FINANCIAL MODEL
AND INVESTMENT STRATEGY REPORT

For

OPERATIONALIZATION

OF

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA MINERALS DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT COMPANY LIMITED (KP-MDMCL)

(A Public Limited Company formed under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2017)

Submitted to

MINERALS DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

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DISCLAIMER

This report, titled "Financial Model and Investment Strategy" has been prepared by IECnet Pakistan (the 'Consultants') for the operationalization of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Minerals Development and Management Company Limited (KP-MDMCL). The financial model is based on the concepts of the Minerals Development Fund (MDF) and Free Carried Interests, alongside a set of fully described internal and external funding assumptions. This document is for informational purposes only and does not serve as a guarantee of future performance or operational success of the projects outlined within. The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa established KP-MDMCL prior to the Consultants' engagement, and the Consultants' mandate was limited to studying, reviewing, planning, developing, and presenting this business plan and financial model based on the aforementioned assumptions. Neither IECnet Pakistan nor KP-MDMCL shall be held liable for any loss or damage arising from the use of this report or its contents.

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ABBREVIATIONS

- **KP-MDMCL:** Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Minerals Development & Management Company Limited
- **MDF:** Mineral Development Fund
- **GoKP:** Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- **ROI:** Return on Investment
- **FDI:** Foreign Direct Investment
- **PPP:** Public-Private Partnerships
- **PSX:** Pakistan Stock Exchange
- **EDF:** Export Development Fund
- **BOD:** Board of Directors
- **ADP:** Annual Development Plan
- **E&E:** Exploration & Evaluation
- **PL:** Prospective Licenses
- **ML:** Mining Licenses
- **ESG:** Environmental, Social and Governance
- **SIFC:** Special Investment Facilitation Council
- **MIFA:** Mineral Investment Facilitation Authority
- **IFRS:** International Financial Reporting Standards
- **GIS:** Geographic Information System
- **MTL:** Mineral Testing Laboratory
- **AAS:** Atomic Absorption Spectrometer
- **XRF:** X-Ray Fluorescence
- **XRD:** X-Ray Diffraction
- **ICP-OES:** Inductively Coupled Plasma – Optical Emission Spectrometer
- **UV-Vis:** UV-Vis Spectrophotometer
- **PKR:** Pakistani Rupee
- **USD:** United States Dollar

SECTION-I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - Forging a Path to Mineral Prosperity

"The wise-man guards his purse, for it holds the key to his future."

In the realm of minerals, a similar truth holds: "The true value of the earth's bounty is unlocked not by discovery, but by judicious management and strategic investment."

This report presents a thorough analysis of KP-MDMCL's financial modeling and outlines a strategic roadmap for its future investment. Leveraging comprehensive financial modeling, this summary underscores the company's potential to generate substantial revenues, stimulate local economic growth, and advance the sustainable development of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's rich mineral resources. The findings are intended to inform key stakeholders and guide decision-making toward maximizing shareholder's value and provincial benefits.

1. Core assumptions on Long Term Capital Investment

"Minerals Development" is, by its very nature, a capital-intensive and long-term endeavor. The initial phase of this industry, which focuses on "exploration and evaluation" is particularly demanding in terms of time and financial resources. During this period, large sums of capital shall have to be invested with no immediate return, often over several years. This report's financial projections reflect this reality, showing minimal to negative profitability in the initial phase(s). It is crucial for all stakeholders to have a clear understanding of this strategic approach. The company's financial journey is a marathon, not a sprint. The resources invested prudently and diligently during these foundational years will lay the groundwork for significant future returns. Our projections indicate that with disciplined capital allocation, the company has the potential to earn **billions of rupees** in the years following the projected period. Therefore, stakeholders should not be discouraged by the financial figures in the early years of the report, but rather view them as a necessary investment to unlock the immense value of the province's mineral wealth.

2. Foundational Financial Assumptions

The financial and investment strategy presented in this report is based on a set of core assumptions regarding KP-MDMCL's primary funds flow or the revenue stream. The Provincial Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) is the major collector of royalty from mine-holders, a process currently managed by the Directorate of Mines and Minerals, GoKP. This royalty collection is projected to yield net savings of around Rs. 9.0 billion for the fiscal year 2025-2026, with an anticipated minimum annual increase of 10%. A crucial assumption is the proposed sharing of these net savings in a **51:49 ratio** between GoKP and KP-MDMCL, respectively. This allocated portion will be designated as the Mineral Development Fund (MDF), serving as the Government Equity towards the operationalization of the company being the foremost and primary source. The utilization of the MDF is strictly for undertaking exploration and mining projects. While a portion of these funds may be used for the company's operational costs in the absence of other resources, it is assumed that operational expenses will not exceed 10% of the total funds received under the MDF.

3. Financial Modeling & Performance Projections

KP-MDMCL's core strength lies in its portfolio of high-value mineral concessions, comprising substantial reserves of chromite, copper, and marble. The financial model projects the company's performance over a ten-year horizon, with the first year treated as a grace period. The current financial assessment, based on the projected market valuation of these assets, reflects a robust balance sheet with considerable growth potential. Backed by legislative support from the provincial government, the company is well-positioned to secure the most viable Prospective Licences (PL) for exploration and Mining Licences (ML) for extraction and processing. It is also poised to pursue joint ventures with established sector investors, enabling operational efficiency and sustained investment growth by fully realizing its mineral potential. This report presents a comprehensive financial model, strategic roadmap, and market analysis for the company's first decade of operations. The strategy follows a phased approach: Years 1–6: Intensive exploration and capital investment; and Years 7–10: Transition to large-scale, revenue-generating mining operations. A key feature of the plan is the funding framework through the Mineral Development Fund (MDF), supported by a detailed ten-year financial projection demonstrating the company's long-term viability and profitability. The analysis concludes that, with prudent and well-managed investment during the exploration phase, KP-MDMCL can emerge as a pivotal economic driver for the province, generating substantial wealth and establishing a sustainable, competitive mineral sector.

4. Investment Strategy & Capital Allocation

The company's capital deployment framework is guided by the principles of building long-term asset value before accelerating cash flows. Rather than front-loading operational spending, resources are sequenced to match each stage of asset maturity, ensuring that early capital strengthens technical capacity, secures mineral rights and develops partnerships that unlock the full economic potential of concessions. Funding from Mineral Development Fund (MDF) provides both stability and flexibility, enabling management to time investments in exploration, processing facilities and market entry to prevailing conditions. Legislative support further enhances this flexibility, positioning the company to act decisively when high-value opportunities arise, whether through direct development or JVs. This measured allocation approach is designed to balance risk and reward, preserving financial strength during the formative years while creating the conditions for sustainable, scalable profitability in the operational phase.

5. Responsible Growth and Risk Stewardship

KP-MDMCL's long-term success is anchored in the principle that commercial growth and responsible resource management must go hand-in-hand. The company embeds Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) considerations into all stages of its operations, ensuring environmentally sound mining practices, protection of local ecosystems, and equitable economic participation of host communities through skills development, employment generation, and benefit-sharing mechanisms. A disciplined risk management framework underpins this approach. Proactive monitoring of global commodity markets, readiness to adapt to regulatory change, and strict compliance with environmental obligations form the foundation of operational resilience. Mitigation measures, such as diversification of mineral assets, strategic joint ventures, and potential commodity price hedging, are designed to safeguard asset value and maintain stakeholder confidence. Through this integrated ESG and risk strategy, KP-MDMCL seeks to achieve sustainable profitability while upholding the province's environmental integrity, social welfare, and long-term economic interests.

6. Conclusion

KP-MDMCL stands at a defining juncture in its institutional journey. Backed by a decade-long financial model, a phased and well-calibrated investment strategy, secure access to high-value mineral concessions and a funding base anchored by Mineral Development Fund, the company is strategically positioned to evolve from a provincial mineral enterprise into a nationally significant catalyst for economic transformation. By combining disciplined capital allocation with prudent risk management, responsible growth and strong governance practices, KP-MDMCL is placed to deliver sustainable prosperity. The company has the capacity not only to generate substantial revenues for the province but also to set new national benchmarks in transparency, operational efficiency, environmental stewardship, and social impact. With the right execution, KP-MDMCL can emerge as a flagship institution that redefines the role of the mineral sector in Pakistan's long-term economic development.

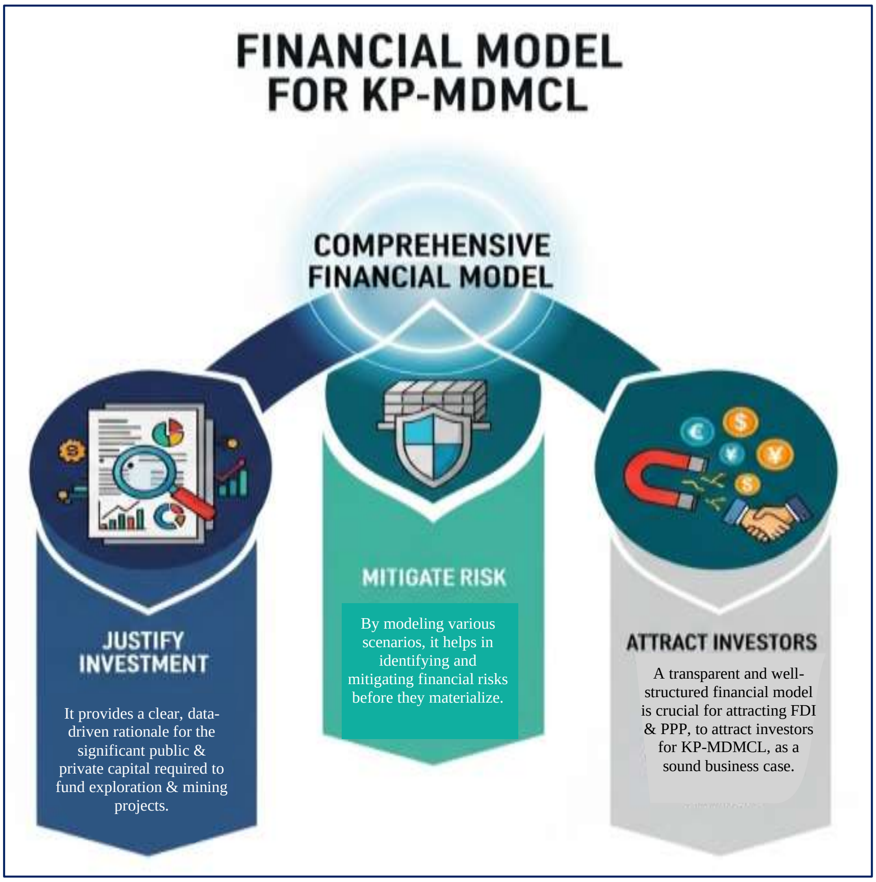
SECTION-II

FINANCIAL STRATEGY - For Capital Intensive Mineral-Development

A well-defined financial strategy is the bedrock of any successful, capital-intensive venture, especially in a high-risk sector like mineral development. For the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Mineral Development & Management Company Limited (KP-MDMCL), a public limited company and a strategic initiative of the provincial government, a well-conceived financial plan is not just a business formality, it's a critical tool for ensuring its viability, operational sustainability and the ability to deliver on its mandate for economic development.

1. The Need for a Comprehensive Financial Model

Mineral development is a long-term, capital-intensive process that requires substantial investment across its entire lifecycle, from initial geological surveys and exploration to full-scale mining, processing and reclamation. A detailed financial model is essential to accurately forecast and manage these costs. This model serves as a dynamic blueprint, projecting cash flows, profitability and return on investment (ROI) over decades. For a public company like KP-MDMCL, this model could be demonstrated and described as follows:



a. Justifying Investment

A financial model offers a clear, data-driven rationale for the significant capital required to fund exploration and mining projects. It goes beyond simple assertions by quantifying the expected costs, revenues, and returns over the project's life. This allows both the provincial government and private investors to see a detailed projection of how their funds will be used and the value they are expected to generate, making the case for investment clear and compelling.

b. Mitigating Risk

The model serves as a powerful tool to mitigate financial risks before they become a reality. By running various scenarios, such as fluctuations in commodity prices, changes in operational costs, or shifts in the regulatory environment. KP-MDMCL can forecast potential challenges. This allows management to develop contingency plans, identify a project's vulnerabilities, and establish a robust risk management framework, thereby protecting the investment.

c. Attracting Investors

A transparent and well-structured financial model is essential for attracting investors. It is the primary document used to demonstrate that the company has a sound business case and a clear path to profitability. For foreign direct investors and public-private partners, the model proves that KP-MDMCL is not just a government initiative, but a commercially viable enterprise with a professional approach to managing capital and generating returns. It builds credibility by showing a clear, data-backed plan for success.

2. The Challenge for the Sole Financer: The Provincial Government

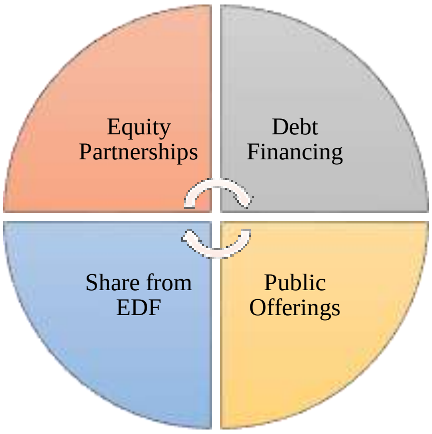
A significant challenge in this phase is the heavy financial burden on the provincial government, which is acting as the sole initial financer. In the current critical financial climate, the government's primary source of funding for this ambitious project comes from sharing resources built over the years from royalty collections from the mines and minerals department. This was not an easy decision, as these funds are typically allocated for other provincial priorities. However, the government's commitment to KP-MDMCL is a testament to the belief that some decision is better than no decision. Postponing action to wait for public participation, such as a public issue, at this very initial stage of the company would be a high-risk approach that could delay development indefinitely. Historically, mineral exploration and development at the government level have been neglected due to a persistent paucity of funds or resources. This led to a vicious cycle of underinvestment and unfulfilled potential. This new approach recognizes that unlocking the rich mineral resources of Pakistan's under-developed provinces like Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa cannot be left unattended.

