



CATERING TO FUELING NEEDS

ANNUAL
REPORT **2025**





CATERING TO FUELING NEEDS

Established in 1966, the objective of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited is to engage efficiently, responsibly and profitably in the LPG and allied business. We seek a high Standard of performance, maintaining a strong long-term and growing position in the competitive environment. The driving force behind Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited is a dedicated workforce made up of experienced professionals and its continuous efforts in maintaining high standards of technical resources and safety standards.



CONTENTS

Vision	05
Company Information	08
Our Team	10
Management	14
Chairman Review	19
Directors' Report	23
Corporate Governance	37
Statement of General Business Principles	39
Notice of 58th Annual General Meeting	41
Financial Highlights	45
Statement of Compliance with the code of Corporate Governance	48
Review Report to the Members on Statement of Compliance with best practices of Code of Corporate Governance	52
Unconsolidated Auditors' Report	55
Unconsolidated Financial Statements	59
Consolidated Auditors' Report	113
Consolidated Financial Statements	119
Attendance at Board Committee Meetings	172
Pattern of Shareholding	173
Gender Pay Gap Statement	174
E-Dividend Mandate Letter	175
Form of Proxy	176






VISION

To Be The Performer of first Choice

At Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited, we strive to provide quality customer service through continuous improvements in our effort to make uninterrupted supply of LPG to the users, development of our people and maintaining high standards of technical resources and safety standards. Further we aim at sustained profitability and value growth for our shareholders through strong financial foundation and loyal customers. We shall strive to provide better choices to our communities for improving quality of their life.

INCREDIBLE **ENERGY**



LPG Autogas is by far the most widely available environmentally friendly alternative fuel. Recent independent tests have also shown that LPG has the best environmental record compared with petrol and diesel.

Driving an LPG vehicle is safe, easy and best of all, much cheaper than driving a petrol or diesel model. Engines running on LPG produce less harmful emissions compared to petrol or diesel, whilst making significant savings at the pumps.

COMPANY INFORMATION

Board of Directors

Mr. Shaikh Abdus Sami
Chairman / Independent Director

Mr. Asad Alam Khan
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Saiffee Zakiuddin
Executive Director

Mr. Amir Aziz
Executive Director

Maj. Gen (R) Rafiullah Khan
Independent Director

Brig. (R) Rashid Siddiqi
Independent Director

Ms. Shahbano Hameed
Non-Executive Director (NIT Nominee)

Mr. Ali Alam Niazi
Non-Executive Director

Auditors

Clakson Hyde Saud Ansari
Chartered Accountants

Legal Advisors

Mohsin Tayebaly & Co.

Tax Advisors

Maavins Solutions
Cost and Management Accountants

Registrar & Share Registration Office

THK Associates (Pvt.) Limited

Management

Mr. Asad Alam Khan
Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Saiffee Zakiuddin
Director Finance

Mr. Amir Aziz
Director of Operations Distribution & HSSE

Mr. Khurram Kasbati
Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Daniyal Mughal
Company Secretary & Financial Controller

Mr. Asad Wasty
Head of internal Audit

Mr. Irfan Javed Warsi
General Manager - Commercial
and Business Development (HR)

Bankers

National Bank of Pakistan
Habib Bank Limited
MCB Bank Limited
Faysal Bank Limited
Bank Makramah Limited
Meezan Bank Limited
Sindh Bank Limited
JS Bank Limited
Bank Al Habib Limited

Registered Office:

Suite 101, 1st Floor, Horizon Vista,
Plot No. Commercial - 10, Block-4
Scheme No. 5, Clifton, Karachi - 75600
Tel : + 92 21 35878356, 35309870 & 73
UAN : +92 21 111 111 BPL (275)
Fax : +92 21 3587 8353
www.burshane.com








CONVENIENT & SAFE DOMESTIC USE





In both urban and rural areas, LPG is being widely used as an alternative source of Natural Gas or where there is no access to central gas pipeline. In domestic segment LPG is used mainly for cooking and heating purposes, for economic reasons, convenience over traditional fuels as well as to ensure Environment (HSSE).

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited is among the pioneers in LPG marketing and distribution in Pakistan. Company incorporated in 1966 and consistently developed and established its countrywide distribution network which is primarily focused to cater the needs of domestic users and deliver our best services to them.

Burshane LPG has a very clear strategy to offer and deliver differentiated Customer Value Propositions to various segments of market, to increase customer satisfaction and retain its position as the premium LPG brand available in market.

Company is committed on attracting more customers and enhancing the brand by providing products and services to create customer loyalty and market share on a sustainable basis. Consistent focus on our CVP across the entire value chain has distinguished our brand among competitors in industry. Our core values of honesty, integrity and respect for people are at the heart of the way we manage our business.

MANAGEMENT



Mr. Asad Alam Niazi
Chief Executive Officer



Mr. Saiffee Zakiuddin
Director Finance



Mr. Khurram Kasbati
Chief Financial Officer



Mr. Amir Aziz
Director of Operations Distribution
& HSSE



Mr. Asad Wasty
Head of Internal Audit



Mr. Daniyal Mughal
Company Secretary & Financial
Controller



Mr. Shahid Abbas
Regional Sales Manager
(North)



Mr. Irfan Javed Warsi
GM Commercial & Bussiness
Development (HR)



Mr. Kashif Yousuf
Sales Account Manager



Mr. Syed Muhammad Wasi
Faisalabad Plant Manager



Mr. Muhammad Sajjad Ahmed
Karachi Plant Manager



Mr. Ali Khan Lodhi
Senior Manager IT & HR

ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY LPG

LPG is truly a modern environment friendly product. LPG is the normal abbreviation used to describe 'Liquefied Petroleum Gas', which is itself used to describe those hydrocarbons existing as vapors under ambient conditions of temperature and pressure.





EFFICIENT ECO-FRIENDLY

LPG is a clean - burning fuel which cleans the environment by reducing air pollution. It has absolutely no lead content (safe vehicle fuel) the perfect environment alternative - and is cheaper than gasoline. It contributes to a healthier working environment and has virtually no harmful exhaust emission. LPG is the fuel of the future. Apart from being environmentally friendly, in Pakistan it can significantly contribute to the economy by replacing Kerosene. It can also assist in reducing de-forestation in cases where wood is used as a source of energy, thus making the environment pollution free and healthier. De-forestation leads to serious environmental damage and disturbs the ecological balance causing erosion and landslides in these areas. Thus there is a need to increase the availability, as well as usage of LPG, as it can to some extent overcome the de-forestation problem of the country. Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited is actively playing its role by promoting the superior environment and convenient aspects of LPG.



CHAIRMAN’S REVIEW REPORT

On behalf of the Board, I am pleased to present the Chairman’s Review Report to the shareholders of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2025.

Operating Environment

The operating environment during the year remained challenging. Political and socio-economic instability, coupled with the Company’s liquidity constraints, continued to weigh on overall business performance. Although inflationary pressures eased during the year, the Company faced persistent working capital limitations, irregular availability of LPG from local suppliers, and intense competitive pressures.

The mushrooming of small and largely unregulated operators across the country has disrupted pricing discipline and distribution dynamics. This influx has intensified competition and exerted sustained pressure on margins, particularly in the regulated LPG sector where price volatility remains high. Meanwhile, dwindling local LPG production from refineries and fields—such as Pakistan Refinery Limited (PRL), Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL), and Pak Arab Refinery Company (PARCO)—has further constrained the supply chain and reduced the historical advantage of formal sector companies that previously relied on stable domestic quota allocations.

On the demand side, there is a surge in demand as natural gas supplies are unable to keep pace with the rising population and ongoing growth in new housing. The combination of irregular local supply, heightened competition, and thin margins continued to stress the Company’s operating performance, resilience, and adaptability.

Despite these headwinds, the Company achieved a profit after tax of Rs. 29.52 million versus a loss of Rs. 73.68 million recorded in the previous year. Net turnover stood at Rs. 1,658.58 million, reflecting a 30.24% decline compared to the previous year. Gross margin decreased to Rs. 83.11 million from Rs. 137.94 million, primarily due to pricing actions and market volatility.

Performance Evaluation

In accordance with the Code of Corporate Governance and SECP guidelines, an online internal evaluation was conducted to assess the annual performance of the Board, its members, and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO). A self-evaluation form was circulated to each Board member to provide feedback and comments. The results, compiled by the Company Secretary, were shared in the subsequent Board meeting to identify areas for further improvement.

I am pleased to report that the overall performance of the Board and the CEO for the year ended June 30, 2025, remained satisfactory.

Operational Excellence

The Company continues to uphold high standards in Health, Safety, Security and Environment (HSSE), recording zero Lost Time Injuries or fatalities during the year. Management remains committed to minimizing the environmental impact of operations, products and services.

We believe that sustainable development is achievable only when sound business principles and best practices are consistently observed and integrated into the Company's overall conduct. Burshane has firmly embedded these values into its rules of engagement and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and shall continue to promote them among all stakeholders.

Business Outlook

The management remains fully aware of the structural shifts underway in the LPG market and its obligations toward stakeholders. It is committed to developing long-term strategies aimed at stabilizing supply lines, improving operational efficiency, and preserving shareholder value. While the competitive landscape has evolved with the emergence of numerous small operators and reduced local allocations, the Company remains focused on leveraging its institutional strengths, operational discipline, and reputation for compliance and safety to sustain its market presence.

Way Forward

The Company's forward strategy focuses on achieving stable and profitable growth while maintaining operational resilience and governance integrity. Burshane aims to consolidate its market position through a balanced approach of efficiency, innovation, and responsible management, contingent on the availability of additional funds and continued prudent financial management.

Key Priorities Include

- Strengthening supply chain resilience through diversified sourcing and enhanced logistical capabilities.
- Expanding the retail and distribution network to improve accessibility and capture greater market share.
- Pursuing digital transformation initiatives in inventory, sales, and customer management to increase transparency and control.
- Maintaining strict adherence to corporate governance, HSSE, and regulatory compliance, which remain the foundation of sustainable operations.
- Exploring strategic partnerships, alliances, and business diversification opportunities to enhance long-term shareholder value.

- Continuing to manage costs prudently while focusing on return on equity and capital efficiency to safeguard financial sustainability.

The Board and management are fully aligned in their vision to position Burshane LPG as a responsible, efficient, and trusted energy provider capable of delivering consistent value to its shareholders and contributing positively to Pakistan's energy ecosystem.

Role of the Chairman

In my capacity as Chairman, I ensure that:

- The Board receives adequate, accurate, clear, complete, and reliable information in a timely manner to enable meaningful discussion and oversight.
- The Board is properly briefed on all significant matters and deliberates on key issues in a timely fashion.
- A conducive environment is maintained in the boardroom to allow constructive and open debate.
- The Board plays a proactive role in formulating and overseeing strategies and policies.
- The CEO and management effectively implement the Board's approved strategies and decisions.
- Decisions are taken in the best interest of the Company and reflect the consensus of the Board members.
- Good corporate governance practices and procedures are maintained at all times.

Acknowledgment

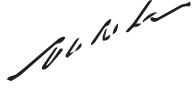
I would like to express my sincere gratitude to our employees, stakeholders, distributors, and customers for their continued support and confidence in Burshane LPG. Their dedication and partnership remain vital in ensuring the Company's resilience and in reinforcing its position as a brand of first choice in Pakistan's LPG sector.

Karachi
Dated: November 04, 2025


Shaikh Abdus Sami
Chairman

تشکر

میں اپنے ملازمین، متعلقہ فریقوں، تقسیم کاروں، اور صارفین کا تہہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں جن کی مسلسل حمایت اور اعتماد بر شانے کی کامیابی اور ساکھ کو برقرار رکھنے میں کلیدی حیثیت رکھتے ہیں۔



شیخ عبدالصامی
چیئرمین

کراچی
مورخہ: ۰۴ نومبر ۲۰۲۵

ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ پائیدار ترقی صرف اسی وقت ممکن ہے جب بہترین کاروباری اصولوں اور طریقہ کار کو مستقل طور پر اپنایا جائے۔ برشانی نے ان اقدار کو اپنے ضوابط اور طریقہ کار میں شامل کر رکھا ہے اور تمام متعلقہ فریقوں میں ان کا فروغ جاری رکھے گا۔

مستقبل کا لائحہ عمل

انتظامیہ ایل پی جی مارکیٹ میں جاری تبدیلیوں اور متعلقہ فریقوں کے تقاضوں سے بخوبی آگاہ ہے۔ کمپنی طویل مدتی حکمت عملیوں پر کام کر رہی ہے تاکہ سپلائی کو مستحکم کیا جا سکے، کارکردگی بہتر بنائی جا سکے، اور حصص یافتگان کی قدر محفوظ رکھی جا سکے۔

اگرچہ مارکیٹ میں چھوٹے کاروباری عناصر کی تعداد بڑھ گئی ہے اور مقامی کوٹہ میں کمی آئی ہے، کمپنی اپنی ادارہ جاتی طاقت، نظم و ضبط، اور حفاظتی ساکھ کو بروئے کار لاتے ہوئے مارکیٹ میں اپنی موجودگی برقرار رکھنے کے لیے پرعزم ہے۔

آئندہ کی ترجیحات

سپلائی کو متنوع ذرائع اور بہتر نقل و حمل کے ذریعے مضبوط بنانا
تقسیم کے نظام کو وسعت دینا تاکہ رسائی بہتر ہو اور مارکیٹ میں حصہ بڑھے
ذخیرہ، فروخت، اور صارفین کے انتظام میں جدید طریقے اپنانا
نظم و نسق، تحفظ، اور ضابطہ کی مکمل پابندی
شراکت داری، اتحاد، اور کاروباری تنوع کے مواقع تلاش کرنا*
اخراجات کا محتاط انتظام اور سرمایہ کی مؤثر کارکردگی پر توجہ

بورڈ اور انتظامیہ برشانی کو ایک ذمہ دار، مؤثر، اور قابل اعتماد توانائی فراہم کنندہ بنانے کے وژن پر مکمل طور پر متفق ہیں، جو حصص یافتگان کو مسلسل قدر فراہم کرے اور ملک کے توانائی کے نظام میں مثبت کردار ادا کرے۔

چیئرمین کا کردار

بطور چیئرمین، میں اس بات کو یقینی بناتا ہوں کہ
بورڈ کو بروقت، درست، واضح، مکمل، اور قابل اعتماد معلومات فراہم کی جائیں
تمام اہم امور پر بورڈ کو مناسب بریفنگ دی جائے اور بروقت غور و فکر ہو
بورڈ اجلاس میں تعمیری اور کھلے مباحثے کا ماحول برقرار رکھا جائے
بورڈ حکمت عملیوں اور پالیسیوں کی تشکیل و نگرانی میں فعال کردار ادا کرے
سربراہ اور انتظامیہ بورڈ کی منظور شدہ حکمت عملیوں پر مؤثر عملدرآمد کریں
فیصلے کمپنی کے بہترین مفاد میں اور بورڈ کے اتفاق رائے سے کیے جائیں
نظم و نسق کے بہترین طریقہ کار ہمیشہ برقرار رکھے جائیں

چیئرمین کا جائزہ رپورٹ

بورڈ کی جانب سے، میں برشین ایل پی جی (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ (کمپنی) کے شیئر ہولڈرز کو سالانہ چیئرمین کا جائزہ رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کرتا ہوں۔

کاروباری ماحول

سال بھر کاروباری ماحول مشکل رہا۔ سیاسی و سماجی غیر یقینی صورتحال اور کمپنی کی مالی مشکلات نے مجموعی کارکردگی پر منفی اثر ڈالا۔ اگرچہ مہنگائی میں کچھ کمی آئی، لیکن کام کرنے کے سرمائے کی کمی، مقامی سپلائی کی غیر یقینی دستیابی، اور سخت مسابقت نے کاروبار کو دباؤ میں رکھا۔

غیر منظم اور چھوٹے کاروباری عناصر کی بھرمار نے قیمتوں کے نظم و ضبط اور تقسیم کے نظام کو متاثر کیا، جس سے خاص طور پر ضابطہ شدہ ایل پی جی شعبے میں منافع پر دباؤ بڑھا۔ مقامی ریفائنریوں اور گیس فیلڈز سے پیداوار میں کمی نے سپلائی چین کو مزید محدود کر دیا۔

دوسری جانب، قدرتی گیس کی کمی اور آبادی میں اضافے کے باعث ایل پی جی کی طلب میں اضافہ ہوا۔ مقامی سپلائی کی غیر یقینی صورتحال، سخت مسابقت، اور کم منافع نے کمپنی کی کارکردگی، لچک، اور موافقت پذیری کو مسلسل چیلنج کیا۔

ان تمام مشکلات کے باوجود، کمپنی نے ۲۹.۵۲ ملین روپے کا بعد از ٹیکس منافع حاصل کیا، جو گزشتہ سال کے ۷۳.۶۸ ملین روپے کے خسارے کے مقابلے میں نمایاں بہتری ہے۔ مجموعی آمدنی ۱۶۵۸.۵۸ ملین روپے رہی، جو ۷۳.۶۸ گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں ۳۰.۲۴ فیصد کمی کو ظاہر کرتی ہے۔ مجموعی منافع ۸۳.۱۱ ملین روپے رہا، جو قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ اور مارکیٹ کے دباؤ کی وجہ سے کم ہوا۔

کارکردگی کا جائزہ

ضابطہ کارپوریٹ نظم و نسق اور متعلقہ ادارے کی ہدایات کے مطابق، بورڈ، اس کے ارکان، اور سربراہ کی سالانہ کارکردگی کا آن لائن جائزہ لیا گیا۔ ہر بورڈ رکن کو خود تشخیصی فارم دیا گیا، جس کے نتائج کمپنی کے سیکریٹری نے مرتب کر کے بورڈ اجلاس میں پیش کیے۔ میں یہ رپورٹ کرتے ہوئے خوش ہوں کہ بورڈ اور سربراہ کی مجموعی کارکردگی تسلی بخش رہی۔

عملی کارکردگی

کمپنی نے صحت، تحفظ، سلامتی اور ماحولیات کے شعبے میں اعلیٰ معیار برقرار رکھتے ہوئے سال بھر کوئی حادثہ یا جانی نقصان رپورٹ نہیں کیا۔ انتظامیہ ماحولیاتی اثرات کو کم کرنے کے لیے پرعزم ہے۔

Directors' Report

On behalf of the Board of Directors (BOD), we are pleased to present the Directors' Report of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2025 along with the audited financial statements and Auditors' Report thereon.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

During the year under review, the sales volume of the Company at 8,166 MTs, decreased by 3,701 MTs (31.19%) compared to the corresponding period due to reduced local LPG quota and higher prices of imported LPG. Net sales of the Company at Rs. 1,658.58 million decreased by Rs. 718.92 million (30.24%) due to reduction in sales volume during the period. The gross margins of the Company at Rs. 83.11 million (5.01% of sales value) was decreased by Rs. 54.84 million from comparative period of last year.

Administrative expenses and distribution & marketing expenses have decreased by Rs. 24.86 million and Rs. 7.98 million compared to comparative period of previous year.

Profit before tax of the Company at Rs. 29.52 million, increased by Rs. 105.77 million from last year, however, LPG market weakened due to price volatility and supply chain constraints. Financial costs have decreased by 12.90 million due to lower KIBOR rates.

The Company's earnings per share for the year under review is at Rs 1.31 compared to loss per share of Rs. 3.28 per share in the preceding year.

BUSINESS AND ENVIRONMENT REVIEW

During the year, the Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) sector remained a vital component of Pakistan's energy landscape, with demand propelled by limited availability of piped natural gas and rising urban and peri-urban consumption. While domestic production supported base supply, import reliance intensified, placing pressure on pricing and supply chain logistics. Business conditions remained competitive yet challenged by fragmented distribution networks and regulatory bottlenecks, particularly in pricing mechanisms and quality control enforcement. Environmentally, LPG continues to offer a lower-emission alternative to traditional fuels, though concerns persist regarding decanting practices and safety noncompliance in informal markets. The sector's evolution presents a dual opportunity to capitalize on the growing energy shift while reinforcing sustainable business practices and regulatory adherence.

INDUSTRY REVIEW

LPG industry in Pakistan continued to exhibit robust demand growth during the year, driven by widening supply gaps in piped natural gas and increasing reliance on LPG as a transitional energy source. Despite local production remaining steady, the market is increasingly dependent on imports to bridge demand, which now exceeds 1.4 million tons annually. Regulatory oversight by OGRA and evolving policy frameworks have enhanced licensing discipline, although challenges remain around infrastructure development, safety compliance, and pricing stability. With domestic and commercial sectors facing mounting energy constraints, the LPG market presents strategic opportunities for investment and innovation, especially in secure distribution channels and quality assurance mechanisms.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS

On January 6, 2022, the Company accepted a revised restructuring proposal from the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), formalized through Offer Letter No. NBP/ARG/ARW(S)/BLPL/2022/08. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the outstanding long-term loan and the associated accrued mark-up were reclassified into two distinct facilities—Demand Finance-I and Demand Finance-II—while the remaining balance of PKR 154 million was restructured into a running finance facility.

Under Demand Finance-I, the Company made an initial principal down payment of PKR 25.44 million, with the remaining balance of PKR 75 million scheduled for repayment in 20 quarterly instalments commencing September 30, 2022, following a grace period of 12 months from the date of drawdown. The facility carries a mark-up at the rate of 3-month KIBOR plus 2%, which is payable throughout the grace period. Similarly, Demand Finance-II was initiated with a principal down payment of PKR 10.59 million, with the residual amount of PKR 95.29 million also repayable in 20 quarterly instalments beginning September 30, 2022.

Despite initial compliance with the repayment schedule, the Company has encountered financial constraints, resulting in payment defaults under both facilities. Active engagement with NBP is underway to negotiate a revised restructuring arrangement. To date, the Company has settled Rs. 168.78 million comprising both principal and mark-up through internal working capital allocations. The Company's sponsors continue to extend financial and strategic support to ensure operational continuity and fulfillment of external obligations.

A complaint was filed by the Directorate of Investigation and Intelligence (Inland Revenue) (I & I – IR) on August 31, 2020, against the Company for alleged Tax evasion of approximately PKR 1.7 billion, with Special Court for Customs, Taxation and (Anti-Smuggling). Based on this complaint the court passed 2 orders against the Company and some of its directors. The orders were pertaining to freezing of Company's 9 bank accounts for 90 days and issuance of Non Bailable Arrest Warrants of its certain Directors. The Company immediately obtained Protective Bail from the High Court and subsequently from the Special Court which was later confirmed. The case is currently pending for hearing.

The Company also filed a Constitutional Petition with High Court against the order of the Special Court for freezing of 9 bank accounts. All banks have removed the freeze on Company's accounts on expiry of 90 days.

The Company had received notices under section 177(1) of Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 regarding audit for tax years 2018 and 2019. The Company has replied and submitted relevant details and documents timely through various letters to FBR. The Company has received further notices under section 122(5A) of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 demanded income tax liability amounting to Rs. 609.79 million and Rs. 617.30 million for the tax year 2018 and 2019 respectively. An appeal was preferred before the Commissioner Inland Revenue – Appeal (CIR-A) whereby the CIR-A remanded back the case to the concerned Officer Inland Revenue (OIR). Thereafter, remanded back proceeding was initiated by the learned OIR, that culminated on an order under section 124/129 of the Ordinance, whereby the demanded tax liability of Rs. 172.05 million and Rs. 87.75 million for the tax year 2018 and 2019 was

created. Being aggrieved, the Company again preferred an appeal before ATIR-I, that is currently pending.

FUTURE OUTLOOK AND GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

LPG industry in Pakistan is poised for continued growth, anchored by the country's shift toward alternative energy sources amid declining domestic natural gas reserves. Demand is expected to rise steadily across residential, commercial, and transport sectors, with projections indicating a potential market size exceeding 3.5 million metric tons annually within the next three years. Policy shifts encouraging cleaner fuel adoption, coupled with infrastructure expansion and investment in secure distribution channels, may contribute positively to market formalization and regulatory compliance. The anticipated entry of larger players, enhanced quality assurance protocols, and adoption of advanced logistics technology are likely to improve supply chain reliability and safety outcomes. While pricing volatility and import dependence remain areas of concern, government-led initiatives aimed at revising the LPG Distribution Policy and incentivizing localized storage and filling infrastructure could pave the way for long-term stability.

Based on current industry trends, regulatory momentum, and the company's operational resilience, the Directors are confident in the continued viability of the LPG sector and, by extension, the company's ability to remain a going concern. Despite external pressures including exchange rate fluctuations, inflationary impacts, and logistical disruptions, the industry retains strong fundamentals supported by consistent demand, favorable environmental credentials, and growing public acceptance of LPG as a safe and efficient energy alternative. The company's strategic positioning, compliance-focused business model, and ongoing investment in infrastructure and workforce development underscore its preparedness to adapt to evolving market conditions. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, reflecting management's assessment of sustained operational capacity and long-term profitability.

HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY AND ENVIRONMENT (HSSE)

They ensure that all HSSE policies are properly observed by providing support and resources for actions taken to operate safely and to protect health, environment and to exert a positive influence on the HSSE management of contractors as they play a major role in achieving a high level of HSSE performance. This is evident by the fact that the period under review is without any Lost Time Injury (LTI). As a responsible cooperate citizen, we at Burshane always belief that the only way to sustainable development is through a strong commitment to HSSE in all areas of our business. In Burshane, HSSE is managed as the most critical business activity. The Management at Burshane demonstrates strong, visible leadership and committed by allocating sufficient resources to operate and maintain HSSE Management System and lead by example in their personal actions and behaviors.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

They ensure that all HSSE policies are properly observed by providing support and resources for actions taken to operate safely and to protect health, environment and to exert a positive influence on the HSSE management of contractors as they play a major role in achieving a high level of HSSE performance. As a responsible cooperate citizen, we the

Company always belief that the only way to sustainable development is through a strong commitment to HSSE in all areas of our business.

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Company has fully complied with requirements of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019. A Statement of Compliance is provided under the relevant section of the report.

Following are the statements on corporate and financial reporting framework:

- The financial statements prepared by the management of the Company present its state of affair fairly, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.
- Proper books of accounts of the Company have been maintained.
- Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements and any departure, if any, therefrom has been adequately disclosed and explained.
- The system of internal controls is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
- There are no significant doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- There are no material departures from the best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in the listing regulations except as disclosed in the Statement of Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance.
- No trades in the shares of the Company were carried out by the Directors, CEO, CFO & Company Secretary and their spouses and minor children, with the exception of Mr. Amir Aziz, acquired qualifying shares solely to fulfill the eligibility criteria for directorship in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.
- All the directors on the Board, have acquired the Directors' Training Program (DTP) certification.

RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

During the year, the LPG market witnessed a notable contraction driven by multifaceted challenges across global and domestic fronts. International price volatility, influenced by fluctuations in crude benchmarks and foreign exchange rates, adversely affected import parity and consumer affordability. Supply chain inefficiencies, including logistical constraints and inconsistent regulatory enforcement, further impeded market stability. These factors collectively contributed to a subdued operating environment, prompting a strategic reassessment of distribution models, cost structures, and long-term positioning within the energy landscape.

RISK MITIGATION

The Board of Directors, along with the Board's Audit Committee, oversees the Company's operations and formulates proactive strategies to mitigate potential risks and ensure long-term stability.

COMPOSITION OF BOARD:

The total numbers of Directors are eight and their composition is as follows:

- Male: 7
- Female: 1

Category	Name
Independent Director	Mr. Shaikh Abdus Sami Maj. Gen Rafiullah Khan (R) Brig. Rashid Siddiqi (R)
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Muhammad Ali Niazi Ms. Shahbano Hameed
Executive Directors	Mr. Asad Alam Niazi Mr. Saiffee Zakiuddin Mr. Amir Aziz

The Board has fixed the total number of Directors at nine. One position for a Non-Executive Director remains vacant, and the Board is actively pursuing suitable candidates for appointment.

BOARD MEETINGS AND ATTENDANCE

Name	Meetings	Attendance
Mr. Asad Alam Niazi	7	1
Mr. Saiffee Zakiuddin	7	7
Mr. Amir Aziz	5	5
Mr. Shaikh Abdus Sami	7	7
Maj. Gen Rafiullah Khan (R)	7	7
Brig. Rashid Siddiqi (R)	7	6
Mr. Osman Malik *	2	2
Mr. Ali Alam Niazi	7	5
Ms. Shahbano Hameed	7	7

* Mr. Osman Malik was not elected to the Board of Directors in the elections held on October 28, 2024.

Leave of absence was granted to Directors who could not attend the meetings.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee consists of non-executive directors with chairman being an independent director. The attendance of Directors at the Committees meeting is as follows:

Name	Meetings	Attendance
Mr. Shaikh Abdus Sami	6	6
Maj. Gen Rafiullah Khan (R)	6	6
Brig. Rashid Siddiqi (R)	4	3
Mr. Ali Alam Niazi	6	6

Leave of absence was granted to Directors who could not attend the meetings.

HUMAN RESOURCE AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Human Resource and Remuneration Committee consists of majority of non-executive directors with chairman being an independent director. The attendance of Directors at the Committees meeting is as follows:

Name	Meetings	Attendance
Mr. Asad Alam Niazi	1	-
Mr. Saiffee Zakiuddin	1	1
Maj. Gen Rafiullah Khan (R)	1	1
Brig. Rashid Siddiqi (R)	1	-
Mr. Ali Alam Niazi	1	1

Leave of absence was granted to Directors who could not attend the meetings.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

Following are the key numbers of the results for the year.

	(Rs. in '000)
Net Sales	1,658,578
Gross Margins	83,107
Profit before Tax	29,522
Profit after Tax	29,522
Earnings per share	1.31

SHAREHOLDINGS

The pattern and categories of shareholders of the Company as at June 30, 2025 has been appended on page 173 to this annual report.

DIVIDENDS

Dividend declared	Cash	NIL
	Bonus	NIL

RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with the relevant regulations, all related party transactions carried out during the year are disclosed in the financial statements. Transactions with related parties are based at arm's length, that normal commercial rates on the same terms and conditions as applicable to third party transaction.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with the Company's governance framework and remuneration policy, no fixed or variable emoluments are paid to non-executive and independent directors. These directors are, however, entitled to a per-meeting fees for their participation in Board and Committee proceedings. Comprehensive disclosure relating to directors' and management's compensation including meeting fees, benefits, and any other pecuniary entitlements is available in Note 43 of the audited financial statements.

EXTERNAL AUDITORS


The present external auditors M/s. Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari & Co., Chartered Accountants, are the retiring auditors of the Company and have offered their services for reappointment. They confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review Program of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) and the firm is fully compliant with the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics, as adopted by ICAP. On the recommendation of the Board's Audit Committee, the Board of Directors proposed their re-appointment by the shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, as external auditors of the Company for the year ending June 30, 2026, at a fee to be mutually agreed upon.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Board of Directors expresses sincere appreciation to the Company's employees for their unwavering dedication, professionalism, and commitment to excellence. The Directors also extend heartfelt thanks to the Company's valued suppliers, customers, and bankers for their continued trust and support. Special acknowledgment is made to all financial institutions maintaining a business relationship with the Company, whose confidence has been instrumental in sustaining operational momentum and strategic growth.

