of ____________________
(Name) *(Address)*

being the member(s) of WorldCall Telecom Limited hereby appoint Mr. / Mrs. / Miss ______________________________ of ______________________________
(Name) *(Address)*

or failing him / her / Mr. / Mrs. Miss./ ____________________ of ____________________
(Name) *(Address)*

{who is also member of the Company vide Registered Folio #______________(being the member of the Company)}as my / our proxy to attend at and vote for me / us and on my/our behalf at the 25th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at Head Office: Plot No. 112-113, Block S, Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore-Pakistan on 30 April 2025 at 11:00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

Signature this____________________ Day of____________________2025.

Signature on Rs.50/- Revenue Stamp

(Signature should agree with the specimen signature registered with the Company)

1. Witness:
Signature
Name ______________________________
Address ______________________________
____
CNIC # ______________________________

2. Witness:
Signature
Name ______________________________
Address ______________________________
____
CNIC # ______________________________

Notes:

1. This Proxy Form, duly completed and signed, must be received at the Registered Office of the Company, Plot No. 1 12-113, Block S, Quaid -e-Azam Industrial Estate, Kot Lakhpat, Lahore, not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting.
2. No person shall act as proxy unless he himself is a member of the Company, except that a corporation may appoint a person who is not a member.
3. If a member appoints more than one proxy and more than one instruments of proxy are deposited by a member with the Company, all such instruments of proxy shall be rendered invalid.

For CDC Account Holders / Corporate Entities:

In addition to the above the following requirements have to be met:

i. The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC / SNIC (Computer National Identity Card / Smart National Identity Card) numbers shall be mentioned on the form.
ii. Attested copies of CNIC / SNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.
iii. The proxy shall produce his original CNIC / SNIC or original passport at the time of the meeting.
iv. In case of 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 from to the Company.

پراکسی فارم

فولیو نمبر/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر: ____________
قابض حصص: ____________

کمپنی سیکرٹری
ورلڈکال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ
پلاٹ نمبر 112-113، بلاک ۔ایس، قائدِاعظم انڈسٹریل اسٹیٹ
کوٹ لکھپت، لاہور، پاکستان

میں/ہم____________ رہائش____________ ورلڈکال ٹیلی کام لمیٹڈ کے رکن/ ارکان ہونے کی حیثیت سے محترم/محترمہ____________ رہائش ____________ کواوران کی عدم موجودگی کی صورت میں محترم/محترمہ____________ رہائش ____________ کو {جوفولیونمبر____________ (کمپنی کے رکن ہونے کی حیثیت سے) کے تحت کمپنی کا رکن بھی ہے} میرے/ ہمارے لیے ووٹ دینے کے لئے یا میری / ہماری طرف سے 30 اپریل 2025ءکورجسٹرڈ آفس: پلاٹ نمبر 112-113، بلاک۔ایس، قائدِاعظم انڈسٹریل اسٹیٹ کوٹ لکھپت، لاہور میں دن 11:00 بجے منعقدہ کمپنی کے سالانہ اجلاسِ عام اوراس کے متعلق کسی بھی قسم کے التوا میں شرکت کرنے کے لئے اپنا/ ہمارا نمائندہ مقرر کرتا/کرتے ہیں۔

دستخط: دن____________ سال____________ 2025

-/50 روپے کے ریونیوسٹیمپ پردستخط

(دستخط کمپنی میں رجسٹرڈ نمونہ دستخط کے مطابق ہونا چاہئے)

1. گواہان		2. گواہان	
دستخط:	____________	دستخط:	____________
نام:	____________	نام:	____________
پتہ:	____________	پتہ:	____________
	____________		____________
CNIC:	____________	CNIC:	____________

مندرجات

1. یہ نمائندگی کا فارم، حسب ضابطہ تکمیل اوردستخط شدہ، اجلاس کے آغاز سے 48 گھنٹے پہلے کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ دفتر واقع پلاٹ نمبر 112-113، بلاک۔ایس، قائدِاعظم انڈسٹریل اسٹیٹ کوٹ لکھپت لاہور میں پہنچ جانا چاہئے۔
2. کوئی شخص نمائندہ نہیں بن سکتا جب تک وہ کمپنی کا رکن نہیں ہے بجائے اس شخص کے جس کو کارپوریشن غیررکن ہونے پر بھی مقرر کرے۔
3. اگرکوئی رکن ایک سے زیادہ نمائندے یا رکن کی جانب سے نمائندے کے ایک سے زیادہ دستاویز کمپنی میں جمع کرواتا ہے تو نمائندگی کے ایسے تمام دستاویز بے کار متصور ہوں گے۔

CDC اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز/کارپوریٹ اداروں کے لئے

مندرجہ بالا بیانات کے علاوہ درج ذیل شرائط کو بھی ملحوظ خاطر رکھنا ضروری ہے:

(i) نمائندگی کے فارم کی تصدیق دوگواہان کریں گے جن کے نام، پتے اور CNIC/SNIC (کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ/ سمارٹ قومی شناختی کارڈ) نمبر فارم میں درج کرنے ضروری ہیں۔

(ii) انتفاعی مالک اورنمائندے کے CNIC/SNIC اور پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ نقل پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ منسلک کرنا ہوگی۔

(iii) اجلاس کے موقع پرنمائندے کو اپنے اصلی CNIC/SNIC اوراصلی پاسپورٹ کوظاہر کرنا ہوگا۔

(iv) کارپوریٹ ادارے کی صورت میں پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ (اگر یہ پہلے جمع نہیں کرائے گئے ہیں) بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد/مختارنامہ بمعہ نمونہ کے دستخط کمپنی کو جمع کرانا ہوں