3. Outlining a Viable Investment Strategy

An effective investment strategy for KP-MDMCL must be designed to secure the necessary funding while balancing risk and return. This strategy should be two-pronged, focusing on both internal and external sources of capital.

a. Internal Financing Mechanisms: KP-MDMCL's primary internal financing mechanism is the strategic allocation of government seed funding to attract larger private investments. This initial capital will be used to de-risk projects through comprehensive exploration and feasibility studies, making them more attractive to external partners. Over time, as projects become operational, revenues generated from mining and mineral processing will be reinvested to fund new projects (one-after-another) creating a self-sustaining cycle of growth till the country exists. In the context of internal financing mechanisms, the initial sources are identified to be as follows:

b. External Financing and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs); Given the scale of capital required, KP-MDMCL's investment strategy must heavily rely on external financing. Key components of this strategy include:



Equity Partnerships: Forming joint ventures with experienced national and international mining companies. These partners would bring not only capital but also crucial technical expertise, modern technology and access to global markets. This is just for an idea, which could be probed and further analyzed by the upcoming Board of Directors of the Company.

Debt Financing: Securing loans from commercial banks, development finance institutions, and international financial bodies. The company's future mineral assets would serve as collateral, demonstrating a clear asset-backed investment case. It is worth adding, that seeking debt financing on a need basis, very much falls within the borrowing powers available to the Company's management in accordance with statute, Articles of Association of the Company, as well as proposed legislative support.

Public Offerings: As a public limited company, KP-MDMCL can eventually be listed on Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) to raise capital from institutional and retail investors, democratizing ownership and further enhancing corporate governance.

Share from EDF: The Export Development Fund (EDF) is primarily mandated to support and finance infrastructure and initiatives that directly promote exports. Given its mission to transition from raw mineral extraction to value-added mineral processing, KP-MDMCL is strategically positioned to benefit from this facility. The Board of Directors (BOD) is therefore advised to actively pursue a substantial allocation from the EDF to finance KP-MDMCL's value-added projects, which hold significant potential to enhance the province's mineral-based exports and contribute to national foreign exchange earnings. A comprehensive explanation of this matter is provided in Section VI of this report

4. Justifying KP-MDMCL's Existence and Operationalization

The creation and operationalization of KP-MDMCL as a public limited company are essential for several reasons, all of which are intrinsically tied to a sound financial and investment strategy:

Independent Board: KP-MDMCL, through its independent BOD, provides a single, professional governance forum to manage the province's mineral wealth. This structure consolidates resources, expertise and strategic direction which is far more efficient than purely a bureaucratic approach.

Enhanced Credibility: Operating as a public limited company with transparent governance and financial reporting which enhances the company's credibility and professionalism, which is vital for attracting serious and long-term investors.

Economic Catalyst: By strategically deploying capital, KP-MDMCL acts as an economic catalyst. It can invest in high-risk, high-reward exploration projects that private companies might avoid, thereby unlocking the true potential of the province's mineral resources and attracting subsequent private investment.

Revenue Generation: Ultimately, the company's success is measured by its ability to generate substantial revenues for the provincial exchequer. A clear financial and investment strategy ensures that profits are maximized and a portion is reinvested in the province's socioeconomic development, justifying government's initial investment and its ongoing role as a shareholder.

SECTION-III

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT FUND – A dedicated Resource Unlocking KP's Minerals

1. Introduction

The mineral sector stands as a cornerstone of a province's economic potential, offering a pathway to industrial growth, employment generation, and sustainable revenue streams. While the collection of royalties from mineral extraction is a standard practice, the effective utilization of these funds is critical to unlocking the sector's full potential. The creation of a dedicated Mineral Development Fund (MDF), derived from a portion of these royalty collections, is not merely a budgetary exercise but a strategic imperative. It represents a fundamental shift from a passive collection model to an active investment framework, ensuring that the wealth generated from the province's natural resources is reinvested directly into the sector's long-term health and equitable expansion.

2. The Rationale for a Dedicated Fund

The establishment of an exclusive MDF is fully justified by the need for a stable and dedicated financial mechanism for mineral development. In the past, developmental efforts were often addressed casually through general Annual Development Plan (ADP) schemes, which were neither consistent nor sufficient to meet the sector's complex and long-term needs. This *ad-hoc* approach led to unpredictable and insufficient funding, as these allocations were often subject to competing priorities and annual budgetary constraints within the provincial government. A dedicated fund, ring-fenced from royalty savings, ensures that a consistent and predictable stream of capital is available for long-term projects that often extend beyond a single fiscal year. This financial autonomy is essential for undertaking large-scale geological surveys, exploratory drilling and the creation of essential infrastructure investments that are vital for both attracting private investment and fostering indigenous growth within the sector.

Furthermore, the absence of a dedicated forum to address the gaps and challenges faced by private sector investors in mineral development was a significant impediment. The creation of the KP-MDMCL was a vital step, but a fund like the MDF is required to provide the financial muscle to execute the solutions and initiatives proposed by such a forum. The MDF can provide a stable platform to support investor-facing programs, research and infrastructure projects, thereby providing a more supportive environment for private sector growth.

3. Addressing Historical Disparity and Fostering Equitable Development

A primary justification for the MDF is its capacity to correct historical neglect and promote balanced provincial development. Over the decades, or ever-since existence of Pakistan, the mineral development efforts have often been concentrated in a few well-established areas, while vast regions with significant, untapped mineral reserves have remained unexplored and underdeveloped. This has led to a geographic and economic disparity where the MDF is uniquely positioned to address. By strategically allocating resources from the fund to these previously unconsidered areas, the province can initiate a new era of mineral exploration and development, bringing economic activity, employment opportunities and improved living standards to historically marginalized communities. This ensures that the benefits of the province's mineral wealth are shared more equitably, strengthening social cohesion and broad-based economic participation.

4. Catalyzing Untapped Potential and Infrastructure Development

The MDF serves as a crucial catalyst for unlocking the province's full mineral potential. The fund can be used to finance critical pre-development activities that are often too risky or capital-intensive for private entities to undertake alone. These include:

Geological and Geophysical Surveys: *Conducting comprehensive surveys to identify new mineral deposits and update existing data, which is essential for informed decision-making and attracting credible investors.*

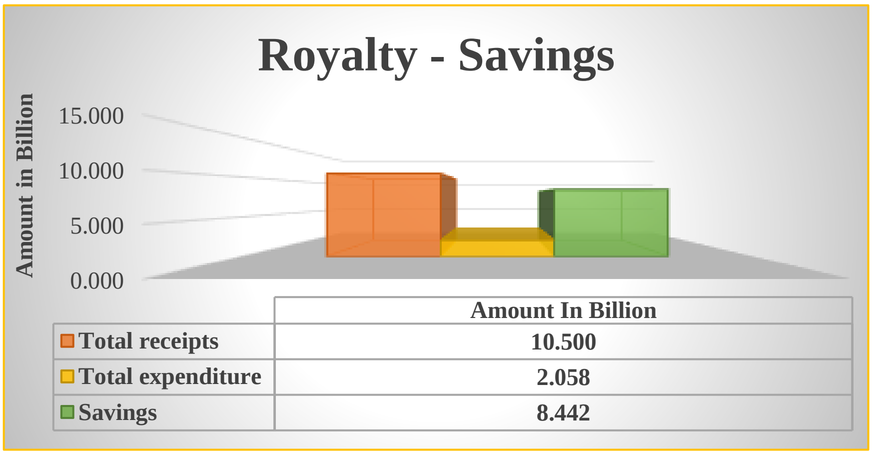
Infrastructure Creation: *Building or upgrading access roads to remote mining sites, establishing power and water supply lines, and developing communication networks to make new areas viable for exploration and extraction*.

Capacity Building: *Investing in vocational training and skill development programs for local populations, thereby creating a skilled workforce that can participate directly in the emerging mineral industries.*

These targeted investments reduce the barriers to entry for new projects and create a more attractive environment for both domestic and international investors, ultimately leading to a more robust and diversified mineral sector.

Basis for determining Savings from Royalty and /or allocation of MDF

KP-MDMCL is the forefront vehicle of the Provincial Government. In order to ascertain the savings if any, from the Royalty Collection, the white paper issued by the Finance Department, Government of KP for the financial year 2024-2025 revealed the Provincial Non-Tax Receipts vide 2.1,2b through various heads described through Table 7. This included a sum of Rs.10.5 Bn from the Mines and Minerals Department. The aforementioned receipt, when analyzed further revealed that the Budgeted Receipts for FY 2024-2025 for a sum of Rs.10.5 billion included a sum of Rs.2.823 Bn from Haripur forming 26.89%, Rs.2.245 Bn from Nowshera forming 21.28% and Rs.1.532 Bn from Kohat forming 14.50% respectively as the top-three districts out of the 20 reported districts. Details have been placed in Annexure-I. The royalty savings have been worked out as follows:



	Amount In Billion
Total receipts	10.500
Total expenditure	2.058
Savings	8.442

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the establishment of a Mineral Development Fund (MDF), sourced from the savings of royalty collections, is a vital and fully justified policy measure. It represents a strategic investment in the province’s economic future, ensuring that the wealth generated from its mineral resources is systematically, transparently, and equitably reinvested. Prudent utilization of MDF resources will remain a continuous priority, with allocations directed toward high-impact exploration projects, infrastructure development for mining and processing, capacity building, technological upgrades, and environmental rehabilitation initiatives. This disciplined approach will not only correct historical developmental imbalances but also create a robust platform for sustained sectoral growth. By providing a stable financial base and catalyzing new investments, the MDF is set to become a powerful engine of sustainable economic transformation. It is a necessary and logical step toward converting the province’s mineral wealth into a source of enduring prosperity for all its citizens, balancing present-day economic needs with the long-term stewardship of natural resources.

SECTION-IV

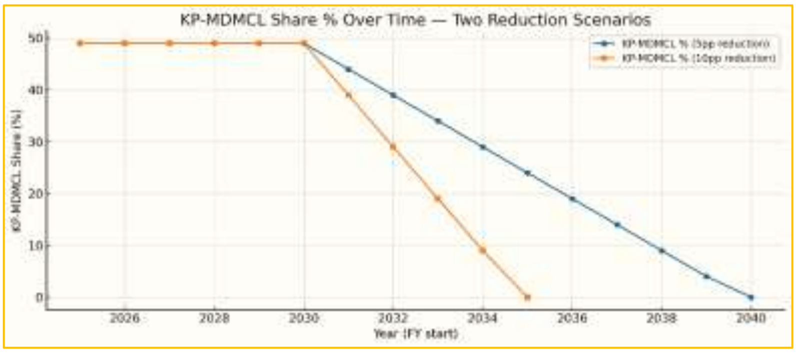
MDF- FINANCIAL MODELING

The following ten-year projection (FY 2025–26 to FY 2034–35) outlines the Mineral Development Fund's growth based on prudent savings assumptions and supported by legislative provisions, providing a forward-looking framework for sustainable resource allocation and long-term fiscal planning.

- Year-1 (2025-26) savings taken as rounded figure on lower side = Rs. 9,000,000,000.
- Savings grow 10% p.a. from FY 2026-27 onward (compounded).
- Allocation ratio GoKP: KP-MDMCL = 51: 49 for FYs 2025-26 → 2029-30**.**
- For purposes of Business Plan & Financial Modelling only, the share allocation ratios have been restructured, i.e., from FYs 2030-31 → 2034-35, KP-MDMCL share reduces across five years as 44%, 39%, 34%, 29%, 24% (GoKP gets the complement).

Financial Year	Total Savings (Rs)	GoKP %	GoKP (Rs)	KP-MDMCL %	KP-MDMCL (Rs)
2025-26	9,000,000,000	51%	4,590,000,000	49%	4,410,000,000
2026-27	9,900,000,000	51%	5,049,000,000	49%	4,851,000,000
2027-28	10,890,000,000	51%	5,553,900,000	49%	5,336,100,000
2028-29	11,979,000,000	51%	6,109,290,000	49%	5,869,710,000
2029-30	13,176,900,000	51%	6,720,219,000	49%	6,456,681,000
2030-31	14,494,590,000	56%	8,116,970,400	44%	6,377,619,600
2031-32	15,944,049,000	61%	9,725,869,890	39%	6,218,179,110
2032-33	17,538,453,900	66%	11,575,379,574	34%	5,963,074,326
2033-34	19,292,299,290	71%	13,697,532,496	29%	5,594,766,794
2034-35	21,221,529,219	76%	16,128,362,206	24%	5,093,167,013
	143,436,821,409		87,266,523,566		56,170,297,843

Consequently, the computation is based on the assumption that the sharing ratio of 51:49 will be maintained for the first five fiscal years (FY 2025–26 to FY 2029–30), after which it will be reduced at a rate of 5% per annum, reaching the ratio to 76:24 by FY 2034–35. Notwithstanding the legislative backing for this arrangement, the ratio remains subject to adjustment through mutual agreement between the sharing partners. On this basis, the following illustration depicts the projected reduction curves under both the 5% and 10% annual reduction scenarios.



SECTION-V

CARRIED INTEREST- A Strategic Revenue Stream

This section outlines the strategic rationale for the company to leverage Carried Interest as a significant, long-term revenue stream. As a fully owned public sector Government Holding Company, the KP-MDMCL is uniquely positioned to secure and manage carried interests in mineral exploration and production projects, as well as value-addition initiatives. This legislative support enables the company to act as the primary vehicle for the Government's acquisition of interests, thereby formalizing and centralizing a critical source of non-tax revenue. The core objective is to convert the Government's inherent sovereign right to natural resources into a direct, equity-based financial stake. This approach provides a stable and predictable income stream that is directly tied to the success and profitability of mineral sector projects, aligning the interests of the public sector with those of private partners and title holders. The revenue generated from carried interest will be a vital component of the company's financial model, supporting its operational expenditures, future investments and contributions to the broader economic development of the region.

1. Assumptions for Future Projections (Excluding Grace Period)

In order to project the revenue from carried interest, the following assumptions can be applied for financial projections, starting after an initial grace period of first three years. The grace period accounts for the time required to establish legislative frameworks, negotiate initial agreements, and for exploration projects to reach a production-ready state.

Projection Period: A 15- to 20-year projection horizon is recommended, reflecting the typical lifecycle of a medium-to-large-scale mining project from exploration to closure.

Initial Portfolio Size: The model assumes an initial portfolio of 2-3 key projects where carried interest will be secured. This number can be scaled up in subsequent years based on market opportunities and the company's operational capacity.

Carried Interest Rate: A conservative carried interest rate of 05% is assumed for modeling purposes. This figure is based on lower of the industry standards and jurisdictional precedents, with the understanding that the actual rate may vary upward, per project.

Projected Production Schedule: Revenue from carried interest is directly linked to the project's production and profitability. The model should incorporate a phased ramp-up of production over the first 3-5 years, followed by a stable plateau period and a gradual decline towards the end of the project life.