For and on behalf of Board
Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited


Saifee Zakiuddin
Director


Asad Alam Niazi
Director / CEO

Karachi, November 04, 2025

متعلقہ جماعتوں کے لین دین

متعلقہ قواعد و ضوابط کے مطابق سال کے دوران کیے جانے والے تمام متعلقہ فریق لین دین کو مالی گوشواروں میں ظاہر کیا جاتا ہے۔ متعلقہ فریقوں کے ساتھ لین دین بازو کی لمبائی پر مبنی ہے، جو عام تجارتی شرحیں اسی شرائط و ضوابط پر ہوتی ہیں جو تیسری پارٹی کے لین دین پر لاگو ہوتی ہیں۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ

کمپنی کے گورننس فریم ورک اور معاوضے کی پالیسی کے مطابق، نان ایگزیکٹو اور آزاد ڈائریکٹرز کو کوئی مقررہ یا متغیر تنخواہ ادا نہیں کی جاتی ہے۔ تاہم، یہ ڈائریکٹرز بورڈ اور کمیٹی کی کارروائی میں ان کی شرکت کے لئے فی میٹنگ فیس کے حقدار ہیں۔ ڈائریکٹرز اور انتظامیہ کے معاوضے سے متعلق جامع انکشاف بشمول میٹنگ کی فیس، فوائد، اور کسی بھی دوسرے مالی استحقاق آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی بیانات کے نوٹ 43 میں دستیاب ہے۔

بیرونی آڈیٹرز

موجودہ بیرونی آڈیٹرز میسرز کلارکسن ہائیڈر سکود انصاری اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، کمپنی کے ریٹائر ہونے والے آڈیٹرز ہیں اور انہوں نے دوبارہ تقرری کے لیے اپنی خدمات پیش کی ہیں۔ انہوں نے تصدیق کی کہ انہیں انسٹی ٹیوٹ آف چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس آف پاکستان (آئی سی اے پی) کے کوالٹی کنٹرول ریویو پروگرام کے تحت تسلی بخش ریٹنگ دی گئی ہے اور یہ فرم آئی سی اے پی کے ذریعہ اختیار کردہ ضابطہ اخلاق سے متعلق بین الاقوامی فیڈریشن آف اکاؤنٹنٹس (آئی ایف اے سی) کے رہنما خطوط پر مکمل طور پر عمل پیرا ہے۔ بورڈ کی آڈٹ کمیٹی کی سفارش پر، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی کے بیرونی آڈیٹرز کے طور پر آئندہ سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ میں حصص یافتگان کی طرف سے ان کی دوبارہ تقرری کی تجویز پیش کی۔

اعتراف

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کے ملازمین کی غیر متزلزل لگن، پیشہ ورانہ مہارت اور عمدگی کے عزم کے لیے ان کی مخلصانہ تعریف کا اظہار کرتا ہے۔ ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کے قابل قدر سیلانرز، صارفین اور بینکرز کا ان کے مسلسل اعتماد اور تعاون پر تہ دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں۔ کمپنی کے ساتھ کاروباری تعلقات برقرار رکھنے والے تمام مالیاتی اداروں کا خصوصی اعتراف کیا جاتا ہے، جن کا اعتماد آپریشنل رفتار اور اسٹریٹجک ترقی کو برقرار رکھنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتا ہے۔

بورڈ کے لئے اور اس کی طرف سے
برشین ایل پی جی (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ


سیفی ذکی الدین
ڈائریکٹر


اسد عالم نیازی
ڈائریکٹر / سی ای او

کراچی، نومبر 04، 2025

آڈٹ کمیٹی

آڈٹ کمیٹی نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے جس کے چیئرمین ایک آزاد ڈائریکٹر ہوتے ہیں۔ کمیٹیوں کے اجلاس میں ڈائریکٹرز کی حاضری درج ذیل ہے:

نام	میٹنگوں	حاضری
جناب شیخ عبدالسمیع	6	6
میجر جنرل رفیع اللہ خان (ر)	6	6
بریگیڈیئر راشد صدیقی (ر)	4	3
جناب علی عالم نیازی	6	6

ان ڈائریکٹرز کو غیر حاضری کی چھٹی دی گئی جو میٹنگوں میں شرکت نہیں کر سکتے تھے۔

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی

ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمونریشن کمیٹی نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کی اکثریت پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے جس کے چیئرمین ایک آزاد ڈائریکٹر ہوتے ہیں۔ کمیٹیوں کے اجلاس میں ڈائریکٹرز کی حاضری درج ذیل ہے:

نام	میٹنگوں	حاضری
جناب اسد عالم نیازی	1	-
جناب سیفی ذکی الدین	1	1
میجر جنرل رفیع اللہ خان (ر)	1	1
بریگیڈیئر راشد صدیقی (ر)	1	-
جناب علی عالم نیازی	1	1

ان ڈائریکٹرز کو غیر حاضری کی چھٹی دی گئی جو میٹنگوں میں شرکت نہیں کر سکتے تھے۔

مالی جھلکیاں:

سال کے نتائج کے اہم اعداد و شمار درج ذیل ہیں۔

	(000 میں روپے)
خالص فروخت	1,658,578
مجموعی مارجن	83,107
ٹیکس سے پہلے منافع	36,651
ٹیکس کے بعد منافع	32,088
فی حصص آمدنی	1.43

شینر بولڈنگز

30 جون 2025 تک کمپنی کے حصص یافتگان کا نمونہ اور زمرہ جات اس سالانہ رپورٹ میں صفحہ 173 پر شامل کیے گئے ہیں۔

منافع

منافع کا اعلان	نقد	صفر
	بونس	صفر

خطرے میں کمی

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز، بورڈ کی آڈٹ کمیٹی کے ساتھ، کمپنی کے آپریشنز کی نگرانی کرتا ہے اور ممکنہ خطرات کو کم کرنے اور طویل مدتی استحکام کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے فعال حکمت عملی تیار کرتا ہے۔

بورڈ کی تشکیل:

ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد آٹھ ہے اور ان کی ساخت درج ذیل ہے:

- مرد: 7
- خواتین: 1

نام	زمرہ
جناب شیخ عبدالسمیع	آزاد ڈائریکٹر
میجر جنرل رفیع اللہ خان (ر)	
بریگیڈیئر راشد صدیقی (ر)	
جناب محمد علی نیازی	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
محترمہ شہبانو حمید	
جناب اسد عالم نیازی	ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
جناب سیفی ذکی الدین	
جناب عامر عزیز	

بورڈ نے ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد نو مقرر کی ہے۔ نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر کے لئے ایک عہدہ خالی ہے ، اور بورڈ تقرری کے لئے موزوں امیدواروں کا فعال طور پر تعاقب کر رہا ہے۔

بورڈ کے اجلاس اور حاضری

نام	میٹنگوں	حاضری
جناب اسد عالم نیازی	7	1
جناب سیفی ذکی الدین	7	7
جناب عامر عزیز	5	5
جناب شیخ عبدالسمیع	7	7
میجر جنرل رفیع اللہ خان (ر)	7	7
بریگیڈیئر راشد صدیقی (ر)	7	6
جناب عثمان ملک *	2	2
جناب علی عالم نیازی	7	5
محترمہ شہبانو حمید	7	7

* جناب عثمان ملک 28 اکتوبر 2024 کو ہونے والے انتخابات میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے لیے منتخب نہیں ہوئے تھے۔

ان ڈائریکٹرز کو غیر حاضری کی چھٹی دی گئی جو میٹنگوں میں شرکت نہیں کر سکتے تھے۔

صحت، حفاظت، سلامتی اور ماحولیات (ایچ ایس ایس ای)

وہ اس بات کو یقینی بناتے ہیں کہ ایچ ایس ایس ای کی تمام پالیسیوں کا صحیح طریقے سے عمل کیا جاتا ہے تاکہ محفوظ طریقے سے کام کرنے اور صحت، ماحول کی حفاظت کے لئے اٹھائے گئے اقدامات کے لئے مدد اور وسائل فراہم کیے جائیں اور ٹھیکیداروں کے ایچ ایس ایس ای کے انتظام پر مثبت اثر ڈالا جا سکے کیونکہ وہ ایچ ایس ایس ای کی اعلیٰ سطح کی کارکردگی کو حاصل کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ یہ اس حقیقت سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ زیر جائزہ مدت کسی کھوئے ہوئے وقت کی چوٹ (ایل ٹی آئی) کے بغیر ہے۔ ایک ذمہ دار تعاون کرنے والے شہری کی حیثیت سے، ہم برشین میں ہمیشہ اس بات پر یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ پائیدار ترقی کا واحد راستہ ہمارے کاروبار کے تمام شعبوں میں ایچ ایس ایس ای کے ساتھ مضبوط عزم ہے۔ برشین میں، ایچ ایس ایس ای کو سب سے اہم کاروباری سرگرمی کے طور پر منظم کیا جاتا ہے۔ برشین میں انتظامیہ مضبوط، مرئی قیادت کا مظاہرہ کرتی ہے اور ایچ ایس ایس ای مینجمنٹ سسٹم کو چلانے اور برقرار رکھنے کے لئے کافی وسائل مختص کر کے پر عزم ہے اور ان کے ذاتی اعمال اور طرز عمل میں مثال کے طور پر رہنمائی کرتی ہے۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری (سی ایس آر)

وہ اس بات کو یقینی بناتے ہیں کہ ایچ ایس ایس ای کی تمام پالیسیوں کا صحیح طریقے سے عمل کیا جاتا ہے تاکہ محفوظ طریقے سے کام کرنے اور صحت، ماحول کی حفاظت کے لئے اٹھائے گئے اقدامات کے لئے مدد اور وسائل فراہم کیے جائیں اور ٹھیکیداروں کے ایچ ایس ایس ای کے انتظام پر مثبت اثر ڈالا جا سکے کیونکہ وہ ایچ ایس ایس ای کی اعلیٰ سطح کی کارکردگی کو حاصل کرنے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتے ہیں۔ ایک ذمہ دار تعاون کرنے والے شہری کی حیثیت سے، ہم کمپنی کو ہمیشہ یقین ہے کہ پائیدار ترقی کا واحد راستہ ہمارے کاروبار کے تمام شعبوں میں ایچ ایس ایس ای کے ساتھ مضبوط عزم ہے۔

کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی تعمیل کا بیان

کمپنی نے لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشنز، 2019 کی ضروریات کی مکمل تعمیل کی ہے۔ رپورٹ کے متعلقہ سیکشن کے تحت تعمیل کا بیان فراہم کیا گیا ہے۔ کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک کے بارے میں بیانات درج ذیل ہیں:

- کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ مالی بیانات اس کی صورتحال کو منصفانہ طور پر پیش کرتے ہیں، اس کے آپریشنز کے نتائج، نقد بہاؤ اور ایکویٹی میں تبدیلیوں کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔
- کمپنی کے اکاؤنٹس کی مناسب کتابیں برقرار رکھی گئی ہیں۔
- مالی بیانات کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیاں مستقل طور پر لاگو کی گئی ہیں اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینے معقول اور دانشمندانہ فیصلے پر مبنی ہیں۔
- بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے معیارات، جیسا کہ پاکستان میں لاگو ہوتا ہے، مالیاتی بیانات کی تیاری میں عمل کیا گیا ہے اور اس سے کسی بھی روانگی، اگر کوئی ہے، مناسب طور پر انکشاف اور وضاحت کی گئی ہے۔
- داخلی کنٹرول کا نظام ڈیزائن میں مضبوط ہے اور اسے مؤثر طریقے سے نافذ اور نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔
- کمپنی کی جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت پر کوئی خاص شکوک و شبہات نہیں ہیں۔
- کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں سے کوئی مادی انحراف نہیں ہے، جیسا کہ لسٹنگ کے ضوابط میں تفصیل سے بتایا گیا ہے سوائے اس کے کہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی تعمیل کے بیان میں انکشاف کیا گیا ہے۔
- کمپنی کے حصص میں ڈائریکٹرز، سی ای او، سی ایف او اور کمپنی سیکریٹری اور ان کی شریک حیات اور نابالغ بچوں کی طرف سے کوئی تجارت نہیں کی گئی، سوائے جناب عامر عزیز نے کمپنی کے آرٹیکلز آف ایسوسی ایشن کے مطابق ڈائریکٹر شپ کے لیے اہلیت کے معیار کو پورا کرنے کے لیے کوالیفائنگ شیئرز حاصل کیے۔
- بورڈ کے تمام ڈائریکٹرز نے ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ پروگرام (ڈی ٹی پی) سرٹیفیکیشن حاصل کیا ہے۔

خطرہ اور غیر یقینی صورتحال

سال کے دوران، ایل پی جی مارکیٹ میں عالمی اور گھریلو محاذوں پر کثیر جہتی چیلنجز کی وجہ سے قابل ذکر کمی دیکھنے میں آئی۔ خام معیار اور غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کی شرحوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ سے متاثر قیمتوں میں بین الاقوامی اتار چڑھاؤ نے درآمدی مساوات اور صارفین کی استطاعت کو بری طرح متاثر کیا۔ سپلائی چین کی نابلی، بشمول لاجسٹک رکاوٹیں اور متضاد ریگولیٹری نفاذ، نے مارکیٹ کے استحکام میں مزید رکاوٹ ڈالی۔ ان عوامل نے اجتماعی طور پر ایک دبے ہوئے آپریٹنگ ماحول میں حصہ لیا، جس سے تقسیم کے ماڈلز، لاگت کے ڈھانچے، اور توانائی کے منظر نامے کے اندر طویل مدتی پوزیشننگ کی اسٹریٹجک دوبارہ تشخیص کا اشارہ ملا۔

ڈیمانڈ فنانس-I کے تحت، کمپنی نے ابتدائی طور پر 25.44 ملین روپے کی پرنسپل ڈاؤن ادائیگی کی، بقیہ 75 ملین روپے کی بقیہ رقم ڈرا ڈاؤن کی تاریخ سے 12 ماہ کی رعایتی مدت کے بعد 30 ستمبر 2022 سے شروع ہونے والی 20 سہ ماہی قسطوں میں ادا کی جائے گی۔ اس سہولت میں 3 ماہ کے کے آئی بی او آر پلس 2 فیصد کی شرح سے مارک اپ ہوتا ہے، جو پوری رعایتی مدت کے دوران قابل ادائیگی ہے۔ اسی طرح، ڈیمانڈ فنانس-II کا آغاز 10.59 ملین روپے کی اصل ڈاؤن پیمنٹ کے ساتھ کیا گیا تھا، جس میں 95.29 ملین روپے کی بقیہ رقم بھی 30 ستمبر 2022 سے شروع ہونے والی 20 سہ ماہی قسطوں میں ادا کی جائے گی۔

ادائیگی کے شیڈول کی ابتدائی تعمیل کے باوجود، کمپنی کو مالی رکاوٹوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑا ہے، جس کے نتیجے میں دونوں سہولیات کے تحت ادائیگی ڈیفالٹ ہو گئی ہے۔ ترمیم شدہ تنظیم نو کے انتظامات پر بات چیت کے لئے آئی بی او آر کے ساتھ فعال مصروفیت جاری ہے۔ اب تک کمپنی نے 168.78 ملین روپے کا تصفیہ کیا ہے جس میں پرنسپل اور مارک اپ دونوں شامل ہیں۔ کمپنی کے اسپانسرز آپریشنل تسلسل اور بیرونی ذمہ داریوں کی تکمیل کو یقینی بنانے کے لیے مالی اور اسٹریٹجک مدد فراہم کرتے رہتے ہیں۔

31 اگست 2020 کو ڈائریکٹوریٹ آف انویسٹی گیشن اینڈ انٹیلی جنس (ان لینڈ ریونیو) (آئی اینڈ آئی - آئی آر) نے کمپنی کے خلاف تقریباً 1.7 ارب روپے کی مبینہ ٹیکس چوری کے الزام میں کسٹمز، ٹیکسیشن اور (اینٹی اسمگلنگ) کی خصوصی عدالت میں شکایت درج کرائی تھی۔ اس شکایت کی بنیاد پر عدالت نے کمپنی اور اس کے کچھ ڈائریکٹرز کے خلاف 2 احکامات جاری کیے۔ یہ احکامات کمپنی کے 9 بینک اکاؤنٹس کو 90 دن کے لیے منجمد کرنے اور اس کے کچھ ڈائریکٹرز کے ناقابل ضمانت گرفتاری وارنٹ جاری کرنے سے متعلق تھے۔ کمپنی نے فوری طور پر ہائی کورٹ اور اس کے بعد خصوصی عدالت سے حفاظتی ضمانت حاصل کی جس کی بعد میں تصدیق کی گئی۔ فی الحال یہ مقدمہ سماعت کے لئے زیر التوا ہے۔

کمپنی نے 9 بینک اکاؤنٹس منجمد کرنے کے خصوصی عدالت کے حکم کے خلاف ہائی کورٹ میں ایک آئینی درخواست بھی دائر کی۔ تمام بینکوں نے 90 دن کی ميعاد ختم ہونے پر کمپنی کے اکاؤنٹس پر منجمد ہونے کو ہٹا دیا ہے۔

کمپنی کو ٹیکس سال 2018 اور 2019 کے آڈٹ سے متعلق انکم ٹیکس آرڈیننس 2001 کی دفعہ 177 (1) کے تحت نوٹس موصول ہوئے تھے۔ کمپنی نے مختلف خطوط کے ذریعے ایف بی آر کو بروقت متعلقہ تفصیلات اور دستاویزات جمع کروائی ہیں۔ کمپنی کو انکم ٹیکس آرڈیننس 2001 کی دفعہ 122 (5 اے) کے تحت مزید نوٹس موصول ہوئے ہیں جس میں ٹیکس سال 2018 اور 2019 کے لیے بالترتیب 609.79 ملین روپے اور 617.30 ملین روپے کی انکم ٹیکس واجبات کا مطالبہ کیا گیا ہے۔ کمشنر ان لینڈ ریونیو اپیل (سی آئی آر-اے) کے سامنے ایک اپیل کو ترجیح دی گئی جس کے تحت سی آئی آر-اے نے اس معاملے کو متعلقہ آفیسر ان لینڈ ریونیو (او آئی آر) کو واپس بھیج دیا۔ اس کے بعد او آئی آر کی جانب سے ریمانڈ کی کارروائی شروع کی گئی جس کا اختتام آرڈیننس کی دفعہ 124/129 کے تحت ایک حکم پر ہوا جس کے تحت ٹیکس سال 2018 اور 2019 کے لیے 172.05 ملین روپے اور 87.75 ملین روپے کی ٹیکس واجبات کا مطالبہ کیا گیا۔ پریشان ہونے کے بعد کمپنی نے ایک بار پھر اے ٹی آئی آر-1 کے سامنے اپیل کو ترجیح دی، جو فی الحال زیر التوا ہے۔

مستقبل کا نقطہ نظر اور تشویش کا مفروضہ

پاکستان میں ایل پی جی کی صنعت مسلسل ترقی کے لیے تیار ہے، جس کی وجہ گھریلو قدرتی گیس کے ذخائر میں کمی کے درمیان ملک کی توانائی کے متبادل ذرائع کی طرف منتقلی ہے۔ رہائشی، تجارتی اور نقل و حمل کے شعبوں میں طلب میں مستقل طور پر اضافے کی توقع ہے، تخمینوں کے ساتھ اگلے تین سالوں میں سالانہ 3.5 ملین میٹرک ٹن سے زیادہ مارکیٹ کا سائز ہونے کی نشاندہی کی گئی ہے۔ پالیسی تبدیلیاں صاف ستھرے ایندھن کو اپنانے کی حوصلہ افزائی کرتی ہیں، بنیادی ڈھانچے کی توسیع اور محفوظ تقسیم کے چینلز میں سرمایہ کاری کے ساتھ، مارکیٹ کو باضابطہ بنانے اور ریگولیٹری تعمیل میں مثبت کردار ادا کر سکتی ہیں۔ بڑے کھلاڑیوں کے متوقع داخلے، بہتر معیار کی یقین دہانی کے پروٹوکول، اور جدید لاجسٹک ٹیکنالوجی کو اپنانے سے سپلائی چین کی وشوسنییتا اور حفاظتی نتائج کو بہتر بنانے کا امکان ہے۔ اگرچہ قیمتوں کے تعین میں اتار چڑھاؤ اور درآمدات پر انحصار تشویش کا باعث بنے ہوئے ہیں، لیکن ایل پی جی ڈسٹری بیوشن پالیسی پر نظر ثانی کرنے اور مقامی اسٹوریج اور بھرنے کے بنیادی ڈھانچے کو ترغیب دینے کے مقصد سے حکومت کی قیادت والے اقدامات طویل مدتی استحکام کی راہ ہموار کر سکتے ہیں۔

صنعت کے موجودہ رجحانات، ریگولیٹری رفتار اور کمپنی کی آپریشنل لچک کی بنیاد پر، ڈائریکٹرز ایل پی جی سیکٹر کی مسلسل عملداری اور توسیع کے ذریعے، کمپنی کی مسلسل تشویش میں رہنے کی صلاحیت پر اعتماد رکھتے ہیں۔ زر مبادلہ کی شرح میں اتار چڑھاؤ، افراط زر کے اثرات، اور لاجسٹک رکاوٹوں سمیت بیرونی دباؤ کے باوجود، صنعت نے مضبوط بنیادی اصولوں کو برقرار رکھا ہے جس کی حمایت مسلسل مانگ، سازگار ماحولیاتی اسناد، اور ایل پی جی کو ایک محفوظ اور موثر توانائی کے متبادل کے طور پر بڑھتی ہوئی عوامی قبولیت سے ہوتی ہے۔ کمپنی کی اسٹریٹجک پوزیشننگ، تعمیل پر مرکوز کاروباری ماڈل، اور بنیادی ڈھانچے اور افرادی قوت کی ترقی میں جاری سرمایہ کاری مارکیٹ کے بدلتے ہوئے حالات کے مطابق ڈھالنے کے لیے اس کی تیاری کو واضح کرتی ہے۔ اسی مناسبت سے، مالیاتی بیانات جاری تشویش کی بنیاد پر تیار کیے گئے ہیں، جو پائیدار آپریشنل صلاحیت اور طویل مدتی منافع کے مینجمنٹ کے جائزے کی عکاسی کرتے ہیں۔

ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز (بی او ڈی) کی جانب سے، ہمیں 30 جون 2025 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے برشین ایل پی جی (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ (کمپنی) کی ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ کے ساتھ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی بیانات اور آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس ہو رہی ہے۔

مالی کارکردگی

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران کمپنی کی فروخت کا حجم 8,166 میٹرک ٹن رہا جو مقامی ایل پی جی کوٹہ میں کمی اور درآمد شدہ ایل پی جی کی قیمتوں میں اضافے کی وجہ سے اسی عرصہ کے مقابلے میں 3,701 میٹرک ٹن (31.19 فیصد) کم ہوا۔ کمپنی کی خالص فروخت 1,658.58 ملین روپے رہی جس میں 718.92 ملین روپے (30.24 فیصد) کی کمی واقع ہوئی جس کی وجہ اس عرصے کے دوران فروخت کے حجم میں کمی ہے۔ کمپنی کا مجموعی مارجن 83.11 ملین روپے (سیلز ویلیو کا 5.01 فیصد) رہا جو گزشتہ سال کے تقابلی عرصہ کے مقابلے میں 54.84 ملین روپے کم ہے۔

انتظامی اخراجات اور تقسیم و مارکیٹنگ کے اخراجات میں گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے میں 24.86 ملین روپے اور 7.98 ملین روپے کی کمی واقع ہوئی ہے۔

کمپنی کا قبل از ٹیکس منافع 29.52 ملین روپے رہا جو گزشتہ سال کی نسبت 10 کروڑ 57 لاکھ روپے کم ہوا تاہم قیمتوں میں اتار چڑھاؤ اور سپلائی چین کی رکاوٹوں کے باعث ایل پی جی مارکیٹ کمزور رہی۔ KIBOR کی کم شرحوں کی وجہ سے مالی اخراجات میں 12.90 ملین کی

زیر جائزہ سال کے لیے کمپنی کی فی حصص آمدنی 1.31 روپے ہے جو پچھلے سال 3.28 روپے فی حصص کے نقصان کے مقابلے میں ہے۔

کاروبار اور ماحولیاتی جائزہ

سال کے دوران مائع پٹرولیم گیس (ایل پی جی) کا شعبہ پاکستان کے توانائی کے منظر نامے کا ایک اہم جزو رہا جس میں پائپ سے قدرتی گیس کی محدود دستیابی اور شہری اور نیم شہری کھپت میں اضافے کی وجہ سے طلب میں اضافہ ہوا۔ جہاں گھریلو پیداوار نے بنیادی سپلائی کی حمایت کی، وہیں درآمدی انحصار میں اضافہ ہوا، جس سے قیمتوں کے تعین اور سپلائی چین کی رسد پر دباؤ پڑا۔ کاروباری حالات مسابقتی رہے لیکن بکھرے ہوئے تقسیم کے نیٹ ورکس اور ریگولیٹری رکاوٹوں کی وجہ سے چیلنج کیا گیا، خاص طور پر قیمتوں کا تعین کرنے کے طریقہ کار اور کوالٹی کنٹرول کے نفاذ میں۔ ماحولیاتی طور پر، ایل پی جی روایتی ایندھن کے مقابلے میں کم اخراج کا متبادل پیش کرنا جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے، حالانکہ غیر رسمی منڈیوں میں ڈیکٹنگ کے طریقوں اور حفاظت کی عدم تعمیل کے بارے میں خدشات برقرار ہیں۔ اس شعبے کا ارتقاء پائیدار کاروباری طریقوں اور ریگولیٹری پابندی کو تقویت دیتے ہوئے بڑھتی ہوئی توانائی کی تبدیلی سے فائدہ اٹھانے کا دوبرا موقع پیش کرتا ہے۔

صنعت کا جائزہ

پاکستان میں ایل پی جی کی صنعت نے سال کے دوران طلب میں زبردست اضافے کا مظاہرہ کیا، جس کی وجہ پائپ نیچرل گیس میں سپلائی کے فرق میں اضافہ اور عبوری توانائی کے ذریعہ کے طور پر ایل پی جی پر انحصار بڑھتا ہے۔ مقامی پیداوار مستحکم رہنے کے باوجود، مارکیٹ طلب کو ختم کرنے کے لئے درآمدات پر تیزی سے انحصار کر رہی ہے، جو اب سالانہ 1.4 ملین ٹن سے تجاوز کر گئی ہے۔ اوگرا کی ریگولیٹری نگرانی اور پالیسی فریم ورک میں تبدیلی سے لائسنسنگ کے نظم و ضبط میں اضافہ ہوا ہے، حالانکہ بنیادی ڈھانچے کی ترقی، حفاظتی تعمیل اور قیمتوں کے استحکام کے حوالے سے چیلنجز موجود ہیں۔ گھریلو اور تجارتی شعبوں کو توانائی کی بڑھتی ہوئی رکاوٹوں کا سامنا کرنے کے ساتھ، ایل پی جی مارکیٹ سرمایہ کاری اور اختراع کے لیے اسٹریٹجک مواقع پیش کرتی ہے، خاص طور پر محفوظ تقسیم کے چینلز اور معیار کی یقین دہانی کے طریقہ کار میں۔

مادی تبدیلیاں اور وعدے

6 جنوری، 2022 کو، کمپنی نے نیشنل بینک آف پاکستان (این بی پی) کی نظر ثانی شدہ تنظیم نو کی تجویز کو قبول کیا، جسے آفر لیٹر نمبر کے ذریعے باضابطہ شکل دی گئی۔ NBP/ARG/ARW (S)/BLPL/2022/08۔ معاہدے کی شرائط کے مطابق، بقایا طویل مدتی قرض اور اس سے وابستہ جمع شدہ مارک اپ کو دو الگ الگ سہولیات ڈیمانڈ فنانس-1 اور ڈیمانڈ فنانس-2 میں دوبارہ درجہ بندی کیا گیا جبکہ بقیہ 154 ملین روپے کے بقیہ حصے کو رینگ فنانس سہولت میں تبدیل کر دیا گیا۔



Burshane

**Safety
First**

1253699

Man Hours Without LTI



HEALTH, SAFETY, SECURITY & ENVIRONMENT HSSE

They ensure that all HSSE policies are properly observed by providing support and resources for actions taken to operate safely and to protect health, environment and to exert a positive influence on the HSSE management of contractors as they play a major role in achieving a high level of HSSE performance. This is evident by the fact that the period under review is without any lost time injury (LTI). As a responsible cooperate citizen, we at Burshane always belief that the only way to sustainable development is through a strong commitment to Health, Safety, Security and Environment in all areas of our business.

In Burshane, HSSE is managed as the most critical business activity. The Management at Burshane demonstrates strong, visible leadership and commitment by allocating sufficient resources to operate and maintain HSSE Management System and lead by example in their personal actions and behaviors.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY CSR

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CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board is committed to maintain high standards of Corporate Governance. The Board is pleased to give the following specific statements to comply with the requirements of the Code of Corporate Governance:

- The financial statements, prepared by the management of the Company, present its state of affairs fairly, the results of its operations, changes in equity and cash flows.
 - Proper books of account of the Company have been maintained.
 - Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements. Accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
 - International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in preparation of financial statements and any departure there from have been adequately disclosed and explained.
 - The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
 - There are no significant doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
 - There are no material departures from the best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in the listing regulations except as disclosed in the Statement of Compliance with the Code of Corporate Governance.
 - Key operating and financial data in summarized form is annexed.
 - No trades in the shares of Burshane LPG(Pakistan) Limited were carried out by the Directors, CEO, CFO & Company Secretary and their spouses and minor children, with the exception of Mr. Amir Aziz, acquired qualifying shares solely to fulfill the eligibility criteria for directorship in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.
- All the directors on the Board, have acquired the Directors' Training Program (DTP) certification.

Board Meetings:

The number of Board and Committees' meetings held during the year and attendance by each Director is disclosed on page no. 172.

Board of Directors:

The Directors as on June 30, 2025 are Mr. Asad Alam Niazi, Mr. Ali Alam Niazi, Mr. Shaikh Abdus Sami, Ms. Shahbano Hameed, Mr. Saiffee Zakiuddin, Maj. Gen Rafiullah Khan (R), Brig. Rashid Siddiqi (R) and Mr. Amir Aziz.

Pattern of Shareholding:

The pattern of shareholding as of June 30, 2025 as required under section 227 of the Companies Act, 2017 is given on page no. 173.

Auditors:

The auditors M/s. Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari & Co. Chartered Accountants, retire and being eligible offer themselves for re-appointment. Audit committee has recommended the appointment of retiring auditors.

On behalf of the Board



Mr. Asad Alam Niazi

Director and Chief Executive Officer

Karachi
Dated: November 04, 2025

STATEMENT OF GENERAL BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

Value

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited employees share a set of core values – honesty, integrity and respect for people. We also firmly believe in the fundamental importance of trust, openness, teamwork and professionalism, and pride in what we do.

Responsibilities

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited recognize five areas of responsibility.

To Shareholders

To protect shareholders' investment, and provide a long-term return competitive with those of other leading companies in the industry.

To Customers

To win and maintain customers by developing and providing products and services which offer value in terms of price, quality, safety and environmental impact, which are supported by the requisite technological, environmental and commercial expertise.

To Those With Whom We Do Business

To seek mutually beneficial relationships with contractors, suppliers and in joint ventures and to promote the application of these Burshane LPG (Pakistan) limited general business principles or equivalent principles in such relationships. The ability to promote these principles effectively will be an important factor in the decision to enter into or remain in such relationships.

To Society

To conduct business as responsible corporate members of society, to comply with applicable laws and regulations, to support fundamental human rights in line with the legitimate role of business, and to give proper regard to health, safety, security and the environment.

To Employees

To respect the human rights of its employees and to provide them with good and safe working conditions, and competitive terms and conditions of employment To promote the development and best use of the talents of its employees; to create an inclusive work environment where every employee has an equal opportunity to develop his or her skills and talents. To encourage the involvement of employees in the planning and direction of their work; to provide them with channels to report concerns. We recognize that commercial success depends on the full commitment of all employees.

Sustainable Development

As part of the Business Principles, we commit to contribute to sustainable development. This requires balancing short-term and long-term interests, integrating economic, environmental and social considerations into business decision- making.

Economics

Long-term profitability is essential to achieving company's business goals and to its continued growth. It is a measure both of efficiency and of the value that customers place on Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited products and services. It supplies the necessary corporate resources for the continuing investment that is required to develop and produce future energy supplies to meet customer needs. Without profits and a strong financial foundation, it would not be possible to fulfil our responsibilities. Criteria for investment and divestment decisions include sustainable development considerations (economic, social and environmental) and an appraisal of the risks of the investment.

Health, Safety, Security Environment

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited has a systematic approach to health, safety, security and environmental management in order to achieve continuous performance improvement. To this end, Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited manage these matters as critical business activities, set standards and targets for improvement, and measure, appraise and report performance. Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited continually look for ways to reduce the environmental impact of its operations, products and services.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL BUSINESS PRINCIPLES

Competition

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited support free enterprise. It seeks to compete fairly and ethically and within the framework of applicable competition laws; the Company will not prevent others from competing freely with it.

Local Communities

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited aim to be good neighbors by continuously improving the ways in which we contribute directly or indirectly to the general well-being of the communities within which it works. Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited manage the social impacts of its business activities carefully and work with others to enhance the benefits to local communities, and to mitigate any negative impacts from its activities. In addition, Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited take a constructive interest in societal matters, directly or indirectly related to its business.

Business Integrity

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited insist on honesty, integrity and fairness in all aspects of its business and expect the same in its relationships with all those with whom it does business. The direct or indirect offer, payment, soliciting or acceptance of bribes in any form is unacceptable. Employees must avoid conflicts of interest between their private activities and their part in the conduct of company business. Employees must also declare to the company potential conflicts of interest. All business transactions on behalf of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited must be reflected accurately and fairly in the accounts of the company in accordance with established.

Communication and Engagement

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited recognize that regular dialogue and engagement with its stakeholders is essential. Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited is committed to reporting of its performance by providing full relevant information to legitimately interested parties, subject to any overriding considerations of business confidentiality. In its interactions with employees, business partners and local communities, the company seek to listen and respond to them honestly and responsibly.

Political Activities

Company: Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited act in a socially responsible manner within the laws of the countries in which it operates in pursuit of its legitimate commercial objectives. Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited do not make payments to political parties, organizations or their representatives.

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited do not take part in party politics. However, when dealing with government, Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited have the right and the responsibility to make its position known on any matters which affect itself, its employees, its customers its shareholders or local communities in a manner which is in accordance with its values and the Business Principles.

Employees: Where individuals wish to engage in activities in the community, including standing for election to public office, they will be given the opportunity to do so where this is appropriate in the light of local circumstances.

Compliance

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited comply with all applicable laws and regulations of the country in which it operates. Living by the Principles. The shared core values of honesty, integrity and respect for people, underpin all the work the company does and are the foundation of its Business Principles.

