

**ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND
MANAGEMENT COMPANY (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2025**

	Note	2025 (Rupees)
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-
CURRENT ASSETS		-
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>-</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		
FUNDS		
General fund		<u>(1,333,106)</u>
		(1,333,106)
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES		-
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accrued liabilities	4	1,333,106
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS		<u>-</u>
TOTAL FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		<u>-</u>

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

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

**ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND
MANAGEMENT COMPANY (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUND
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

	<u>Accumulated Deficit (Rupees)</u>
Balance as at 03 January 2025	-
Deficit for the year	(1,333,106)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	<u>(1,333,106)</u>

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

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CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

**ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND
MANAGEMENT COMPANY (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

		From 03 January 2025 to 30 June 2025 (Rupees)
	Note	
INCOME		-
EXPENDITURE		
Administrative expenses	5	1,333,106
		<u>1,333,106</u>
Deficit before taxation		<u>(1,333,106)</u>
Taxation		-
Deficit for the year		<u><u>(1,333,106)</u></u>

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



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR

**ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND
MANAGEMENT COMPANY (GUARANTEE) LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 JUNE 2025**

1. CORPORATE AND GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Energy Infrastructure Development and Management Company (Guarantee) Limited (EIDMC or the Company) was incorporated in Pakistan on January 03, 2025 as a public company limited by guarantee under the Companies Act, 2017, established as a not-for-profit organization and not having share capital pursuant to the restructuring of National Transmission and Despatch Company Limited ("NTDC"),

The principal activity of the company is to conduct feasibility and design studies, and to design, engineer, procure, develop and manage energy sector infrastructure, including transmission and distribution networks, grid stations, power complexes, gas and oil pipelines, and related civil and marine infrastructure

The registered office of the Company is situated in Lahore, Punjab.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and
- Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 and State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS Standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 and State-Owned Enterprises (Governance and Operations) Act, 2023 have been followed.

2.2. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention otherwise specifically stated.

2.3. FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

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

2.4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

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

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

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

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

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3.1. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

All other assets are charged to statement of income and expenditure in the year when acquired.

Depreciation is charged to income applying the reducing balance method by applying relevant depreciation rates. The company charges depreciation in the period of use, full month depreciation is charged in the month of acquisition and no depreciation in the month of disposal.

No depreciation is charged if the asset's residual value exceeds its carrying amount. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed at each date of statement of financial position and adjusted if expectations differ significantly from previous estimates.

Residual values are determined by the management as the amount it expects it would receive currently for an item of property, plant and equipment if it was already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life based on the prevailing market prices of similar assets already at the end of their useful lives.

Useful lives are determined by the management based on the expected usage of assets, physical wear and tear, technical and commercial obsolescence, legal and similar limits on the use of the assets and other similar factors.

The carrying values of property and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date for indications that an asset may be impaired and carrying values may not be recovered. If any such indication exists and where the carrying value exceeds the estimated recoverable amount, the asset or cash generating unit is written down to its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment is the greater of fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

Normal repairs and maintenance are charged to statement of income and expenditure as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements, if any, are capitalized, when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount of the relevant assets. These are included in profit or loss.

3.2. RECEIVABLES

Trade debts are initially recognized at original invoice amount which is the fair value of the consideration to be received in future and subsequently measured at amortized cost less allowance for expected credit loss. Company applies a simplified approach in calculating expected credit losses and recognizes a loss allowance based on a lifetime expected credit loss at each reporting date.

3.3. TAXATION

3.3.1. CURRENT

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income computed at the current rates of taxation after taking into account the available tax rebates and credits under the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

3.3.2. DEFERRED

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all temporary timing differences arising from difference between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements and corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

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

3.4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term highly liquid instruments, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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3.5. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

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

3.6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

3.6.1. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

All financial liabilities are recognized at the time when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities at amortized costs are initially measured at fair value minus transaction costs. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognized at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities, other than those at fair value through profit or loss (loans and borrowings), are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective yield method.

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

3.6.2. OFF SETTING FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

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	Note	2025 (Rupees)
4 ACCRUED LIABILITIES		
Accrued liabilities		<u>1,333,106</u>
5 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES		
Salaries and other benefits		512,641
Printing and stationary		14,444
Entertainment		7,721
Board fee		660,000
Fee & subscription		6,300
Auditors' remuneration		<u>132,000</u>
		<u>1,333,106</u>

6 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were authorized for issue on _____
Directors of the Company.

22 AUG 2026

by the Board of
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CHIEF EXECUTIVE



DIRECTOR