Commodity Price Assumptions: Commodity prices are the primary driver of revenue. The model should use a blend of conservative, base, and optimistic scenarios for key mineral prices, based on historical data and future market forecasts from credible sources.

Cost Assumptions: The model should account for operating and capital expenditures of the underlying projects, as carried interest is typically calculated on a post-cost basis. This requires access to the financial models of the title holders, which can be secured through a formal agreement.

2. Suggested Documentation and Agreements

To effectively operationalize the carried interest revenue stream, the company must develop and standardize a set of legal and commercial documents. These documents will ensure transparency, protect the company's interests, and provide a clear framework for collaboration with prospective title holders.

Carried Interest Agreement: This is the foundational document that outlines the terms and conditions for the KP-MDMCL's ownership and management of the carried interest, covering:

Scope: A precise definition of the interest being carried (e.g., free carried interest, equity stake).

Calculation Methodology: A clear and unambiguous formula for calculating the carried interest, specifying what costs are included or excluded before distribution.

Distribution Mechanism: The process and timeline for distributing profits or dividends to the company.

Rights and Obligations: The rights of the company as an interest holder (e.g., right to information, audit rights) and the obligations of the title holder.

Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) / Term Sheet: A preliminary, non-binding document used during the negotiation phase with a prospective title holder. It outlines the key commercial terms that will be formalized in the final agreement.

Joint Operating Agreement (JOA): While typically more relevant for shared-cost ventures, a modified JOA can define the roles, responsibilities, and decision-making processes for projects where the company has a significant carried interest.

Due Diligence Checklist: A standardized checklist for evaluating the financial, technical, and legal aspects of a project and its title holder before entering into a carried interest agreement. This ensures a consistent and risk-averse approach to project selection.

3. Assumptions for Carried Interest Revenue Projections

In order to project the revenue from carried interest, the following assumptions are made. These are designed to be a plausible scenario for the KP-MDMCL and should be refined with specific project data as it becomes available. The model excludes Year 1 as a grace period to account for the time required to negotiate agreements and for projects to reach a productive phase.

Projection Period: A 10-year projection is used for this model, starting from Year 4.

Carried Interest Rate: A 5% free carried interest is assumed for all projects. This is a common rate that provides a significant revenue stream without overburdening project partners.

Project Portfolio: The model assumes the company successfully secures carried interest in a single project of varying scales.

Project A (Large-Scale): A mature project with a high-value commodity. Production starts in Year 2 and ramps up over two years.

Project B (Small-Scale): A quick-to-market project with a low-value commodity. Production starts in Year 2 with a rapid ramp-up.

Commodity Price: Commodity prices are assumed to be stable or show a modest, consistent growth throughout the projection period. This avoids the volatility of real-world markets for the purpose of this illustrative model.

Project Profitability: It is assumed that the project identified or earmarked for carried interest become profitable within the first 1-3 years of operation, generating cash flows from which carried interest is distributed.

4. Year-Wise Revenue from Carried Interest

Based on the assumptions above, the following is a simplified, year-wise projection of revenue from carried interest for the KP-MDMCL. All figures are in millions of Pakistani Rupees (PKR) for illustrative purposes.

Year	Project A	Project B	Total Revenue
1	Grace Period		0.00
2			0.00
3			0.00
4	60.00	0	60.00
5	60.00	0	60.00
6	57.50	0	57.50
7	55.00	0	55.00
8	50.00	0	50.00
9	45.00	0	45.00
10	40.00	0	40.00

5. Explanation of Projection Logic

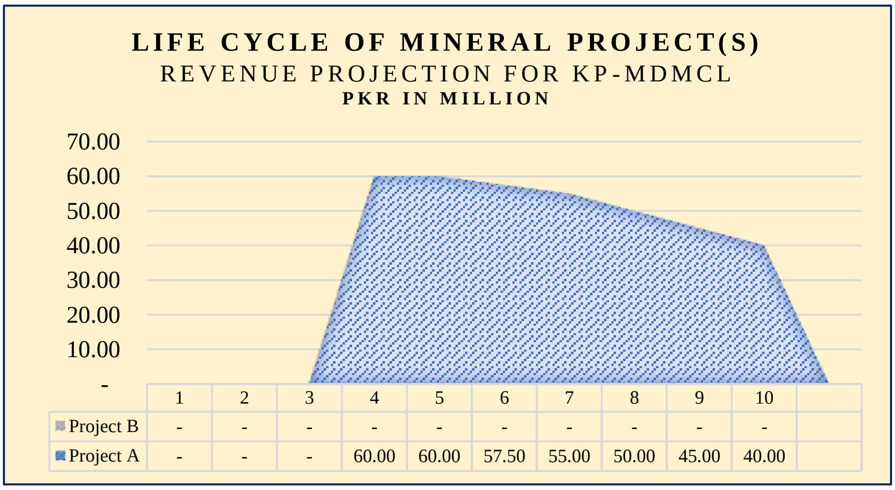
The projections reflect the typical life cycle of mineral projects:

Ramp-Up Phase (Years 2-4): This period is characterized by increasing revenue as projects come online and scale up to full production capacity. Project A, being large-scale, contributes the most significantly, while Project B (small-scale-mining) provides smaller revenue stream. Since the Large-Scale Mining remained the subject matter of Carried Interest, as per law, the Small-Scale Mining has been ignored for all purpose.

Plateau Phase (Years 5-7): During this phase, the projects are operating at or near their peak efficiency. Revenue stabilizes, reflecting consistent production and market prices. This period represents the maximum potential of the current portfolio.

Decline Phase (Years 8-10): As reserves deplete and operational costs may increase, the revenue from carried interest begins to gradually decline. This highlights the importance of continuously identifying and acquiring new interests to maintain a stable, long-term revenue stream.

This model serves as a foundational component for the company's projected income statement, demonstrating the significant financial potential of a well-managed carried interest portfolio. It can be adapted and refined as specific data on new exploration and production projects becomes available. A graphical life cycle showing the ramp-up, plateau and decline phases of the projected mineral project revenues, with individual project contributions and the total revenue trend, is as follows:



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Project B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Project A	-	-	-	60.00	60.00	57.50	55.00	50.00	45.00	40.00

6. Defining Mining Scales in KP-Pakistan

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Minerals Titles (Large and Small Scale) Mining Rules, 2017 and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Mines and Minerals Act, 2017 provide the legal basis for these classifications. The primary differentiating factor is the investment size and the type of mineral title granted. Section 2(o) has defined the "Large Scale Mining" to means a process of mining requiring reconnaissance license over an area up to 1000 square kilometers or exploration license over an area up to 500 square kilometers or both as a pre-requisite to a mining lease or mineral deposit retention license over an exploration area or mining lease up to 50 square kilometers. The other category is the "small scale mining" which has been defined u/s 2(kk) to means a process of mining other than the large-scale mining and minor minerals.

SECTION-VI

STRATEGIC RATIONALE FOR PURSUING EDF FUNDING

This section presents a comprehensive analysis of the Export Development Fund (EDF) as a prospective source of funding for KP-MDMCL. While the company's primary operations involve capital-intensive mining and exploration, the EDF is a highly viable and strategic source of non-repayable contributions for specific, value-added projects that are directly linked to export promotion. The company's planned transition from raw material extraction to high-value-added processing positions it perfectly to align with the fund's mandate and secure crucial financial support.

1. Strategic Rationale for EDF Engagement

The Export Development Fund's core mandate is to support and develop infrastructure that facilitates and promotes exports from Pakistan. The fund is financed through an export development surcharge and is administered by the Ministry of Commerce. For KP-MDMCL, a company with a mission to transition from raw mineral extraction to value-added processing, the EDF represents a critical opportunity to secure contributions for its export-focused initiatives. The pursuit of EDF funding is not intended to finance the company's large-scale mining operations, but rather to strategically de-risk and accelerate the development of projects that will ultimately drive higher export revenues and showcase the province's potential in global value chains.

2. Direct Alignment with EDF's Mandate

KP-MDMCL's planned value-added projects, such as establishing a modern gems and gemological cutting facility, align directly with the EDF's core objectives. The synergy between the company's vision and the fund's purpose is evident in the following areas:

Export Promotion: A project aimed at establishing a state-of-the-art gems and gemological cutting facility will directly transform low-value, raw minerals into high-value, finished export goods. This transition is a direct and measurable contribution to increasing the export volume and value from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Such a project moves the company up the value chain, generating significantly higher foreign exchange earnings than the export of un-processed minerals.

Infrastructure Development: The EDF is designed to finance the creation of infrastructure that supports exporters. A gemstone cutting and polishing centre is a prime example of this. It would serve as a common facility that not only enhances KP-MDMCL's capabilities but also provides essential services and support to the entire local gemstone industry, including small-scale miners and artisans. This type of common facility development is explicitly supported by the EDF.

Skill Enhancement: Projects of this nature invariably include a component for vocational training and skill development. This aligns with the EDF's interest in creating a highly-skilled workforce for export-oriented sectors. By developing a skilled labor pool in gemstone cutting and polishing, KP-MDMCL would be boosting the national economy's competitiveness and creating sustainable livelihoods within the province.

3. Recommended Course of Action for KP-MDMCL

The Board of Directors of KP-MDMCL is strongly advised to take immediate and decisive action to secure EDF funding for these high-potential and value-added projects. It is believed that by actively pursuing EDF funding for its value-added projects, KP-MDMCL can secure non-repayable contributions, expand its resources and strategically position itself as a key player in Pakistan's export landscape. This approach would be a prudent and proactive step toward achieving the company's financial and strategic objectives. The following steps are recommended:

Project Proposal Development: The company should develop a detailed and robust project proposal. This document should meticulously outline the project's technical specifications, its total cost, projected foreign exchange earnings and its direct alignment with national export promotion goals. The proposal should also include a comprehensive economic impact analysis, detailing the number of jobs to be created and the project's contribution to local and provincial economies.

Proactive Engagement with the Fund: KP-MDMCL's leadership should initiate proactive and continuous engagement with the EDF's Board of Administrators and management. A compelling presentation of the project's strategic importance and its potential to set a new precedent for value-added exports from the province will be crucial to secure its inclusion in the fund's portfolio.

Demonstrating Economic Impact: The proposal should clearly articulate how the project will create jobs, develop local skills and contribute to the national and provincial economies, thereby presenting a compelling case for the financial support. Quantifying the potential increase in export revenue and the number of skilled jobs created will be key to demonstrating a strong return on investment for the fund.

SECTION-VII

REVENUE PROJECTION FROM OTHER STREAMS

In alignment with its mandate to promote and uplift the mining and minerals sector in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the Board of Directors of KP-MDMCL, through its Finance Committee, and senior management team, is exploring diversified revenue streams beyond its core operations. These initiatives are designed to leverage the company's technical expertise, institutional capacity and strategic positioning to create sustainable value while reducing over-reliance on traditional income sources. Potential avenues under consideration include: (A) Geological Data Management & GIS Mapping, to provide high-quality, structured geological datasets to investors and stakeholders; (B) Capacity Building & Technical Training, to enhance human resource skills in mining operations and regulatory compliance; (C) Infrastructure Enabling, to facilitate essential transport, utilities, and logistics for mining clusters; and (D) Lease Restructuring and Compliance Monitoring, to ensure optimal utilization of mineral assets in line with regulatory standards. These initiatives will not only broaden the company's financial base but also strengthen the overall ecosystem of the province's mineral development sector.

1. Geological Database Management

Description: This function involves the collection, analysis and commercialization of geological data and mapping services, leveraging KP-MDMCL's unique access to regional geological information. The services will be provided to potential investors, exploration companies and government bodies. Revenue streams are generated through data licenses, subscription access to a GIS database, and tailored mapping services.

Key Assumption

Revenue Model: For purposes of financial projections, this aspect has been ignored for the time being. However, the Board of Directors of the Company is advised to analyze the intended functions for collection, analysis and commercialization of geological data and mapping services to take the benefit from potential investors, exploration companies and other targeted clients, assuming a tiered subscription model for data access (e.g., Basic, Standard, Premium) with varying levels of details, and a per-project fee for custom GIS mapping services.

2. Capacity Building & Technical Training

Description: This function involves providing specialized training and capacity-building programs for both technical and non-technical categories of participants in the mining sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The programs are suggested to focus on modern mining techniques, safety protocols, environmental compliances and financial management. The company may generate revenue through fees charged for these workshops and certification programs. The BOD of the company, through a dedicated Business Development Committee or such other committee deemed appropriate may develop and design yearly training schedules by outlining revenue model, pricing and operational costs for the same. This is just a concept that could be focused both to ensure capacity building in mining sector and as a revenue stream, for which a symbolic provision has been made in the projected financial statement(s).

3. Infrastructure Enabling

One of the most critical bottlenecks in unlocking the true potential of the mining sector in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the chronic lack of enabling infrastructure across the province's mineral-rich zones. Most mining areas remain inaccessible or severely constrained due to the absence of proper access roads, inadequate power-grid extensions and limited or non-existent water supply solutions. For decades, this gap has persisted largely because the revenue historically generated from mines and minerals was not reinvested back into developing the sector's own infrastructure needs, leaving mining projects either neglected or unattended.

In this context, KP-MDMCL is uniquely positioned to address these challenges as part of its mandate to transition from raw mineral extraction to value-added mineral processing. By leveraging resources such as the Mineral Development Fund (MDF), whose mandate is to finance export-promoting infrastructure, KP-MDMCL could initiate the development of shared, enabling infrastructure (roads, grid power, water pipelines) across its identified mineral zones. Such interventions would not only reduce barriers for prospective investors and lower the entry costs for private mining companies, but also strengthen KP-MDMCL's credibility as the province's strategic driver of mineral development. Importantly, where KP-MDMCL undertakes the financing and development of these facilities, the company would hold the legitimate right to recover costs and generate recurring revenue by charging other mining companies for the regular use of such infrastructure. The Board of Directors (BOD), being the competent and rightful platform, is therefore advised to prioritize this strategy by actively pursuing EDF allocations and other funding avenues for infrastructure development, while also approving a framework for fair and transparent user charges to ensure sustainability of these services and a steady income stream for KP-MDMCL.

4. Lease Restructuring and Compliance Monitoring

<u>Description:</u> KP-MDMCL may extend <u>technical and professional advisory support</u> to the Minerals Development Department and its ancillary institutions, including the Directorate of Mines, the Commissionerate of Mines, the Inspectorate of Mines, and the Mineral Title Committee (MTC), in matters related to <u>lease restructuring and compliance monitoring</u>. This role will be strictly confined to providing advisory and technical input at the company's end, without encroaching upon or assuming the <u>policy-making or regulatory functions</u> that rest solely with the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Given its purely advisory character, this function is considered a supportive service to strengthen governance and transparency in the provincial mineral sector. Accordingly, it has not been incorporated as a revenue-generating stream within KP-MDMCL's projected financials for the current planning horizon. Nevertheless, it is expected to yield significant indirect benefits by promoting sectoral discipline, ensuring better compliance with lease terms and fostering investor confidence in the regulatory environment.