The Business Principles apply to all transactions, large or small, and drive the behavior expected of every employee in Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited in the conduct of its business at all times. The Company encourage its business partners to live by them or by equivalent principles. Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited encourage its employees to demonstrate leadership, accountability and teamwork, and through these behaviors, to contribute to the overall success of the Company.

It is the responsibility of management to lead by example, to ensure that all employees are aware of these principles, and behave in accordance with the spirit of this statement. The application of these principles is underpinned by a comprehensive set of assurance procedures, which are designed to make sure that company employees understand the principles and confirm that they act in accordance with them.

As part of the assurance system, it is also the responsibility of management to provide employees with safe and confidential channels to raise concerns and report instances of non-compliance. In turn it is the responsibility of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited employees to report suspected breaches of the Business Principles to the Company. The Business Principles have for many years been fundamental to how the company conduct its business and living by them is crucial to its continued success.

Notice of 59th Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the 59th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited will be held on Thursday, November 27, 2025 at 11:30 A.M. at our Korangi Plant (KP1) adjacent to Pakistan Refinery Limited, Korangi Creek, Karachi and the transport facility will be arranged and depart on 10:15A.M. from our head office: Horizon vista, Block 4, Scheme no. 5, Clifton to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

1. To confirm minutes of the 58th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on October 28, 2024.
2. To consider and approve the circulation of the Annual Audited Financial Statements together with Directors' Report and Auditors' Report thereon for the year ended June 30, 2025 to Members of the Company through QR enabled code and weblink, as allowed by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan vide S.R.O. 389(0)/2023 dated March 21, 2023.
3. To appoint auditors of the Company for the financial year ending June 30, 2025 and to fix their remuneration. The Board of Directors of the Company has recommended the name of retiring auditors M/s. Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari & Co., Chartered Accountants, for their appointment as external auditors for the year ending June 30, 2026. The retiring auditors, being eligible, have offered themselves for re-appointment for the year ending June 30, 2026.

**By Order of the Board
(Daniyal Mughal)
Company Secretary**

Karachi: November 04, 2025

Notes:

1. In accordance with the Section 223 of the Companies Act, 2017 and pursuant to SRO 389(I)/2023 dated March 21, 2023 of the Securities & Exchange Commission, the Company has obtained Shareholders' approval in the 58th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on October 28, 2024 to circulate the Annual Report of the Company to Members through QR enabled Code and Weblink. The Annual Report is available through following QR Code and Weblink.



<https://burshane.com/annual-report/>

2. The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from November 21 to November 27, 2025 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order by our Share Registrar, M/s. THK Associates (Pvt.) Limited, Plot No.C-32, Jami Commercial Street-2, D.H.A., Phase-VII, Karachi by the close of business on November 21, 2025 will be considered in time for the determination of any entitlement, as recommended by the Board of Directors, attending the meeting and vote at the meeting.

3. In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2017, the Annual Report containing the Annual Audited Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2025 is available on the Company's website.

4. Shareholders interested in attending the AGM through the Zoom application are hereby requested to get themselves registered with the Company Secretary's office by providing the following details at the earliest but not later than 48 hours before the time of AGM (i.e., before 11:30 A.M. on November 25, 2025) through following means:

Mobile/WhatsApp: 0340 0377682

E-mail: companysecretary@burhsane.com

Shareholders are advised to mention Name, CNIC Number, Folio/CDC Account Number, cell number and email ID for identification.

Upon receipt of the above information from the interested shareholders, the Company will send the login credentials at their e-mail address. On the date of AGM, shareholders will be able to login and participate in the AGM proceedings through their smartphone/computer devices. Shareholders can also provide their comments/suggestions for the proposed agenda item of the AGM by using the aforesaid means.

5. Appointment of Proxies and Attending AGM:

- i) A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint another member as his/her proxy who shall have such rights as respects attending, speaking and voting at the meeting as are available to a member.
- ii) A duly completed instrument of proxy to be valid must be deposited at the registered office not less than 48 hours before the time of the meeting. Attested copies of valid CNIC or the passport of the member and the Proxy shall be furnished with the Proxy Form.
- iii) The instrument of proxy should be duly signed, stamped and witnessed by two persons with their names, address, CNIC numbers and signatures.
- (iv) CDC account holders are also required to follow the guidelines as laid down in Circular No.1 dated 26, January 2000 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP).

For Attending the Meeting:

- i) In case of individual, the account holder or sub-account holder and/or the person, whose securities are in group account and their registration details are uploaded as per

the regulations, shall authenticate his/her identity by showing his/her original Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) or original passport at the time of attending the meeting.

ii) Members registered on Central Depository Company (CDC) are also requested to bring their particulars, I.D. numbers and account numbers in CDS.

iii) In case of a corporate entity, the Board of Directors' resolution/Power of Attorney with specimen signature of the nominee shall be produced (unless it has been provided earlier) at the time of meeting.

For Appointing Proxies:

i) In case of individual, the account holder or sub-account holder and/or the person whose securities are in group account and their registration details are uploaded as per the regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per requirement notified by the Company.

ii) The Proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the form.

iii) Attested copies of CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.

iv) The proxy shall produce his original CNIC or original passport at the time of the meeting.

v) Corporate entities shall submit the Board of Directors resolution/Power of Attorney with specimen signature along with proxy form.

6. Change in Members Addresses:

Members are requested to notify any changes in their addresses immediately to the Share Registrar M/s. THK Associates (Pvt.) Limited.

7. Submission of Copies of Valid CNICs (mandatory):

Members, who have not yet submitted attested photocopy of their valid CNIC along with folio number are requested to send the same, at the earliest, directly to the Company's Share Registrar.

8. Payment of Dividend through electronic mode (Mandatory):

Under the provisions of Section 242 of the Companies Act, 2017, it is mandatory for a listed Company to pay cash dividend to its shareholders only through electronic mode directly into bank account designated by the entitled shareholders.

In order to receive dividend directly into their bank account, shareholders are requested to fill in Electronic Credit Mandate Form available on Company's website and send it duly signed along with a copy of CNIC to the Registrar of the Company, in case of physical shares.

In case shares are held in CDC then Electronic Credit Mandate Form must be submitted directly to shareholder's broker / participant / CDC account services.

9. Conversion of Physical Shares into CDC Account

The Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) has issued a letter No. CSD/ED/Misc./2016-639-640 dated March 26, 2021 addressed to all listed companies drawing their attention towards the provision of Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2017 (Act) which requires them to replace shares issued by them in physical form with shares in the Book Entry Form within a period not exceeding four years from the date of the promulgation of the Act.

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

10. Unclaimed dividends & bonus shares:

Shareholders, who by any reason, could not claim their dividend or bonus shares or did not collect their physical shares, are advised to contact our Share Registrar M/s THK Associates (Pvt) Ltd. to collect/enquire about their unclaimed dividend or pending shares, if any.

Please note that in compliance with Section 244 of the Companies Act, 2017, after having completed the stipulated procedure, all dividends unclaimed for a period of three years from the date due and payable shall be deposited to the credit of the Federal Government and in case of shares, shall be delivered to the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

11. Prohibition on grant of gifts to Shareholders

The Company wishes to inform all shareholders that, in strict adherence to the directives issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), no gifts, giveaways, tokens, coupons, meals, or takeaway packages will be offered at or in connection with the upcoming Annual General Meeting (AGM). This policy is in accordance with SECP Circular No. 2 of 2018, dated February 9, 2018, which explicitly prohibits the distribution of any form of incentive to shareholders during general meetings. Furthermore, under Section 185 of the Companies Act, non-compliance with this directive constitutes an offense and may result in penalties. The Company also affirms its commitment to regulatory compliance as reinforced by S.R.O. 452(I)/2025, dated March 17, 2025, and appreciates shareholders' understanding and cooperation in upholding these governance standards.

(iii) پراکسی کے دستاویز پر دو افراد کے نام، پتہ، شناختی کارڈ نمبر اور دستخط کے ساتھ باقاعدہ دستخط، مہر اور گواہی دی جانی چاہئے۔
(iv) سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈرز کو سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان (ایس ای سی پی) کی جانب سے 26 جنوری 2000 کو جاری کردہ سرکلر نمبر 1 میں دی گئی ہدایات پر عمل کرنا ہوگا۔

اجلاس میں شرکت کے لئے:

(i) فرد کے معاملے میں، اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر یا ذیلی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر اور / یا وہ شخص، جس کی سیکورٹیز گروپ اکاؤنٹ میں ہیں اور ان کی رجسٹریشن کی تفصیلات قواعد کے مطابق اپ لوڈ کی گئی ہیں، اجلاس میں شرکت کے وقت اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ (سی این آئی سی) یا اصل پاسپورٹ دکھا کر اپنی شناخت کی تصدیق کرے گا۔

سینٹرل ڈپازٹری کمپنی (سی ڈی سی) پر رجسٹرڈ ممبران سے بھی درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اپنی تفصیلات، شناختی نمبر اور اکاؤنٹ نمبر سی ڈی ایس میں لائیں۔

(iii) کارپوریٹ ادارے کی صورت میں، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد / پاور آف اٹارنی جس میں نامزد کے نمونے کے دستخط ہوں گے (جب تک کہ یہ پہلے فراہم نہ کیا گیا ہو) اجلاس کے وقت پیش کیا جائے گا۔

پراکسیوں کی تقرری کے لئے:

(i) فرد کے معاملے میں، اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر یا ذیلی اکاؤنٹ ہولڈر اور / یا وہ شخص جس کی سیکورٹیز گروپ اکاؤنٹ میں ہیں اور ان کی رجسٹریشن کی تفصیلات قواعد کے مطابق اپ لوڈ کی گئی ہیں، کمپنی کی طرف سے مطلع کردہ ضرورت کے مطابق پراکسی فارم جمع کرائیں گے۔

پراکسی فارم کو دو افراد دیکھیں گے جن کے نام، پتے اور شناختی کارڈ نمبر فارم پر درج ہوں گے۔

(iii) شناختی کارڈ کی تصدیق شدہ کاپیاں یا فائدہ اٹھانے والے مالکان کے پاسپورٹ اور پراکسی کو پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ پیش کیا جائے گا۔

(iv) پراکسی میٹنگ کے وقت اپنا اصل شناختی کارڈ یا اصل پاسپورٹ پیش کرے گا۔

(v) کارپوریٹ ادارے بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی قرارداد / پاور آف اٹارنی کو پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ نمونہ دستخط کے ساتھ جمع کرائیں گے۔

6. ارکان کے بتوں میں تبدیلی:
ممبران سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اپنے بتوں میں کسی بھی تبدیلی کو فوری طور پر شیئر رجسٹرار ٹی ایچ کے ایسوسی ایٹس (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ کو مطلع کریں۔

7. درست شناختی کارڈ کی کاپیاں جمع کرنا (لازمی):
جن ممبران نے ابھی تک اپنے درست شناختی کارڈ کی تصدیق شدہ فوٹو کاپی فولیو نمبر کے ساتھ جمع نہیں کرائی ہے، ان سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ جلد از جلد اسے براہ راست کمپنی کے شیئر رجسٹرار کو بھیج دیں۔

8. الیکٹرانک موڈ کے ذریعے منافع کی ادائیگی (لازمی):
کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کی دفعہ 242 کی دفعات کے تحت، ایک لسٹڈ کمپنی کے لئے یہ لازمی ہے کہ وہ اپنے شیئر ہولڈرز کو صرف الیکٹرانک طریقے سے براہ راست حقدار شیئر ہولڈرز کے ذریعہ نامزد بینک اکاؤنٹ میں نقد منافع ادا کرے۔

اپنے بینک اکاؤنٹ میں براہ راست منافع حاصل کرنے کے لئے، شیئر ہولڈرز سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب الیکٹرانک کریڈٹ مینڈیٹ فارم پر کریں اور جسمانی حصص کی صورت میں شناختی کارڈ کی ایک کاپی کے ساتھ باقاعدہ دستخط شدہ کمپنی کے رجسٹرار کو بھیجیں۔

اگر حصص سی ڈی سی میں رکھے جاتے ہیں تو الیکٹرانک کریڈٹ مینڈیٹ فارم براہ راست شیئر ہولڈر کے بروکر / شرکاء / سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ سروسز کو جمع کرنا ہوگا۔

9. جسمانی حصص کو سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ میں تبدیل کرنا
سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان (ایس ای سی پی) نے مراسلہ جاری کر دیا ہے۔ 26 مارچ، 2021 کو تمام لسٹڈ کمپنیوں کو مخاطب کرتے ہوئے سی ایس ڈی / ای ڈی / ایم آئی ایس سی / 640-639-2016 نے کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 (ایکٹ) کی دفعہ 72 کی شق کی طرف ان کی توجہ مبذول کرائی جس کے تحت انہیں ایکٹ کے نفاذ کی تاریخ سے زیادہ چار سال کی مدت کے اندر بک انٹری فارم میں ان کے ذریعہ جاری کردہ حصص کو بک انٹری فارم میں حصص کے ساتھ تبدیل کرنے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔

مذکورہ دفعہ 72 کی شقوں کی مکمل تعمیل کو یقینی بنانے اور بک انٹری فارم میں حصص رکھنے کی سہولت سے فائدہ اٹھانے کے لئے، شیئر ہولڈرز سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ اب بھی فزیکل فارم میں حصص رکھتے ہیں وہ اپنے حصص کو بک انٹری فارم میں تبدیل کریں۔

10. لاوارث منافع اور بونس حصص:
شیئر ہولڈرز، جو کسی بھی وجہ سے اپنے منافع یا بونس حصص کا دعویٰ نہیں کر سکے یا اپنے فزیکل حصص جمع نہیں کر سکے، انہیں مشورہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ ہمارے شیئر رجسٹرار میسرز ٹی ایچ کے ایسوسی ایٹس (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ سے رابطہ کریں تاکہ ان کے لاوارث ڈیویڈنڈ یا زیر التوا حصص کے بارے میں پوچھ گچھ کی جاسکے۔

واضح رہے کہ کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کی شق 244 کی تعمیل میں مقررہ طریقہ کار مکمل کرنے کے بعد واجب الادا اور قابل ادائیگی تاریخ سے تین سال کی مدت کے لئے لاوارث تمام منافع وفاقی حکومت کے کریڈٹ میں جمع کرائے جائیں گے اور حصص کی صورت میں سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کو فراہم کیے جائیں گے۔

11. شیئر ہولڈرز کو تحائف دینے پر پابندی۔
کمپنی تمام شیئر ہولڈرز کو مطلع کرتی ہے کہ سیکورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی ہدایات کی مکمل اور سخت تعمیل کرتے ہوئے، آئندہ سالانہ جنرل اجلاس کے موقع پر یا اس سے متعلق کسی بھی صورت میں کوئی تحفہ، گفٹ، ٹوکن، کوپن، کھانے یا ٹیک اوے پیکیج پیش نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

یہ پالیسی سرکلر نمبر دو، مورخہ نو فروری دو ہزار اٹھارہ کے تحت نافذ کی گئی ہے، جو واضح طور پر جنرل اجلاسوں کے دوران شیئر ہولڈرز کو کسی بھی قسم کی ترغیب دینے پر ممانعت عائد کرتا ہے۔ کمپنی اپنی ریگولیٹری تعمیل کے عزم کا اعادہ کرتی ہے، جیسا کہ ایس۔آر۔او۔ چار سو باون (آئی) / دو ہزار پچیس مورخہ سترہ مارچ دو ہزار پچیس میں مزید وضاحت کی گئی ہے، اور اپنے معزز شیئر ہولڈرز کے تعاون اور سمجھ بوجھ کو قدر کی نگاہ سے دیکھتی ہے تاکہ اعلیٰ کارپوریٹ گورننس معیارات کو برقرار رکھا جاسکے۔

انسٹھویں سالانہ عمومی اجلاس کا نوٹس

برشین ایل پی جی (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ کا 59 واں سالانہ جنرل اجلاس (اے جی ایم) جمعرات 27 نومبر 2025 کو صبح 11:30 بجے پاکستان ریفائنری لمیٹڈ، کورنگی کریک، کراچی سے متصل ہمارے کورنگی پلانٹ (کے پی 1) میں منعقد ہوگا اور ٹرانسپورٹ کی سہولت کا انتظام کیا جائے گا اور ہمارے ہیڈ آفس سے صبح 10:15 بجے روانہ ہوگا: بورائزن وسٹا، بلاک 4، اسکیم نمبر 5، کلفٹن مندرجہ ذیل کاروبار کرنے کے لئے:

عام کاروبار:

1. 28 اکتوبر، 2024 کو منعقد ہونے والی کمپنی کی 58 ویں سالانہ جنرل میٹنگ کے منٹس کی تصدیق کرنے کے لئے۔
2. سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن آف پاکستان کی جانب سے 21 مارچ 2023 کو ایس آر او 389/0/2023 کے ذریعے اجازت دی گئی ہے کہ 30 جون 2024ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ اور آڈیٹرز کی رپورٹ کے ساتھ سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی گوشواروں کو کیو آر فعال کوڈ اور ویب لنک کے ذریعے کمپنی کے ممبران تک پہنچانے پر غور کیا جائے اور اس کی منظوری دی جائے۔ 2023۔
3. 30 جون 2026 کو ختم ہونے والے مالی سال کے لئے کمپنی کے آڈیٹرز مقرر کرنا اور ان کا معاوضہ مقرر کرنا۔
4. کرسی کی اجازت سے کسی دوسرے کاروبار پر غور کرنا۔

بورڈ کے حکم سے

(دانیال مغل)

کمپنی کے سیکرٹری

کراچی: 04 نومبر 2025

نوٹ:

1. کمپنیز ایکٹ 2017 کی دفعہ 223 کے مطابق اور سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن کے 21 مارچ 2023 کے ایس آر او 389 (آئی) 2023 کے مطابق کمپنی نے 27 اکتوبر 2023 کو ہونے والے کمپنی کے 57 ویں سالانہ جنرل اجلاس میں شیئر ہولڈرز کی منظوری حاصل کی ہے تاکہ کمپنی کی سالانہ رپورٹ کو کیو آر فعال کوڈ اور ویب لنک کے ذریعے ممبران تک پہنچایا جاسکے۔ سالانہ رپورٹ درج ذیل کیو آر کوڈ اور ویب لنک کے ذریعے دستیاب ہے۔

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2. کمپنی کی شیئر ٹرانسفر بکس 21 نومبر سے 27 نومبر 2025 (دونوں دن بشمول) تک بند رہیں گی۔ ہمارے شیئر رجسٹرار، میسرز ٹی ایچ کے ایسوسی ایٹس (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ، پلاٹ نمبر سی 32، جامی کمرشل اسٹریٹ-2، ڈی ایچ اے، فیز 7، کراچی کی جانب سے 21 نومبر 2025 کو کاروبار کے اختتام پر موصول ہونے والی ٹرانسفرز کو بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی سفارشات کے مطابق کسی بھی حق کے تعین کے لیے بروقت غور کیا جائے گا۔

3. کمپنیز ایکٹ، 2017 کی دفعات کے مطابق، 30 جون، 2024 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے سالانہ آڈٹ شدہ مالیاتی بیانات پر مشتمل سالانہ رپورٹ کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر دستیاب ہے۔

4. زوم ایپلی کیشن کے ذریعے اے جی ایم میں شرکت کے خواہشمند شیئر ہولڈرز سے درخواست کی جاتی ہے کہ وہ مندرجہ ذیل طریقوں سے اے جی ایم کے وقت سے 48 گھنٹے قبل (یعنی 25 نومبر 2025 کو صبح 11:30 بجے سے پہلے) درج ذیل تفصیلات فراہم کرکے کمپنی سیکریٹری کے دفتر میں اپنا ا

موبائل / واٹس ایپ: 0340 0377682

ای میل: companysecretary@burshane.com

شیئر ہولڈرز کو مشورہ دیا جاتا ہے کہ وہ شناخت کے لئے نام، شناختی کارڈ نمبر، فوٹو / سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر، سیل نمبر اور ای میل آئی ڈی کا ذکر کریں۔

دلچسپی رکھنے والے شیئر ہولڈرز سے مذکورہ معلومات کی وصولی پر، کمپنی ان کے ای میل ایڈریس پر لاگ ان اسناد بھیجے گی۔ اے جی ایم کی تاریخ پر شیئر ہولڈرز لاگ ان کرسکیں گے اور اپنے اسمارٹ فون / کمپیوٹر ڈیوائسز کے ذریعے اے جی ایم کی کارروائی میں حصہ لے سکیں گے۔

شیئر ہولڈرز مذکورہ ذرائع کا استعمال کرتے ہوئے اے جی ایم کے مجوزہ ایجنڈا آئٹم کے لئے اپنے تبصرے / تجاویز بھی فراہم کرسکتے ہیں۔

5. پراکسیز کی تقرری اور اے جی ایم میں شرکت:

- i) اجلاس میں شرکت اور ووٹ دینے کا حق رکھنے والا رکن کسی دوسرے رکن کو اپنے پراکسی کے طور پر مقرر کرسکتا ہے جسے اجلاس میں شرکت، بولنے اور ووٹ دینے کے ایسے حقوق حاصل ہوں گے جو کسی رکن کو دستیاب ہیں۔
- ii) پراکسی کے درست ہونے کے لئے مناسب طور پر مکمل شدہ دستاویز کو میٹنگ کے وقت سے کم از کم 48 گھنٹے پہلے رجسٹرڈ دفتر میں جمع کروانا ضروری ہے۔ درست شناختی کارڈ یا ممبر اور پراکسی کے پاسپورٹ کی تصدیق شدہ کاپیاں پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ پیش کی جائیں گی۔

SIX YEARS SUMMARY

Rupees in '000

Trading Results

	2025	2024 Restated	2023 Restated	2022	2021	2020
Net turnover	1,658,578	2,377,502	3,533,606	4,494,627	2,591,297	2,582,454
Gross profit	83,107	137,944	151,100	166,150	33,489	133,816
Operating profit / (loss)	(73,240)	(66,103)	(7,338)	40,311	(137,139)	(26,008)
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation	(11,254)	(3,788)	53,713	95,293	(43,951)	75,146
Earnings / (loss) after tax	29,522	(73,677)	(66,148)	26,839	(119,754)	(109,469)
Interim dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final dividend	-	-	-	-	-	22,640
Earnings / (loss) before tax	29,522	(76,337)	(64,145)	26,653	(164,128)	(70,559)

Financial Position

Share capital	224,888	224,888	224,888	224,888	224,888	224,888
Reserves and Retained Earnings	357,567	216,833	290,510	384,564	351,679	464,268
Property, plant and equipment and intangibles	913,568	862,959	873,531	1,103,518	1,086,882	1,155,978
Long-term/deferred liabilities	371,763	570,142	589,735	608,758	466,572	431,771
Inventory	18,150	8,197	26,348	44,925	19,134	43,901
Debtor	40,508	76,722	101,847	87,747	87,665	24,776
Creditor	37,788	64,795	103,715	112,827	108,026	138,743
Total Assets	1,301,631	1,222,372	1,311,711	1,696,427	1,664,543	1,749,450
Total current assets	334,889	306,239	385,006	539,735	524,134	420,223
Total current liabilities	572,301	435,397	431,466	478,217	621,404	628,523
Number of issued shares	22,489	22,489	22,489	22,489	22,489	22,489
Cash & Cash equivalents	34,965	3,615	20,154	96,296	92,822	265,197

Investors Information

Profitability Ratios

Gross profit ratio	5.01%	5.80%	4.28%	3.70%	1.29%	5.18%
Profit / (loss) before tax to sales	1.78%	-3.21%	-1.82%	0.59%	-6.33%	-2.73%
Profit / (loss) after tax in percent of sales	1.78%	-3.10%	-1.87%	0.60%	-4.62%	-4.24%
EBITDA Margin to sales	-0.68%	-0.16%	1.52%	2.12%	-1.70%	2.91%
Return on equity/ capital employed	5.07%	-16.68%	-12.83%	4.40%	-20.77%	-15.88%

Activity / Turnover Ratios

Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	119.59	129.66	94.92	135.14	81.16	41.04
Inventory turnover ratio (no. of days)	3	3	4	3	4	9
Debtor turnover ratio (in times)	28.30	26.63	37.28	51.25	46.09	107.16
Debtor turnover ratio (no. of days)	13	14	10	7	8	3
Creditor turnover ratio (in times)	30.72	26.58	31.24	39.20	20.73	21.28
Creditor turnover ratio (no. of days)	12	14	12	9	18	17
Operating cycle (no. of days)	4	3	2	1	(5)	(5)
Total assets turnover ratio (in times)	1.31	1.88	2.35	2.67	1.52	1.48
Total assets turnover ratio (in days)	277.73	194.52	155.36	136.47	240.44	246.02

Liquidity Ratios

Current ratio	0.59	0.70	0.89	1.13	0.84	0.67
Quick/ acid test ratio	0.55	0.68	0.83	1.03	0.81	0.60
Cash to Current Liabilities	0.06	0.01	0.05	0.20	0.15	0.42

Investment/Market Ratios

Earnings / (loss) per share	1.31	(3.28)	(2.94)	1.19	(5.33)	(4.87)
Break-up value per share	25.90	19.64	22.92	27.10	25.64	30.64

Cash Flows

Net cash flows (used in) / from operating activities	(9,847)	23,651	85,945	(107,251)	(144,436)	153,889
Net cash used in investing activities	3,581	(19,207)	(80,298)	(45,839)	(20,224)	(48,003)
Net cash flows from / (used in) financing activities	37,616	(21,282)	(84,429)	5,503	(7,715)	(14,421)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	31,350	(16,838)	(78,782)	(147,587)	(172,375)	91,465

HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2025	2024 Restated	2023 Restated	2022	2021	2020
Balance Sheet						
Non-current assets	966,742	916,133	926,705	1,156,692	1,140,409	1,329,227
Current assets	334,889	306,239	385,006	539,735	524,134	420,223
Total assets	1,301,631	1,222,372	1,311,711	1,696,427	1,664,543	1,749,450
Equity	291,916	151,182	224,859	272,737	240,152	352,741
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	65,651	65,651	65,651	336,715	336,415	336,415
Non-current liabilities	371,763	570,142	589,735	608,758	466,572	431,771
Current Liabilities	572,301	435,397	431,466	478,217	621,404	628,523
Total equity and liabilities	1,301,631	1,222,372	1,311,711	1,696,427	1,664,543	1,749,450
Net sales	1,658,578	2,377,502	3,533,606	4,494,627	2,591,297	2,582,454
Cost of product sold	(1,575,471)	(2,239,558)	(3,382,506)	(4,328,477)	(2,557,808)	(2,448,638)
Gross profit	83,107	137,944	151,100	166,150	33,489	133,816
Administrative expenses	(92,789)	(117,647)	(116,027)	(115,922)	(124,738)	(111,555)
Distribution and marketing expenses	(56,216)	(64,197)	(65,879)	(68,977)	(66,446)	(70,600)
Other income	166,813	65,674	30,411	67,122	29,454	34,996
Other expenses	(9,908)	(22,203)	(6,943)	(8,062)	(8,898)	(12,665)
	7,900	(138,373)	(158,438)	(125,839)	(170,628)	(159,824)
Operating profit	91,007	(429)	(7,338)	40,311	(137,139)	(26,008)
Finance costs	(56,922)	(69,824)	(56,807)	(13,658)	(26,989)	(44,191)
Profit / (loss) before taxation	34,085	(70,253)	(64,145)	26,653	(164,128)	(70,199)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
----- % increase / (decrease) over preceeding year -----						
Balance Sheet						
Non-current assets	5.52%	-1.14%	-19.88%	1.43%	-14.21%	2.72%
Current assets	9.36%	-20.46%	-28.67%	2.98%	24.73%	-4.03%
Total assets	6.48%	-6.81%	-22.68%	1.92%	-4.85%	1.02%
Equity	93.09%	-32.77%	-17.55%	13.57%	-31.92%	-35.24%
Non-current liabilities	-34.79%	-3.32%	-3.12%	30.47%	8.06%	11.12%
Current Liabilities	31.44%	0.91%	-9.78%	-23.04%	-1.13%	19.99%
Total equity and liabilities	6.48%	-6.81%	-22.68%	1.92%	-4.85%	1.02%
Net sales	-30.24%	-32.72%	-21.38%	73.45%	0.34%	-20.54%
Cost of product sold	-29.65%	-33.79%	-21.85%	69.23%	4.46%	-19.31%
Gross profit	-39.75%	-8.71%	-9.06%	396.13%	-74.97%	-37.86%
Administrative expenses	-21%	1.40%	0.09%	-7.07%	11.82%	4.67%
Distribution and marketing expenses	-12.43%	-2.55%	-4.49%	3.81%	-5.88%	2.65%
Other operating income	154.00%	115.95%	-54.69%	127.89%	-15.84%	-17.94%
Other operating expenses	-55.38%	219.79%	-13.88%	-9.40%	-29.74%	-0.89%
Operating profit	-21313.75%	-94.15%	-118.20%	-129.39%	427.30%	-137.23%
Finance costs	-18.48%	22.91%	315.92%	-49.39%	-38.93%	803.33%
Profit before taxation	148.52%	-9.52%	340.67%	116.24%	-133.80%	-208.04%

VERTICAL ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
	-----Rupee 000-----	%	-----Rupee 000-----	%	-----Rupee 000-----	%	-----Rupee 000-----	%	-----Rupee 000-----	%	-----Rupee 000-----	%
Balance Sheet												
Non-current assets	966,742	74%	916,133	75%	926,705	71%	1,156,692	68%	1,140,409	69%	1,329,227	80%
Current assets	334,889	26%	306,239	25%	385,006	29%	539,735	32%	524,134	31%	420,223	25%
Total assets	1,301,631	100%	1,222,372	100%	1,311,711	100%	1,696,427	100%	1,664,543	100%	1,749,450	100%
Equity	291,916	22%	151,182	9%	224,859	17%	272,737	16%	240,152	14%	352,741	20%
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets	65,651	5%	65,651	4%	65,651	5%	336,715	20%	336,415	20%	336,415	19%
Non-current liabilities	371,763	28%	570,142	34%	589,735	45%	608,758	36%	466,572	28%	431,771	25%
Current Liabilities	572,301	44%	435,397	26%	431,466	33%	478,217	28%	621,404	37%	628,523	36%
Total equity and liabilities	1,301,631	100%	1,222,372	100%	1,311,711	100%	1,696,427	100%	1,664,543	100%	1,749,450	100%
Net sales												
Cost of product sold	1,658,578	100%	2,377,502	100%	3,533,606	100%	4,494,627	100%	2,591,297	100%	2,582,454	100%
Gross profit	(1,575,471)	-95%	(2,239,558)	-94%	(3,382,506)	-96%	(4,328,477)	-96%	(2,557,808)	-99%	(2,448,638)	-95%
Administrative expenses	83,107	5%	137,944	6%	151,100	4%	166,150	4%	33,489	1%	133,816	5%
Distribution and marketing expenses	(92,789)	-3%	(117,647)	-3%	(116,027)	-3%	(115,922)	-3%	(124,738)	-5%	(111,555)	-4%
Other operating income	(56,216)	-2%	(64,197)	-1%	(65,879)	-2%	(68,977)	-2%	(66,446)	-3%	(70,600)	-3%
Other operating expenses	166,813	5%	65,674	1%	30,411	1%	67,122	1%	29,454	1%	34,996	1%
	(9,908)	0%	(22,203)	0%	(6,943)	0%	(8,062)	0%	(8,898)	-0.3%	(12,665)	-0.5%
Operating profit	7,900	0%	(138,373)	-3%	(158,438)	-4%	(125,839)	-3%	(170,628)	-7%	(159,824)	-6%
Finance costs	91,007	2.6%	(429)	0.0%	(7,338)	-0.2%	40,311	0.9%	(137,139)	-5%	(26,008)	-1%
	(56,922)	-1.6%	(69,824)	-1.6%	(56,807)	-1.6%	(13,658)	-0.3%	(26,989)	-1.0%	(44,191)	-1.7%
Profit / (loss) before taxation	34,085	1%	(70,253)	-2%	(64,145)	-2%	26,653	1%	(164,128)	-6%	(70,199)	-3%

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

For the year ended June 30, 2025

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited (the "Company") has complied with the requirements of Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) in the following manner:

1. The total number of directors are eight (08) as per the following:

- a) Male - 7
- b) Female - 1

2. The composition of board is as follows:

Category	Name
Independent Director	Mr. Shaikh Abdus Sami Maj. Gen (R) Rafiullah Khan (R) Brig. Rashid Siddiqi (R)
Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Ali Alam Niazi Ms. Shahbano Hameed
Executive Directors	Mr. Asad Alam Niazi Mr. Saiffee Zakiuddin Mr. Amir Aziz

The determination of the number of Executive Directors based on the current composition of eight elected Directors results in a fractional value of 2.66, which is rounded up to three. The Board has fixed the total number of Directors at nine. One position for a Non-Executive Director remains vacant, and the Board is actively pursuing suitable candidates for appointment. Upon fulfillment of this vacancy, the determination will validate the appointment of three Executive Directors, thereby ensuring full compliance with the prescribed governance requirements.