5. Selected Revenue Projections (Year 1 to Year 10)

The range of services identified for KP-MDMCL, referred to as 'other streams of revenue' has not been fully focused at this stage, as the upcoming Board of Directors (BoD) will be better positioned to prioritize and pursue the potential sources outlined in this report, along with additional avenues through which the company may diversify its income base. For the purposes of this Business Plan and Financial Model, however, these prospective revenue streams have been symbolically indicated as follows:

5.1 Capacity Building & Technical Training

This projection is based on a conservative increase in the number of workshops and participants, with the service commencing in Year 2.

Year	Workshops (No.)	Participants/ Workshop	Total Participants (No.)	Avg. Fee/ Participant (PKR)	Total Annual Revenue (PKR)
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	4	20	80	1,500	120,000
3	6	20	120	1,500	180,000
4	8	22	176	1,500	264,000
5	10	25	250	1,500	375,000
6	12	25	300	1,500	450,000
7	15	25	375	1,500	562,500
8	15	30	450	1,500	675,000
9	18	30	540	1,500	810,000
10	20	30	600	1,500	900,000

5.2 Infrastructure Enabling

Revenue from this stream is projected to begin in Year 3, following the completion of the first phase of infrastructure (e.g., an access road) in Year 2. The revenue is based on a simplified model of usage fees per ton of material transported.

Year	Projects Utilizing Infrastructure (No.)	Avg. Annual Production per Project (Tons)	Revenue per Ton (PKR)	Total Annual Revenue (PKR)
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-
3	8	125,000	-	-
4	12	125,000	125	187,500,000
5	16	150,000	125	300,000,000
6	20	150,000	125	375,000,000
7	24	162,500	125	487,500,000
8	28	175,000	125	612,500,000
9	32	187,500	125	750,000,000
10	40	200,000	125	1,000,000,000

5.3 Total Ancillary Revenue Projection

Year	Capacity Building	Infrastructure	Total
1	0	0	-
2	120,000	0	120,000
3	180,000	0	180,000
4	264,000	187,500,000	187,764,000
5	375,000	300,000,000	300,375,000
6	450,000	375,000,000	375,450,000
7	562,500	487,500,000	488,062,500
8	675,000	612,500,000	613,175,000
9	810,000	750,000,000	750,810,000
10	900,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,900,000

SECTION-VIII

INVESTMENT STRATEGY - Attracting Capital for Mineral Development

An effective and proactive investment strategy is the cornerstone of success for any capital-intensive venture, particularly in the complex and long-term field of mineral development. For the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Mineral Development & Management Company Limited (KP-MDMCL), a public limited company and a strategic initiative of the provincial government, a well-articulated investment strategy is vital for securing the necessary funding to unlock the province's vast, underexplored mineral potential. This section outlines KP-MDMCL's approach to attracting investors and securing capital, framed within the national and provincial policy landscape.

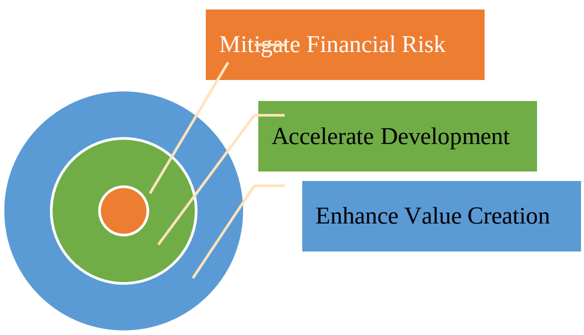
1. The Strategic Imperative for a Defined Investment Strategy

Mineral exploration and mining are characterized by high initial capital requirements, long gestation periods, and significant market and geological risks. While the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has demonstrated its commitment by providing initial seed capital, a sustainable business model cannot rely solely on public funds. The core purpose of KP-MDMCL's investment strategy is to transition from being a recipient of government funds to becoming a credible, profitable entity that attracts and leverages private capital. This approach serves to:

a. Mitigate Financial Risk: Distribute the financial burden and risk of large-scale projects across multiple partners.

b. Accelerate Development: Bring in private-sector capital and expertise to expedite project timelines and optimize operations.

c. Enhance Value Creation: Unlock greater value for the province by attracting international expertise, advanced technology, and access to global markets.



2. Leveraging National and Provincial Facilitation Frameworks

KP-MDMCL's investment strategy is strategically aligned with key government initiatives designed to create a conducive environment for investment.

2.1 Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC)

At the federal level, the Government of Pakistan has established the Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) as a high-powered, single-window platform to promote and facilitate foreign direct investment (FDI) in critical sectors, including minerals and mining. KP-MDMCL will leverage the SIFC's influence to:

- <u>Showcase Projects:</u> Present well-defined, de-risked mineral projects to a global audience.
- <u>Streamline Processes:</u> Utilize the SIFC platform to address any federal-level regulatory or bureaucratic hurdles that may deter international investors.
- <u>Gain Visibility:</u> Position itself as a key partner in Pakistan's national economic growth agenda, thereby increasing its visibility and credibility among international financial institutions and corporations.

2.2 Mineral Investment Facilitation Authority (MIFA)

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's creation of the Mineral Investment Facilitation Authority (MIFA) serves a similar purpose at the provincial level. MIFA is designed to act as a single-window operation for investors, consolidating all regulatory approvals and government liaison under one roof. KP-MDMCL's strategy is to work in close collaboration with MIFA to ensure a seamless and efficient experience for potential partners.

3. The Critical Role of KP-MDMCL's CEO in MIFA

A fundamental component of this strategy is the justification for the CEO of KP-MDMCL to have a formal, direct representation on the MIFA's board. This is a non-negotiable step for enabling the company to effectively attract and secure investment, and it is justified by the following points:

<u>Direct Link to Ground Realities:</u> The CEO provides a direct link from the company's projects on the ground to the provincial authority responsible for investment. This allows for real-time feedback on operational challenges, project viability, and investor needs, which is invaluable for making agile and informed policy decisions.

<u>Enhanced Investor Confidence:</u> An investor engaging with MIFA will find immense confidence in knowing that a representative from the company responsible for executing the projects is present at the decision-making table. This signals strong government-company alignment and a unified approach, which significantly reduces perceived risk.

Expedited Decision-Making: Having the CEO at MIFA bypasses the need for lengthy communication between different departments. Issues related to land acquisition, environmental approvals, or project timelines can be resolved in a coordinated manner, offering investors the speed and efficiency they demand.

Policy and Business Synergy: The CEO can advocate for policy changes that are beneficial for both the company and potential investors. This creates a powerful feedback loop where policy can be adapted to foster a more competitive and attractive investment environment. The CEO's presence ensures that MIFA's policies are not just theoretical but are pragmatically aligned with the commercial realities of the minerals sector.

4. Alternative approaches for integrating with MIFA

The representation of the CEO-KP-MDMCL in the Board of Administration of MIFA is dependent upon legislative modifications in the existing setup. In view thereof, or until the same is done, there are certain options to be considered as alternative approaches for integrating with MIFA. These options aim to maintain a strong link between the company and the authority without compromising regulatory integrity.

4.1 Dedicated Liaison Officer

Instead of the CEO, KP-MDMCL could appoint a senior, non-executive liaison officer to MIFA. This individual's sole responsibility would be to represent the company's interests and provide real-time feedback and information to MIFA. This arrangement provides a direct channel of communication and maintains a strong feedback loop without placing the CEO, who is directly responsible for commercial performance, on the regulatory body.

4.2 Observer Status for the CEO

The KP-MDMCL CEO could be granted observer status at MIFA meetings. In this capacity, the CEO could attend, listen to discussions, and provide input when requested, but would not have any voting power or decision-making authority. This allows the CEO to stay informed and provide expert insight, ensuring that the company's needs are considered in policy-making, while completely removing the potential for a conflict of interest in voting or formal decisions.

4.3 Creation of a Joint Technical Committee

A Joint Technical Committee could be established, comprising experts from both KP-MDMCL and MIFA, along with independent industry professionals. This committee would meet regularly to discuss project-specific issues, technical challenges, and market dynamics. The CEO of KP-MDMCL would chair this committee, but the committee's role would be advisory, with its recommendations submitted to MIFA for formal decision-making. This structure ensures that expert-level input is provided while preserving MIFA's ultimate authority.

5. Multi-Pronged Investment Strategy

KP-MDMCL will employ a diverse, multi-pronged approach to secure funding, strategically leveraging various financial instruments.

<u>Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs):</u> This will be the primary mechanism for large-scale projects. KP-MDMCL will seek joint ventures with leading national and international mining firms. These partnerships will be structured to share both the risk and the reward, bringing in capital, technical expertise, and advanced technology.

<u>Debt Financing:</u> The company will explore securing project-specific financing and corporate loans from development banks, multilateral financial institutions, and commercial lenders. The province's rich geological potential and the company's robust financial modeling will be key in demonstrating the long-term viability of these assets.

<u>Equity Financing:</u> As the company matures and its projects begin generating revenue, KP-MDMCL will consider an Initial Public Offering (IPO). This would allow the company to raise substantial capital from institutional and retail investors, while also democratizing ownership and further strengthening corporate governance and transparency. However, the company will be able to attract through IPO after having attained the requisite criteria meant for IPO’s initiation.

<u>Strategic Marketing and De-risking:</u> The company's projects will be systematically "de-risked" through initial government funding. This means that by the time a project is offered to private investors, it will have undergone initial geological surveys, feasibility studies, and environmental assessments, making it a much more attractive and less speculative opportunity.

6. Conclusion

KP-MDMCL's investment strategy is designed to be a powerful engine for economic growth. By leveraging national and provincial facilitation frameworks, ensuring a strong voice at the MIFA table, and employing a multi-pronged approach to attract capital, the company aims to not only secure the funding required for mineral development but also to establish Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as a major player in Pakistan's and the global mining sector. The strategic alignment of KP-MDMCL's commercial goals with the government's facilitative policies is the most compelling justification for its existence and will be the ultimate driver of its success.

SECTION-IX

INSTITUTIONAL READINESS AND POLICY ALIGNMENT

The success of KP-MDMCL's business plan and financial model is anchored in the institutional readiness of the Minerals Development Department (MDD) and its attached field operations. The Department has demonstrated a clear commitment to fostering a modern, transparent, and investor-friendly mining sector through structural reforms and proactive initiatives. Under the leadership of the Director General of the Directorate of Mines and Minerals, the Commissionerate of Mines and Minerals, and the Inspectorate of Mines and Minerals, a welcoming and enabling policy environment has been established.

Key indicators of this readiness include:

Mining Cadastre System	Providing a streamlined, digitized, and transparent licensing and title management framework;
Royalty and Leasing Frameworks	Ensuring efficient, fair and predictable revenue collection for both government and lessees.
Proactive EOIs for Joint Ventures	Targeting strategic mineral investment zones across the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

This institutional framework not only supports KP-MDMCL's immediate operational requirements but also ensures strong policy alignment with the company's proposed Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models. By harmonizing regulatory oversight with corporate execution capacity, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and KP-MDMCL together are creating a platform for sustainable, value-added mineral development.

1. Principles Governing Institutional Readiness & Policy Alignment

Investor Facilitation – The Mineral Investment Facilitation Authority (MIFA) retains its leading role in facilitating investment in the mines and minerals sector, primarily through policy-making, strategic oversight, and advisory directions. As the government's apex body for sectoral facilitation, MIFA ensures that investment frameworks remain aligned with provincial priorities, regulatory requirements, and international best practices. On the other hand, KP-MDMCL complements MIFA's mandate by serving as the corporate execution arm for mineral development in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. While MIFA sets the strategic direction, KP-MDMCL translates these policies into bankable projects, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and operational ventures that directly attract and engage investors.

Collaborative Partnership – The Minerals Development Department continues to exercise its core policy-making and regulatory mandate, while KP-MDMCL reinforces this framework by contributing its corporate, technical, and operational expertise. Together, they create a balanced partnership where government ensures governance and oversight, and KP-MDMCL delivers effective execution and value creation.

Sustainability and Compliance – All operations under the business plan will be undertaken in full adherence to environmental safeguards, occupational health and safety standards, and international best practices in responsible mining. The regulators, through the Directorate, Commissionerate, and Inspectorate of Mines and Minerals, will ensure oversight, enforcement of laws, and compliance monitoring. In parallel, KP-MDMCL will institutionalize sustainability within its operations by adopting modern ESG frameworks, conducting regular environmental and safety audits, and embedding risk management protocols. This dual approach ensures a transparent, accountable, and sustainable mining ecosystem.

2. Challenges associated with institutional support

There are three main ways to overcome challenges with institutional support; strengthening internal capabilities; building strategic external partnerships and implementing policy advocacy and reform.

2.1 Strengthening Internal Capabilities

In order to overcome a lack of external institutional support, KP-MDMCL shall have to focus on its own internal strengths. This involves enhancing its governance and transparency, making its operations and financial reporting clear and auditable. This builds trust and shows readiness for partnerships and therefore, the company shall have to develop a strong technical team and invest in modern technology.

2.2 Building Strategic External Partnerships

Since a single institution often cannot succeed alone, it must build a network of support. This includes (a) Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): These collaborations bring in private sector capital, technology and expertise, reducing the burden on public institutions. They also share risks and rewards, creating a vested interest in the project's success (b) Community Engagement: Actively involving local communities in a project's planning and benefits sharing is crucial. This builds a "social license to operate," which can be a more powerful form of support than formal institutional backing alone.

2.3 Policy Advocacy and Reform

When existing policies are a barrier, the solution is to work to change them. This involves (a) Proposing Solutions: Instead of just identifying problems, the organization should propose specific, actionable reforms (b) Gaining Representation: As a strategic move, seeking representation in key decision-making bodies (like KP-MDMCL's push for a seat on the MIFA board) allows the organization to directly influence policy and ensure its needs are considered, as KP-MDMCL is obligated to promote mineral development across the province as a forefront vehicle of the provincial government.

SECTION-X

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

For Mineral Exploration and Expenditures

A strong and transparent accounting framework is the non-negotiable foundation of any credible financial model and investment strategy. For KP-MDMCL, adherence to International Financial Reporting Standard 6 (IFRS 6), "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources" is not merely a compliance issue; it is a strategic tool for translating our operational activities into financial data that investors can trust. In addition to IFRS-6, the standards outlining other transition parts of the mining sector are also briefly touched herein this business plan. This section outlines how KP-MDMCL's accounting policies will provide the essential inputs for financial modeling of projects such as exploration, mining, value-addition and joint-ventures, justify its asset base and build the confidence required to attract capital from the prospective investors.

1. IFRS 6 as the Basis for Financial Modeling

The core of our financial model is built on the accounting decisions made under IFRS 6. The standard allows KP-MDMCL to develop a consistent policy for recognizing exploration and evaluation (E&E) expenditures, which directly impacts our financial statements and investment case.

Capitalization of Exploration Costs

KP-MDMCL is obligatory to adopt the accounting and disclosure policy to capitalize E&E costs as a project-specific asset on the balance sheet. This approach is critical for the company's financial modeling as it allows to build a tangible asset base that reflects the long-term value of the company's exploration work. Instead of immediately hitting the income statement with significant costs, which would show misleading losses in the early years, the company is able to project a more accurate long-term picture of capital investment and future returns.

Asset-Backed Investment Case: By capitalizing costs, the company can demonstrate a growing asset portfolio. The financial model of the company, as such will use these capitalized amounts to calculate key metrics like Net Present Value (NPV) and Internal Rate of Return (IRR), which are crucial for justifying the viability of each project to potential investors.

2. Transition to Mining & Development Stage (IFRS 6, IAS 16 & IAS 38)

Once exploration projects progress to the development and production phases, KP-MDMCL will transition from IFRS 6 to other applicable standards:

- IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment: For capitalization and depreciation of mining infrastructure, processing plants, and heavy machinery.
- IAS 38 – Intangible Assets: For licenses, permits, and proprietary technology rights.
- IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities, and Contingent Assets: For environmental rehabilitation obligations, decommissioning costs, and restoration liabilities.

3. Value-added Processing & Mineral Beneficiation Projects

For downstream activities such as cutting, polishing, refining, or other beneficiation projects, KP-MDMCL will adopt:

- IAS 2 – *Inventories: To value mineral stockpiles, refined products and processed outputs.*
- IFRS 15 – *Revenue from Contracts with Customers: For disclosure of sales agreements, off-take contracts, and export commitments.*
- IFRS 13 – *Fair Value Measurement: To ensure transparent valuation of mineral inventories and derivative instruments linked to commodity pricing.*

4. Joint Ventures and PPP Projects

Given KP-MDMCL's investor-friendly model, joint ventures and PPP arrangements will form a major part of its business. These will be reported under:

- IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements: To classify partnerships as Joint Operations or Joint Ventures based on rights and obligations.
- IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: To provide transparent reporting of KP-MDMCL's involvement, commitments, and risk exposure in PPPs and JVs.
- IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements: Where KP-MDMCL has control over a subsidiary, requiring full consolidation of assets, liabilities, income, and expenses.

4. Investor Confidence through Disclosure

By aligning accounting practices with IFRS 6 for exploration, IAS/IFRS standards for mining and beneficiation, and IFRS 10–12 for joint ventures and PPPs, KP-MDMCL will establish a transparent, investor-oriented disclosure regime. This ensures that investors can clearly assess project viability, long-term profitability, and the company's compliance with international best practices in financial reporting.

6. Impairment Testing as a Risk Management Tool for Investors

A central tenet of IFRS 6 is the mandatory, regular assessment of E&E assets for impairment. This is a critical risk management mechanism that directly benefits investors and enhances our credibility. <u>Asset Valuation Integrity:</u> The requirement to test for impairment ensures that the carrying value of our exploration assets is never overstated. It forces KP-MDMCL to regularly evaluate the commercial viability of a project based on new geological data, market prices, and license status. <u>Investor Assurance:</u> The proactive management of impairment is a strong signal to investors that the company's financial reporting is conservative and transparent. Our financial model incorporates impairment scenarios to provide a more realistic, risk-adjusted valuation of our projects, which is essential for attracting sophisticated, long-term capital that values accuracy and prudence.

7. Accounting for Development and Production: *The Path to Investor Returns*

The transition from the E&E phase to development and production is the most critical juncture for our investment strategy. Our accounting framework ensures this transition is transparent and provides a clear pathway to profitability.

<u>Reclassification of Assets:</u> Once a project is deemed commercially viable, the E&E asset is reclassified and becomes part of a tangible asset under IAS 16 (Property, Plant, and Equipment). This marks the moment when the financial model begins to project significant revenue streams and positive cash flows, validating the initial capital investment.

<u>Connecting Operations to Revenue:</u> Costs related to mineral processing and value addition are expensed and included in the cost of goods sold. This allows our financial model to accurately forecast gross margins and profitability, directly linking operational efficiency in our value-added projects to the returns promised to investors.

8. Strategic Advantage of IFRS Compliance

Adopting a rigorous accounting framework in line with international standards is, in itself, a core component of our investment strategy. It provides KP-MDMCL with a significant strategic advantage:

<u>Enhanced Credibility:</u> Full IFRS compliance elevates the company beyond a typical government entity, positioning it as a professional, well-governed enterprise ready for global partnerships.

<u>Transparent and Comparable Data:</u> Our financial reports will be easily understood and compared by international investors and financial institutions, simplifying their due diligence process and reducing perceived risk.

<u>Informed Decision-Making:</u> The accounting data serves as the foundation for our financial models, allowing both management and potential investors to make informed decisions based on credible, verifiable information.

5. Deferred Investment

In financial reporting, the term "Deferred Investment" can be used to represent funds that have been committed or set aside by a company for future investment purposes. It is not a formal accounting standard but rather a conceptual term used internally to represent a strategic reserve or a capital cushion available for additional projects.

For a company like KP-MDMCL, this concept is relevant to the balance sheet. Funds that are specifically allocated for future projects but have not yet been disbursed are classified as an asset. Under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) or any other relevant accounting framework, these funds would typically be categorized under a specific heading that reflects their nature, such as "Long-Term Investments" or a similar non-current asset classification. The key is to disclose the nature of these funds clearly in the financial statements and accompanying notes, explaining their purpose and the company’s plans for their use. This ensures transparency for stakeholders and auditors.

For KP-MDMCL, this "Deferred Investment" would represent the capital cushion the company holds for projects beyond those already identified and analyzed. It allows the management and the Board of Directors the flexibility to invest in new, potentially profitable ventures—such as the iron ore beneficiation plant mentioned in the project selection note, without having to raise new capital on an ad-hoc basis. The existence of these funds provides a financial buffer and signifies the company's foresight and capacity for strategic growth. It can also be used to absorb unforeseen costs or delays in existing projects, ensuring the overall financial stability of the company.

CSR FINANCIAL MODEL (YEAR 1 – YEAR 10)

The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) financial model for Years 1 to 10 is built on the assumption of uninterrupted MDF receipts throughout the period. By applying a balanced allocation of 1.5% of these annual receipts toward CSR initiatives—an approach that is neither overly conservative nor excessive—the company is expected to generate a sustainable CSR budget in the range of approximately Rs. 67.5 million to Rs. 75 million each year. Key Assumptions are as follows:

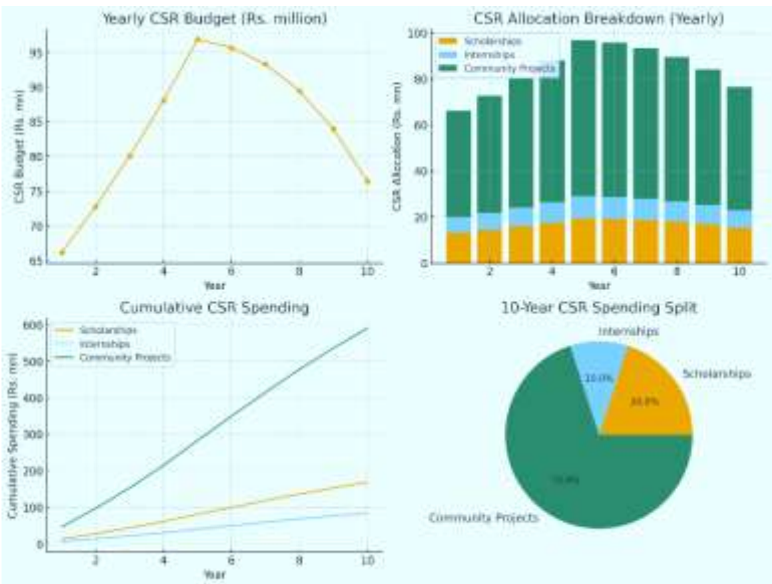
- *MDF Receipts: Rs. 4.5 billion in Year 1, gradually rising to Rs. 5.0 billion from Year 2 onward (average).*
- *CSR Allocation: 1.5% of yearly MDF receipts (a balanced assumption: not too low, not too high).*
- *This equals approx. Rs. 67.5 million – Rs. 75 million annually.*

<u>Allocation Split (aligned with KP-MDMCL priorities):</u>

- *Scholarships (Undergraduates) → 20% of CSR budget.*
- *Internships (Graduates) → 10% of CSR budget.*
- *Community Development (Health, Education, Water/Sanitation, Livelihoods, Infrastructure) → 70% of CSR budget.*
- *Inflation/Uplift: CSR costs assumed constant as % of receipts, i.e., naturally increasing as MDF grows.*
- *Revenue Period: Since no revenues until Year 10+, CSR spending is shown as part of social investment expenditure funded directly from MDF allocations.*

Year-wise CSR Financial Impact

Financial Year	*MDF Receipts (Rs bn)*	*CSR %*	*CSR Budget (Rs m)*	*Scholarships 20% (Rs m)*	*Internships 10% (Rs m)*	*Community Projects 70% (Rs m)*
2025-26	*4.410*	*1.5%*	*66.15*	*13.23*	*6.62*	*46.30*
2026-27	*4.851*	*1.5%*	*72.77*	*14.55*	*7.28*	*50.94*
2027-28	*5.336*	*1.5%*	*80.04*	*16.01*	*8.00*	*56.03*
2028-29	*5.870*	*1.5%*	*88.05*	*17.61*	*8.80*	*61.64*
2029-30	*6.457*	*1.5%*	*96.85*	*19.37*	*9.69*	*67.79*
2030-31	*6.378*	*1.5%*	*95.66*	*19.13*	*9.57*	*66.97*
2031-32	*6.218*	*1.5%*	*93.27*	*18.65*	*9.33*	*65.29*
2032-33	*5.963*	*1.5%*	*89.45*	*17.89*	*8.94*	*62.61*
2033-34	*5.595*	*1.5%*	*83.92*	*16.78*	*8.39*	*58.75*
2034-35	*5.093*	*1.5%*	*76.40*	*15.28*	*7.64*	*53.48*
	56.171		***842.56***	***168.5***	***84.26***	***589.8***



SECTION-XI

FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS & ANALYSIS

A comprehensive financial model is the cornerstone of KP-MDMCL's investment strategy. This section presents a detailed analysis of the company's financial projections, providing a clear roadmap for project costs, revenue generation and long-term profitability. These projections are based on international financial reporting standards and provide an effective framework for attracting capital and justifying the investment.

1. Project Costs & Means Thereof

The total project cost represents the complete capital expenditure required to bring the initial portfolio of KP-MDMCL to the production phase. These costs are broken down into significant estimation, with relevant annexures. The primary means of financing will be a combination of share-paid up capital as against the authorized capital of Rs.1 billion. The company will be able to enhance paid up as well as authorized limits of the capital, anytime, subject to prior approval of the Board of Directors and/or the Provincial Government, the sole financer. As outlined appropriately in the business plan as well as financial model, the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) will provide the seed money convertible into paid up capital, which will be further supplemented by additional funding on a need base, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2017.

2. Statement of Financial Position

The projected Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet) provides a snapshot of the company's financial health at a specific point in time. It details the company's assets, liabilities, and equity. The financial position is expected to grow over the projection period, with significant increases in non-current assets like mechanized mining equipment and buildings as projects transition from exploration to the development and production phases. The terms of reference for this assignment initially required financial projections for the first five years. However, given the unique nature of KP-MDMCL's business, where the exploration phase alone spans five years, followed by another three to four years for mining development, the projected period has been extended to the first ten years. This includes a one-year grace period. The grace period represents the initial construction and setup phase, which involves hiring staff, acquiring infrastructure, and completing necessary legislative and operational groundwork.

3. Statement of Profit or Loss

The projected Statement of Profit or Loss (Income Statement) outlines the company's profitability over the forecast period. It is expected to show an initial loss during the high-risk exploration and evaluation (E&E) phase, in line with **IFRS-6**. As projects move into commercial production, the company will begin to generate substantial revenue, leading to positive gross profits and net income. This will be driven by the sale of minerals and value-added products, as detailed in the revenue annexures.

4. Annexures for Project Costs

The total projected project costs are broken down into the following key categories:

4.1 **Details of Plant, Machines & Equipment:** This includes a comprehensive list and valuation of all mechanized mining equipment necessary for modern, efficient extraction, such as excavators, dump trucks, crushers, and drilling rigs.

4.2 **Details of Building Renovation:** This covers the costs associated with renovating or constructing office buildings, staff accommodation, and on-site facilities at each project location.

4.3 **Details of Furniture & Fixtures:** This includes all office and accommodation furniture, as well as fixtures required for operations.

4.4 **Details of Equipment & Technology:** This category covers the investment in modern exploration technologies, software for data analytics, and communication systems.

4.5 **Details of Electric Appliances:** This annexure details the cost of all electrical appliances needed for offices, labs, and residential units.

4.6 **Details of Transport Vehicles:** This details the fleet of vehicles required for staff mobility and logistical support.

4.7 **Details of Preliminary Costs:** This covers initial expenses incurred before the official project start, such as pre-feasibility studies, legal fees, and administrative costs.

5. Annexures for Financial Statements

These detailed schedules provide the underlying data for the primary financial statements.

5.1 **Depreciation Schedule:** This annexure presents the depreciation calculation for all capitalized assets based on their useful lives.

5.2 **Details of Exploration & Evaluation Costs:** This provides a project-wise breakdown of all costs capitalized in the E&E phase, in accordance with IFRS 6.

5.3 **Mineral Development Fund – Movement:** This tracks the inflow and outflow of funds designated for mineral development activities.