- 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 of Directors (the Board) has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the Company. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of the significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the company;
- 6. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by Board/ Shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations;

7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman and, in his absence, by a director elected by the Board for this purpose. The Board has complied with the requirements of Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of Board;
8. The Board has a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of Directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations;
9. All directors on the Board, have acquired the Directors Training Program (DTP) certification;
10. No new appointment of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit has been made. However, the Board has approved their annual 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 following Committees comprising of members given below:

a) Audit Committee

Maj. Gen Rafiullah Khan (R)	-	Chairman
Mr. Shaikh Abdus Sami	-	Member
Brig. (R) Rashid Siddiqi	-	Member
Mr. Ali Alam Niazi	-	Member

b) Human Resource and Remuneration Committee

Maj. Gen Rafiullah Khan (R)	-	Chairman
Mr. Asad Alam Niazi	-	Member
Mr. Saif Zakiuddin	-	Member
Mr. Ali Alam Niazi	-	Member
Brig. Rashid Siddiqi (R)	-	Member


13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the Committee for compliance;
14. The frequency of meetings of the Committees were as per following:
 - a) Audit Committee - 06 meetings were held during the year
 - b) HR and Remuneration Committee - 01 meeting was held during the year
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 the regulations 3,6,7,27,32,33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with whereas for regulation 8, the matter has been explained in paragraph 2 above.
19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirements, other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 (non-mandatory requirements) are below:

S. No	Requirement	Explanation	Reg. No.
1.	Role of the Board and its members to address Sustainability Risks and Opportunities The board is responsible for governance and oversight of sustainability risks and opportunities within the Company by setting the Company's sustainability strategies, priorities and targets to create long term corporate value.	On 12 June 2024, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) introduced Regulation 10A under the applicable regulatory framework. The management is currently reviewing the implications of this amendment, and any necessary measures to ensure compliance will be undertaken in due course.	10(A)
2.	The Board may constitute a separate committee, designated as the nomination committee and risk management committee, of such number and class of directors, as it may deem appropriate in its circumstances.	The management has scheduled a discussion in the forthcoming meeting of the Board of Directors to evaluate remedial measures and ensure regulatory alignment.	29 and 30

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors,


Shaikh Abdus Sami
Chairman


Asad Alam Khan
Director / CEO

Karachi, November 04, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF: BURSHANE LPG (PAKISTAN) LIMITED

Review Report on the Statement of Compliance contained in Listed Companies (Code of 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 Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited for the year ended June 30, 2025 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 of the Regulations.

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

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


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

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

Further, we highlight below instance of non-compliance with the requirements of the Code as reflected in the regulation reference where these are stated in the Statement of Compliance.

Mandatory (non-compliance)

S. No	Regulation Reference	Description
1	8(1)	During the year, the Board consist of total 8 members out of which three are Executive Directors. The Company has not provided any explanation to the SECP as to why the fraction of one-third is rounded up as one.


Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari
Chartered Accountants
Engagement Partner: SAUD ANSARI
Karachi

Dated : November 1, 2025
UDIN: CR202510149bjt208JBc



Unconsolidated Financial Statements



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BURSHANE LPG (PAKISTAN) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which states that these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, yet there are factors that affect the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, for instance the Company has incurred operating loss of Rs.73.24 million, and as of the reporting date the accumulated losses stand at Rs.201.76 million and current liabilities exceed current assets by Rs.237.41 million. The aforesaid conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Mitigating factors to this matter have been discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following:

1. Note 21.1 to the unconsolidated financial statements discloses that payments under the restructured terms were made up to December 31, 2023. However, the Company has subsequently defaulted on its obligations as outlined in the restructuring agreement. The Company is currently engaged in negotiations with the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) to establish a revised restructuring plan.

2. Note 31.1.5 to the unconsolidated financial statements which provide details regarding complaint filed by Directorate of Intelligence and Investigation, Inland Revenue, Karachi with the Court of Special Judge (Customs, Taxation and Anti-Smuggling), Karachi, (Trial Court) against the Company and its Directors alleging tax evasion. The company has been demanded tax liability of Rs. 172.05 million and Rs. 87.75 million for the tax year 2018 and 2019. The company again preferred an appeal before Commissioner Inland Revenue - Appeal (CIR-A) that is currently pending.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the unconsolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Following are the key audit matters:

S. No	Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	<p>Reversal of goodwill and Reserves</p> <p>The unconsolidated financial statements included goodwill, revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment, capital reserve and accumulated loss, amounting to Rs. 253.09 million, Rs. 269.14 million, Rs. 57.63 million and Rs. 73.67 million respectively, originally recognized during the year ended June 30, 2015, in consequence of amalgamation of the Company with its parent company. Based on the Company's assessment the transaction was outside the scope of IFRS-3 "Business Combination", and it was considered a legal re-organization of the group and financial statements represented as a continuance of the consolidated financial statements of the parent. The assets and liabilities of the parent were recorded and allocation of purchase price was carried out which resulted in recognition of goodwill, revaluation surplus, reserve on amalgamation and adjustments to other items.</p> <p>Since it is our first audit of the financial statements of the Company, we considered revisiting and reviewing the recognition of the above-mentioned items as a key audit matter, due to the complexities involved in recognition and its financial impact.</p>	<p>Our work involved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the structure and documentation of the 2015 amalgamation, including legal agreements, board resolutions, and financial statements of the entities involved. • Assessing whether the parent company met the definition of a business under IFRS 3 at the time of the transaction. • Evaluating management's accounting treatment and rationale for goodwill and reserves recognition. • Assessing the impact of a potential error on current and prior period financial statements, including the need for retrospective restatement, if required. • Reviewing the adequacy and clarity of disclosures in the financial statements regarding the nature of the goodwill, the basis of its recognition, and any corrective actions taken. <p>Based on the procedures and review of the transaction, we noted that the parent company at the time did not meet the definition of a "business" under IFRS 3 - Business Combinations, and the transaction was outside the scope IFRS 3. In our opinion, considering the transaction as a legal re-organization of the group and continuance of the financial statements as consolidated financial statements of the parent, and allocation of purchase price was not in line with paragraph 2 (Scope) of IFRS-3, which states that if an acquisition of group assets does not constitute a 'business', the cost of the group shall be allocated to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities on the basis of their fair values and such a transaction does not give rise to goodwill.</p>

S. No	Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
		The recognition of goodwill in this scenario was not permitted. This questioned the accuracy of the prior period financial statements; hence they were corrected retrospectively under IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates.
2.	Contingencies	
	<p>As disclosed in note 32 to the unconsolidated financial statements, the Company has contingencies and litigations in respect of legal, sales tax and income tax matters, which are pending adjudication with respective authorities at various legal forums available.</p> <p>Contingencies require management to make judgments and estimates in relation to the interpretation of relevant laws, rules and regulations, probability of outcome and financial impact, if any, for recognition, measurement and disclosure of any related provision or any other element of unconsolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Due to significance of amounts involved, inherent uncertainties with respect to the outcome of such matters and use of significant management judgments and estimates to assess the same including any related financial impacts, we considered contingencies and litigations in respect of legal, sales tax and income tax matters, a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We have undertaken a number of procedures to verify the contingencies and their consequential impact on the unconsolidated financial statements. This included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained and reviewed the details of pending legal, sales tax and income tax matters and discussed the same with the management; • Checked orders by relevant authority on previous lawsuits /cases appearing in the unconsolidated financial statements; • We followed the progress of each case and the Company's estimate of the cost to be incurred; • We obtained confirmations from legal advisors for current status on pending previous cases and any new case filed during the year; • Obtained legal advice on the above cases with the legal advisors to ensure that the outflow is possible and not probable; • We reviewed the key elements of the methodology employed by management in challenging reasonableness of the cost estimates; and • We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in respect of contingencies in accordance with the financial reporting standards.
3.	Revenue	
	<p>The Company's net revenue is amounting to Rs. 1,658 million, which is predominantly generated from sales of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and low-pressure regulators (LPR) revenue which reflect a decrease of 69.76% from the previous year, representing a significant element of the financial statements as disclosed in note 33.</p>	<p>We performed a range of audit procedures in relation to revenue including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We considered the appropriateness of the Company's revenue recognition accounting policies; • We obtained understanding of the revenue related processes;

S. No	Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
	<p>Revenue is generated from trading and storing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) throughout Pakistan and trading of Low-Pressure Regulators (LPR). Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.</p> <p>The risk of material misstatement was considered significant due to high control risk on completeness and accuracy of revenue and high inherent risk of fraud on recognition of revenue.</p> <p>In view of the significance of revenue and high assessed risk of material misstatement revenue is considered as key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We perform test of details on revenue recognized during the year, on a sample basis, including review of order receipt, invoicing and delivery; • We performed cut-off procedures on transactions occurring either immediately before or after the year end to assess the recording of revenue in correct accounting period; and • We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in respect of revenue in accordance with the financial reporting standards.

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

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the unconsolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements


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

- proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- the unconsolidated statement of financial position, the unconsolidated statement of profit or loss, the unconsolidated statement of comprehensive income, the unconsolidated statement of cash flows and the unconsolidated statement of changes in equity 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;
- investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- no zakat deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

Other Matter

The prior year's financial statements were audited by another auditor, who expressed unmodified opinion on 4 October, 2024.

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


Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari
Chartered Accountants
Date: November 1, 2025
UDIN: AR202510149dyf3lqzPE



UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

		2025	2024	Opening balance as at July 01, 2023
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----		
			(Restated)	(Restated)
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	8	877,384	816,745	817,215
Intangible assets	9	36,184	46,214	56,316
Lor a	10	50,000	50,000	50,000
Long-term deposits		3,174	3,174	3,174
		966,742	916,133	926,705
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stores and spares	11	9,172	6,038	4,321
Stock-in-trade	12	18,150	8,197	26,348
Trade debts	13	40,508	76,722	101,847
Loans and advances	14	34,507	19,746	36,170
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	15	32,025	29,509	43,529
Taxation - net	16	165,562	162,412	152,637
Cash and bank balances	17	34,965	3,615	20,154
		334,889	306,239	385,006
TOTAL ASSETS		1,301,631	1,222,372	1,311,711
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Authorized share capital	18	900,000	900,000	900,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	19	224,888	224,888	224,888
Capital reserves				
Revaluation surplus of property	20	178,789	67,577	67,577
Other reserves	20	65,651	65,651	65,651
Revenue reserve	21	(111,761)	(141,283)	(67,606)
		357,567	216,833	290,510
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term loan	22	-	68,710	91,729
Lease liabilities	23	16,180	23,364	15,889
Deferred taxation - net	24	-	-	2,660
Cylinder and regulator deposits	25	355,583	478,068	479,457
		371,763	570,142	589,735
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Loan from a subsidiary company	26	50,000	50,000	50,000
Trade and other payables	27	37,788	64,795	103,715
Short-term loan	28	67,333	13,388	-
Short-term borrowings	29	154,000	154,000	153,701
Unclaimed dividends	30	83,050	83,050	83,050
Accrued mark-up	31	70,648	26,953	11,886
Current portion of long-term loan	22	97,875	33,165	24,948
Current portion of lease liabilities	23	11,607	10,046	4,166
		572,301	435,397	431,466
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,301,631	1,222,372	1,311,711
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	32			

The annexed notes from 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.


DIRECTOR

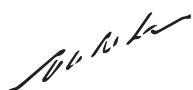

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Sales - net	33	1,658,578	2,377,502
Cost of sales	34	(1,575,471)	(2,239,558)
Gross profit		83,107	137,944
Administrative expenses	35	(92,789)	(117,647)
Distribution and marketing expenses	36	(56,216)	(64,197)
Other expenses	38	(7,191)	(5,699)
Allowance for expected credit losses	13.1	(151)	(16,504)
		(156,347)	(204,047)
Operating loss		(73,240)	(66,103)
Financial costs	39	(56,922)	(69,824)
Other income	37	166,813	65,674
Profit / (loss) before operating charges		36,651	(70,253)
Workers' Welfare Fund		(733)	-
Workers' Profit Participation Fund		(1,833)	-
		(2,566)	-
Profit / (loss) before revenue tax		34,085	(70,253)
Revenue tax	40	(4,563)	(6,084)
Profit / (loss) before income tax		29,522	(76,337)
Taxation	41	-	2,660
Profit / (loss) for the year after taxation		29,522	(73,677)
----- (In Rupees) -----			
Earnings / (loss) per share - basic and diluted	42	1.31	(3.28)

The annexed notes from 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

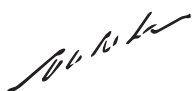


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Profit / (loss) for the year after taxation		29,522	(73,677)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss:			
Surplus on revaluation of property	20.1	111,212	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		<u>140,734</u>	<u>(73,677)</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

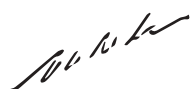


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	46	(13,090)	55,498
Taxes paid		(7,713)	(15,859)
Finance costs paid		(6,521)	(40,721)
Cylinder and regulator deposits - net		17,477	24,733
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from operating activities		(9,847)	23,651
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(1,526)	(32,556)
Proceeds from property, plant and equipment		5,107	13,349
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		3,581	(19,207)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Long-term loan repaid		(4,000)	(21,792)
Short-term loan received		605,300	128,820
Short-term loan paid	28	(551,355)	(115,432)
Payment of lease liabilities		(12,329)	(12,878)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) financing activities		37,616	(21,282)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		31,350	(16,838)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		(150,385)	(133,547)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		(119,035)	(150,385)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year comprise of:			
Cash and bank balances	17	34,965	3,615
Short-term borrowings	29	(154,000)	(154,000)
		(119,035)	(150,385)

The annexed notes from 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

UNCONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Capital reserves					Revenue Reserves			
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Reserve on amalgamation	Revaluation surplus of property	Actuarial loss on remeasurement of retirement and other service benefits	Sub total	General Reserve	Accumulated loss	Sub total	Total
	(Rupees in '000)								
52	224,888	153,458	336,715	(30,477)	459,696	90,000	(165,132)	(75,132)	609,452
	-	(57,630)	(269,138)	-	(326,768)	-	73,677	73,677	(253,091)
Balance as at July 01, 2022 as restated	224,888	95,828	67,577	(30,477)	132,928	90,000	(91,455)	(1,455)	356,361
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66,151)	(66,151)	(66,151)
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-	300
Balance as at June 30, 2023 as restated	224,888	95,828	67,577	(30,177)	133,228	90,000	(157,606)	(67,606)	290,510
Balance as at July 01, 2023 as restated	224,888	95,828	67,577	(30,177)	133,228	90,000	(157,606)	(67,606)	290,510
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(73,677)	(73,677)	(73,677)
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2024 as restated	224,888	95,828	67,577	(30,177)	133,228	90,000	(231,283)	(141,283)	216,833
Balance as at July 01, 2024 as restated	224,888	95,828	67,577	(30,177)	133,228	90,000	(231,283)	(141,283)	216,833
Total comprehensive income for the year									
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,522	29,522	29,522
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	111,212	-	111,212	-	-	-	111,212
Balance as at June 30, 2025	224,888	95,828	178,789	(30,177)	133,228	90,000	(201,761)	(111,761)	357,567

The annexed notes from 1 to 57 form an integral part of these financial statements.


DIRECTOR


CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

NOTES TO THE UNCONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

- 1.1 Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited (the Company) is a limited liability company incorporated on October 12, 1966 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 and is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is situated at Suite 101, 1st Floor, Horizon Vista, Commercial Plot No. 10, Block - 4, Scheme No. 5, Clifton, Karachi.

The principal activity of the Company is storing, marketing and trading of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) throughout Pakistan and trading of Low Pressure Regulators (LPR).

- 1.2 These unconsolidated financial statements are separate financial statements of the Company in which investment in subsidiary is accounted for at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. In addition, the Company prepares consolidated financial statements which comprise of the Company's financial statements and its subsidiary's financial statements i.e. Burshane Auto Gas (Private) Limited being 100% owned subsidiary. The Company's another subsidiary which is Burshane Trading (Private) Limited's share capital has not been issued as at the reporting date.

2 GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

The Company has incurred an operating loss of Rs. 73.24 million and as of the reporting date, the accumulated losses stand at Rs 201.76 million and current liabilities exceed current assets by Rs. 237.14 million. These financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, yet these factors may affect the ability to continue as a going concern.

Despite the above factors, the Company maintains positive equity. Management anticipates improved gross margins and profitability in future periods, driven by strategic cost rationalization, enhanced operational effectiveness and expected recovery in sales volume. Continued financial support is available and the sponsors have reaffirmed their intent to provide financial assistance.

Hence, there is a material uncertainty which casts significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, therefore it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and discharge and classification of liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

3 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND ADDRESSES OF BUSINESS UNITS

Geographical location and addresses of major business units of the Company are as under:

Karachi:

Purpose:

Plot No. 70, Sector 7-D, Korangi Filling Plant-1,
Adjacent to Pakistan Refinery Limited, Korangi Creek.

LPG Storage &
filling plant

Faisalabad:

Square No. 94, Killa no. 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7, Tehsil Faisalabad,
Near Abbaspur Railway Station.

LPG Storage &
filling plant

4 BASIS OF PREPARATION

4.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

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

4.2 Basis of measurement

These unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless stated otherwise in accounting policy.

4.3 Separate financial statements

These unconsolidated financial statements represent the separate financial statements of the Company. The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary are presented separately.

4.4 Functional and presentation currency

These unconsolidated financial statements have been presented in Pakistani ('Rupees') or 'Rs.', which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

5 APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS

5.1 New accounting standards, amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended June 30, 2025

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are effective for the year ended June 30, 2025. These standards, amendments and interpretations are either not relevant to the Company's operations or did not have significant impact on the financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)

Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Supplier finance arrangements January 01, 2024

Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Amendments to clarify how a seller-lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions January 01, 2024

Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)

Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Classification of liabilities as current or non-current January 01, 2024

Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Non-current liabilities with covenants January 01, 2024

Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' - Supplier finance arrangements January 01, 2024

5.2 New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective

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 disclosures.

Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments January 01, 2026

**Effective date
(annual periods
beginning on or
after)**

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' - The amendment clarify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and how a Company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability. January 01, 2025

IFRS 17 Insurance Contract establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard. The objective of standard is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those contracts. The SECP has notified the timeframe for adoption of IFRS 17 that shall be adopted by January 01, 2027. January 01, 2027

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above standards and amendments in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than in presentation / disclosures.

Other than the aforementioned standards and amendments, IASB has also issued the following new standards which have not yet been adopted locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

IFRS 1 First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 8 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

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

6.1 Property, plant and equipment

6.1.1 Owned

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any, except for freehold land and leasehold land, which are stated at revalued amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss using straight-line method whereby the cost of an asset is allocated over its estimated useful life at the rates given in note 8.1. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the asset is available for use, while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the asset is disposed off. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to profit or loss as and when incurred.

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

Revaluations are conducted every three years. When done, a revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, the increase is recorded in the profit or loss to the extent it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously. A decrease as a result of revaluation is recognized in the profit or loss however, a decrease is recorded in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance entry in revaluation surplus in respect of same asset.

6.1.2 Right of use assets

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

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using straight line method from the date of commencement date to the earlier of the end of useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by the impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liability.

6.1.3 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. It consists of expenditure incurred in respect of tangible assets in the course of their construction and installation, including financial charges on borrowings, if any, for financing the project until such projects are completed or become operational. Transfers are made to relevant asset category as and when assets are available for use.

6.2 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and that the cost of such asset can also be measured reliably.

Intangible assets, where applicable, are amortized from the month when such assets are available for use on straight line method whereby the cost of an intangible asset is allocated over its estimated useful life, at the rates given in note 8.

The useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for the asset.

a) Software

Costs that are directly associated with identifiable computer software and have probable economic benefits exceeding one year, are recognized as an intangible asset. Costs include the purchase cost of software, implementation cost and related overhead cost. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software beyond its original specification and useful life is recognized as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

b) Trademarks

This represents separately acquired trade marks with indefinite useful life. These are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Carrying amounts of trademarks are subject to impairment review at each reporting date.

6.3 Investment in a subsidiary company

Investment in subsidiary is initially recognized and subsequently stated at cost. At subsequent reporting dates, the recoverable amounts are estimated to determine the extent of impairment losses, if any, and carrying amounts of the investment is adjusted accordingly.

6.4 Stores and spares

Stores and spares to be consumed in the ordinary course of business are valued at First in First Out (FIFO) basis and net realizable value (NRV) except for those in transit, if any, which are stated at cost. Cost comprises of invoice value plus other direct costs incurred thereon. Provision is made for slow moving and obsolete items wherever necessary and is recognized in profit or loss.

6.5 Stock-in-trade

Stock-in-trade is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the weighted average method for both Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Low Pressure Regulators (LPR). Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the

6.6 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are stated initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment, if any. A provision for impairment is established under expected credit loss approach. Trade debts and other receivables are written-off when considered irrecoverable.

6.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cash with banks on current, collection, deposit and saving accounts and short-term running finance. Running finances under mark-up arrangements are shown with short term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

6.8 Retirement and other service benefits

6.8.1 Defined contribution plan

The Company operates a recognized contributory provident fund for all permanent employees. Equal monthly contributions are made, both by the Company and the employees at the rate of 8.33% per annum of the basic salary for management and non-management employees, respectively.

6.9 Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments over the lease term, discounted using the specific incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in the rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

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

6.10 Short term loans and borrowings

Short term loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Short term loans and borrowings are classified as current liabilities, unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

6.11 Trade and other payables

These are stated initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

6.12 Provisions

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

6.13 Taxation

6.13.1 Current

The charge for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rate of taxation after taking into account applicable tax credits, rebates and exemptions available, if any, or minimum taxation on the turnover under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, whichever is higher. The Company designates the amount calculated on revenue or other basis, such as receipts or other revenues as provided in Law, as a levy, under IFRIC 21/IAS 37, any excess over the amount designated as a levy, is recognised as current income tax expense under the Scope of IAS 12.

Levy relating to an obligating event giving rise to chargeability of levy, which is a minimum tax or final tax as per provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, is recognised on the occurrence of the event, although the related receipts have not been received and tax has not been deducted.

6.13.2 Deferred

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the average effective tax rate rather than the enacted rate of income tax, in accordance with paragraph C2 the "IAS Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes", issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. The effective tax rate varies, requiring the Company to reassess its estimate for measuring deferred taxes in the future even when the enacted rate of income tax is unchanged.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

6.14 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

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

6.15 Earnings per share

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

6.16 Financial instruments

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

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price, determined under IFRS 15) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at FVTPL - The Company has not designated any financial asset as fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets at amortized cost - The Company subsequently measures financial assets at amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired;
- Debt instruments at FVTOCI - The Company has not designated any financial asset at fair value through OCI with or without recycling of cumulative gains and losses; and upon recognition.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or

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

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

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

Impairment / expected credit losses on financial assets

The Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Company uses the IFRS 9's simplified approach and calculates ECL based on life-time ECL on its trade debt and contract assets, where as for other financial assets loss allowance is measured at 12 months ECL under general approach of measuring ECL. For trade debts, the Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to such financial assets and the economic environment.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECL is a significant estimate. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in future. The expected credit losses are recognized in the profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are generally classified at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost.

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

The Company financial liabilities include long-term loan, accrued mark-up on long-term loan, Lease Liability, cylinder and regulator deposits, trade and other payables and loan from subsidiary company.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

6.17 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is in the business of storing, marketing and trading of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) throughout Pakistan and trading of Low Pressure Regulators (LPR). Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Sale of LPG and LPR

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of LPG and LPR at LPG pump stations. Payment is generally due at the time of delivery. The revenue from sale of these products is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer i.e. on delivery of products.

The Company recognizes an account receivable when the performance obligations have been met, recognizing the corresponding revenue. Moreover, the consideration received before satisfying the performance obligations are recognized as advances from customer.

Others

- Return on saving account is recorded using effective interest rate method.
- Other revenues including recovery of storage and handling charges and rental income from storage tank are accounted for on accrual basis.
- Income from dividend, if any, is recognized when right to receive dividend is established.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates and judgments which are significant to these unconsolidated financial statements:

7.1 Property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews appropriateness of the rates of depreciation, useful lives and residual values used in the calculation of depreciation. Further, where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis.

7.2 Intangible assets

The Company reviews appropriateness of the rate of amortization and useful life used in the calculation for amortization. Further, where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis.

7.3 Taxation

In making the estimates for current income taxes payable by the Company, the management considers the applicable laws and the decisions / judgements of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past. Accordingly, the recognition of deferred tax is also made, taking into account these judgements and the best estimates of future results of operations of the Company.

The following is the statement of operating fixed assets:

Description	Owned Assets												Right of Use Asset			Total
	Leashold land (note 8.4 & 8.7)	Freehold land (note 8.7)	Building on leashold land	Plant and machinery	Cylinders and regulators (note 8.3)	Fire fighting equipment	fittings, electrical and other equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computer and related accessories	Tanks, pipelines and fittings	sub total	Building	Vehicles	sub total	
----- (Rupees in '000) -----																
Net carrying value basis																
year ended June 30, 2025																
Opening net book value	569,288	16,800	9,934	6,513	173,403	180	2,853	1,076	630	321	5,784	786,782	14,269	15,694	29,963	816,745
Addition (at cost)	-	-	-	766	-	-	459	-	-	301	-	1,526	-	-	-	1,526
Revaluation surplus	111,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,212	-	-	-	111,212
Disposal (NBV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(138)	(5)	-	(143)	-	-	-	(143)
Depreciation charged (refer note 8.2)	-	-	(2,633)	(1,537)	(33,078)	(65)	(972)	(745)	(170)	(192)	(1,473)	(40,865)	(6,927)	(4,164)	(11,091)	(51,956)
Closing net book value	680,500	16,800	7,301	5,742	140,325	115	2,340	331	322	425	4,311	858,512	7,342	11,530	18,872	877,384
Gross carrying value basis																
year ended June 30, 2025																
Cost / revalued amount	680,500	16,800	61,764	48,646	662,954	955	36,882	18,435	2,741	4,278	58,587	1,592,542	29,687	19,254	48,941	1,641,483
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(54,463)	(42,905)	(522,628)	(840)	(34,542)	(18,103)	(2,420)	(3,853)	(54,276)	(734,030)	(22,345)	(7,724)	(30,069)	(764,099)
Closing net book value	680,500	16,800	7,301	5,741	140,326	115	2,340	332	321	425	4,311	858,512	7,342	11,530	18,872	877,384
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	-	-	5%	5%	10%	15%	10% to 15%	20% to 25%	15%	33.33%	10%		25%	25%		
Net carrying value basis																
year ended June 30, 2024																
Opening net book value	569,288	16,800	12,610	7,977	175,472	256	3,505	2,019	660	299	7,687	796,573	18,962	1,680	20,642	817,215
Addition (at cost)	-	-	-	185	31,703	-	289	-	155	224	-	32,556	1,950	17,237	19,187	51,743
Disposal (NBV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(941)	-	(185)	(202)	(1,903)	(42,347)	(6,643)	(3,223)	(9,866)	(52,213)
Depreciation charged (refer note 8.2)	-	-	(2,676)	(1,649)	(33,772)	(76)	(941)	(943)	(185)	(202)	(1,903)	(42,347)	(6,643)	(3,223)	(9,866)	(52,213)
Closing net book value	569,288	16,800	9,934	6,513	173,403	180	2,853	1,076	630	321	5,784	786,782	14,269	15,694	29,963	816,745
Gross carrying value basis																
year ended June 30, 2024																
Cost / revalued amount	569,288	16,800	61,764	47,880	671,623	955	36,710	20,395	2,971	4,219	58,725	1,491,330	29,687	19,254	48,941	1,540,271
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(51,830)	(41,367)	(498,220)	(775)	(33,857)	(19,319)	(2,341)	(3,898)	(52,941)	(704,548)	(15,418)	(3,560)	(18,978)	(723,526)
Closing net book value	569,288	16,800	9,934	6,513	173,403	180	2,853	1,076	630	321	5,784	786,782	14,269	15,694	29,963	816,745
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	-	-	5%	5%	10%	15%	10% to 15%	20% to 25%	15%	33.33%	10%		25%	25%		

As at June 30, 2025, the cost of full depreciated property and equipment is Rs. 441.99 million (2024: Rs. 513.34 million).

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
8.2	The depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:		
	Cost of sales	34	6,680
	Administrative expenses	35	12,198
	Distribution and marketing expenses	36	33,078
		<u>51,956</u>	<u>52,213</u>

8.3 These are in custody of distributors / customers owing to the nature of business of the Company. The particulars of these assets have not been disclosed due to a large number of customers.

8.4 The Company possess leasehold lands in Karachi of measuring 5.875 acres. However, the legal title is in the name of H.A.K.S Trading (Private) Limited (HTPL), the former Holding Company. The Company is in the process of transferring the legal title in their name.

8.5 The Company's freehold land and leasehold land was revalued on June 30, 2025 by M/s. ICEM ES (Private) Limited and on June 14, 2022 by M/s. Luckyhiya Associates (Private) Limited, an independent valuer, on the basis of their professional assessment of present market value for similar sized plots in the near vicinity of land. The revaluation has resulted in surplus for freehold and leasehold land amounting to Rs. 111.21 million and Rs. Nil million respectively.

8.6 Had the revaluation not been carried out, the carrying value of freehold land and leasehold land would have been Rs. 5.62 million (2024: Rs. 5.62 million) and Rs. 512.89 million (2024: Rs. 512.89 million), respectively.

8.7 The forced sales value as per the revaluation report as of June 30, 2025 and June 14, 2022 is as follows:

Class of asset	2025	2024
	(Rupees in '000)	
Freehold	16,800	16,800
Leasehold land	680,500	569,288

Particulars of immovable assets of the Company are as follows:

Particulars	Usage of property	Covered Area (Square feet)
Freehold	For future business expansion	Chak No. 245, Near Railway Station, Abbaspur, Faisalabad
		104,544

Particulars	Usage of property		Covered Area (Square feet)
Leasehold	For future business expansion	Commercial - cum- Residential Land Deh Okewari, Shahrah - e - Faisal Survey # 47/1	107,811
Leasehold	For future business expansion	Commercial - cum- Residential Land Deh Okewari, Shahrah - e - Faisal Survey # 47/2	107,811
Leasehold	For future business expansion	Commercial - cum- Residential Land Deh Okewari, Shahrah - e - Faisal Survey # 74	40,293
Building on leasehold	Plant site	Plot No. 70, Sector 7-D, Korangi Filling Plant-1, Adjacent to Pakistan Refinery Limited, Korangi Creek, Karachi	9,710
Leasehold	Plant site	LPG Storage & Filling Plant, Near Railway Station, Abbaspur, Faisalabad	6,380

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Intangible Assets								Rate of amortisation	
	Cost				Accumulated Amortisation					Net Book
	As at July 01,	Additions	Disposals	As at June 30,	As at July 01,	Charge for the year (note	Reversal	As at June 30,		As at June 30,
	(Rupees in '000)									
Goodwill (note 52)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Computer software	4,272	-	-	4,272	4,272	-	-	4,272	-	20%
Rights under										
Supply contracts (notes 9.2)	50,150	-	-	50,150	12,536	10,030	-	22,566	27,584	20%
Trademarks (note 9.3)	8,600	-	-	8,600	-	-	-	-	8,600	Nil
2025	63,022	-	-	63,022	16,808	10,030	-	26,838	36,184	

	Cost				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Book	Rate of amortisation
	As at July 01,	Additions	Disposals	As at June 30,	As at July 01,	Charge for the year (note	Reversal	As at June 30,	As at June 30,	
					(Rupees in '000)					
Goodwill (note 52)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Computer software	4,272	-	-	4,272	4,200	72	-	4,272	-	20%
Rights under										
Supply contracts (notes 9.2)	50,150	-	-	50,150	2,506	10,030	-	12,536	37,614	20%
Trademarks (note 9.3)	8,600	-	-	8,600	-	-	-	-	8,600	Nil
2024 as restated	63,022	-	-	63,022	6,706	10,102	-	16,808	46,214	

9.1 At June 30, 2025, the cost of fully amortized intangible assets are Rs. 4.27 million (2024: Rs. 4.27 million).

9.2 The Company participated in a tender offer by Oil & Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL) in respect of purchase of LPG from Kunnar Pasaki Deep - Tando Allahyar Gas Field District Hyderabad. On successful submission of the highest signature bonus bid of Rs. 50.15 million, the Company has been allotted one lot of LPG of five metric tons per day for five years from the Kunnar Pasaki Deep - Tando Allahyar.

- 9.3 This represents consideration paid to OPI Gas (Private) Limited in 2011 for acquisition of rights and title to "Burshane" trademarks. These trademarks are considered to have an indefinite useful life, and therefore have not been amortized. Further, no impairment has been identified in this regard.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	

- 9.4 The amortization for the year has been allocated as follows:

Cost of sales	34	10,030	10,030
Administrative expenses	35	-	72
		<u>10,030</u>	<u>10,102</u>

10 LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

Investment in a subsidiary company - at cost			
Burshane Auto Gas (Private) Limited	10.1	<u>50,000</u>	<u>50,000</u>

- 10.1 This represents investment in Burshane Auto Gas (Private) Limited (BAL), a company incorporated in Pakistan. The Company owns 4,999,997 (2024: 4,999,997) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each representing 99.99% of the share capital as at the reporting date.