5.4 **Details of Gross Revenue/Turnover from Project Operations:** This is a crucial annexure, forecasting revenue from each of the initial projects:

5.4.1 Gypsum Mining and Value Addition Facility (GMVAF)
5.4.2 Northern Feldspar Mining and Value Addition Facility, Mansehra (NFMVAF)
5.4.3 Exploration of Metallic Minerals in NMDs, especially Waziristan Copper (JV & own capacity)
5.4.4 Parachinar Soapstone Mining and Value Addition Facility (PSMVAF)
5.4.5 Mohmand White Marble Mining & Value Addition Facility (MWMMVAF)
5.4.6 Phosphate Mining and Value Addition Facility in Abbottabad
5.4.7 Quartz Mining and Value Addition Facility in Battagram
5.4.8 Langrial Iron Ore Mining and Value Addition Facility in Abbottabad
5.4.9 Chromite Mining and Value Addition Facility in Kohistan

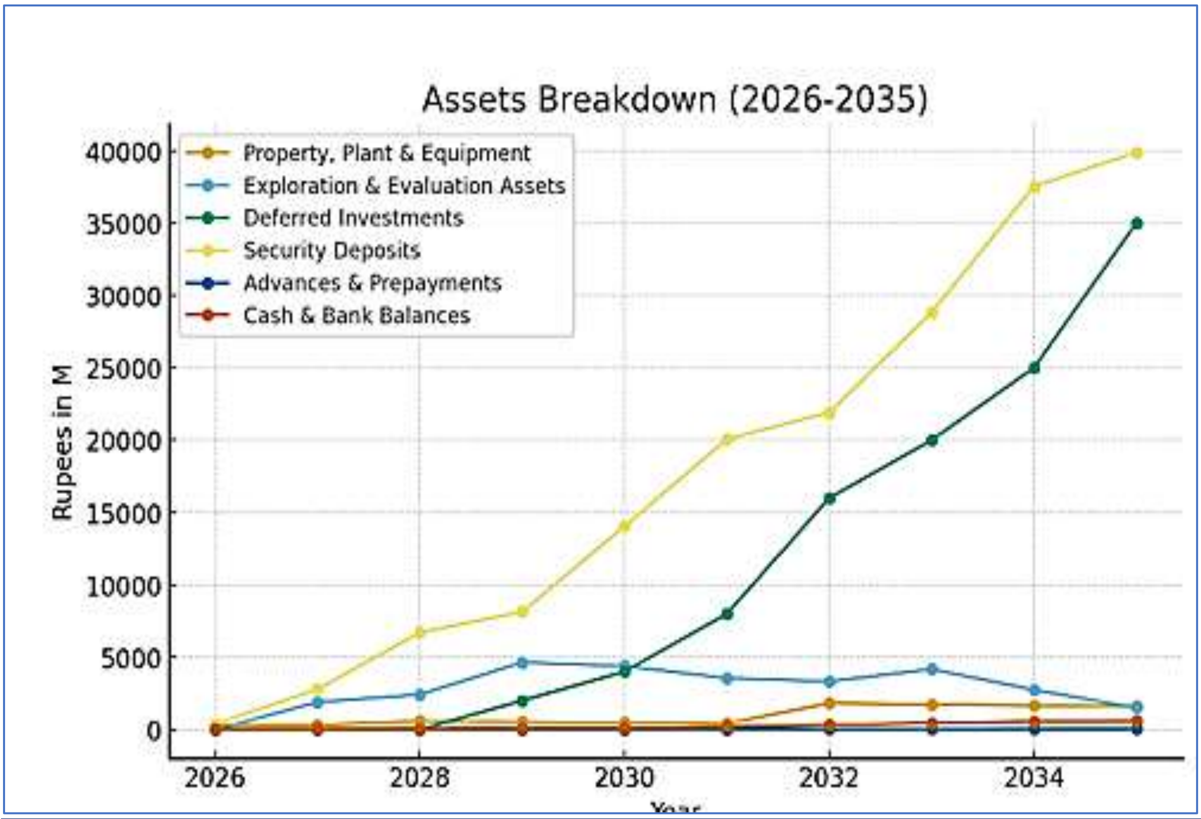
5.4.10 Nephrite Mining and Value Addition Facility in Mohmand/Bajaur
5.4.11 Exploration and Exploitation of Placer Gold and Placer Deposits in KP
5.4.12 Exploration of Gemstones and Rare Metal Pegmatite Belt in District Chitral
5.4.13 Exploration of Metallic Minerals in Districts Chitral, Dir, and Mansehra

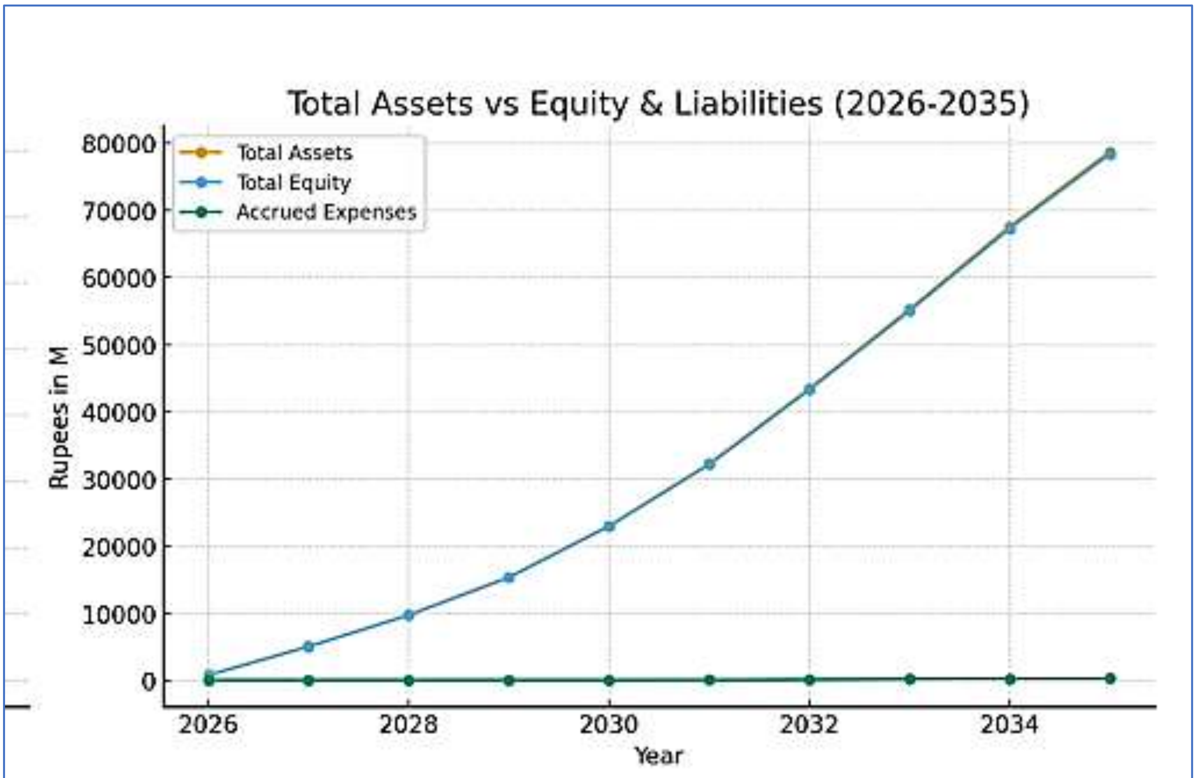
5.5 **Revenue from Other Streams:** This includes revenue from non-core activities, such as consulting services or minor sales.

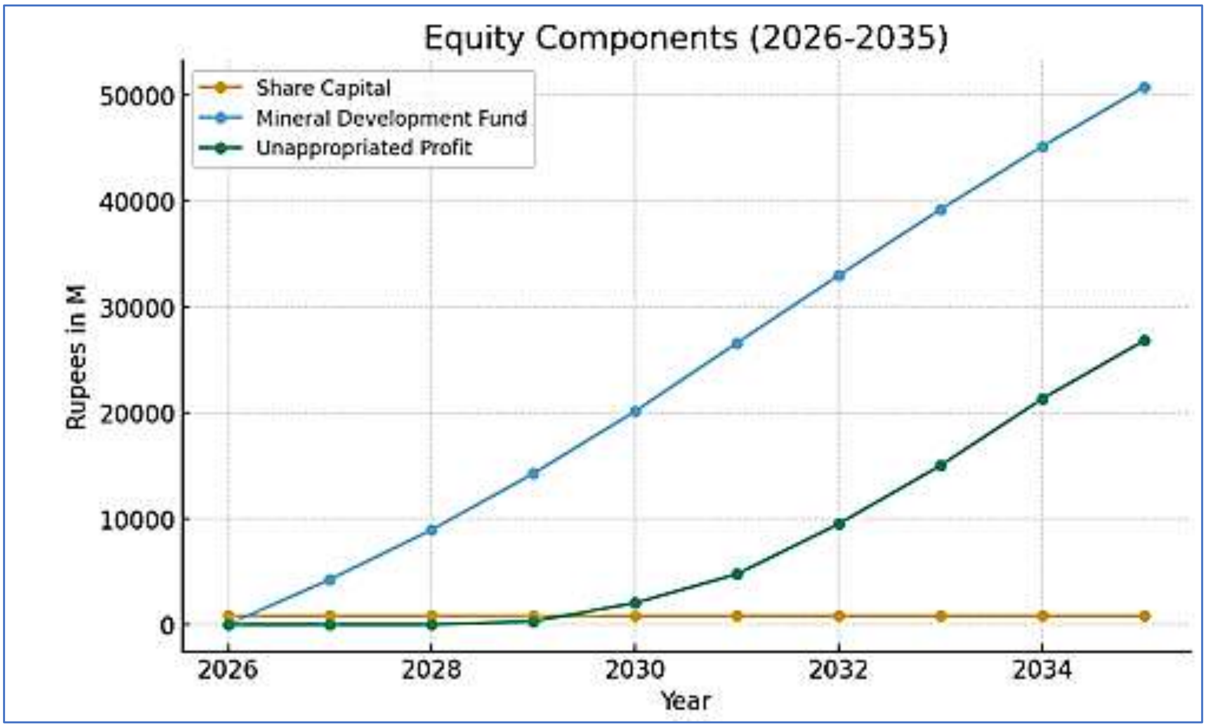
5.6 **Details of Operational Expenditure:** This annexure breaks down all recurring operational costs, including utilities, maintenance, and marketing expenses.

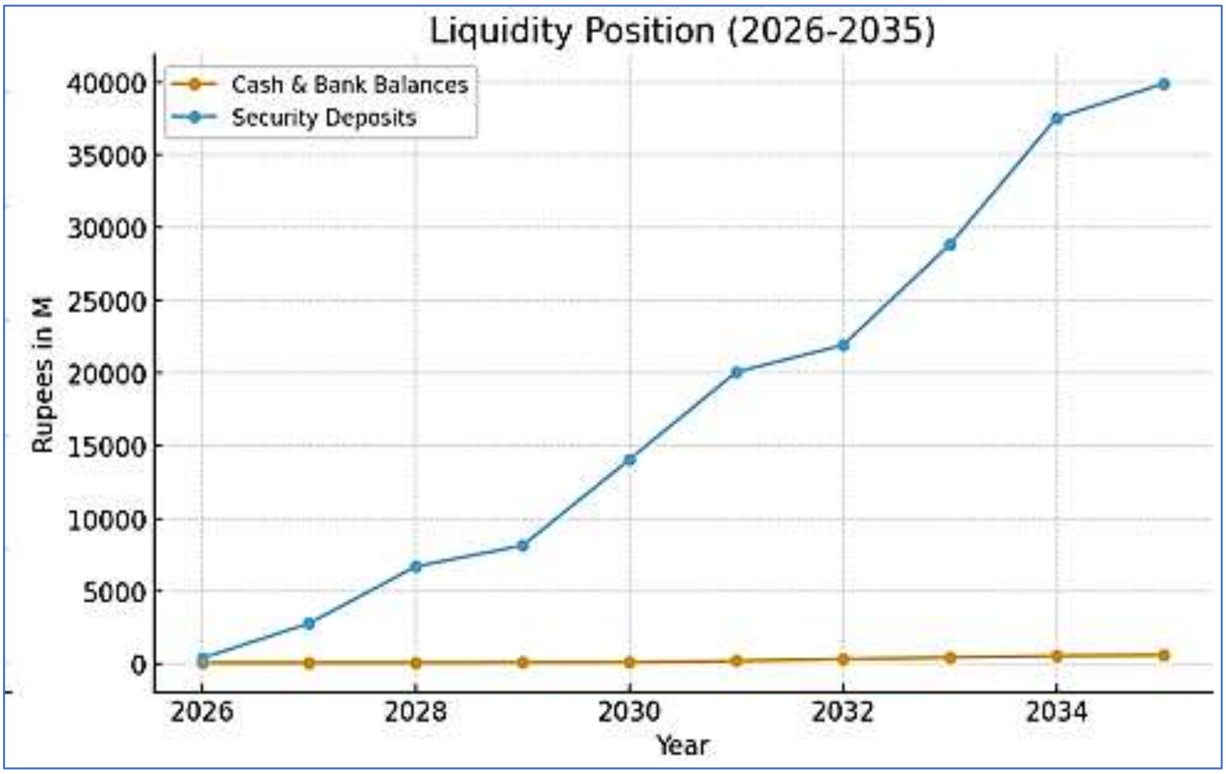
5.7 **Details of Staff Salaries of All Categories:** This provides a detailed schedule of salary costs for the entire organizational structure, from management to field staff.

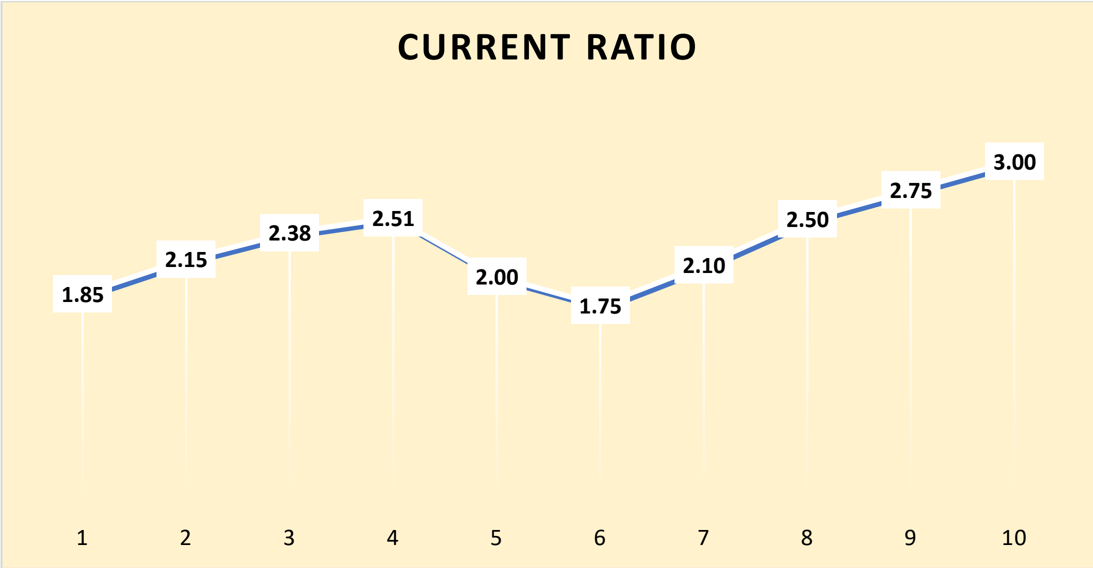
SOME OF THE GRAPHICAL PRESENTATIONS WORTH REFERRING

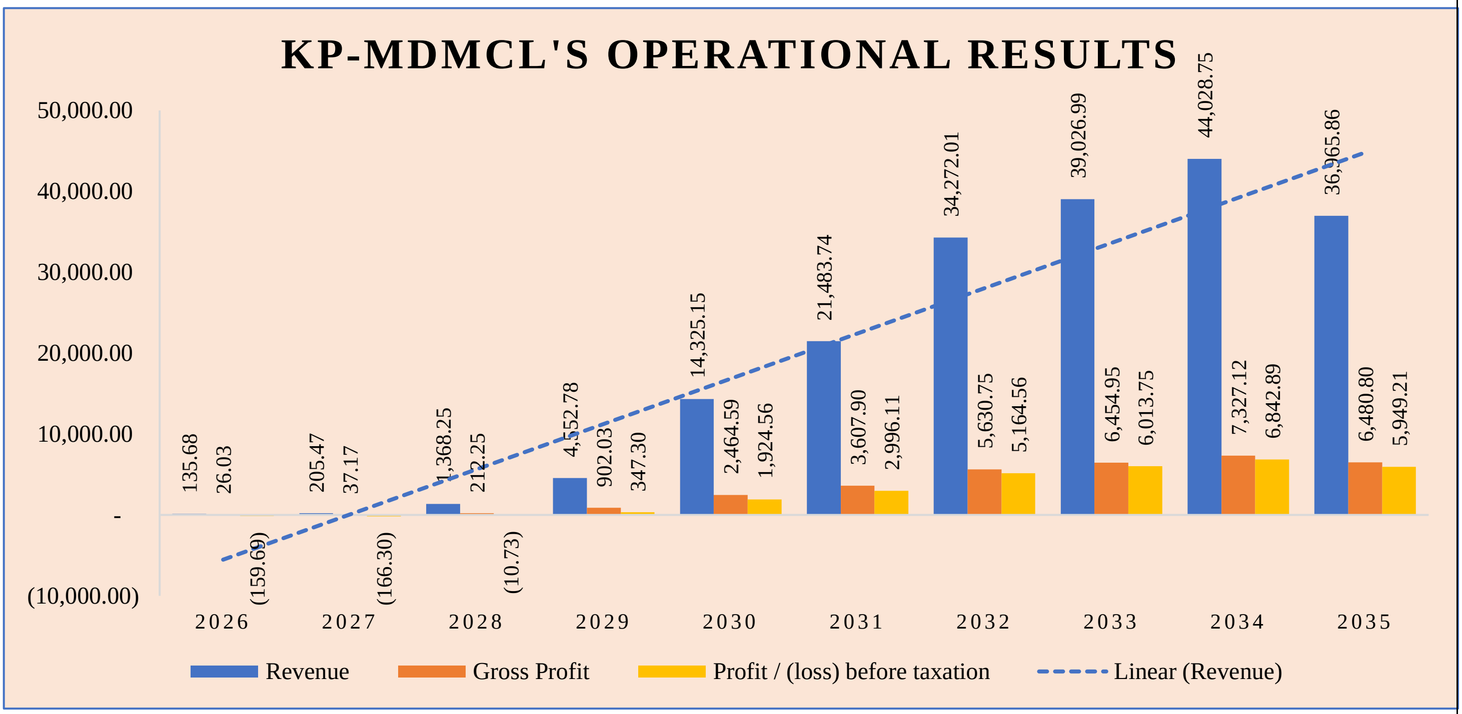


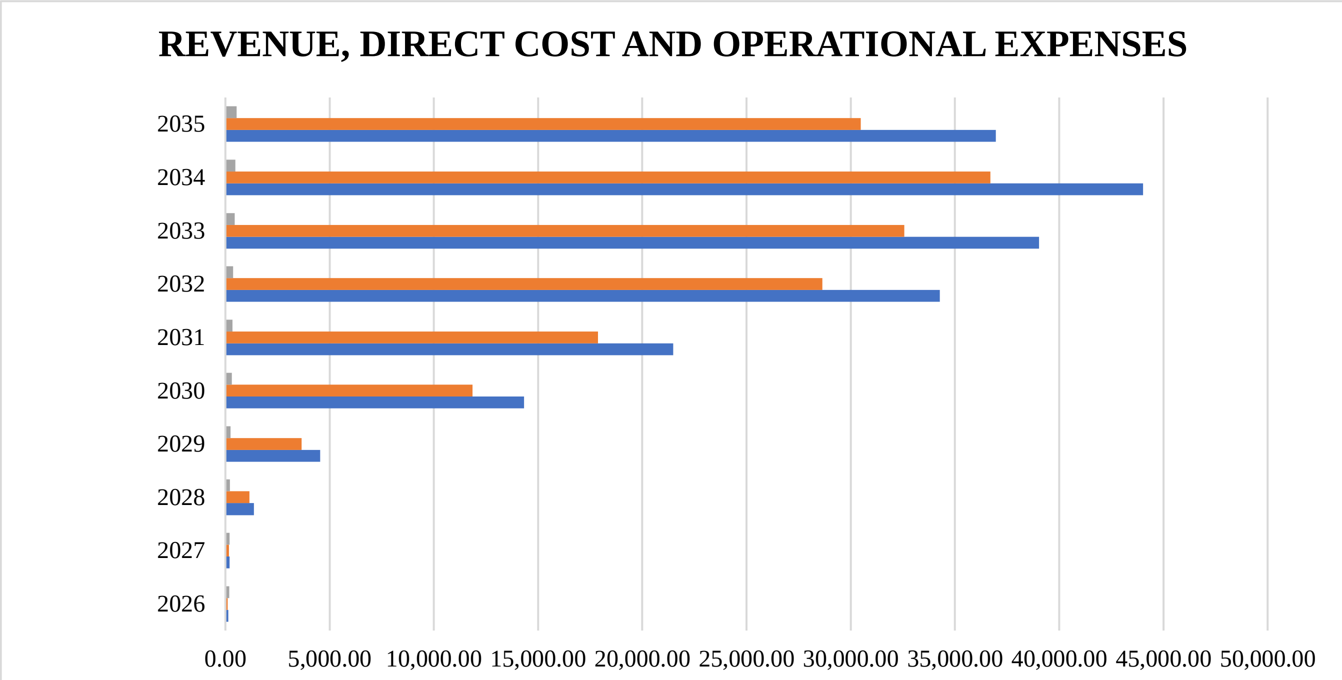



Equity Components (2026-2035)
Share Capital
Mineral Development Fund
Unappropriated Profit
Rupees in M
50000
40000
30000
20000
10000
0
2026
2028
2030
2032
2034
Year

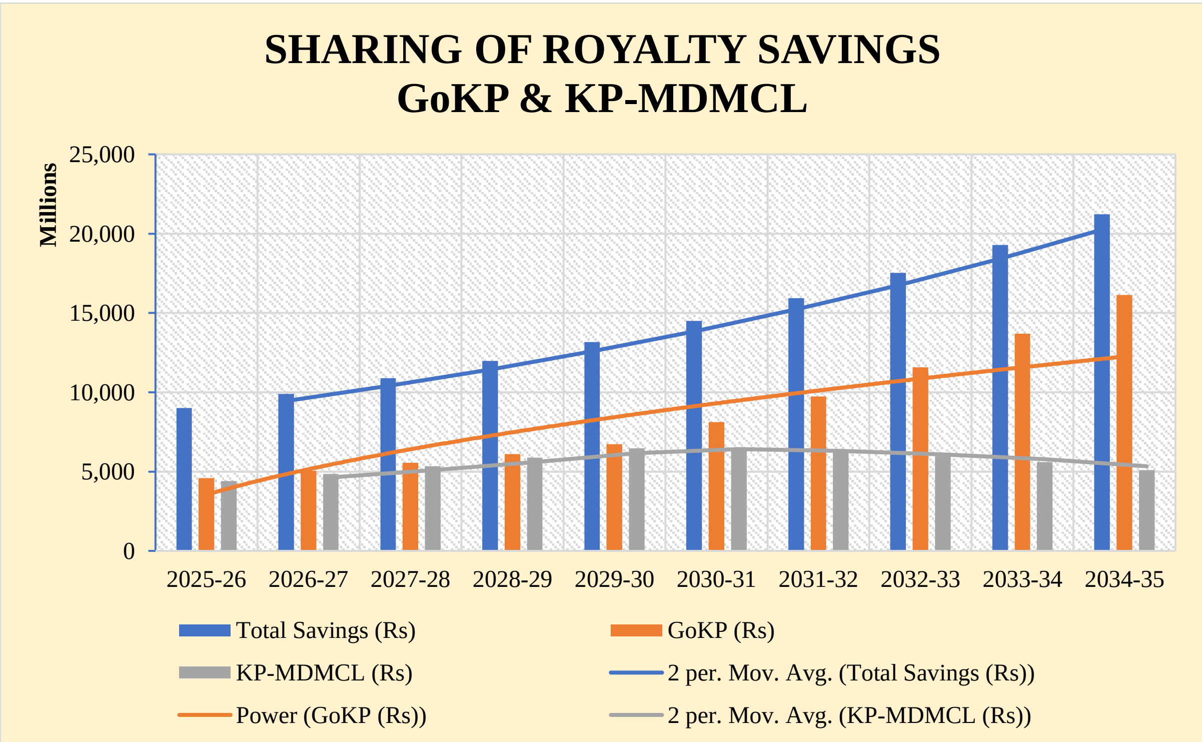

Liquidity Position (2026-2035)
Cash & Bank Balances
Security Deposits
Rupees in M
40000
35000
30000
25000
20000
15000
10000
5000
0
2026
2028
2030
2032
2034
Year

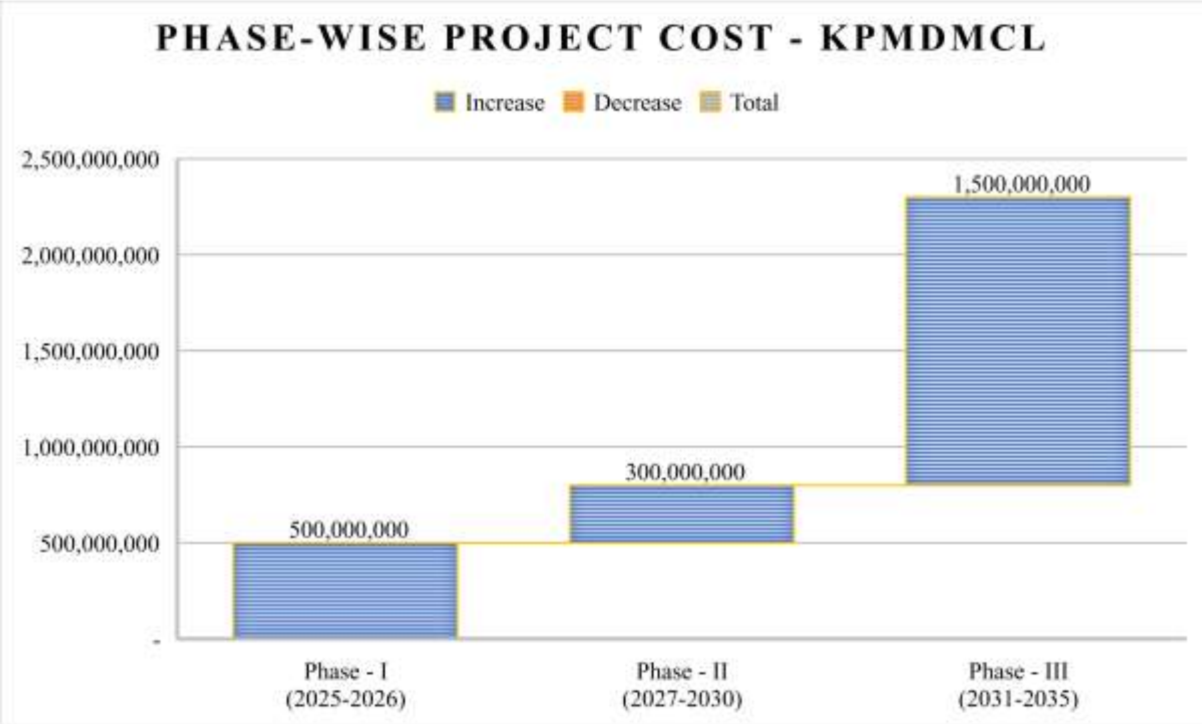

CURRENT RATIO
1.85
2.15
2.38
2.51
2.00
1.75
2.10
2.50
2.75
3.00
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10


KP-MDMCL'S OPERATIONAL RESULTS
50,000.00
40,000.00
30,000.00
20,000.00
10,000.00
-
(10,000.00)
135.68 26.03 (159.69)
205.47 37.17 (166.30)
1,368.25 212.25 (10.73)
4,552.78 902.03 347.30
14,325.15 2,464.59 1,924.56
21,483.74 3,607.90 2,996.11
34,272.01 5,630.75 5,164.56
39,026.99 6,454.95 6,013.75
44,028.75 7,327.12 6,842.89
36,965.86 6,480.80 5,949.21
2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035
Revenue
Gross Profit
Profit / (loss) before taxation
Linear (Revenue)



	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Operational Cost	185.73	203.47	222.98	244.73	303.03	333.79	366.19	441.20	484.23	531.58
Direct Cost	109.65	168.30	1,156.00	3,650.75	11,860.56	17,875.84	28,641.26	32,572.03	36,701.63	30,485.06
Revenue	135.68	205.47	1,368.25	4,552.78	14,325.15	21,483.74	34,272.01	39,026.99	44,028.75	36,965.86