At the reporting date, the subsidiary company has not yet started its business operations, however, the net assets of the subsidiary company at year end amounted to Rs. 49.94 million (2024: Rs. 49.85 million). Investment in the subsidiary has been made in accordance with the provisions of the Section 199 of the Companies Act, 2017 and the rules promulgated for this purpose.

- 10.2 Burshane Trading (Private) Limited (BTPL) is also the subsidiary of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited which was incorporated on October 13, 2014 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 (Companies Act, 2017). No share capital has been issued and no transactions were undertaken by BTPL during the year. At the reporting date BTPL is having 'inactive' status in the SECP records.

11 STORES AND SPARES

Stores	8,918	6,254
Spares parts	<u>1,574</u>	<u>1,104</u>
	10,492	7,358
Provision for obsolete items	<u>(1,320)</u>	<u>(1,320)</u>
	<u>9,172</u>	<u>6,038</u>

			2025	2024
	Note		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
12	STOCK-IN-TRADE			
		Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	17,495	7,733
		Low Pressure Regulators (LPR)	655	464
			<u>18,150</u>	<u>8,197</u>
13	TRADE DEBTS			
		Unsecured - considered good		
		Trade debtors	62,736	99,214
		Allowance for expected credit losses	(22,228)	(22,492)
	13.1		<u>40,508</u>	<u>76,722</u>
13.1	Allowance for expected credit losses			
		Balance as at July 01	22,492	5,988
		Allowance for the year	151	16,504
		Amount written off	(415)	-
		Balance as at June 30	<u>22,228</u>	<u>22,492</u>
13.2	Ageing analysis of these trade debts as at the reporting date is as follows:			
		Up to 1 month	37,593	41,448
		1 to 6 months	6,096	29,452
		More than 6 months	19,047	28,314
			<u>62,736</u>	<u>99,214</u>
14	LOANS AND ADVANCES			
		Loans - secured - considered good		
		Staff loan	181	1,231
		Advances to (unsecured - considered good)		
		Contractors and suppliers	34,326	18,515
			<u>34,507</u>	<u>19,746</u>
15	DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES			
		Deposits	995	995
	15.1	Prepayments	9,249	8,772
		Other receivables	21,781	19,742
	15.2		<u>32,025</u>	<u>29,509</u>
15.1	This represents short term deposits in the normal course of business and does not carry any interest or mark-up.			

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	

15.2 Other receivables

OPI Gas (Private) Limited	15.3	3,642	3,642
Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited	15.4	9,000	9,000
Others	14.5&14.6	14,244	12,205
		26,886	24,847
Credit loss allowance		(5,105)	(5,105)
		21,781	19,742

15.3 This represents receivable against reimbursement of expenses incurred for rebranding activities, which has not been acknowledged by the counter party, thus fully provided.

15.4 This represents amount receivable from Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited (formerly Darian International (Private) Limited), an associate company, amounting to Rs. 9 million (2024: Rs. 9 million), as consideration against use of the Company's name under an arrangement entered in the year 2016.

15.5 This includes receivable against cylinder deposits of Rs. 3.10 million (2024: Rs. 3.72 million).

15.6 This includes receivable from Burshane Auto Gas (Private) Limited, a subsidiary, amounting to Rs. 1.07 million (2024: Rs. 0.82 million).

15.6.1 The maximum aggregate amount outstanding at the end of any month are as follows:

Other related party		
Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited Provident Fund	392	760
Subsidiary Company		
Burshane Autogas (Private) Limited	1,068	821
Associated Company		
Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited	9,000	9,000
	10,460	10,581

15.6.2 The ageing analysis of receivable balances due from a subsidiary, an associate company and other related party are as follows:

More than 6 months	-	-
More than 12 months	9,000	9,000
	9,000	9,000

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
16 TAXATION - NET		
Advance tax	7,713	15,859
Provision for taxation	(4,563)	(6,084)
	3,150	9,775
Income tax refundable	162,412	152,637
	<u>165,562</u>	<u>162,412</u>

17 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand	200	188
Cash at banks		
saving accounts	17.1	4,679
current accounts		30,086
		34,765
		<u>34,965</u>
		<u>3,427</u>
		<u>3,615</u>

- 17.1 These carry profit at rates range from 5.87% to 10.01% per annum (2024: 7.51% to 20.50% per annum). These balances are held in accounts maintained under conventional banking.

18 AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL

2025	2024	
----- (Number of shares) -----		
90,000,000	90,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each
		900,000
		<u>900,000</u>

19 ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL

Number of ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each				
2025	2024			
19,881,766	19,881,766	Fully paid in cash	198,817	198,817
		Fully paid for consideration		
76,820	76,820	other than cash	768	768
		Fully paid bonus shares		
2,530,304	2,530,304		25,303	25,303
<u>22,488,890</u>	<u>22,488,890</u>		<u>224,888</u>	<u>224,888</u>

- 19.1 As a result of arrangement (the Scheme), the authorized share capital of the Company enhanced to Rs. 900 million divided into 90 million ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. Further, pursuant to the effects of amalgamation, the paid-up share capital of the Company reduced by 151,154 shares.
- 19.2 The Company has completed legal formalities for cancellation of 151,154 shares and issued of new share certificates, which were appearing in the name of HTPL to the shareholders of HTPL (former Holding Company) in accordance with the Scheme. Post completion of legal formalities, Chief Executive, holds 12,327,129 [2024: 54.81% (2024: 54.81%)] ordinary shares of the Company of Rs. 10 each and other directors holds 2,500 [2024: 0.01% (2024: 1.39%)] ordinary shares of the Company of Rs. 10 each.
- 19.3 At June 30, 2025, institutions held 14.21% (2024: 14.21%) and individuals and others held the balance of 30.97% (2024: 30.97%) voting rights, board selection, right of first refusal and block voting are in proportion to their shareholding.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) ----- (Restated)	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) ----- (Restated)
20 CAPITAL RESERVES			
Revaluation surplus of property	20.1.2	178,789	67,577
Other reserves		65,651	65,651
		<u>244,440</u>	<u>133,228</u>
20.1 Revaluation surplus of property			
Balance as at July 01		67,577	67,577
Surplus recognised during the year	20.1.1	111,212	-
Balance as at June 30		<u>178,789</u>	<u>67,577</u>
20.1.1 Surplus recognised during the year			
Leasehold land		-	-
Freehold land		111,212	-
		<u>111,212</u>	<u>-</u>

- 20.1.2 The revaluation surplus on property is a capital reserve, and is not available for distribution to the shareholders in accordance with section 241 of the Companies Act, 2017.

21 REVENUE RESERVE

General reserve	90,000	90,000
Accumulated loss	(201,761)	(231,283)
	<u>(111,761)</u>	<u>(141,283)</u>

22 LONG-TERM LOAN

Secured :

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
National Bank of Pakistan (NBP)	21.1	97,875	101,875
Current portion of long-term loan		(97,875)	(33,165)
		<u>-</u>	<u>68,710</u>

- 21.1 In year 2015, long-term finance obtained, under conventional banking terms, by HTPL had been transferred to the Company at the time of amalgamation (the scheme). This loan was obtained as a demand finance facility under the agreement dated April 08, 2013 from National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) and was repayable in 9 semi-annual installments of Rs. 44.44 million latest by April 01, 2018 with a grace period of six months. The loan carried mark-up at rate of 6 months KIBOR plus 2.5% per annum. On June 08, 2022 long term loan was restructured into Demand finance I, Demand finance II and short term borrowing, terms are as follows.

Facility	(Rupees in '000)	Repayment term	Markup rate
Demand Finance - I	74,996	20 quateraly installments	Interest free
Demand Finance - II	95,289	20 quateraly installments	3 MK + 2%
Running Finance	154,000	revolving nature	3 MK + 1.75%

Payments were made in accordance with the restructured terms until December 31, 2023. However, the Company has since defaulted on its payments as outlined in the restructuring agreement. The Company is currently engaged in negotiations with National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) for a revised restructuring plan.

In addition, this restructuring arrangements are secured by way of the following;

- 1st charge on present and future current and fixed assets of the company of Rs. 750 million already registered at SECP;
- 1% registered mortgage of land and building of both project locations i.e. Karachi and Faisalabad mentioned in latest statement of financial position , to be created as per the original offer letter by NBP for the restructuring / rehabilitation scheme No. NBP/ARG/ARW-S/BLPL/2021/770 dated September 20, 2021. However, as per the revised offer letter by NBP for the restructuring / rehabilitation scheme No. NBP/ARG/ARW-S/BLPL/2022/08 dated January 06, 2022, the existing collateral is replaced by 1% Registered mortgage and 99% equitable mortgage of Freehold Land (i.e. Chak no. 245 Near Railway Station, Abbaspur, Faisalabad, forced sales value of the said location is Rs. 50 million dated December 02, 2021);
- 1% registered mortgage and balance by way of equitable mortgage on Company's owned following properties situated in Karachi by Rs. 660 million registered at SECP;

- residential / commercial land bearing No. 74 measuring 37 Ghuntas situated at Deh Okewari, Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi valuation conducted by Luckyhiya Associates (Pvt). Ltd having market value of Rs. 89.63 million and forced sales value amounting to Rs. 71.71 million dated June 30, 2020;
- residential / commercial land bearing No. 47 measuring 2 Acre and 19 Ghuntas situated at Deh Okewari, Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi valuation conducted by Luckyhiya Associates (Pvt). Ltd having market value of Rs. 239.83 million and forced sales value amounting to Rs. 191.86 million dated June 30, 2020;
- personal guarantee of CEO of the Company;
- undertaking for routing all sales through Company's account with NBP cash management system;
- assignment of long term deposits lying with various refineries (on best efforts);
- replacement of 16,834,434 shares of HAKS Trading (Pvt). Ltd (held by NBP) with shares of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited to be completed in three months under the supervision / guidance of NBP legal division as a result of name change of the organization. Further, after the conversion of said shares, shares of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited to be held with NBP.

There are certain other terms and conditions attached in the aforementioned letter dated June 27, 2024 in respect of restructuring / rehabilitation of loan which the Company have to comply with, some of which are mentioned below:

- Adjusted Debt to EBITDA not to exceed 4 times.
- Debt Service Coverage Ratio not to fall below 1.1.
- Sponsors (Guarantor/Director) commitment in the form of undertaking for provision of supporting cash flows for running the operations of the Company.
- NBP's prior approval to be obtained for the payment of unclaimed dividend amount to the sponsoring directors.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
23 LEASE LIABILITIES			
Balance as at July 01	23.1	33,410	20,055
Addition		-	19,187
Interest expense		6,706	7,046
		<u>40,116</u>	<u>46,288</u>
Payments made during the year		(12,329)	(12,878)
		<u>27,787</u>	<u>33,410</u>
Current portion of lease liabilities		(11,607)	(10,046)
Balance as at June 30		<u><u>16,180</u></u>	<u><u>23,364</u></u>

23.1 For determining, lease liabilities, the Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate 24.66% per annum (2024: 28.48% per annum).

- 23.2 This represents finance lease entered into with a leasing company for vehicles. Total lease rentals due under lease agreement aggregated to Rs. 15.03 million (2024: Rs. 22.12 million) and are payable in equal monthly installments latest by September 2028. Taxes, charges, demands and levies, repair and maintenance are to be borne by the Company.

23.3 Maturity analysis-contractual cash flow

Less than one year	11,607	10,046
One to five year	16,180	23,364
Total lease liability	<u>27,787</u>	<u>33,410</u>

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
24 DEFERRED TAXATION - NET			
Taxable temporary differences			
Accelerated tax depreciation and amortization		10,737	17,541
Deductible temporary differences			
Lease liabilities		(8,058)	(9,689)
Minimum turnover tax		(4,295)	(6,084)
Provisions		<u>(8,309)</u>	<u>(8,386)</u>
		(9,925)	(6,618)
Deferred tax asset not recognized		<u>9,925</u>	<u>6,618</u>
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

- 24.1 Deferred tax asset have not been recognized in respect of deductible temporary differences, because the Company is subject to minimum tax under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance (ITO), 2001.

25 CYLINDER AND REGULATOR DEPOSITS

This represents non-interest bearing deposits which are refundable on termination of distributorship agreements and / or return of cylinders and ancillary equipment as per the Company policy.

26 LOAN FROM A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

- 26.1 This represents loan received from Burshane Autogas (Private) Limited, having a period of 12 months and could be extended for a period as voluntary agreed. This loan is interest free, and received to meet the working capital requirement of the company. These loans are unsecured

Clause no. 4 is being amended and affective as follows:

It is mutually agreed that the entire amount of loan will be repaid within the next 12 months or any extended period, if so mutually agreed.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
27	TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES		
	Creditors	1,179	14,145
	Accrued liabilities	3,831	2,987
	Advances from distributors / customers - unsecured	-	17,704
	Workers' Welfare Fund	3,750	3,017
	Workers' Profit Participation Fund	1,833	-
	Withholding tax payable	4,534	5,487
	Sales tax payable	11,888	2,590
	Others	10,773	18,865
		<u>37,788</u>	<u>64,795</u>

28 SHORT-TERM LOAN

Related party - unsecured			
Loan from Burshane Petroleum (Private)			
Limited	28.1	58,000	-
Loan from Director	28.1	9,333	13,388
		<u>67,333</u>	<u>13,388</u>

- 28.1** The loan was obtained from Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited and Director amounting to Rs. 590.50 million (2024: Rs. 31.50 million) and Rs. 14.80 million (2024: 97.32 million) for purchase of LPG. During the reporting period, loan amounting to Rs. 551.35 million (2024: Rs. 106.91 million) was repaid and Rs. Nil million (2024: 8.51 million) was adjusted against the sale of vehicle during the year. Loan carries rate of return of KIBOR + 2%.

29 SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

The Company has an arrangement for running finance facility under mark-up arrangement from National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) amounting to Rs. 154 million along with an import LC sight. The rate of mark-up on running finance facility is 3 months KIBOR + 1.75% per annum. The arrangements are secured by way of mortgage on leasehold land and charge on the Company's present and future current and fixed assets as well as personal guarantee of Chief Executive of the Company.

30 UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS

Opening balance	83,050	83,050
Dividend paid during the year	-	-
Closing balance	<u>83,050</u>	<u>83,050</u>

- 30.1** These includes an amount of Rs. 59.08 million payable to the directors of the Company (2024: Rs. 59.08 million). However, NBP's prior approval to be obtained for the payment of unclaimed dividend amount to the sponsoring directors as disclosed in note 22.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
31	ACCRUED MARK-UP		
	Mark-up accrued on:		
	Short-term loan	31.1	11,334
	Long-term loan		2,657
	Short-term borrowings		15,291
			6,319
			44,023
			17,977
			<u>70,648</u>
			<u>26,953</u>

31.1 This includes accrued mark-up payable to Director.

32 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

32.1 Contingencies

32.1.1 The Special Sales Tax Reference Application (STRA) has been filed by the Commissioner Inland Revenue, Zone-IV, Large Taxpayers Unit Karachi in the High Court of Sindh at Karachi on December 18, 2019. During the year ended June 30, 2018, tax authorities issued Order dated May 25, 2018 and charged sales tax under section 8B of Sales Tax Act, 1990, raising sales tax demand and imposing penalties aggregating to Rs. 133.11 million and also default surcharge for tax periods from July 2014 to March 2018. Against the said Order, the Company filed appeal before Commissioner (Appeals-I), Karachi who vide Order dated July 03, 2018 vacated the whole principal amount of sales tax of Rs. 65.57 million and reduced the imposition of penalties from Rs. 67.54 million to Rs. 0.50 million only. However, the liability on account of default surcharge was maintained.

The Order of the Commissioner (Appeal) was challenged before the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Karachi who vide Order dated August 28, 2019 reduced the substantial amount of default surcharge to Rs. 1.34 million and maintained the amount of penalty Rs. 0.50 million. The Company has paid the reduced amount of default surcharge and penalty without pursuing the matter before the High Court.

32.1.2 On July 31, 2015, the Company received a show cause notice under the Punjab Rented Premises Act, 2009, from the landlords of a leased property comprising approximately 51 Kanals and 03 Marlas, situated in Square No. 94, Killa Nos. 1-7, Tehsil Faisalabad, near Abbaspur Railway Station. The Company utilizes this premises for its LPG storage and filling operations.

Subsequently, the landlords filed an ejectment petition before the learned Rent Tribunal, Faisalabad. The petition was adjudicated in favor of the Company. However, the landlords have challenged the decision through an appeal before the learned Additional District and Sessions Judge, Faisalabad. In parallel, the Company has preferred a Civil Petition before the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan.

32.1.3 The captioned Special Sales Tax Reference Application (STRA) is filed by the Commissioner Inland Revenue, Zone-IV, Large Taxpayers Unit Karachi in the High Court of Sindh at Karachi. On September 28, 2018, tax authorities levied sales tax under section 8B of Sales Tax Act, 1990, raising sales tax demand along with the levy of penalty aggregating to Rs. 7.90 million for tax periods from April 2018 to May 2018.

Against the Order, the Company filed appeal before Commissioner (Appeals-I), Karachi, who vide Order dated October 31, 2018 vacated the whole principal amount of sales tax of Rs. 7.67 million. However, the liability on account of default surcharge and penalty was maintained.

The Order of the Commissioner (Appeal) was challenged before the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Karachi who vide Order dated August 28, 2019 reduced the substantial amount of default surcharge to Rs. 0.16 million and maintained the amount of penalty Rs. 0.23 million. The Company has paid the reduced amount of default surcharge and penalty without pursuing the matter further.

32.1.4 The Company has filed Special Federal Excise Duty (FED) Ref. Application before the Honorable Sindh High Court (SHC) against the Appellate order dated April 02, 2012 of the Appellate Tribunal IR. The tax authorities at Large Taxpayers Office established a demand towards FED on the payment of license fee paid/payable by the Company in relation with the software / IT services acquired from the non-resident parent company under the tariff heading "franchise service" as per First Schedule to Federal Excise Act, 2005. At that time, Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited was a subsidiary of Shell Group, operating under the name of Shell LPG Pakistan Limited.

The scope of services under the head 'franchise services' was not clear when the Federal Excise Act was promulgated in the year 2005 and then the jurisdictional issues also made the matter more complicated when the franchise services were subjected to Provincial sales tax by promulgation of Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 effective July 01, 2011.

Software licensing does not fall under the service classification "franchise services" and this aspect has been settled at the Appellate Tribunal level in reported judgments, also. Hence, the Company has a strong arguable case to defend its position that the impugned demand of FED may not be warranted. However, the Company has filed an appeal to the SHC and the matter is still pending.

32.1.5 During the year, the Company received a letter from Pakistan Refinery Limited (PRL) regarding the lease rental agreement, requesting payment of 15% Sindh Sales Tax (SST) on rental payments under the service category of "Renting of immovable property." In response, the Company filed a constitutional petition no. 1553/2025 before the Honourable Sindh High Court challenging the applicability of SST on rental income in light of the amended provisions of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 (the Act). An interim order dated April 22, 2025 has been issued, and the matter remains pending adjudication.

It is pertinent to note that the issue of service tax on rental income had previously been adjudicated in favour of the taxpayer during an earlier round of litigation. However, the current petition specifically contests the legislative amendments introduced to the Act. Given the ongoing legal proceedings and the uncertainty surrounding the final outcome, no provision has been made in the financial statements.

32.1.6 A complaint was filed by the Directorate of Investigation and Intelligence (Inland Revenue) (I & I - IR) on August 31, 2020, against the Company for alleged Tax evasion of approximately Rs. 1.78 billion, with Special Court for Customs, Taxation and (Anti-Smuggling). Based on this complaint the court passed 2 orders against the Company and some of its directors. The orders were pertaining to freezing of the Company's 9 bank accounts for 90 days and issuance of non bailable arrest warrants of its certain Directors. The Company immediately obtained Protective Bail from the Honorable Sindh High Court (SHC) and subsequently from the Special Court which was later confirmed.

The Company also filed a Constitutional Petition with Honorable Sindh High Court (SHC) against the order of the Special Court for freezing of 9 bank accounts. All banks have removed the freeze on the Company's accounts on expiry of 90 days.

The Company had received notices under section 177(1) of Income Tax Ordinance (ITO), 2001 regarding audit for tax years 2018 and 2019. The Company has replied and submitted relevant details and documents timely through various letters to FBR. The Company has received further notices under section 122(5A) of the ITO, 2001 demanded income tax liability amounting to Rs. 609.79 million and Rs. 617.30 million for the tax year 2018 and 2019. An appeal was preferred before the Commissioner Inland Revenue – Appeal (CIR-A) whereby the CIR-A remanded back the case to the concerned Officer Inland Revenue (OIR). Thereafter, remanded back proceeding was initiated by the learned OIR, that culminated on an order under section 124/129 of the Ordinance, whereby the demanded tax liability of Rs. 172.05 million and Rs. 87.75 million for the tax year 2018 and 2019 was created. Being aggrieved, the taxpayer again preferred an appeal before ATIR-I, that is currently pending.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
32.2 Commitments			
Post-dated cheques		<u>15,013</u>	<u>22,122</u>

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
33 SALES - NET			
Gross sales			
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)		1,981,687	2,728,960
Low pressure regulators (LPR)		79	238
		<u>1,981,766</u>	<u>2,729,198</u>
Sales return		(19,213)	(13,121)
Sales tax		(302,002)	(338,575)
Advance tax		(1,973)	-
		<u><u>1,658,578</u></u>	<u><u>2,377,502</u></u>

33.1 Revenue recognized from amounts included in advance from customers at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 4.31 million (2024: Rs. 12.76 million).

34 COST OF SALES

Salaries, wages and other employees benefits		17,808	27,799
Cost of low pressure regulators sold		29	70
Stores and spares consumed	34.2	910	2,632
Repairs and maintenance		5,187	2,629
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle maintenance		3,745	2,222
Depreciation	8.2	6,680	7,243
Amortization	9.4	10,030	10,030
Rent, rates and utilities		24,150	19,862
Communication charges		882	763
Printing and stationery		234	374
Legal and professional charges		3,763	2,741
Insurance		5,225	4,958
Signature bonus		1,240	3,718
Security		4,155	4,563
Sundry expenses		731	491
Manufacturing cost		<u>84,769</u>	<u>90,095</u>
Opening stock		7,733	25,814
Purchases	34.1	1,500,464	2,131,382
Closing stock	12	(17,495)	(7,733)
		<u>1,490,702</u>	<u>2,149,463</u>
		<u><u>1,575,471</u></u>	<u><u>2,239,558</u></u>

34.1 This include amount of Rs. 446.04 million (2024: Rs. 202.47 million) related to purchases of LPG from Byco Petroleum Pakistan Limited (BPPL) and amount of Rs. 10.65 million (2024: Rs. 5.86 million) paid to ADEPT (Private) Limited (APL) for purchasing rights of LPG quota.

On May 13, 2019, the Company entered in to agreement with Byco Petroleum Pakistan Limited (BPPL) for purchase of LPG through an arrangement. On June 6, 2019, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement (the Agreement) with APL being engaged in oil and gas related business with a quota of 35 MT per day by BPPL. As per the agreement, APL consented and assigned LPG quota to the Company for marketing and distribution of LPG including management of operations, maintaining of books of accounts and records under the agreement. The Board discussed these arrangements and the agreement and on September 19, 2019, the Board approved the agreement.

As per the revised agreement effective from August 16, 2020, APL is entitled to a fixed profit amounting to Rs. 4,500 (2024: Rs. 4,500) for each MT net of all taxes of LPG procured through BPPL while any other profit or loss from marketing and distribution of that LPG is accrued to the Company.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
34.2 Stores and spares consumed			
Opening stock		6,038	4,321
Purchases		4,044	4,349
		10,082	8,670
Closing stock	11	(9,172)	(6,038)
		910	2,632

35 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Salaries, wages and other employees		42,466	66,286
Depreciation	8.2	12,198	11,196
Amortization	9.4	-	72
Repairs and maintenance		3,302	2,954
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle maintenance		5,968	6,260
Rent, rates and utilities		3,576	3,352
Communication charges		1,461	1,651
Printing and stationery		674	924
Legal and professional charges		10,178	11,978
Insurance		3,454	3,361
Security		1,287	2,677
Donation	35.1	5,742	4,787
Sundry expenses		2,483	2,149
		92,789	117,647

35.1 This includes Rs. 5.74 million (2024: 4.77 million) paid to Baitussalam Welfare Trust.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
36	DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and other employees		8,219	12,830
Depreciation	8.2	33,078	33,774
Repairs and maintenance		220	106
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle maintenance		1,042	1,005
Rent, rates and taxes		1,364	1,259
Communication charges		235	339
Printing and stationery		75	68
Insurance		402	381
Hospitality charges		-	3,209
Freight and octroi		11,455	10,860
Security		-	128
Sundry expenses		126	238
		<u>56,216</u>	<u>64,197</u>

37 OTHER INCOME

Income from financial assets			
Profit on saving accounts	37.1	576	726
Income from non-financial assets			
Rental income from storage tanks-cylinders		2,228	1,731
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		4,964	13,349
Liability for cylinder deposits and regulator deposits written back	37.2	139,962	26,122
Old liabilities written back		-	457
Recoveries against cylinder replacement		1,041	2,367
Hospitality income		15,009	4,898
Storage income		2,675	6,988
Others		358	9,036
		<u>166,813</u>	<u>65,674</u>

37.1 This represents profit on bank accounts under conventional banking relationship.

37.2 This represents cylinder and regulator deposits pertaining to cylinders issued for 10 years and above, which relates to inactive distributors / customers who are not in business with the Company.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
38 OTHER EXPENSES			
Directors' fees		5,100	3,300
Auditors' remuneration	38.1	2,091	2,399
		<u>7,191</u>	<u>5,699</u>

38.1 Auditors' remuneration

Statutory audit	1,045	1,320
Half yearly review	600	600
Other certification	290	320
Out of pocket expenses and others	156	159
	<u>2,091</u>	<u>2,399</u>

39 FINANCIAL COSTS

Mark-up / interest on:			
Short-term loan	39.1	14,785	4,866
Short-term borrowings		26,057	36,991
Long-term loan		8,972	20,572
Lease liabilities		6,706	7,046
		<u>56,520</u>	<u>69,475</u>
Bank charges and commission		402	349
		<u>56,922</u>	<u>69,824</u>

39.1 This includes mark-up of Rs. 3.49 million (2024: 0.55 million) and Rs. 11.30 million (2024: 4.31 million) on short-term loan obtained from Director and Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited amounting to Rs. 28.19 million (2024: Rs. 31.50 million) and Rs. 590.50 million (2024: 97.32 million).

40 REVENUE TAX

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

41 TAXATION

Deferred		<u>-</u>	<u>2,660</u>
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- 41.1 The numerical reconciliation between average tax rate and the applicable tax rate has not been presented during the year in these unconsolidated financial statements as the total tax liability of the Company during the year is covered under section 113 Minimum Tax of ITO, 2001 as it is a higher of Corporate rate tax and Alternate Corporate Tax.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
Profit / (loss) for the year after taxation		<u>29,522</u>	<u>(73,677)</u>
		----- (Number in '000) -----	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding		<u>22,489</u>	<u>22,489</u>
		----- (Rupees) -----	
Earnings / (loss) per share - basic and diluted		<u>1.31</u>	<u>(3.28)</u>

43 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts charged in these unconsolidated financial statements for remunerations, including all benefits to Chief Executive, Directors and Executives of the Company were as follows:

	2025				2024			
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Total	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Total
	(Rupees in '000)				(Rupees in '000)			
Managerial remuneration	-	6,595	13,030	19,625	27,099	10,587	19,337	57,023
Meeting fees	50	650	1,300	2,000	50	250	650	950
Bonus	-	550	1,089	1,639	2,252	882	1,589	4,723
Retirement benefits	-	149	884	1,033	1,800	-	1,328	3,128
Travelling and conveyance	-	-	28	28	-	-	39	39
Medical allowance	-	292	695	987	-	100	808	908
Total	<u>50</u>	<u>8,236</u>	<u>17,026</u>	<u>25,312</u>	<u>31,201</u>	<u>11,819</u>	<u>23,751</u>	<u>66,771</u>
Number of persons	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>11</u>

- 43.1 In addition, the Chief Executive, the Directors and certain Executives were also provided with free use of the Company's maintained cars.
- 43.2 Fee amounting to Rs. 2.85 million (2024: Rs. 2.15 million) was paid to six (2024: nine) non-executive directors for attending Board meetings during the year.

44 RETIREMENT AND OTHER SERVICE BENEFITS

44.1 Provident Fund

The following information is based upon the latest audited financial statements of the provident fund as at June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Size of the fund - total assets	3,027	10,053
Fair value of investments	2,925	9,899
Cost of investments	2,924	9,885
Percentage of investments	96.60%	98.33%

	2025		2024	
	Rupees in '000	%	Rupees in '000	%
Bank deposits	2,646	90	6,301	64
Mutual funds	279	10	3,598	36
	<u>2,925</u>		<u>9,899</u>	

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

45 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

45.1 The related parties include the former holding company, subsidiary company, staff retirement benefit / contribution plans, associated companies, other related parties, Directors and other Key Management Personnel. All major transactions with related parties are entered into at agreed terms duly approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

45.2 Details of transactions during the year and balances at the reporting date with related parties, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these unconsolidated financial statements, are as follows:

Transactions with related parties

Nature of relationship

Nature of transactions

2025
2024
---(Rupees in '000)---

Subsidiary Company

Burshane Auto Gas (Private) Limited

Expense paid on behalf of subsidiary company

247 225

Staff retirement benefit / contribution plans

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited Provident Fund

Contribution paid

4,666 8,921

Associated Companies

Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited
[Formerly Darian International (Private) Limited]

Short term loan - received *

590,550 31,500

Short term loan - paid *

532,500 31,500

Interest expense on short term loan

11,303 553

Interest paid on short term loan

4,556 553

Director

Sale of vehicle

- 8,514

Short term loan - received *

9,800 97,320

Short term loan - paid *

13,854 72,742

Short term loan adjusted against sale

- 8,514

Interest expense on short term loan

3,329 4,313

Interest paid on short term loan

1,328 1,656

Advance against expenses

- 121

Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	2025	2024
		---(Rupees in '000)---	
Key management personnel			
	Loan disbursed	445	2,002
	Amount received against loan	1,522	1,075
	Managerial remuneration	19,625	57,023
	Bonus	1,639	4,723
	Retirement benefits	1,033	3,128
	Travelling and conveyance	28	39
	Medical	987	908
<p>* During the year, the Company obtained a loan amounting to Rs. 590.50 million (2024: Rs. 31.50 million) and Rs. 14.80 million (2024: 97.32 million) at a markup of KIBOR plus 2% and profit sharing basis from Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited, an associate company and Director, for purchase of LPG and other terms. The loan amounting to Rs. 551.35 million (2024: Rs. 106.91 million) was repaid and Rs. Nil (2024: 8.51 million) was adjusted against the sale of vehicle during the year.</p>			
Balances with related parties			
Director			
	Dividend payable	59,082	59,082
	Short-term loan	9,333	13,388
	Markup payable	4,577	2,657
	Receivable against expenses	-	2,676
Subsidiary			
Burshane Auto Gas (Private) Limited	Investment held in subsidiary	50,000	50,000
	Loan payable to subsidiary	50,000	50,000
	Receivable against expenses	1,068	821
Associated Companies			
Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited	Receivable against use of name "Burshane"	9,000	9,000
(Formerly Darian International (Private) Limited)	Loan payable	58,000	-
	Markup payable	6,757	-
Key management personnel			
Key management personnel	Short-term loan	-	1,077

45.3 Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered in to transactions or has arrangement / agreement in place.

Name	Basis of Relation	% of shareholding in the company
Burshane Auto Gas (Private) Limited	Subsidiary Company	99.99
Burshane Trading (Private) Limited *	Subsidiary Company	Nil
Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited Gratuity Fund	Staff Retirement Benefit Plan	Nil
Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited		
Management Staff Pension Fund	Staff Retirement Contribution Plan	Nil
Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited Provident Fund	Staff Retirement Contribution Plan	Nil

* No share capital has been issued since incorporation and no transactions were undertaken by Burshane Trading (Private) Limited during the year.

	2025	2024
Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	

46 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Profit / (loss) before revenue tax		34,085	(70,253)
Adjustment for non-cash and other items:			
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	37	(4,964)	(13,349)
Financial charges	39	56,922	69,824
Depreciation	8.2	51,956	52,213
Amortization	9.4	10,030	10,102
Allowance for the year	13.1	151	16,504
Liability for cylinder deposits written back	37	(139,962)	(26,122)
		(25,867)	109,172
Profit before working capital changes		8,218	38,919
Working capital changes	46.1	(21,308)	16,579
		(13,090)	55,498

46.1 Working capital changes

Increase in current assets:			
Stores and spares		(3,134)	(1,717)
Stock-in-trade		(9,953)	18,151
Trade debts		36,063	8,621
Loans and advances		(14,761)	16,424
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables		(2,516)	14,020
		5,699	55,499
Decrease in current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables		(27,007)	(38,920)
		(21,308)	16,579

47 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Financial assets as per statement of financial position

Amortized cost

Long-term loans including current portion	181	1,231
Long-term deposits	3,174	3,174
Trade debts	40,508	76,722
Deposits and other receivables	22,776	20,737
Bank balances	34,765	3,427
Long-term investment	50,000	50,000
	151,404	155,291

2025 2024
----- (Rupees in '000) -----

Financial liabilities as per statement of financial position

Amortized cost

Long-term loan including current maturity	97,875	101,875
Trade and other payables	15,783	35,997
Loan from a subsidiary company	50,000	50,000
Cylinder and regulator deposits	355,583	478,068
Accrued mark-up	70,648	26,953
Lease liabilities	27,787	33,410
Short-term loan	67,333	13,388
Short-term borrowings	154,000	154,000
	<u>839,009</u>	<u>893,691</u>

48 CHANGE IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Description	As at July 01, 2024	Additions	Disposals	Others	Cashflows	As at June 30, 2025
----- (Rupees in '000) -----						
Long-term loan	68,710	-	-	(36,533)	-	32,177
Current portion of long-term loan	33,165	-	-	36,533	(4,000)	65,698
Lease liabilities	23,364	-	-	(7,184)	-	16,180
Current portion of lease liabilities	10,046	-	-	13,890	(12,329)	11,607
Short-term loan	13,388	605,300	-	-	(551,355)	67,333
Short-term borrowings	154,000	-	-	-	-	154,000
Accrued mark-up	26,953	-	-	50,137	(6,442)	70,648
2025	<u>329,626</u>	<u>605,300</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,843</u>	<u>(574,126)</u>	<u>417,643</u>

Description	As at July 01, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Others	Cashflows	As at June 30, 2024
----- (Rupees in '000) -----						
Long-term loan	91,729	-	-	(23,019)	-	68,710
Current portion of long-term loan	24,948	-	-	30,009	(21,792)	33,165
Lease liabilities	15,889	19,187	-	(11,712)	-	23,364
Current portion of lease liabilities	3,996	-	-	18,928	(12,878)	10,046
Short-term loan	-	128,820	-	-	(115,432)	13,388
Short-term borrowings	153,701	1,247	-	-	(948)	154,000
Accrued mark-up	11,886	-	-	55,788	(40,721)	26,953
2024	<u>302,149</u>	<u>149,254</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,994</u>	<u>(191,771)</u>	<u>329,626</u>

49 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

49.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's overall risk management programme focuses on having cost effective funding as well as to manage financial risk to minimize earnings volatility and provide maximum return to shareholders. Risk management is carried out by the Company's finance and treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other prices will effect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

i) 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. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. It mainly arises when receivables and payables exist due to transactions in foreign currency.

As majority of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Pakistani Rupees, therefore, the Company, at present, is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is primarily exposed to interest rate risk arising from long-term loan, short term loans & borrowings from bank and bank deposits. Borrowing at variable rate exposes the Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Effective rate		Carrying amount	
	----- (In percent) -----		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Financial liabilities				
Variable rate instruments				
Long-term loan including				
current maturity	14.18%	25.74%	97,875	101,875
Short-term loan	14.18%	25.74%	67,333	13,388
Short-term borrowings	13.93%	25.49%	154,000	154,000
			<u>319,208</u>	<u>269,263</u>

The 1% increase / (decrease) in the market interest rate, with all of the factors remaining constant would increase / (decrease) the profit before tax by Rs. 3.19 million (2024: 2.69 million).

iii) Other price risk

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

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of financial loss being caused if counter party fails to discharge an obligation. The Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counter parties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counter parties.

Credit risk of the Company arises from trade debts, loans, deposits and other receivables, deposits with banks and financial institutions. The Company monitors the credit quality of its financial assets with reference to historical performance of such assets and available external credit ratings. The carrying amount of financial assets expose to credit risk is as follows:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Long-term loans including current portion	181	1,231
Long-term deposits	3,174	3,174
Trade debts	40,508	76,722
Deposits and other receivables	22,776	20,737
Bank balances	34,765	3,427
	<u>101,404</u>	<u>105,291</u>

For trade debts, the credit risk exposure is net of credit loss allowance as disclosed in note 13.1.

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

Name	Rating agency	Rating			
		Short term		Long term	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Habib Bank Limited	VIS	A1+	A1+	AAA	A1+
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	A1+	AAA	A1+
National Bank of Pakistan	PACRA	A1+	A1+	AAA	A1+
Bank Al Habib Limited	PACRA	A1+	A1+	AAA	AAA
Faysal Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	A1+	AA	A1+
Sindh Bank Limited	VIS	A1	A1+	A+	A1+
JS Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	A1+	AA-	A1+
Meezan Bank Limited	VIS	A1+	A1+	AAA	A1+
Bank Makramah Limited	VIS	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is that the risk the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Following are the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities:

2025			2024		
Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Total	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Total
----- Rupees in '000 -----					
97,875	-	97,875	33,165	68,710	101,875
11,607	16,180	27,787	10,046	23,364	33,410
-	355,583	355,583	-	478,068	478,068
-	15,783	15,783	-	35,997	35,997
67,333	-	67,333	13,388	-	13,388
154,000	-	154,000	154,000	-	154,000
70,648	-	70,648	26,953	-	26,953
50,000	-	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
451,463	387,546	839,009	287,552	606,139	893,691

49.2 Fair value of hierarchy

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability can be settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. As of the reporting date, Company's all assets and liabilities are carried at amortized cost except for those mentioned below:

The Company's freehold land and leasehold land are stated at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent impairment losses, if any. The fair value measurement of the Company's freehold land at June 30, 2025 and leasehold land as at June 14, 2022 was carried out by M/s. ICEM ES (Private) Limited and M/s. Luckyhiya Associate (Private) Limited (refer note 8.5).

The valuation techniques and inputs used to develop fair value measurement of aforementioned assets are as follows:

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

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

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

There were no transfers between level 1, 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

Details of fair value hierarchy and information relating to fair value of the Company's freehold land and leasehold land are as follows:

Fair value measurement using				
Quoted price in active markets (level 1)	Significant observable inputs (level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	Total	
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
Assets measured at fair value				
Property, plant and equipment				
Freehold land	-	16,800	-	16,800
Leasehold land	-	680,500	-	680,500
2025	-	697,300	-	697,300
Assets measured at fair value				
Property, plant and equipment				
Freehold land	-	16,800	-	16,800
Leasehold land	-	569,288	-	569,288
2024	-	586,088	-	586,088

50 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view of maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business sustain future development of the business and maximize shareholders value. The Company monitors capital using a debt equity ratio as follows:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Lease liability	27,787	33,410
Cylinder and regulator deposits	355,583	478,068
Loan from a subsidiary company	50,000	50,000
Short-term loan	67,333	13,388
Short-term borrowings	154,000	154,000
Long-term loan including current maturity	97,875	101,875
Trade and other payables	37,788	64,795
Unclaimed dividends	83,050	83,050
Accrued mark-up	70,648	26,953
Total debt	944,064	1,005,539
Cash and bank balances	34,965	3,615
Net debt	979,029	1,009,154
Share capital	224,888	224,888
Revenue reserves	(111,761)	(141,283)
Actuarial loss on remeasurement of retirement and other service benefits	(30,177)	(30,177)
Revaluation surplus on property	178,789	67,577
Total equity	261,739	121,005
Capital	1,240,768	1,130,159
Gearing ratio	78.91%	89.29%

51 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Certain corresponding figures have been reclassified for better presentation, however, there are no material reclassifications to disclose.

52 RECTIFICATION OF PRIOR PERIOD ERROR

In 2013, the Company entered into a scheme of arrangement for amalgamation with the parent company. Under the scheme, the entire assets and liabilities of the parent company were transferred to and stand vested in the Company on the effective date i.e. February 20, 2015. Further, the reserves of parent company as at the effective date, constituted and treated as reserves of a corresponding nature in the Company.

According to the Scheme, 0.31 ordinary shares of the Company, with a face value of Rs. 10 each, were offered to the shareholders of HTPL for every one share held of HTPL, with a face value of Rs. 10 each. As per the Scheme, the Company is required to allot new shares to the shareholders of HTPL. Upon allotment of new shares, old shares of the Company, held by HTPL.

Based on the Company's assessment, the aforementioned transaction is outside the scope of IFRS:3 (Business Combination) and in substance was treated a legal reorganization of the group and the Company's financial statements were considered continuance of the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The assets and liabilities of the parent company were recorded and the allocation of purchase price was performed which resulted in recognition of good will, revaluation surplus and other related items. The share capital in these financial statements reflects the legal equity structure of the Company. Further, non-controlling interest as appearing in the consolidated financial statements of HTPL has been derecognized as the same has been effectively acquired for no consideration. As a result of the above, a reserve on amalgamation amounting to Rs. 153.45 million has been recognized as a part of equity.

However, during the current year, considering the transaction of amalgamation as a legal reorganization of group and continuance of financial statement as the consolidated financial statement of parent and allocation of purchase price, consequent recognition of goodwill and related reserves is considered as an error in view of paragraph 2 (Scope) of IFRS: 3, which has now been corrected by restating the comparative figures. This correction has been applied retrospectively as per the requirements of IAS 08 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The effect on prior periods is tabulated below:

For the year ended June 30, 2024			
	As previously reported	As restated	Restatement
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----		
Effect on statement of financial position			
Intangible assets	299,305	46,214	253,091
Effect on statement of changes in equity			
Revaluation surplus of property	336,715	67,577	269,138
Other reserves	123,281	65,651	57,630
Revenue reserve	(214,960)	(141,283)	(73,677)
For the year ended June 30, 2023			
	As previously reported	As restated	Restatement
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----		
Effect on statement of financial position			
Intangible assets	309,407	56,316	253,091
Effect on statement of changes in equity			
Revaluation surplus of property	336,715	67,577	269,138
Other reserves	123,281	65,651	57,630
Revenue reserve	(141,283)	(67,606)	(73,677)

53 SEGMENT INFORMATION

These unconsolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of single reportable segment i.e. Marketing and distribution of Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The entity-wide disclosures required by IFRS 8 'Operating Segments' are given below:

- a) Revenue from sale of LPG represents 100% (2024: 100%) of the total revenue of the Company.
- b) 100% (2024: 100%) gross sales of the Company were made to customers based in Pakistan.
- c) As at reporting date and June 30, 2025 all non-current assets of the Company were located in Pakistan.
- d) Following are the customers from whom 10% or more of the Company's revenue has been generated during the year:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
- Indus Gas Pvt Ltd	185,875	-
- Fine Daily (Private) Limited	168,954	-
- Perfect Aerosol Industries (Private) Limited	165,100	-

	Note	2025 (Quantity in metric ton)	2024
54 CAPACITY			
Installed annual filling capacity		37,500	37,500
Actual utilization	54.1	8,264	11,696

- 54.1 This include storage and filling capacity of hospitality locations utilization. The variations are due to change in market demand.

	2025	2024
	No. of employees	
55 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		

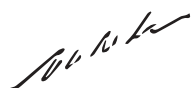
As at the reporting date	73	80
Average number of employees during the year	72	77

56 GENERAL

These unconsolidated financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand rupee, unless stated otherwise.

57 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These unconsolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on November 04, 2025 by the Board of Directors of the Company.



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Consolidated Financial Statements

The background of the slide is a collage of various financial data visualizations. It includes a large, 3D blue bar chart in the foreground with bars of increasing height. Behind it, there are several smaller charts, including a line graph with a large blue arrow pointing upwards and to the right, and a pie chart. The overall color scheme is dominated by shades of blue and white, giving it a professional and corporate feel.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF BURSHANE LPG (PAKISTAN) LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, which states that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, yet there are factors that affect the group's ability to continue as a going concern, for instance the group has incurred operating loss of Rs.73.24 million, and as of the reporting date the accumulated losses stand at Rs.201.8 million and current liabilities exceed current assets by Rs.187.46 million. The aforesaid conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue as a going concern. Mitigating factors to this matter have been discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following:

1. Note 21.1 to the consolidated financial statements discloses that payments under the restructured terms were made up to December 31, 2023. However, the Group has subsequently defaulted on its obligations as outlined in the restructuring agreement. The Group is currently engaged in negotiations with the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) to establish a revised restructuring plan.

2. Note 31.1.5 to the consolidated financial statements which provide details regarding complaint filed by Directorate of Intelligence and Investigation, Inland Revenue, Karachi with the Court of Special Judge (Customs, Taxation and Anti-Smuggling), Karachi, (Trial Court) against the Group and its Directors alleging tax evasion. The group has been demanded tax liability of Rs. 172.05 million and Rs. 87.75 million for the tax year 2018 and 2019. The group again preferred an appeal before Commissioner Inland Revenue - Appeal (CIR-A) that is currently pending.

Key Audit Matters

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

Following are the key audit matters:

S. No	Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1	<p>Reversal of goodwill and Reserves</p> <p>The consolidated financial statements included goodwill, revaluation surplus on property, plant and equipment, capital reserve and accumulated loss, amounting to Rs. 253.09 million, Rs. 269.14 million, Rs. 57.63 million and Rs. 73.67 million respectively, originally recognized during the year ended June 30, 2015, in consequence of amalgamation of the Group with its parent group. Based on the group's assessment the transaction was outside the scope of IFRS-3 "Business Combination", and it was considered a legal re-organization of the group and consolidated financial statements represented as a continuance of the consolidated financial statements of the parent. The assets and liabilities of the parent were recorded and allocation of purchase price was carried out which resulted in recognition of goodwill, revaluation surplus, reserve on amalgamation and adjustments to other items.</p> <p>Since it is our first audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Group, we considered revisiting and reviewing the recognition of the above-mentioned items as a key audit matter, due to the complexities involved in recognition and its financial impact.</p>	<p>Our work involved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the structure and documentation of the 2015 amalgamation, including legal agreements, board resolutions, and consolidated financial statements of the entities involved. • Assessing whether the parent group met the definition of a business under IFRS 3 at the time of the transaction. • Evaluating management's accounting treatment and rationale for goodwill and reserves recognition. • Assessing the impact of a potential error on current and prior period consolidated financial statements, including the need for retrospective restatement, if required. • Reviewing the adequacy and clarity of disclosures in the consolidated financial statements regarding the nature of the goodwill, the basis of its recognition, and any corrective actions taken. <p>Based on the procedures and review of the transaction, we noted that the parent group at the time did not meet the definition of a "business" under IFRS 3 - Business Combinations, and the transaction was outside the scope IFRS 3. In our opinion, considering the transaction as a legal re-organization of the group and continuance of the financial statements as consolidated financial statements of the parent, and allocation of purchase price was not in line with paragraph 2 (Scope) of IFRS-3, which states that if an acquisition of group assets does not constitute a 'business', the cost of the group shall be allocated to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities on</p>

S. No	Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
		<p>the basis of their fair values and such a transaction does not give rise to goodwill.</p> <p>The recognition of goodwill in this scenario was not permitted. This questioned the accuracy of the prior period financial statements; hence they were corrected retrospectively under IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates.</p>
2.	Contingencies	
	<p>As disclosed in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements, the Group has contingencies and litigations in respect of legal, sales tax and income tax matters, which are pending adjudication with respective authorities at various legal forums available.</p> <p>Contingencies require management to make judgments and estimates in relation to the interpretation of relevant laws, rules and regulations, probability of outcome and financial impact, if any, for recognition, measurement and disclosure of any related provision or any other element of consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Due to significance of amounts involved, inherent uncertainties with respect to the outcome of such matters and use of significant management judgments and estimates to assess the same including any related financial impacts, we considered contingencies and litigations in respect of legal, sales tax and income tax matters, a key audit matter.</p>	<p>We have undertaken a number of procedures to verify the contingencies and their consequential impact on the consolidated financial statements. This included, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We obtained and reviewed the details of pending legal, sales tax and income tax matters and discussed the same with the management; • Checked orders by relevant authority on previous lawsuits /cases appearing in the consolidated financial statements; • We followed the progress of each case and the group's estimate of the cost to be incurred; • We obtained confirmations from legal advisors for current status on pending previous cases and any new case filed during the year; • Obtained legal advice on the above cases with the legal advisors to ensure that the outflow is possible and not probable; • We reviewed the key elements of the methodology employed by management in challenging reasonableness of the cost estimates; and • We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in respect of contingencies in accordance with the financial reporting standards.
3.	Revenue	
	<p>The group's net revenue is amounting to Rs. 1,658 million, which is predominantly generated from sales of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and low-pressure regulators (LPR) revenue which reflect a decrease of 69.76% from the previous year, representing a significant element of the consolidated financial statements as disclosed in note 33.</p>	<p>We performed a range of audit procedures in relation to revenue including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We considered the appropriateness of the group's revenue recognition accounting policies; • We obtained understanding of the revenue related processes;

S. No	Key audit matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
	<p>Revenue is generated from trading and storing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) throughout Pakistan and trading of Low-Pressure Regulators (LPR). Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.</p> <p>The risk of material misstatement was considered significant due to high control risk on completeness and accuracy of revenue and high inherent risk of fraud on recognition of revenue.</p> <p>In view of the significance of revenue and high assessed risk of material misstatement revenue is considered as key audit matter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We perform test of details on revenue recognized during the year, on a sample basis, including review of order receipt, invoicing and delivery; • We performed cut-off procedures on transactions occurring either immediately before or after the year end to assess the recording of revenue in correct accounting period; and • We also assessed the adequacy of the disclosures made in respect of revenue in accordance with the financial reporting standards.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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


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

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

Other Matter

The prior year's consolidated financial statements were audited by another auditor, who expressed unmodified opinion on 4 October, 2024.

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


Clarkson Hyde Saud Ansari
Chartered Accountants
Date: November 1, 2025.
UDIN: AR2025101492gD4qjXWG

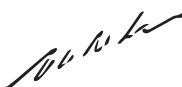


CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2025

		2025	2024	Opening balance as at July 01, 2023
	Note	(Rupees in '000)		
		(Restated)		
ASSETS				
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	8	877,384	816,745	817,215
Intangible assets	9	36,184	46,214	56,316
Long-term deposits		3,174	3,174	3,174
		916,742	866,133	876,705
CURRENT ASSETS				
Stores and spares	10	9,172	6,038	4,321
Stock-in-trade	11	18,150	8,197	26,348
Trade debts	12	40,508	76,722	101,847
Loans and advances	13	34,507	19,746	36,170
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	14	30,963	28,696	42,933
Taxation - net	15	165,709	162,520	152,705
Cash and bank balances	16	35,830	4,407	20,853
		334,839	306,326	385,177
TOTAL ASSETS		1,251,581	1,172,459	1,261,882
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES				
Authorized share capital	17	900,000	900,000	900,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	18	224,888	224,888	224,888
Capital reserves				
Revaluation surplus of property	19	178,789	67,577	67,577
Other reserves	19	65,657	65,657	65,657
Revenue reserve	20	(111,817)	(141,445)	(67,633)
		357,517	216,677	290,489
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Long-term loan	21	-	68,710	91,729
Lease liabilities	22	16,180	23,364	15,889
Deferred taxation - net	23	-	-	2,660
Cylinder and regulator deposits	24	355,583	478,068	479,457
		371,763	570,142	589,735
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Trade and other payables	25	37,788	65,038	103,907
Short-term loan	26	67,333	13,388	-
Short-term borrowings	27	154,000	154,000	153,701
Unclaimed dividends	28	83,050	83,050	83,050
Accrued mark-up	29	70,648	26,953	11,886
Current portion of long-term loan	21	97,875	33,165	24,948
Current portion of lease liabilities	22	11,607	10,046	4,166
		522,301	385,640	381,658
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,251,581	1,172,459	1,261,882
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS				
	30			

The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

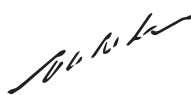


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Sales - net	31	1,658,578	2,377,502
Cost of sales	32	(1,575,471)	(2,239,558)
Gross profit		83,107	137,944
Administrative expenses	33	(92,790)	(117,647)
Distribution and marketing expenses	34	(56,216)	(64,197)
Other expenses	36	(7,191)	(5,975)
Allowance for expected credit losses	12.1	(151)	(16,504)
		(156,348)	(204,323)
Operating loss		(73,241)	(66,379)
Financial costs	37	(56,922)	(69,824)
Other income	35	166,920	65,816
Profit / (loss) before operating charges		36,757	(70,387)
Workers' Welfare Fund		(733)	-
Workers' Profit Participation Fund		(1,833)	-
		(2,566)	-
Profit / (loss) before revenue tax		34,191	(70,387)
Revenue tax	38	(4,563)	(6,085)
Profit / (loss) before income tax		29,628	(76,472)
Taxation	39	-	2,660
Profit / (loss) for the year after taxation		29,628	(73,812)
----- (In Rupees) -----			
Earnings / (loss) per share - basic and diluted	40	1.32	(3.28)

The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

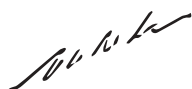


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Profit / (loss) for the year after taxation		29,628	(73,812)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit or loss:			
Surplus on revaluation of property	19.1	111,212	-
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		<u>140,840</u>	<u>(73,812)</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

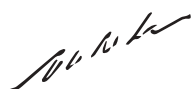


CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash (used in) / generated from operations	44	(12,978)	55,632
Taxes paid		(7,752)	(15,900)
Finance costs paid		(6,521)	(40,721)
Cylinder and regulator deposits - net		17,477	24,733
Net cash flows (used in) / generated from operating activities		(9,774)	23,744
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		(1,526)	(32,556)
Proceeds from property, plant and equipment		5,107	13,349
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities		3,581	(19,207)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Long-term loan repaid		(4,000)	(21,792)
Short-term loan received		605,300	128,820
Short-term loan paid	26	(551,355)	(115,432)
Payment of lease liabilities		(12,329)	(12,878)
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) financing activities		37,616	(21,282)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		31,423	(16,745)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		(149,593)	(132,848)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		(118,170)	(149,593)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year comprise of:			
Cash and bank balances	16	35,830	4,407
Short-term borrowings	27	(154,000)	(154,000)
		(118,170)	(149,593)

The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

	Capital reserves					Revenue Reserves				
	Issued, subscribed and paid-up capital	Reserve on amalgamation	Revaluation surplus of property	Actuarial loss on remeasurement of retirement and other service benefits	Sub total	General Reserve	Accumulated loss	Sub total	Total	
Note	(Rupees in ' 000)									
	50									
	Balance as at July 01, 2022 as previously stated	224,888	153,458	336,715	(30,471)	459,702	90,000	(164,895)	(74,895)	609,695
	Effect of restatement	-	(57,630)	(269,138)	-	(326,768)	-	73,677	73,677	(253,091)
	Balance as at July 01, 2022 as restated	224,888	95,828	67,577	(30,471)	132,934	90,000	(91,218)	(1,218)	356,604
	Total comprehensive income for the year									
	Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(66,415)	(66,415)	(66,415)
	Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-	300
	Balance as at June 30, 2023 as restated	224,888	95,828	67,577	(30,171)	133,234	90,000	(157,633)	(67,633)	290,489
	Balance as at July 01, 2023 as restated	224,888	95,828	67,577	(30,171)	133,234	90,000	(157,633)	(67,633)	290,489
Total comprehensive income for the year										
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(73,812)	(73,812)	(73,812)	
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance as at June 30, 2024 as restated	224,888	95,828	67,577	(30,171)	133,234	90,000	(231,445)	(141,445)	216,677	
Balance as at July 01, 2024 as restated	224,888	95,828	67,577	(30,171)	133,234	90,000	(231,445)	(141,445)	216,677	
Total comprehensive income for the year										
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,628	29,628	29,628	
Other comprehensive income for the year - net of tax	-	-	111,212	-	111,212	-	-	-	111,212	
Balance as at June 30, 2025	224,888	95,828	178,789	(30,171)	133,234	90,000	(201,817)	(111,817)	357,517	

The annexed notes from 1 to 55 form an integral part of these financial statements.


DIRECTOR

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

1 LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

The Group consists of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited (note 1.1) and its subsidiary companies i.e. Burhsane Auto Gas (Private) Limited (note 1.2.1) and Burshane Trading (Private) Limited (note 1.2.2).

1.1 The Holding Company

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited (the Holding Company) is a limited liability Company incorporated on October 12, 1966 under the Companies Ordinance, 1984 and is listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange. The registered office of the Company is situated at Suite 101, 1st Floor, Horizon Vista, Commercial Plot No. 10, Block - 4, Scheme No. 5, Clifton, Karachi.

The principal activity of the Holding Company is storing, trading and marketing of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) throughout Pakistan and trading of Low Pressure Regulators (LPR).

The Holding Company was a subsidiary of H.A.K.S. Trading (Private) Limited (HTPL). The major shareholder of HTPL was Mr. Asad Alam Niazi, Chief executive of the Holding Company, with 74.19% shareholding of the ordinary shares while various other shareholders held 25.81% shares. However, consequent to the approval of the scheme of arrangement for amalgamation of HTPL and the Holding Company by the High Court of Sindh (the Court), HTPL was amalgamated with the Holding Company on February 20, 2015.

1.2 Subsidiary Companies

Burshane Auto Gas (Private) Limited (the Subsidiary Company) was incorporated on September 26, 2014 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984, now Companies Act, 2017. The Subsidiary Company will mainly be engaged in opening and managing petrol pumps and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) outlets. The registered office of the Subsidiary Company is situated at Suit No.101, 1st Floor, Horizon Vista, Commercial - 10, Block 04, Clifton, Karachi. The Subsidiary Company has not commenced its operations and is in the start-up phase. the Holding Company holds 99.99% voting rights and is committed to provide financial support to the Subsidiary Company as and when required.

Burshane Trading (Private) Limited (BTPL) was incorporated on October 13, 2014 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984, now Companies Act, 2017, for setting up trading operations particularly in coal and other energy related products. The registered office of BTPL is situated at Suite 101, 1st Floor, Horizon Vista, Plot No. Commercial Block-4, Scheme No. 5, Clifton, Karachi. No share capital has been issued and no transactions were undertaken by BTPL during the year.

2 GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

The Holding Company has incurred an operating loss of Rs. 73.24 million and as of the reporting date, the accumulated losses stand at Rs. 201.76 million and current liabilities exceed current assets by Rs. 237.14 million. These financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, yet these factors may affect the ability to continue as a going concern.

Despite the above factors, the Holding Company maintains positive equity. Management anticipates improved gross margins and profitability in future periods, driven by strategic cost rationalization, enhanced operational effectiveness and expected recovery in sales volume. Continued financial support is available and the sponsors have reaffirmed their intent to provide financial assistance.

Hence, there is a material uncertainty which casts significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern, therefore it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and discharge and classification of liabilities that may be necessary should the company be unable to continue as a going concern.

3 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND ADDRESSES OF BUSINESS UNITS

Geographical location and addresses of major business units of the Group are as under:

Karachi:

Plot No. 70, Sector 7-D, Korangi Filling Plant-1,
Adjacent to Pakistan Refinery Limited, Korangi Creek.

Purpose:

LPG Storage &
filling plant

Faisalabad:

Square No. 94, Killa no. 1,2,3,4,5,6 & 7, Tehsil Faisalabad,
Near Abbaspur Railway Station.

LPG Storage &
filling plant

4 BASIS OF PREPARATION

4.1 Statement of compliance

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

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

- Provisions of and directives issued under the Act.

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

4.2 Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless stated otherwise in accounting policy.

4.3 Separate financial statements

These consolidated financial statements represent the separate financial statements of the Group. The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiary are presented separately.

4.3.1 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities over which the Group has control. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if, the Group has:

- power over the investee (i.e., existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee).
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee.
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Holding Company meets all the above conditions and hence has power over the subsidiary.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date when such control ceases. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated profit and loss account from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any non-controlling interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, on the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination. Goodwill is tested annually or whenever there is an indication of impairment exists. Impairment loss in respect of goodwill is recognised in profit or loss and is not reversed in future periods.

The assets, liabilities, income and expenses of subsidiary companies are consolidated on a line by line basis and the carrying value of investments held by the Holding Company is eliminated against the subsidiaries' shareholders' equity in the consolidated financial statements.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income, expenses and unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated in full.

Burshane Auto Gas (Private) Limited (the Subsidiary Company) has same reporting period as that of the Holding Company. The accounting policies of the subsidiary are consistent with the accounting policies of the Group.

4.4 Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements have been presented in Pakistani ('Rupees') or 'Rs.', which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

5 APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS TO PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING STANDARDS

5.1 New accounting standards, amendments and IFRS interpretations that are effective for the year ended June 30, 2025

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for the year ended June 30, 2025. However, except as disclosed otherwise, these standards, interpretations and amendments 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 disclosures:

	Effective date (annual periods beginning on or after)
Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Supplier finance arrangements	January 01, 2024
Amendments to IFRS 16 'Leases' - Amendments to clarify how a seller-	

lessee subsequently measures sale and leaseback transactions

January 01, 2024

**Effective date
(annual periods
beginning on or
after)**

Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - January 1, 2024
Classification of liabilities as current or non-current

Amendments to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' - Non- January 01, 2024
current liabilities with covenants

Amendments to IAS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' - Supplier finance January 01, 2024
arrangements

5.2 New accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are not yet effective

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 Holding Company's financial statements other than certain additional disclosures.

**Effective date
(annual periods
beginning on or
after)**

Amendments to IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - January 01, 2026
Amendments regarding the classification and measurement of financial instruments

Amendments to IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' - Amendments regarding January 01, 2026
the classification and measurement of financial instruments

Amendments to IAS 21 'The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange January 01, 2025
Rates' - The amendment clarify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency; and how a Company estimates a spot rate when a currency lacks exchangeability.

IFRS 17 Insurance Contract establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of Insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard. The objective of standard is to ensure that an entity provides relevant information that faithfully represents those

contracts. The SECP has notified the timeframe for adoption of IFRS 17 that shall be adopted by January 01, 2027.

January 01, 2027

The management anticipates that the adoption of the above standards and amendments in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than in presentation / disclosures.

Other than the aforesaid standards, interpretations and amendments, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has also issued the following standards which have not been adopted locally by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan:

IFRS 1 First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

IFRS 8 Presentation and Disclosures in Financial Statements

IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

6 MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES INFORMATION

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

6.1 Property, plant and equipment

6.1.1 Owned

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses if any, except for freehold land and leasehold land, which are stated at revalued amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss using straight-line method whereby the cost of an asset is allocated over its estimated useful life at the rates given in note 7.1. Depreciation on additions is charged from the month in which the asset is available for use, while no depreciation is charged in the month in which the asset is disposed off. The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets' carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Holding Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to profit or loss as and when incurred.

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

Revaluations are conducted every three years. When done, a revaluation surplus is recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) and credited to the asset revaluation surplus in equity. However, the increase is recorded in the profit or loss to the extent it reverses a revaluation deficit of the same asset previously. A decrease as a result of revaluation is recognized in the profit or loss however, a decrease is recorded in other comprehensive income to the extent of any credit balance entry in revaluation surplus in respect of same asset.

6.1.2 Right of use assets

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

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using straight line method from the date of commencement date to the earlier of the end of useful life of the right of use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of the right of use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right of use asset is periodically reduced by the impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liability.

6.1.3 Capital work-in-progress

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. It consists of expenditure incurred in respect of tangible assets in the course of their construction and installation, including financial charges on borrowings, if any, for financing the project until such projects are completed or become operational. Transfers are made to relevant asset category as and when assets are available for use.

6.2 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognized if it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the Holding Company and that the cost of such asset can also be measured reliably.

Intangible assets, where applicable, are amortized from the month when such assets are available for use on straight line method whereby the cost of an intangible asset is allocated over its estimated useful life, at the rates given in note 8.

The useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support an indefinite useful life assessment for the asset.

a) Software

Costs that are directly associated with identifiable computer software and have probable economic benefits exceeding one year, are recognized as an intangible asset. Costs include the purchase cost of software, implementation cost and related overhead cost. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses thereon.

Expenditure which enhances or extends the performance of computer software beyond its original specification and useful life is recognized as a capital improvement and added to the original cost of the software.

b) Trademarks

This represents separately acquired trade marks with indefinite useful life. These are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Carrying amounts of trademarks are subject to impairment review at each reporting date.

6.3 Stores and spares

Stores and spares to be consumed in the ordinary course of business are valued at First in First Out (FIFO) basis and net realizable value (NRV) except for those in transit, if any, which are stated at cost. Cost comprises of invoice value plus other direct costs incurred thereon. Provision is made for slow moving and obsolete items wherever necessary and is recognized in profit or loss.

6.4 Stock-in-trade

Stock-in-trade is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value (NRV). Cost is determined using the weighted average method for both Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Low Pressure Regulators (LPR). Items in transit are valued at cost comprising invoice value plus other charges incurred thereon. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price in the

6.5 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts and other receivables are stated initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less provision for impairment, if any. A provision for impairment is established under expected credit loss approach. Trade debts and other receivables are written-off when considered irrecoverable.

6.6 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cash with banks on current, collection, deposit and saving accounts and short-term running finance. Running finances under mark-up arrangements are shown with short term borrowings in current liabilities on the statement of financial position.

6.7 Retirement and other service benefits

6.7.1 Defined contribution plan

The Holding Company operates a recognized contributory provident fund for all permanent employees. Equal monthly contributions are made, both by the Holding Company and the employees at the rate of 8.33% per annum of the basic salary for management and non-management employees, respectively.

6.8 Lease liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the future lease payments over the lease term, discounted using the specific incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in the rate, if there is a change in the Holding Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Holding Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

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

6.9 Short term loans and borrowings

Short term loans and borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently stated at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Short term loans and borrowings are classified as current liabilities, unless the Holding Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

6.10 Trade and other payables

These are stated initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the

effective interest rate method.

6.11 Provisions

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

6.12 Taxation

6.12.1 Current

The charge for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rate of taxation after taking into account applicable tax credits, rebates and exemptions available, if any, or minimum taxation on the turnover under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, whichever is higher. The Company designates the amount calculated on revenue or other basis, such as receipts or other revenues as provided in Law, as a levy, under IFRIC 21/IAS 37, any excess over the amount designated as a levy, is recognised as current income tax expense under the Scope of IAS 12.

Levy relating to an obligating event giving rise to chargeability of levy, which is a minimum tax or final tax as per provisions of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, is recognised on the occurrence of the event, although the related receipts have not been received and tax has not been deducted.

6.12.2 Deferred

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the average effective tax rate rather than the enacted rate of income tax, in accordance with paragraph C2 the "IAS Application Guidance on Accounting for Minimum Taxes and Final Taxes", issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. The effective tax rate varies, requiring the Company to reassess its estimate for measuring deferred taxes in the future even when the enacted rate of income tax is unchanged.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

6.13 Dividend and appropriation to reserves

Dividend and appropriation to reserves are recognized in the financial statements in the period

in which these are approved.

6.14 Earnings per share

The Holding Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Holding 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.

6.15 Financial instruments

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

i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

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

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

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

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

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

On initial recognition of a equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Holding Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI. This

election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

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

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component that is initially measured at the transaction price, determined under IFRS 15) is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at FVTPL - The Company has not designated any financial asset as fair value through profit or loss;
- Financial assets at amortized cost - The Company subsequently measures financial assets at amortized cost using effective interest rate (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the asset is derecognized, modified or impaired;
- Debt instruments at FVTOCI - The Company has not designated any financial asset at fair value through OCI with or without recycling of cumulative gains and losses; and upon recognition.

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Holding 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 Holding Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Holding Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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

Impairment / expected credit losses on financial assets

The Holding Company recognizes an allowance for expected credit losses ("ECL") for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Holding Company expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset's original effective interest rate.

The Holding Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 180 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Holding Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Holding Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Holding Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Holding Company uses the IFRS 9's simplified approach and calculates ECL based on lifetime ECL on its trade debt and contract assets, whereas for other financial assets loss allowance is measured at 12 months ECL under general approach of measuring ECL. For trade debts, the Holding Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Holding Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to such financial assets and the economic environment.

The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECL is a significant estimate. The amount of ECL is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Holding Company's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in future. The expected credit losses are recognized in the profit or loss.

ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are generally classified at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at amortized cost.

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

The Holding Company financial liabilities include long-term loan, accrued mark-up on long-term loan, Lease Liability, cylinder and regulator deposits, trade and other payables and loan from subsidiary company.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Holding Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings and trade and other payables.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the profit or loss.

iii) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

6.16 Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company is in the business of storing, marketing and trading of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) throughout Pakistan and trading of Low Pressure Regulators (LPR). Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Holding Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. The Holding Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Holding Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Holding Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

Sale of LPG and LPR

The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of LPG and LPR at LPG pump stations. Payment is generally due at the time of delivery. The revenue from sale of these products is recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer i.e. on delivery of products.

The Holding Company recognizes an account receivable when the performance obligations have been met, recognizing the corresponding revenue. Moreover, the consideration received before satisfying the performance obligations are recognized as advances from customer.

Others

- Return on saving account is recorded using effective interest rate method.
- Other revenues including recovery of storage and handling charges and rental income from storage tank are accounted for on accrual basis.
- Income from dividend, if any, is recognized when right to receive dividend is established.

7 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Holding Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected. In the process of applying the Holding Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates and judgments which are significant to these consolidated financial

7.1 Property, plant and equipment

The Holding Company reviews appropriateness of the rates of depreciation, useful lives and residual values used in the calculation of depreciation. Further, where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis.

7.2 Intangible assets

The Holding Company reviews appropriateness of the rate of amortization and useful life used in the calculation for amortization. Further, where applicable, an estimate of recoverable amount of assets is made for possible impairment on an annual basis.

7.3 Taxation

In making the estimates for current income taxes payable by the Holding Company, the management considers the applicable laws and the decisions / judgments of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past. Accordingly, the recognition of deferred tax is also made, taking into account these judgments and the best estimates of future results of operations of the Holding Company.

8 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The following is the statement of operating fixed assets:

Description	Owned Assets													Right of Use Asset			Total
	Leasehold land (note 8.4 & 8.7)	Freehold land (note 8.7)	Building on leasehold land	Plant and machinery	Cylinders and regulators (note 8.3)	Fire fighting equipment	fittings, electrical and other equipment	Vehicles	Office equipment	Computer and related accessories	Tanks, pipelines and fittings	sub total	Building	Vehicles	sub total		
(Rupees in '000)																	
Net carrying value basis																	
year ended June 30, 2025																	
Operating net book value	569,288	16,800	9,934	6,513	173,403	180	2,853	1,076	630	321	5,784	786,782	14,269	15,694	29,963	816,745	
Addition (at cost)	-	-	-	766	-	-	459	-	-	301	-	1,526	-	-	-	-	
Revaluation surplus	111,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111,212	-	-	-	111,212	
Disposal (NBV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(138)	(5)	-	(143)	-	-	-	(143)	
Depreciation charged (refer note 8.2)	-	-	(2,633)	(1,537)	(33,078)	(65)	(972)	(745)	(170)	(192)	(1,473)	(40,865)	(6,927)	(4,164)	(11,091)	(51,956)	
Closing net book value	680,500	16,800	7,301	5,742	140,325	115	2,340	331	322	425	4,311	858,512	7,342	11,530	18,872	877,384	
Gross carrying value basis																	
year ended June 30, 2025																	
Cost / revalued amount	680,500	16,800	61,764	48,646	662,954	955	36,882	18,435	2,741	4,278	58,587	1,592,542	29,687	19,254	48,941	1,641,483	
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(54,463)	(42,905)	(522,628)	(840)	(34,542)	(18,103)	(2,420)	(3,853)	(54,276)	(734,030)	(22,345)	(7,724)	(30,069)	(764,099)	
Closing net book value	680,500	16,800	7,301	5,741	140,326	115	2,340	332	321	425	4,311	858,512	7,342	11,530	18,872	877,384	
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	-	-	5%	5%	10%	15%	10% to 15%	20% to 25%	15%	33.33%	10%		25%	25%			
Net carrying value basis																	
year ended June 30, 2024																	
Operating net book value	569,288	16,800	12,610	7,977	175,472	256	3,505	2,019	660	299	7,687	796,573	18,962	1,680	20,642	817,215	
Addition (at cost)	-	-	-	185	31,703	-	289	-	155	224	-	32,556	1,950	17,237	19,187	51,743	
Disposal (NBV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Depreciation charged (refer note 8.2)	-	-	(2,676)	(1,649)	(33,772)	(76)	(941)	(943)	(185)	(202)	(1,903)	(42,347)	(6,643)	(3,223)	(9,866)	(52,213)	
Closing net book value	569,288	16,800	9,934	6,513	173,403	180	2,853	1,076	630	321	5,784	786,782	14,269	15,694	29,963	816,745	
Gross carrying value basis																	
year ended June 30, 2024																	
Cost / revalued amount	569,288	16,800	61,764	47,880	671,623	955	36,710	20,395	2,971	4,219	58,725	1,491,330	29,687	19,254	48,941	1,540,271	
Accumulated depreciation	-	-	(51,830)	(41,367)	(498,220)	(775)	(33,857)	(19,319)	(2,341)	(3,898)	(52,941)	(704,548)	(15,418)	(3,560)	(18,978)	(723,526)	
Closing net book value	569,288	16,800	9,934	6,513	173,403	180	2,853	1,076	630	321	5,784	786,782	14,269	15,694	29,963	816,745	
Depreciation rate (% per annum)	-	-	5%	5%	10%	15%	10% to 15%	20% to 25%	15%	33.33%	10%		25%	25%			

8.1 As at June 30, 2025, the cost of full depreciated property and equipment is Rs. 441.99 million (2024: Rs. 513.34 million).

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
8.2	The depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as follows:		
	Cost of sales	32	6,680
	Administrative expenses	33	12,198
	Distribution and marketing expenses	34	33,078
		<u>51,956</u>	<u>52,213</u>

8.3 These are in custody of distributors / customers owing to the nature of business of the Holding Company. The particulars of these assets have not been disclosed due to a large number of customers.

8.4 The Holding Company possess leasehold lands in Karachi of measuring 5.875 acres. However, the legal title is in the name of H.A.K.S Trading (Private) Limited (HTPL), the former Holding Company. The Holding Company is in the process of transferring the legal title in their name.

8.5 The Holding Company's freehold land and leasehold land was revalued on June 30, 2025 by M/s. ICEM ES (Private) Limited and on June 14, 2022 by M/s. Luckyhiya Associates (Private) Limited, an independent valuer, on the basis of their professional assessment of present market value for similar sized plots in the near vicinity of land. The revaluation has resulted in surplus for freehold and leasehold land amounting to Rs. 111.21 million and Rs. Nil million respectively.

8.6 Had the revaluation not been carried out, the carrying value of freehold land and leasehold land would have been Rs. 5.62 million (2024: Rs. 5.62 million) and Rs. 512.89 million (2024: Rs. 512.89 million), respectively.

8.7 The forced sales value as per the revaluation report as of June 30, 2025 and June 14, 2022 is as follows:

	2025	2024
Class of asset	(Rupees in '000)	
Freehold	16,800	16,800
Leasehold land	680,500	569,288

Particulars of immovable assets of the Holding Company are as follows:

Particulars	Usage of property	Covered Area (Square feet)
Freehold	For future business expansion	Chak No. 245, Near Railway Station, Abbaspur, Faisalabad
		104,544

Particulars	Usage of property		Covered Area (Square feet)
Leasehold	For future business expansion	Commercial - cum- Residential Land Deh Okewari, Shahrah - e - Faisal Survey # 47	107,811
		Commercial - cum- Residential Land Deh Okewari, Shahrah - e - Faisal Survey # 47	107,811
Leasehold	For future business expansion	Commercial - cum- Residential Land Deh Okewari, Shahrah - e - Faisal Survey # 74	40,293
Building on leasehold	Plant site	Plot No. 70, Sector 7-D, Korangi Filling Plant-1, Adjacent to Pakistan Refinery Limited, Korangi Creek, Karachi	9,710
Leasehold	Plant site	LPG Storage & Filling Plant, Near Railway Station, Abbaspur, Faisalabad	6,380

9 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Cost				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Book Value	Rate of amortisation
	As at July 01, 2024	Additions	Disposals	As at June 30, 2025	As at July 01, 2024	Charge for the year (note 8.5)	Reversal	As at June 30, 2025	As at June 30, 2025	
	(Rupees in '000)									
Goodwill (note 50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Computer software	4,272	-	-	4,272	4,272	-	-	4,272	-	20%
Rights under										
Supply contracts (notes 9.2)	50,150	-	-	50,150	12,536	10,030	-	22,566	27,584	20%
Trademarks (note 9.3)	8,600	-	-	8,600	-	-	-	-	8,600	Nil
2025	63,022	-	-	63,022	16,808	10,030	-	26,838	36,184	

	Cost				Accumulated Amortisation				Net Book Value	Rate of amortisation
	As at July 01, 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at June 30, 2024	As at July 01, 2023	Charge for the year (note 8.5)	Reversal	As at June 30, 2024	As at June 30, 2024	
	(Rupees in '000)									
Goodwill (note 50)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nil
Computer software	4,272	-	-	4,272	4,200	72	-	4,272	-	20%
Rights under										
Supply contracts (notes 9.2)	50,150	-	-	50,150	2,506	10,030	-	12,536	37,614	20%
Trademarks (note 9.3)	8,600	-	-	8,600	-	-	-	-	8,600	Nil
2024 as restated	63,022	-	-	63,022	6,706	10,102	-	16,808	46,214	

9.1 At June 30, 2025, the cost of fully amortized intangible assets are Rs. 4.27 million (2024: Rs. 4.27 million).

9.2 The Holding Company participated in a tender offer by Oil & Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL) in respect of purchase of LPG from Kunnar Pasaki Deep - Tando Allahyar Gas Field District Hyderabad. On successful submission of the highest signature bonus bid of Rs. 50.15 million, the Company has been allotted one lot of LPG of five metric tons per day for five years from the Kunnar Pasaki Deep - Tando Allahyar.

- 9.3 This represents consideration paid to OPI Gas (Private) Limited in 2011 for acquisition of rights and title to "Burshane" trademarks. These trademarks are considered to have an indefinite useful life, and therefore have not been amortized. Further, no impairment has been identified in this regard.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	

- 9.4 The amortization for the year has been allocated as follows:

Cost of sales	32	10,030	10,030
Administrative expenses	33	-	72
		<u>10,030</u>	<u>10,102</u>

10 STORES AND SPARES

Stores		8,918	6,254
Spares parts		<u>1,574</u>	<u>1,104</u>
		10,492	7,358
Provision for obsolete items		<u>(1,320)</u>	<u>(1,320)</u>
		<u>9,172</u>	<u>6,038</u>

11 STOCK-IN-TRADE

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)		17,495	7,733
Low Pressure Regulators (LPR)		<u>655</u>	<u>464</u>
		<u>18,150</u>	<u>8,197</u>

12 TRADE DEBTS

Unsecured - considered good			
Trade debtors		62,736	99,214
Allowance for expected credit losses	12.1	<u>(22,228)</u>	<u>(22,492)</u>
		<u>40,508</u>	<u>76,722</u>

12.1 Allowance for expected credit losses

Balance as at July 01		22,492	5,988
Allowance for the year		151	16,504
Amount written off		<u>(415)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as at June 30		<u>22,228</u>	<u>22,492</u>

- 12.2 Ageing analysis of these trade debts as at the reporting date is as follows:

Up to 1 month		37,593	41,448
1 to 6 months		6,096	29,452
More than 6 months		<u>19,047</u>	<u>28,314</u>
		<u>62,736</u>	<u>99,214</u>

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024
13 LOANS AND ADVANCES			
Loans - secured - considered good			
Staff loan		181	1,231
Advances to (unsecured - considered good)			
Contractors and suppliers		34,326	18,515
		<u>34,507</u>	<u>19,746</u>

14 DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Deposits	14.1	995	995
Prepayments		9,249	8,772
Other receivables	14.2	20,719	18,929
		<u>30,963</u>	<u>28,696</u>

14.1 This represents short term deposits in the normal course of business and does not carry any interest or mark-up.

14.2 Other receivables

OPI Gas (Private) Limited	14.3	3,642	3,642
Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited	14.4	9,000	9,000
Others	13.5&13.6	13,182	11,392
		<u>25,824</u>	<u>24,034</u>
Credit loss allowance		<u>(5,105)</u>	<u>(5,105)</u>
		<u>20,719</u>	<u>18,929</u>

14.3 This represents receivable against reimbursement of expenses incurred for rebranding activities, which has not been acknowledged by the counter party, thus fully provided.

14.4 This represents amount receivable from Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited (formerly Darian International (Private) Limited), an associate company, amounting to Rs. 9 million (2024: Rs. 9 million), as consideration against use of the Holding Company's name under an arrangement entered in the year 2016.

14.5 This includes receivable against cylinder deposits of Rs. 3.10 million (2024: Rs. 3.72 million).

2025 **2024**
----- (Rupees in '000) -----

14.6 The maximum aggregate amount outstanding at the end of any month are as follows:

Other related party		
Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited Provident Fund	392	760
Associated Company		
Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited	9,000	9,000
	<u>9,392</u>	<u>9,760</u>

14.7 The ageing analysis of receivable balances due from an associate company is as follows:

More than 6 months	-	-
More than 12 months	9,000	9,000
	<u>9,000</u>	<u>9,000</u>

15 TAXATION - NET

Advance tax	7,752	15,900
Provision for taxation	(4,563)	(6,085)
	<u>3,189</u>	<u>9,815</u>
Income tax refundable	162,520	152,705
	<u>165,709</u>	<u>162,520</u>

16 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Cash in hand	200	188
Cash at banks		
saving accounts	16.1	5,451
current accounts		30,179
		<u>35,630</u>
		<u>35,830</u>

16.1 These carry profit at rates range from 5.87% to 10.01% per annum (2024: 7.51% to 20.50% per annum). These balances are held in accounts maintained under conventional banking.

17 AUTHORIZED SHARE CAPITAL

2025	2024	
----- (Number of shares) -----		
90,000,000	90,000,000	Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each
<u>90,000,000</u>	<u>90,000,000</u>	
		900,000 900,000

			2025	2024	
		Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----		
18	ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL				
	Number of ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each				
	2025	2024			
	19,881,766	19,881,766	Fully paid in cash	198,817	198,817
			Fully paid for consideration		
	76,820	76,820	other than cash	768	768
			Fully paid bonus shares		
	2,530,304	2,530,304		25,303	25,303
	22,488,890	22,488,890		224,888	224,888

- 18.1** As a result of arrangement (the Scheme), the authorized share capital of the Holding Company enhanced to Rs. 900 million divided into 90 million ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each. Further, pursuant to the effects of amalgamation, the paid-up share capital of the Holding Company reduced by 151,154 shares.
- 18.2** The Holding Company has completed legal formalities for cancellation of 151,154 shares and issued of new share certificates, which were appearing in the name of HTPL to the shareholders of HTPL (former Holding Company) in accordance with the Scheme. Post completion of legal formalities, Chief Executive, holds 12,327,129 [2024: 54.81% (2024: 54.81%)] ordinary shares of the Holding Company of Rs. 10 each and other directors holds 2,500 [2024: 0.01% (2024: 1.39%)] ordinary shares of the Holding Company of Rs. 10 each.
- 18.3** At June 30, 2025, institutions held 14.21% (2024: 14.21%) and individuals and others held the balance of 30.97% (2024: 30.97%) voting rights, board selection, right of first refusal and block voting are in proportion to their shareholding.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	(Restated)
19	CAPITAL RESERVES		
Revaluation surplus of property	19.1.2	178,789	67,577
Other reserves		65,657	65,657
		<u>244,446</u>	<u>133,234</u>
19.1	Revaluation surplus of property		
Balance as at July 01		67,577	67,577
Surplus recognised during the year	19.1.1	111,212	-
Balance as at June 30		<u>178,789</u>	<u>67,577</u>

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
19.1.1 Surplus recognised during the year			
Leasehold land		-	-
Freehold land		111,212	-
		<u>111,212</u>	<u>-</u>

19.1.2 The revaluation surplus on property is a capital reserve, and is not available for distribution to the shareholders in accordance with section 241 of the Companies Act, 2017.

20 REVENUE RESERVE

General reserve	90,000	90,000
Accumulated loss	(201,817)	(231,445)
	<u>(111,817)</u>	<u>(141,445)</u>

21 LONG-TERM LOAN

Secured :			
National Bank of Pakistan (NBP)	21.1	97,875	101,875
Current portion of long-term loan		(97,875)	(33,165)
		<u>-</u>	<u>68,710</u>

21.1 In year 2015, long-term finance obtained, under conventional banking terms, by HTPL had been transferred to the Holding Company at the time of amalgamation (the scheme). This loan was obtained as a demand finance facility under the agreement dated April 08, 2013 from National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) and was repayable in 9 semi-annual installments of Rs. 44.44 million latest by April 01, 2018 with a grace period of six months. The loan carried mark-up at rate of 6 months KIBOR plus 2.5% per annum. On June 08, 2022 long term loan was restructured into Demand finance I, Demand finance II and short term borrowing, terms are as follows.

Facility	(Rupees in '000)	Repayment term	Markup rate
Demand Finance - I	74,996	20 quaterly installments	Interest free
Demand Finance - II	95,289	20 quaterly installments	3 MK + 2%
Running Finance	154,000	revolving nature	3 MK + 1.75%

Payments were made in accordance with the restructured terms until December 31, 2023. However, the Holding Company has since defaulted on its payments as outlined in the restructuring agreement. The Holding Company is currently engaged in negotiations with National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) for a revised restructuring plan.

In addition, this restructuring arrangements are secured by way of the following;

- 1st charge on present and future current and fixed assets of the company of Rs. 750 million already registered at SECP;
- 1% registered mortgage of land and building of both project locations i.e. Karachi and Faisalabad mentioned in latest statement of financial position , to be created as per the original offer letter by NBP for the restructuring / rehabilitation scheme No. NBP/ARG/ARW-S/BLPL/2021/770 dated September 20, 2021. However, as per the revised offer letter by NBP for the restructuring / rehabilitation scheme No. NBP/ARG/ARW-S/BLPL/2022/08 dated January 06, 2022, the existing collateral is replaced by 1% Registered mortgage and 99% equitable mortgage of Freehold Land (i.e. Chak no. 245 Near Railway Station, Abbaspur, Faisalabad, forced sales value of the said location is Rs. 50 million dated December 02, 2021);
- 1% registered mortgage and balance by way of equitable mortgage on Company's owned following properties situated in Karachi by Rs. 660 million registered at SECP;
- residential / commercial land bearing No. 74 measuring 37 Ghuntas situated at Deh Okewari, Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi valuation conducted by Luckyhiya Associates (Pvt). Ltd having market value of Rs. 89.63 million and forced sales value amounting to Rs. 71.71 million dated June 30, 2020;
- residential / commercial land bearing No. 47 measuring 2 Acre and 19 Ghuntas situated at Deh Okewari, Shahra-e-Faisal, Karachi valuation conducted by Luckyhiya Associates (Pvt). Ltd having market value of Rs. 239.83 million and forced sales value amounting to Rs. 191.86 million dated June 30, 2020;
- personal guarantee of CEO of the Company;
- undertaking for routing all sales through Company's account with NBP cash management system;
- assignment of long term deposits lying with various refineries (on best efforts);
- replacement of 16,834,434 shares of HAKS Trading (Pvt). Ltd (held by NBP) with shares of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited to be completed in three months under the supervision / guidance of NBP legal division as a result of name change of the organization. Further, after the conversion of said shares, shares of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited to be held with NBP.

There are certain other terms and conditions attached in the aforementioned letter dated June 27, 2024 in respect of restructuring / rehabilitation of loan which the Holding Company have to comply with, some of which are mentioned below:

- Adjusted Debt to EBITDA not to exceed 4 times.
- Debt Service Coverage Ratio not to fall below 1.1.
- Sponsors (Guarantor/Director) commitment in the form of undertaking for provision of supporting cash flows for running the operations of the Company.
- NBP's prior approval to be obtained for the payment of unclaimed dividend amount to the sponsoring directors.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
22 LEASE LIABILITIES			
Balance as at July 01	22.1	33,410	20,055
Addition		-	19,187
Interest expense		6,706	7,046
		<u>40,116</u>	<u>46,288</u>
Payments made during the year		(12,329)	(12,878)
		<u>27,787</u>	<u>33,410</u>
Current portion of lease liabilities		(11,607)	(10,046)
Balance as at June 30		<u>16,180</u>	<u>23,364</u>

22.1 For determining, lease liabilities, the Holding Company discounted lease payments using its incremental borrowing rate 24.66% per annum (2024: 28.48% per annum).

22.2 This represents finance lease entered into with a leasing company for vehicles. Total lease rentals due under lease agreement aggregated to Rs. 15.03 million (2024: Rs. 22.12 million) and are payable in equal monthly installments latest by September 2028. Taxes, charges, demands and levies, repair and maintenance are to be borne by the Holding Company.

22.3 Maturity analysis-contractual cash flow

Less than one year	11,607	10,046
One to five year	16,180	23,364
Total lease liability	<u>27,787</u>	<u>33,410</u>

23 DEFERRED TAXATION - NET

Taxable temporary differences

Accelerated tax depreciation and amortization	10,737	17,541
---	--------	--------

Deductible temporary differences

Lease liabilities	(8,058)	(9,689)
Minimum turnover tax	(4,295)	(6,084)
Provisions	(8,309)	(8,386)
	<u>(9,925)</u>	<u>(6,618)</u>
Deferred tax asset not recognized	9,925	6,618
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

23.1 Deferred tax asset have not been recognized in respect of deductible temporary differences, because the Holding Company is subject to minimum tax under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance (ITO), 2001.

24 CYLINDER AND REGULATOR DEPOSITS

This represents non-interest bearing deposits which are refundable on termination of distributorship agreements and / or return of cylinders and ancillary equipment as per the Company policy.

	2025	2024
Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	

25 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Creditors	1,179	14,145
Accrued liabilities	3,831	3,230
Advances from distributors / customers - unsecured	-	17,704
Workers' Welfare Fund	3,750	3,017
Workers' Profit Participation Fund	1,833	-
Withholding tax payable	4,534	5,487
Sales tax payable	11,888	2,590
Others	10,773	18,865
	<u>37,788</u>	<u>65,038</u>

26 SHORT-TERM LOAN

Related party - unsecured			
Loan from Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited	26.1	58,000	-
Loan from Director	26.1	9,333	13,388
		<u>67,333</u>	<u>13,388</u>

- 26.1 The loan was obtained from Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited and Director amounting to Rs. 590.50 million (2024: Rs. 31.50 million) and Rs. 14.80 million (2024: 97.32 million) for purchase of LPG. During the reporting period, loan amounting to Rs. 551.35 million (2024: Rs. 106.91 million) was repaid and Rs. Nil million (2024: 8.51 million) was adjusted against the sale of vehicle during the year. Loan carries rate of return of KIBOR + 2%.

27 SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS

The Holding Company has an arrangement for running finance facility under mark-up arrangement from National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) amounting to Rs. 154 million along with an import LC sight. The rate of mark-up on running finance facility is 3 months KIBOR + 1.75% per annum. The arrangements are secured by way of mortgage on leasehold land and charge on the Holding Company's present and future current and fixed assets as well as personal guarantee of Chief Executive of the Holding Company.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
28 UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS			
Opening balance		83,050	83,050
Dividend paid during the year		-	-
Closing balance		<u>83,050</u>	<u>83,050</u>

- 28.1 These includes an amount of Rs. 59.08 million payable to the directors of the Holding Company (2024: Rs. 59.08 million). However, NBP's prior approval to be obtained for the payment of unclaimed dividend amount to the sponsoring directors as disclosed in note 20.

29 ACCRUED MARK-UP

Mark-up accrued on:			
Short-term loan	29.1	11,334	2,657
Long-term loan		15,291	6,319
Short-term borrowings		44,023	17,977
		<u>70,648</u>	<u>26,953</u>

- 29.1 This includes accrued mark-up payable to Director.

30 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

30.1 Contingencies

- 30.1.1 The Special Sales Tax Reference Application (STRA) has been filed by the Commissioner Inland Revenue, Zone-IV, Large Taxpayers Unit Karachi in the High Court of Sindh at Karachi on December 18, 2019. During the year ended June 30, 2018, tax authorities issued Order dated May 25, 2018 and charged sales tax under section 8B of Sales Tax Act, 1990, raising sales tax demand and imposing penalties aggregating to Rs. 133.11 million and also default surcharge for tax periods from July 2014 to March 2018. Against the said Order, the Holding Company filed appeal before Commissioner (Appeals-I), Karachi who vide Order dated July 03, 2018 vacated the whole principal amount of sales tax of Rs. 65.57 million and reduced the imposition of penalties from Rs. 67.54 million to Rs. 0.50 million only. However, the liability on account of default surcharge was maintained.

The Order of the Commissioner (Appeal) was challenged before the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Karachi who vide Order dated August 28, 2019 reduced the substantial amount of default surcharge to Rs. 1.34 million and maintained the amount of penalty Rs. 0.50 million. The Holding Company has paid the reduced amount of default surcharge and penalty without pursuing the matter before the High Court.

30.1.2 On July 31, 2015, the Holding Company received a show cause notice under the Punjab Rented Premises Act, 2009, from the landlords of a leased property comprising approximately 51 Kanals and 03 Marlas, situated in Square No. 94, Killa Nos. 1–7, Tehsil Faisalabad, near Abbaspur Railway Station. The Holding Company utilizes this premises for its LPG storage and filling operations.

Subsequently, the landlords filed an ejectment petition before the learned Rent Tribunal, Faisalabad. The petition was adjudicated in favor of the Company. However, the landlords have challenged the decision through an appeal before the learned Additional District and Sessions Judge, Faisalabad. In parallel, the Holding Company has preferred a Civil Petition before the Honourable Supreme Court of Pakistan.

30.1.3 The captioned Special Sales Tax Reference Application (STRA) is filed by the Commissioner Inland Revenue, Zone-IV, Large Taxpayers Unit Karachi in the High Court of Sindh at Karachi. On September 28, 2018, tax authorities levied sales tax under section 8B of Sales Tax Act, 1990, raising sales tax demand along with the levy of penalty aggregating to Rs. 7.90 million for tax periods from April 2018 to May 2018.

Against the Order, the Holding Company filed appeal before Commissioner (Appeals–I), Karachi, who vide Order dated October 31, 2018 vacated the whole principal amount of sales tax of Rs. 7.67 million. However, the liability on account of default surcharge and penalty was maintained.

The Order of the Commissioner (Appeal) was challenged before the Hon'ble Appellate Tribunal Inland Revenue, Karachi who vide Order dated August 28, 2019 reduced the substantial amount of default surcharge to Rs. 0.16 million and maintained the amount of penalty Rs. 0.23 million. The Holding Company has paid the reduced amount of default surcharge and penalty without pursuing the matter further.

30.1.4 The Company has filed Special Federal Excise Duty (FED) Ref. Application before the Honorable Sindh High Court (SHC) against the Appellate order dated April 02, 2012 of the Appellate Tribunal IR. The tax authorities at Large Taxpayers Office established a demand towards FED on the payment of license fee paid/payable by the Holding Company in relation with the software / IT services acquired from the non-resident parent company under the tariff heading “franchise service” as per First Schedule to Federal Excise Act, 2005. At that time, Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited was a subsidiary of Shell Group, operating under the name of Shell LPG Pakistan Limited.

The scope of services under the head ‘franchise services’ was not clear when the Federal Excise Act was promulgated in the year 2005 and then the jurisdictional issues also made the matter more complicated when the franchise services were subjected to Provincial sales tax by promulgation of Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 effective July 01, 2011.

Software licensing does not fall under the service classification “franchise services” and this aspect has been settled at the Appellate Tribunal level in reported judgments, also. Hence, the Holding Company has a strong arguable case to defend its position that the impugned demand of FED may not be warranted. However, the Holding Company has filed an appeal to the SHC and the matter is still pending.

30.1.5 During the year, the Holding Company received a letter from Pakistan Refinery Limited (PRL) regarding the lease rental agreement, requesting payment of 15% Sindh Sales Tax (SST) on rental payments under the service category of “Renting of immovable property.” In response, the Holding Company filed a constitutional petition no. 1553/2025 before the Honourable Sindh High Court challenging the applicability of SST on rental income in light of the amended provisions of the Sindh Sales Tax on Services Act, 2011 (the Act). An interim order dated April 22, 2025 has been issued, and the matter remains pending adjudication. It is pertinent to note that the issue of service tax on rental income had previously been adjudicated in favour of the taxpayer during an earlier round of litigation. However, the current petition specifically contests the legislative amendments introduced to the Act. Given the ongoing legal proceedings and the uncertainty surrounding the final outcome, no provision has been made in the financial statements.

30.1.6 A complaint was filed by the Directorate of Investigation and Intelligence (Inland Revenue) (I & I - IR) on August 31, 2020, against the Holding Company for alleged Tax evasion of approximately Rs. 1.78 billion, with Special Court for Customs, Taxation and (Anti-Smuggling). Based on this complaint the court passed 2 orders against the Company and some of its directors. The orders were pertaining to freezing of the Holding Company’s 9 bank accounts for 90 days and issuance of non bailable arrest warrants of its certain Directors. The Holding Company immediately obtained Protective Bail from the Honorable Sindh High Court (SHC) and subsequently from the Special Court which was later confirmed.

The Holding Company also filed a Constitutional Petition with Honorable Sindh High Court (SHC) against the order of the Special Court for freezing of 9 bank accounts. All banks have removed the freeze on the Holding Company’s accounts on expiry of 90 days.

The Holding Company had received notices under section 177(1) of Income Tax Ordinance (ITO), 2001 regarding audit for tax years 2018 and 2019. The Holding Company has replied and submitted relevant details and documents timely through various letters to FBR. The Holding Company has received further notices under section 122(5A) of the ITO, 2001 demanded income tax liability amounting to Rs. 609.79 million and Rs. 617.30 million for the tax year 2018 and 2019. An appeal was preferred before the Commissioner Inland Revenue – Appeal (CIR-A) whereby the CIR-A remanded back the case to the concerned Officer Inland Revenue (OIR). Thereafter, remanded back proceeding was initiated by the learned OIR, that culminated on an order under section 124/129 of the Ordinance, whereby the demanded tax liability of Rs. 172.05 million and Rs. 87.75 million for the tax year 2018 and 2019 was created. Being aggrieved, the taxpayer again preferred an appeal before ATIR-I, that is currently pending.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
30.2 Commitments			
Post-dated cheques		15,013	22,122
31 SALES - NET			
Gross sales			
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)		1,981,687	2,728,960
Low pressure regulators (LPR)		79	238
		1,981,766	2,729,198
Sales return		(19,213)	(13,121)
Sales tax		(302,002)	(338,575)
Advance tax		(1,973)	-
		1,658,578	2,377,502
31.1	Revenue recognized from amounts included in advance from customers at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 4.31 million (2024: Rs. 12.76 million).		
32 COST OF SALES			
Salaries, wages and other employees benefits		17,808	27,799
Cost of low pressure regulators sold		29	70
Stores and spares consumed	32.2	910	2,632
Repairs and maintenance		5,187	2,629
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle maintenance		3,745	2,222
Depreciation	8.2	6,680	7,243
Amortization	9.4	10,030	10,030
Rent, rates and utilities		24,150	19,862
Communication charges		882	763
Printing and stationery		234	374
Legal and professional charges		3,763	2,741
Insurance		5,225	4,958
Signature bonus		1,240	3,718
Security		4,155	4,563
Sundry expenses		731	491
Manufacturing cost		84,769	90,095
Opening stock		7,733	25,814
Purchases	32.1	1,500,464	2,131,382
Closing stock	11	(17,495)	(7,733)
		1,490,702	2,149,463
		1,575,471	2,239,558

- 32.1 This include amount of Rs. 446.04 million (2024: Rs. 202.47 million) related to purchases of LPG from Byco Petroleum Pakistan Limited (BPPL) and amount of Rs. 10.65 million (2024: Rs. 5.86 million) paid to ADEPT (Private) Limited (APL) for purchasing rights of LPG quota.

On May 13, 2019, the Company entered in to agreement with Byco Petroleum Pakistan Limited (BPPL) for purchase of LPG through an arrangement. On June 6, 2019, the Holding Company entered into a joint venture agreement (the Agreement) with APL being engaged in oil and gas related business with a quota of 35 MT per day by BPPL. As per the agreement, APL consented and assigned LPG quota to the Company for marketing and distribution of LPG including management of operations, maintaining of books of accounts and records under the agreement. The Board discussed these arrangements and the agreement and on September 19, 2019, the Board approved the agreement.

As per the revised agreement effective from August 16, 2020, APL is entitled to a fixed profit amounting to Rs. 4,500 (2024: Rs. 4,500) for each MT net of all taxes of LPG procured through BPPL while any other profit or loss from marketing and distribution of that LPG is accrued to the Holding Company.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
32.2 Stores and spares consumed			
Opening stock		6,038	4,321
Purchases		4,044	4,349
		10,082	8,670
Closing stock	10	(9,172)	(6,038)
		<u>910</u>	<u>2,632</u>

33 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Salaries, wages and other employees		42,467	66,286
Depreciation	8.2	12,198	11,196
Amortization	9.4	-	72
Repairs and maintenance		3,302	2,954
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle maintenance		5,968	6,260
Rent, rates and utilities		3,576	3,352
Communication charges		1,461	1,651
Printing and stationery		674	924
Legal and professional charges		10,178	11,978
Insurance		3,454	3,361
Security		1,287	2,677
Donation	33.1	5,742	4,787
Sundry expenses		2,483	2,149
		<u>92,790</u>	<u>117,647</u>

33.1 This includes Rs. 5.74 million (2024: 4.77 million) paid to Baitussalam Welfare Trust.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 -----
34 DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING EXPENSES			
Salaries, wages and other employees		8,219	12,830
Depreciation	8.2	33,078	33,774
Repairs and maintenance		220	106
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle maintenance		1,042	1,005
Rent, rates and taxes		1,364	1,259
Communication charges		235	339
Printing and stationery		75	68
Insurance		402	381
Hospitality charges		-	3,209
Freight and octroi		11,455	10,860
Security		-	128
Sundry expenses		126	238
		<u>56,216</u>	<u>64,197</u>

35 OTHER INCOME

Income from financial assets			
Profit on saving accounts	35.1	683	868
Income from non-financial assets			
Rental income from storage tanks-cylinders		2,228	1,731
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		4,964	13,349
Liability for cylinder deposits and regulator deposits written back	35.2	139,962	26,122
Old liabilities written back		-	457
Recoveries against cylinder replacement		1,041	2,367
Hospitality income		15,009	4,898
Storage income		2,675	6,988
Others		358	9,036
		<u>166,920</u>	<u>65,816</u>

35.1 This represents profit on bank accounts under conventional banking relationship.

35.2 This represents cylinder and regulator deposits pertaining to cylinders issued for 10 years and above, which relates to inactive distributors / customers who are not in business with the Holding Company.

		2025	2024
	Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
36 OTHER EXPENSES			
Directors' fees		5,100	3,300
Auditors' remuneration	36.1	<u>2,091</u>	<u>2,675</u>
		<u>7,191</u>	<u>5,975</u>

36.1 Auditors' remuneration

Statutory audit	1,133	1,596
Half yearly review	600	600
Other certification	290	320
Out of pocket expenses and others	<u>156</u>	<u>159</u>
	<u>2,179</u>	<u>2,675</u>

37 FINANCIAL COSTS

Mark-up / interest on:			
Short-term loan	37.1	14,785	4,866
Short-term borrowings		26,057	36,991
Long-term loan		8,972	20,572
Lease liabilities		<u>6,706</u>	<u>7,046</u>
		56,520	69,475
Bank charges and commission		<u>402</u>	<u>349</u>
		<u>56,922</u>	<u>69,824</u>

37.1 This includes mark-up of Rs. 3.49 million (2024: 0.55 million) and Rs. 11.30 million (2024: 4.31 million) on short-term loan obtained from Director and Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited amounting to Rs. 28.19 million (2024: Rs. 31.50 million) and Rs. 590.50 million (2024: 97.32 million).

38 Minimum Tax Differential

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

39 TAXATION

Deferred		<u>-</u>	<u>2,660</u>
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- 39.1 The numerical reconciliation between average tax rate and the applicable tax rate has not been presented during the year in these consolidated financial statements as the total tax liability of the Holding Company during the year is covered under section 113 Minimum Tax of ITO, 2001 as it is a higher of Corporate rate tax and Alternate Corporate Tax.

	Note	2025 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----	2024 ----- (Rupees in '000) -----
Profit / (loss) for the year after taxation		29,628	(73,812)
		----- (Number in '000) -----	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding		22,489	22,489
		----- (Rupees) -----	
Earnings / (loss) per share - basic and diluted		1.32	(3.28)

41 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts charged in these unconsolidated financial statements for remunerations, including all benefits to Chief Executive, Directors and Executives of the Company were as follows:

	2025				2024			
	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Total	Chief Executive	Directors	Executives	Total
	(Rupees in '000)				(Rupees in '000)			
Managerial remuneration	-	6,595	13,030	19,625	27,099	10,587	19,337	57,023
Meeting fees	50	650	1,300	2,000	50	250	650	950
Bonus	-	550	1,089	1,639	2,252	882	1,589	4,723
Retirement benefits	-	149	884	1,033	1,800	-	1,328	3,128
Travelling and conveyance	-	-	28	28	-	-	39	39
Medical allowance	-	292	695	987	-	100	808	908
Total	50	8,236	17,026	25,312	31,201	11,819	23,751	66,771
Number of persons	1	2	7	10	1	1	9	11

- 41.1 In addition, the Chief Executive, the Directors and certain Executives were also provided with free use of the Holding Company's maintained cars.
- 41.2 Fee amounting to Rs. 2.85 million (2024: Rs. 2.15 million) was paid to six (2024: nine) non-executive directors for attending Board meetings during the year.

42 RETIREMENT AND OTHER SERVICE BENEFITS

42.1 Provident Fund

The following information is based upon the latest un-audited financial statements of the provident fund as at June 30, 2025 and audited financial statements of the provident fund as at June 30, 2024:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Size of the fund - total assets	3,027	10,053
Fair value of investments	2,925	9,899
Cost of investments	2,924	9,885
Percentage of investments	96.60%	98.33%

	2025		2024	
	Rupees in '000	%	Rupees in '000	%
Bank deposits	2,646	90	6,301	64
Mutual funds	279	10	3,598	36
	<u>2,925</u>		<u>9,899</u>	

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

43 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

43.1 The related parties include the former holding company, staff retirement benefit / contribution plans, associated companies, other related parties, Directors and other Key Management Personnel. All major transactions with related parties are entered into at agreed terms duly approved by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company.

43.2 Details of transactions during the year and balances at the reporting date with related parties, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, are as follows:

Transactions with related parties

Nature of relationship	Nature of transactions	2025	2024
		---(Rupees in '000)---	
Staff retirement benefit / contribution plans			
Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited Provident Fund	Contribution paid	4,666	8,921
Associated Companies			
Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited	Short term loan - received *	590,550	31,500
[Formerly Darian International (Private) Limited]	Short term loan - paid *	532,500	31,500
	Interest expense on short term loan	11,303	553
	Interest paid on short term loan	4,556	553
Director			
	Sale of vehicle	-	8,514
	Short term loan - received *	9,800	97,320
	Short term loan - paid *	13,854	72,742
	Short term loan adjusted against sale	-	8,514
	Interest expense on short term loan	3,329	4,313
	Interest paid on short term loan	1,328	1,656
	Advance against expenses	-	121

Nature of relationship

Key management personnel

Nature of transactions

	2025	2024
	---(Rupees in '000)---	
Loan disbursed	445	2,002
Amount received against loan	1,522	1,075
Managerial remuneration	19,625	57,023
Bonus	1,639	4,723
Retirement benefits	1,033	3,128
Travelling and conveyance	28	39
Medical	987	908

* During the year, the Company obtained a loan amounting to Rs. 590.50 million (2024: Rs. 31.50 million) and Rs. 14.80 million (2024: 97.32 million) at a markup of KIBOR plus 2% and profit sharing basis from Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited, an associate company and Director, for purchase of LPG and other terms. The loan amounting to Rs. 551.35 million (2024: Rs. 106.91 million) was repaid and Rs. Nil (2024: 8.51 million) was adjusted against the sale of vehicle during the year.

Balances with related parties

Director

Dividend payable	59,082	59,082
Short-term loan	9,333	13,388
Markup payable	4,577	2,657
Receivable against expenses	-	2,676

Associated Companies

Burshane Petroleum (Private) Limited
(Formerly Darian International (Private) Limited)

Receivable against use of name "Burshane"	9,000	9,000
Loan payable	58,000	-
Markup payable	6,757	-
Short-term loan	-	1,077

Key management personnel

Key management personnel

43.3 Following are the related parties with whom the Company had entered in to transactions or has arrangement / agreement in place.

Name

Basis of Relation

% of shareholding in the company

Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited Gratuity Fund	Staff Retirement Benefit Plan	Nil
Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited Management Staff Pension Fund	Staff Retirement Contribution Plan	Nil
Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited Provident Fund	Staff Retirement Contribution Plan	Nil

	2025	2024
Note	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	

44 CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS

Profit / (loss) before revenue tax		34,191	(70,387)
Adjustment for non-cash and other items:			
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	35	(4,964)	(13,349)
Financial charges	37	56,922	69,824
Depreciation	8.2	51,956	52,213
Amortization	9.4	10,030	10,102
Allowance for the year	12.1	151	16,504
Liability for cylinder deposits written back	35	(139,962)	(26,122)
		(25,867)	109,172
Profit before working capital changes		8,324	38,785
Working capital changes	44.1	(21,302)	16,847
		(12,978)	55,632

44.1 Working capital changes

Increase in current assets:			
Stores and spares		(3,134)	(1,717)
Stock-in-trade		(9,953)	18,151
Trade debts		36,063	8,621
Loans and advances		(14,761)	16,424
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables		(2,267)	14,237
		5,948	55,716
Decrease in current liabilities:			
Trade and other payables		(27,250)	(38,869)
		(21,302)	16,847

45 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

Financial assets as per statement of financial position

Amortized cost

Long-term loans including current portion	181	1,231
Long-term deposits	3,174	3,174
Trade debts	40,508	76,722
Deposits and other receivables	21,714	19,924
Bank balances	35,630	4,219
	101,207	105,270

2025 2024
----- (Rupees in '000) -----

Financial liabilities as per statement of financial position

Amortized cost

Long-term loan including current maturity	97,875	101,875
Trade and other payables	15,783	36,240
Cylinder and regulator deposits	355,583	478,068
Accrued mark-up	70,648	26,953
Lease liabilities	27,787	33,410
Short-term loan	67,333	13,388
Short-term borrowings	154,000	154,000
	<u>789,009</u>	<u>843,934</u>

46 CHANGE IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Description	As at July 01, 2024	Additions	Disposals	Others	Cashflows	As at June 30, 2025
----- (Rupees in '000) -----						
Long-term loan	68,710	-	-	(36,533)	-	32,177
Current portion of long-term loan	33,165	-	-	36,533	(4,000)	65,698
Lease liabilities	23,364	-	-	(7,184)	-	16,180
Current portion of lease liabilities	10,046	-	-	13,890	(12,329)	11,607
Short-term loan	13,388	605,300	-	-	(551,355)	67,333
Short-term borrowings	154,000	-	-	-	-	154,000
Accrued mark-up	26,953	-	-	50,137	(6,521)	70,569
2025	<u>329,626</u>	<u>605,300</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>56,843</u>	<u>(574,205)</u>	<u>417,564</u>

Description	As at July 01, 2023	Additions	Disposals	Others	Cashflows	As at June 30, 2024
----- (Rupees in '000) -----						
Long-term loan	91,729	-	-	(23,019)	-	68,710
Current portion of long-term loan	24,948	-	-	30,009	(21,792)	33,165
Lease liabilities	15,889	19,187	-	(11,712)	-	23,364
Current portion of lease liabilities	3,996	-	-	18,928	(12,878)	10,046
Short-term loan	-	128,820	-	-	(115,432)	13,388
Short-term borrowings	153,701	1,247	-	-	(948)	154,000
Accrued mark-up	11,886	-	-	55,788	(40,721)	26,953
2024	<u>302,149</u>	<u>149,254</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>69,994</u>	<u>(191,771)</u>	<u>329,626</u>

47 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

47.1 Financial risk factors

The Holding Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The Holding Company's overall risk management programme focuses on having cost effective funding as well as to manage financial risk to minimize earnings volatility and provide maximum return to shareholders. Risk management is carried out by the Holding Company's finance and treasury department under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market price, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other prices will effect the Holding Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

i) 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. The Holding Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Holding Company's operating activities. It mainly arises when receivables and payables exist due to transactions in foreign currency. As majority of the Holding Company's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Pakistani Rupees, therefore, the Holding Company, at present, is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Holding Company is primarily exposed to interest rate risk arising from long-term loan, short term loans & borrowings from bank and bank deposits. Borrowing at variable rate exposes the Holding Company to cash flow interest rate risk.

	2025	2024	2025	2024
	Effective rate		Carrying amount	
	----- (In percent) -----		----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Financial liabilities				
Variable rate instruments				
Long-term loan including current maturity	14.18%	25.74%	97,875	101,875
Short-term loan	14.18%	25.74%	67,333	13,388
Short-term borrowings	13.93%	25.49%	154,000	154,000
			<u>319,208</u>	<u>269,263</u>

The 1% increase / (decrease) in the market interest rate, with all of the factors remaining constant would increase / (decrease) the profit before tax by Rs. 3.19 million (2024: 2.69 million).

iii) Other price risk

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

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of financial loss being caused if counter party fails to discharge an obligation. The Holding Company attempts to control credit risk by monitoring credit exposures, limiting transactions with specific counter parties and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counter parties.

Credit risk of the Holding Company arises from trade debts, loans, deposits and other receivables, deposits with banks and financial institutions. The Holding Company monitors the credit quality of its financial assets with reference to historical performance of such assets and available external credit ratings. The carrying amount of financial assets expose to credit risk is as follows:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Long-term loans including current portion	181	1,231
Long-term deposits	3,174	3,174
Trade debts	40,508	76,722
Deposits and other receivables	21,714	19,924
Bank balances	35,630	4,219
	<u>101,207</u>	<u>105,270</u>

For trade debts, the credit risk exposure is net of credit loss allowance as disclosed in note 12.1.

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

Name	Rating agency	Short term		Long term	
		2025	2024	2025	2024
Habib Bank Limited	VIS	A1+	A1+	AAA	A1+
MCB Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	A1+	AAA	A1+
National Bank of Pakistan	PACRA	A1+	A1+	AAA	A1+
Bank Al Habib Limited	PACRA	A1+	A1+	AAA	AAA
Faysal Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	A1+	AA	A1+
Sindh Bank Limited	VIS	A1	A1+	A+	A1+
JS Bank Limited	PACRA	A1+	A1+	AA-	A1+
Meezan Bank Limited	VIS	A1+	A1+	AAA	A1+
Bank Makramah Limited	VIS	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated	Not rated

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is that the risk the Holding Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Holding Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. Following are the contractual maturities of the Holding Company's financial liabilities:

2025			2024		
Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Total	Maturity upto one year	Maturity after one year	Total

----- Rupees in '000 -----

Financial liabilities

Long-term loan including current maturity	97,875	-	97,875	33,165	68,710	101,875
Lease Liability	11,607	16,180	27,787	10,046	23,364	33,410
Cylinder and regulator deposits	-	355,583	355,583	-	478,068	478,068
Trade and other payables	-	15,783	15,783	-	35,997	35,997
Short-term loan	67,333	-	67,333	13,388	-	13,388
Short-term borrowings	154,000	-	154,000	154,000	-	154,000
Accrued mark-up	70,648	-	70,648	26,953	-	26,953
	401,463	387,546	789,009	237,552	606,139	843,691

47.2 Fair value of hierarchy

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability can be settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. As of the reporting date, the Holding Company's all assets and liabilities are carried at amortized cost except for those mentioned below:

The Holding Company's freehold land and leasehold land are stated at revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent impairment losses, if any. The fair value measurement of the Holding Company's freehold land at June 30, 2025 and leasehold land as at June 14, 2022 was carried out by M/s. ICEM ES (Private) Limited and M/s. Luckyhiya Associate (Private) Limited (refer note 8.5).

The valuation techniques and inputs used to develop fair value measurement of aforementioned assets are as follows:

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

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

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

There were no transfers between level 1, 2 or 3 of the fair value hierarchy during the year.

Details of fair value hierarchy and information relating to fair value of the Company's freehold land and leasehold land are as follows:

Fair value measurement using				
Quoted price in active markets (level 1)	Significant observable inputs (level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (level 3)	Total	
----- Rupees in '000 -----				
Assets measured at fair value				
Property, plant and equipment				
Freehold land	-	16,800	-	16,800
Leasehold land	-	680,500	-	680,500
2025	-	697,300	-	697,300
Assets measured at fair value				
Property, plant and equipment				
Freehold land	-	16,800	-	16,800
Leasehold land	-	569,288	-	569,288
2024	-	586,088	-	586,088

48 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Holding Company finances its operations through equity, borrowings and management of working capital with a view of maintaining an appropriate mix between various sources of finance to minimize risk. The primary objective of the Holding Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains healthy capital ratios in order to support its business sustain future development of the business and maximize shareholders value. The Holding Company monitors capital using a debt equity ratio as follows:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
Lease liability	27,787	33,410
Cylinder and regulator deposits	355,583	478,068
Short-term loan	67,333	13,388
Short-term borrowings	154,000	154,000
Long-term loan including current maturity	97,875	101,875
Trade and other payables	37,788	65,038
Unclaimed dividends	83,050	83,050
Accrued mark-up	70,648	26,953
Total debt	894,064	955,782
Cash and bank balances	35,830	4,407
Net debt	929,894	960,189
Share capital	224,888	224,888
Revenue reserves	(111,817)	(141,445)
Actuarial loss on remeasurement of retirement and other service benefits	(30,171)	(30,171)
Revaluation surplus on property	178,789	67,577
Total equity	261,689	120,849
Capital	1,191,583	1,081,038
Gearing ratio	78.04%	88.82%

49 CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Certain corresponding figures have been reclassified for better presentation, however, there are no material reclassifications to disclose.

50 RECTIFICATION OF PRIOR PERIOD ERROR

In 2013, the Holding Company entered into a scheme of arrangement for amalgamation with the parent company. Under the scheme, the entire assets and liabilities of the parent company were transferred to and stand vested in the Company on the effective date i.e. February 20, 2015. Further, the reserves of parent company as at the effective date, constituted and treated as reserves of a corresponding nature in the Holding Company.

According to the Scheme, 0.31 ordinary shares of the Holding Company, with a face value of Rs. 10 each, were offered to the shareholders of HTPL for every one share held of HTPL, with a face value of Rs. 10 each. As per the Scheme, the Holding Company is required to allot new shares to the shareholders of HTPL. Upon allotment of new shares, old shares of the Holding Company, held by HTPL.

Based on the Holding Company's assessment, the aforementioned transaction is outside the scope of IFRS:3 (Business Combination) and in substance was treated a legal reorganization of the group and the Holding Company's financial statements were considered continuance of the consolidated financial statements of the parent company. The assets and liabilities of the parent company were recorded and the allocation of purchase price was performed which resulted in recognition of good will, revaluation surplus and other related items. The share capital in these financial statements reflects the legal equity structure of the Company. Further, non-controlling interest as appearing in the consolidated financial statements of HTPL has been derecognized as the same has been effectively acquired for no consideration. As a result of the above, a reserve on amalgamation amounting to Rs. 153.45 million has been recognized as a part of equity.

However, during the current year, considering the transaction of amalgamation as a legal reorganization of group and continuance of financial statement as the consolidated financial statement of parent and allocation of purchase price, consequent recognition of goodwill and related reserves is considered as an error in view of paragraph 2 (Scope) of IFRS: 3, which has now been corrected by restating the comparative figures. This correction has been applied retrospectively as per the requirements of IAS 08 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The effect on prior periods is tabulated below:

For the year ended June 30, 2024			
	As previously reported	As restated	Restatement
----- (Rupees in '000) -----			
Effect on statement of financial position			
Intangible assets	299,305	46,214	253,091
Effect on statement of changes in equity			
Revaluation surplus of property	336,715	67,577	269,138
Other reserves	123,281	65,657	57,624
Revenue reserve	(214,960)	(141,445)	(73,515)
For the year ended June 30, 2023			
	As previously reported	As restated	Restatement
----- (Rupees in '000) -----			
Effect on statement of financial position			
Intangible assets	309,407	56,316	253,091
Effect on statement of changes in equity			
Revaluation surplus of property	336,715	67,577	269,138
Other reserves	123,281	65,657	57,624
Revenue reserve	(141,283)	(67,633)	(73,650)

51 SEGMENT INFORMATION

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of single reportable segment i.e. Marketing and distribution of Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The entity-wide disclosures required by IFRS 8 'Operating Segments' are given below:

- a) Revenue from sale of LPG represents 100% (2024: 100%) of the total revenue of the Company.
- b) 100% (2024: 100%) gross sales of the Company were made to customers based in Pakistan.
- c) As at reporting date and June 30, 2024 all non-current assets of the Company were located in Pakistan.
- d) Following are the customers from whom 10% or more of the Company's revenue has been generated during the year:

	2025	2024
	----- (Rupees in '000) -----	
- Indus Gas Pvt Ltd	185,875	-
- Fine Daily (Private) Limited	168,954	-
- Perfect Aerosol Industries (Private) Limited	165,100	-

	Note	2025 (Quantity in metric ton)	2024
52 CAPACITY			
Installed annual filling capacity		37,500	37,500
Actual utilization	52.1	8,264	11,696

- 52.1 This include storage and filling capacity of hospitality locations utilization. The variations are due to change in market demand.

	2025	2024
	No. of employees	
53 NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES		

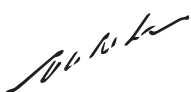
As at the reporting date	73	80
Average number of employees during the year	72	77

54 GENERAL

These consolidated financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand rupee, unless stated otherwise.

55 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on **November 04, 2025** by the Board of Directors of the Company.



DIRECTOR



CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

ATTENDANCE AT BOARD AND COMMITTEES MEETINGS

Name	Board			Audit Committee			Human Resource and Remuneration Committee		
	Member	Meetings	Attendance	Member	Meetings	Attendance	Member	Meeting	Attendance
Mr. Asad Alam Niazi	■	7	1				■	1	
Mr. Saif-e Zakiuddin	■	7	7				■	1	1
Mr. Amir Aziz	■	5	5						
Mr. Shaikh Abdus Sami	■	7	7	■	6	6			
Mr. Maj. G. (R) Rafiullah Khan	■	7	7	■	6	6	■	1	1
Mr. Brig. Rashid Siddiqi (R)	■	7	6	■	5	3			
Mr. Osman Malik *	■	2	2						
Mr. Ali Alam Niazi	■	7	5	■	6	6	■	1	1
Ms. Shahbano Hameed	■	7	7						

* Mr. Osman Malik was not elected to the Board of Directors in the elections held on October 28, 2024.

Leave of absence was granted to Directors who could not attend the meetings.

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025

O. OF SHAREHOLDER	From	To	SHARES HELD	PERCENTAGE
635	1	100	10944	0.0487
201	101	500	70489	0.3134
106	501	1000	93858	0.4174
165	1001	5000	454348	2.0203
28	5001	10000	234963	1.0448
8	10001	15000	96555	0.4293
4	15001	20000	74022	0.3291
5	20001	25000	107278	0.4770
3	25001	30000	79903	0.3553
2	30001	35000	68500	0.3046
1	40001	45000	42736	0.1900
1	45001	50000	48702	0.2166
1	60001	65000	62352	0.2773
1	65001	70000	69844	0.3106
2	70001	75000	146500	0.6514
1	80001	85000	82058	0.3649
1	95001	100000	99384	0.4419
1	140001	145000	140248	0.6236
1	285001	290000	288737	1.2839
2	305001	310000	620000	2.7569
1	380001	385000	380569	1.6923
1	1335001	1340000	1336033	5.9409
1	1815001	1820000	1816238	8.0762
1	3540001	3545000	3544787	15.7624
1	3735001	3740000	3738000	16.6215
1	8780001	8785000	8781842	39.0497
1175				100.0000

Categories of Shareholding	Number of folio	Balance share	Percentage
DIRECTORS	7	12,329,129	54.82%
NIT & ICP			
NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN, TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT	1	9,489	0.04%
BANKS, DFI & NBF			
NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	3	1,850,599	8.23%
MODARABAS & MUTUAL FUNDS			
CDC - TRUSTEE NATIONAL INVESTMENT (UNIT) TRUST	1	1,336,033	5.94%
GENERAL PUBLIC			
LOCAL	1,120	6,741,927	29.98%
FOREIGN	35	73,805	0.33%
OTHERS	8	147,908	0.66%
Company Total	1,175	22,488,890	100%

Shareholders holding five percent or more voting rights

DIRECTORS	7	12,329,129	54.8232%
NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN	4	1,860,088	8.2711%
CDC - TRUSTEE NATIONAL INVESTMENT (UNIT) TRUST	1	1,336,033	5.9409%

GENDER PAY GAP STATEMENT

In compliance with SECP Circular No. 10 of 2024 dated April 17, 2024, the Company has calculated and disclosed the gender pay gap for the financial year ended June 30, 2025, in accordance with the prescribed methodology and reporting format.

- (i) Mean Gender Pay Gap: 27.77%
- (ii) Median Gender Pay Gap: -12.16%

These figures reflect the Company's unwavering commitment to fostering an inclusive workplace by promoting gender diversity across all levels. Through equitable pay structures and targeted career advancement initiatives, the Company continues to empower women and reinforce its dedication to creating a balanced and supportive professional environment.



Chief Executive Officer / Director

E-DIVIDEND MANDATE LETTER

To:

Date: _____

Subject: Bank account details for payment of Dividend through electronic mode

Dear Sir,

I/We/Messrs., _____,

being a/the shareholder(s) of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited [the "Company"], hereby, authorize the Company, to directly credit cash dividends declared by it, in my bank account as detailed below:

(i) Shareholder's details:	
Name of the Shareholder	
CDC Participant ID & Sub-Account No. /CDC IAS	
CNIC/NICOP/Passport/NTN No. (please attach copy)	
Contact Number (Landline & Cell Nos.)	
Shareholder's Address	
(ii) Shareholder's Bank account details:	
Title of Bank Account	
IBAN (See Note 1 below)	
Bank's Name	
Branch Name & Code No	
Branch Address	

It is stated that the above particulars given by me are correct and I shall keep the Company, informed in case of any changes in the said particulars in future.

Yours truly,

Signature of Shareholder

(Please affix stamp in case of corporate entity)

Notes:

1. Please provide complete IBAN, after checking with your concerned branch to enable electronic credit directly into your bank account.
2. This letter must be sent to shareholder's participant/CDC Investor Account Services which maintains his/her CDC account for incorporation of bank account details for direct credit of cash dividend declared by the Company from time to time.

FORM OF PROXY

The Company Secretary
Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited
Suite No. 101, First Floor Horizon Vista
Plot# Commercial -10,
Block -04, Scheme # 05
Clifton, Karachi. 75600

I / We _____ of _____ being a member of Burshane LPG (Pakistan) Limited and holder of ordinary shares as per Share Register Folio No. _____ and / or CDC Participant I.D. No. _____ and Sub Account No. _____ hereby appoint Mr./Mrs./Miss _____ of _____ or falling him _____ of _____ as my proxy to attend and act for me, and on my behalf, at the **Annual General Meeting** of the Company to be held at our Korangi Plant (KP1) adjacent to Pakistan Refinery Limited, Korangi Creek, Karachi on the _____, at _____ and any adjournment thereof.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 2025.

Revenue Stamp
Rs. 10/=

(Specimen Signature of Proxy)

Folio No. _____
Participant I.D. No. _____
Sub Account No. _____
C.N.I.C./ Passport Number: _____

(Signature of Share Holder)

Folio No. _____
Participant I.D. No. _____
Sub Account No. _____
C.N.I.C./ Passport Number: _____

(Specimen Signature of Alternate Proxy)

Folio No. _____
Participant I.D. No. _____
Sub Account No. _____
C.N.I.C./ Passport Number: _____

(Signature of Witness 1)

Name: _____
C.N.I.C./ Passport Number: _____

Address: _____

(Signature of Witness 2)

Name: _____
C.N.I.C./ Passport Number: _____

Address: _____

پراکسی فارم

کمپنی سیکریٹری،

برشین ایل پی جی (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ

سویٹ نمبر 101، پہلی منزل، ہوریزن وٹا،

پلاٹ نمبر کمرشل 10، بلاک 14 سکیم 5

کلفٹن، کراچی 75600

میں / ہم _____ برشین ایل پی جی (پاکستان) لمیٹڈ کے ممبر کی حیثیت سے _____
 شیئر رجسٹر اوفیو نمبر _____ اور / یا سی ڈی سی پارٹی سپنٹ آئی ڈی نمبر _____ اور _____
 نمبر _____ عمومی شیئرز کی تحویل رکھتا ہوں۔ میں / ہم یہاں _____
 کو جمعرات، کمپنی کی کورنگی پلانٹ ملحقہ پاکستان ریفائنری لمیٹڈ، کورنگی کریک کراچی ہونے والے سالانہ اجلاس میں اپنی / ہماری غیر موجودگی میں شرکت اور ووٹ دینے کے لیے اپنا مقرر کرتا / کرتی ہوں۔

بتاریخ، 2025 _____

(پراکسی کے دستخط کا نمونہ)

فولیو نمبر _____

پارٹی سپنٹ آئی ڈی نمبر _____

سب اکاؤنٹ نمبر _____

سی این آئی سی / پاسپورٹ نمبر _____

10 روپے والا
ریونیو اسٹامپ

شیئر ہولڈر کے دستخط

فولیو نمبر _____

پارٹی سپنٹ آئی ڈی نمبر _____

سب اکاؤنٹ نمبر _____

سی این آئی سی / پاسپورٹ نمبر _____

گواہ نمبر 2 کے دستخط

نام: _____

سی این آئی سی / پاسپورٹ نمبر _____

سی این آئی سی / پاسپورٹ نمبر _____

گواہ نمبر 1 کے دستخط

نام: _____

سی این آئی سی / پاسپورٹ نمبر _____

سی این آئی سی / پاسپورٹ نمبر _____



Suite 101, 1st Floor, Horizon Vista,
Plot No. Commercial - 10, Block-4
Scheme No. 5, Clifton, Karachi - 75600

Tel : + 92 21 35878356, 35309870 & 73

UAN : +92 21 111 111 BPL (275)

Fax : +92 21 3587 8353

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