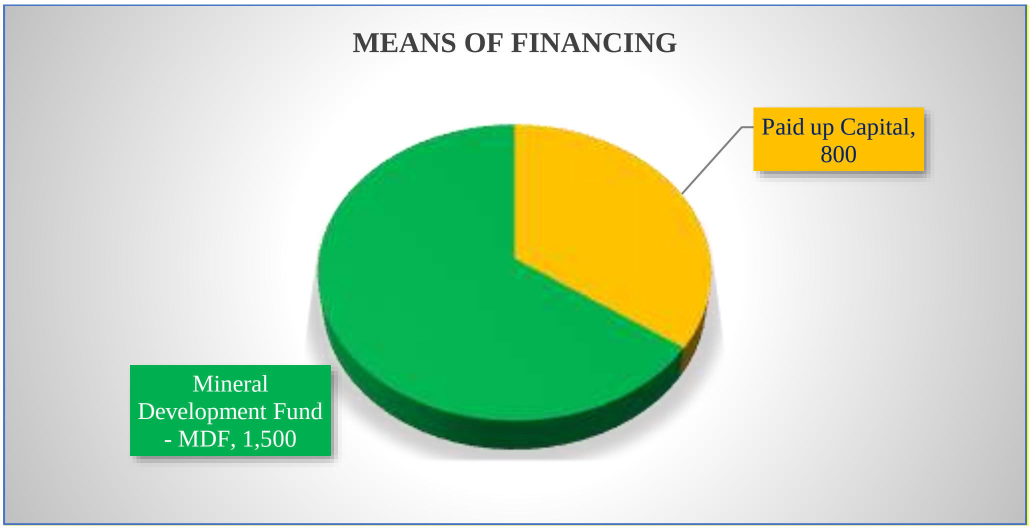

PHASE-WISE PROJECT COST - KPMDMCL
Increase
Decrease
Total
2,500,000,000
2,000,000,000
1,500,000,000
1,000,000,000
500,000,000
-
500,000,000
300,000,000
1,500,000,000
Phase - I
(2025-2026)
Phase - II
(2027-2030)
Phase - III
(2031-2035)

PROJECT COST & MEANS THEREOF

PROJECT COST AND MEANS THEREOF

Rupees in M

Description	Phase - I (2025-2026)	Phase - II (2027-2030)	Phase - III (2031-2035)	Total
PROJECT COST				
Land & Building	-	-	1,000.00	**1,000.00**
Building Renovation	48.40	68.40	68.40	**185.20**
Plant, Machinery & Equipment	174.03	204.11	404.48	**782.61**
Furniture & Fixture	10.36	8.20	8.80	**27.35**
Equipment & Technology	19.30	10.80	11.83	**41.93**
Electrical Appliances	5.65	8.50	6.50	**20.65**
Laboratory Equipment & Tools	65.27	-	-	**65.27**
Vehicles & Transport	64.50	-	-	**64.50**
Preliminary cost	12.50	-	-	**12.50**
Fixed Cost	400.00	300.00	1,500.00	**2,200.00**
Add:				
Initial working capital (net)	100.00	-	-	**100.00**
Total Cost	**500.00**	**300.00**	**1,500.00**	**2,300.00**
MEANS OF FINANCING				
Paid up Capital	500.00	300.00	-	**800.00**
Mineral Development Fund - MDF	-	-	1,500.00	**1,500.00**
	500.00	**300.00**	**1,500.00**	**2,300.00**



STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30,

Rupees in M

	2,026	2,027	2,028	2,029	2,030	2,031	2,032	2,033	2,034	2,035
ASSETS										
Non-current assets										
Property, plant & equipment	369.11	332.20	568.98	512.08	460.87	414.79	1,823.31	1,740.98	1,666.88	1,600.19
Exploration & evaluation assets	-	1,894.00	4,312.37	8,357.97	12,452.50	15,766.77	18,874.77	22,767.70	25,329.70	26,732.50
Deferred investments	397.12	2,752.48	4,737.46	6,285.99	9,800.30	15,630.55	22,083.59	29,859.76	39,496.45	49,163.80
	766.23	4,978.68	9,618.81	15,156.05	22,713.68	31,812.11	42,781.67	54,368.44	66,493.03	77,496.50
Security Deposits	-	28.41	64.69	125.37	186.79	236.50	283.12	341.52	379.95	400.99
Current assets										
Advances, deposits and prepayments	6.68	7.35	8.07	10.01	11.18	20.39	33.34	43.77	54.55	60.18
Cash and bank balances	66.82	73.45	80.75	100.13	111.79	203.91	333.44	437.71	545.48	601.78
	73.50	80.80	88.82	110.14	122.97	224.30	366.79	481.49	600.03	661.96
	839.73	5,087.89	9,772.32	15,391.56	23,023.43	32,272.91	43,431.58	55,191.44	67,473.01	78,559.45
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES										
Share capital and reserves										
Authorized Capital										
10,000,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 100/- each	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital 8,000,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 100/-each	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Mineral Development Fund - MDF	-	4,250.31	8,935.00	14,260.38	20,130.09	26,586.77	32,964.39	39,182.57	45,145.64	50,740.41
Un-appropriated profit	-	-	-	287.30	2,031.86	4,757.97	9,492.53	15,016.28	21,309.17	26,798.39
Current liabilities										
Accrued expenses	39.73	37.58	37.32	43.88	61.49	128.17	174.66	192.59	218.19	220.65
	839.73	**5,087.89**	**9,772.32**	**15,391.56**	**23,023.43**	**32,272.91**	**43,431.58**	**55,191.44**	**67,473.01**	**78,559.45**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

Rupees in M

	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Gross Revenue										
Finance Income	6.68	7.35	8.07	10.01	11.18	20.39	33.34	43.77	54.55	60.18
Turnover from Project Operations	129.00	198.00	1,360.00	4,295.00	13,953.60	21,030.40	33,695.60	38,320.04	43,178.39	35,864.78
Other streams - Services	-	0.12	0.18	247.76	360.38	432.95	543.06	663.18	795.81	1,040.90
	135.68	205.47	1,368.25	4,552.78	14,325.15	21,483.74	34,272.01	39,026.99	44,028.75	36,965.86
Direct Cost	109.65	168.30	1,156.00	3,650.75	11,860.56	17,875.84	28,641.26	32,572.03	36,701.63	30,485.06
Gross Profit	26.03	37.17	212.25	902.03	2,464.59	3,607.90	5,630.75	6,454.95	7,327.12	6,480.80
Operating Cost										
General & administrative expenses	185.73	203.47	222.98	244.73	303.03	333.79	366.19	441.20	484.23	531.58
Profit / (loss) before taxation	(159.69)	(166.30)	(10.73)	347.30	1,924.56	2,996.11	5,164.56	6,013.75	6,842.89	5,949.21
Amortization from MDF	159.69	166.30	10.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taxation	-	-	-	(60.00)	(180.00)	(270.00)	(430.00)	(490.00)	(550.00)	(460.00)
Profit for the year after taxation	-	-	-	287.30	1,744.56	2,726.11	4,734.56	5,523.75	6,292.89	5,489.21

ANNEXURES FOR PROJECT COSTS

DETAILS OF PLANT, MACHINES & EQUIPMENT (MECHANIZED MINING EQUIPMENT)

MINING OPERATIONS

Sr	Equipment	Qty	Unit Price (USD)	Vendors (Country)	Notes
1	Excavators (20–30 ton)	3	150,000	Caterpillar (USA), Komatsu (Japan)	Heavy-duty digging
2	Wheel Loaders	2	100,000	Doosan (South Korea), Liugong (China)	Loading material
3	Bulldozers (D6 class)	2	130,000	Caterpillar (USA), Shantui (China)	Earthmoving tasks
4	Hydraulic Rock Breakers	2	30,000	Atlas Copco (Sweden), Epiroc (Sweden)	Rock fragmentation
5	Blast Hole Drilling Rigs	2	75,000	Sandvik (Sweden), Atlas Copco (Sweden)	Drilling operations
6	Mine Dump Trucks (25–40 ton)	4	120,000	Volvo (Sweden), Sinotruk (China)	Hauling ore
7	Crushing Plant (Jaw + Cone + Screen)	1	450,000	Metso (Finland), Terex (USA)	Ore size reduction
8	Water Bowser/Dust Suppression Unit	2	25,000	Hino (Japan), Isuzu (Japan)	Environmental safety
	Sub-total - (A)	**18**	**1,080,000**		

EXPLORATION & SURVEY EQUIPMENT

Sr	Equipment	Qty	Unit Price (USD)	Vendors (Country)	Notes
1	Core Drilling Rig (Exploration)	2	80,000	Boart Longyear (Canada), Atlas Copco (Sweden)	Core samples
2	Total Station + GPS Survey Kit	3	15,000	Leica (Switzerland), Trimble (USA), Topcon (Japan)	Surveying tools
3	Handheld XRF Analyzer	2	25,000	Thermo Fisher (USA), Olympus (Japan)	Mineral analysis
4	Geophysical Survey Kit (Resistivity etc.)	1	35,000	ABEM (Sweden), Geometrics (USA)	Subsurface exploration
5	Geological Sample Prep Lab Equipment	1	10,000	Local vendors (Pakistan/China)	Sample crushing, sieving
	Sub-Total - (B)	**9**	**165,000**		

MINERAL PROCESSING & VALUE ADDITION

Sr	Machinery	Qty	Unit Price (USD)	Vendors (Country)	Notes
1	Ball Mill	1	150,000	DOVE Equipment (Thailand), Promas (India)	Grinding
2	Flotation Cell Unit	1	100,000	FLSmidth (Denmark), Metso (Finland)	Mineral beneficiation
3	Magnetic Separator	1	40,000	Eriez (USA), Jaykrishna Magnetics (India)	Ore separation
4	Thickener / Filter Press	1	70,000	Andritz (Austria), FLSmidth (Denmark)	Dewatering

Sr	Machinery	Qty	Unit Price (USD)	Vendors (Country)	Notes
5	Smelting Furnace (for Gold/Copper)	1	120,000	Superbmelt (China), Indotherm (India)	Value addition
6	Packaging & Bagging Machines	2	10,000	Zhengzhou Megaplant (China)	Processed mineral packing
	Sub-Total - (C)	**7**	**490,000**		

MATERIAL HANDLING & STORAGE

Sr	Equipment	Qty	Unit Price (USD)	Vendors (Country)	Notes
1	Conveyor Belts (complete system)	1 set	100,000	Fenner (UK), Continental (Germany)	Material transfer
2	Forklifts (3–5 ton)	2	25,000	Toyota (Japan), TCM (Japan)	Loading logistics
3	Weighbridge (100 ton)	1	30,000	Avery Weigh-Tronix (UK), Cardinal (USA)	Truck weighing
4	Mineral Storage Sheds (Steel structure)	2	60,000	Local Fabricators (Pakistan)	Storage before shipment
	Sub-Total - (D)	**5**	**215,000**		

UTILITIES & SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE

Sr	Equipment	Qty	Unit Price (USD)	Vendors (Country)	Notes
1	Diesel Generator (100–250 KVA)	2	35,000	Cummins (USA), Perkins (UK)	Power backup
2	Solar Hybrid System (optional)	1	100,000	Reon (Pakistan), Huawei (China)	Renewable energy
3	Workshop Tools & Maintenance Gear	1 set	25,000	Local (Pakistan/China)	Equipment service tools
4	Safety Equipment & PPEs	N/A	10,000	3M (USA), Honeywell (USA)	OSHA-compliant gear
5	CCTV & Monitoring System	1	5,000	Hikvision (China), Dahua (China)	Security setup
	Sub-Total - (E)	**4**	**175,000**		

TOTAL COST:	**43**	**2,125,000**
Conversion rate of PKR		287
Amount in PKR		610,000,000
Duties & taxes		172,612,000
Total Estimated Plant & Machinery		**782,612,000**
Phase-I		174,032,000
Phase-II		204,105,000
Phase-III		404,475,000
		782,612,000

DETAILS OF BUILDING RENOVATION

OFFICE RENOVATION COSTS			
Phase I (57 Staff) **Office Space Required:** ~8,000 sq ft			
Item	**Cost**	**Area in Sq.ft**	**Total Cost (PKR)**
Interior Construction & Partitioning	2,500	8,000	20,000,000
Electrical Work & Wiring	500	8,000	4,000,000
HVAC System Installation	1,200	8,000	9,600,000
Flooring (Tiles/Carpeting)	800	8,000	6,400,000
Ceiling Work	400	8,000	3,200,000
Painting & Finishing	300	8,000	2,400,000
Plumbing & Washroom Facilities	200	8,000	1,600,000
Fire Safety Systems	150	8,000	1,200,000
Phase I Renovation Subtotal			**48,400,000**
Phase II (146 Staff) **Additional Office Space:** ~12,000 sq ft			
Item	**Cost**	**Area in Sq.ft**	**Total Cost (PKR)**
Additional Interior Construction	2,500	12,000	30,000,000
Additional Electrical Work	500	12,000	6,000,000
Extended HVAC System	1,200	12,000	14,400,000
Additional Flooring	800	12,000	9,600,000
Additional Ceiling & Finishing	700	12,000	8,400,000
Phase II Additional Renovation			**68,400,000**
Phase III (241 Staff) **Additional Office Space:** ~12,000 sq ft			
Item	**Cost**	**Area in Sq.ft**	**Total Cost (PKR)**
Final Phase Construction	2,500	12,000	30,000,000
Final Electrical & Infrastructure	500	12,000	6,000,000
Final HVAC Extension	1,200	12,000	14,400,000
Final Flooring & Finishing	1,500	12,000	18,000,000
Phase III Additional Renovation			**68,400,000**
			Total Renovation Cost: PKR 185,200,000

DETAILS OF FURNITURE & FIXTURES

FURNITURE & FIXTURES			
Phase I (57 Staff)			
Executive Furniture (Category E - 7 staff)			
Item	**Rate**	**Qty**	**Amount**
Executive Desks	150,000	7	1,050,000
Executive Chairs	80,000	7	560,000
Executive Sofas/Lounges	120,000	7	840,000
Executive Storage Units	100,000	7	700,000
Conference Table (Large)	300,000	2	600,000
Executive Conference Chairs	25,000	20	500,000
		50	**4,250,000**
Management Furniture (Category M - 12 staff)			
Item	**Rate**	**Qty**	**Amount**
Manager Desks	80,000	12	960,000
Manager Chairs	45,000	12	540,000
Manager Storage Units	60,000	12	720,000
Meeting Tables (Medium)	80,000	4	320,000
Meeting Chairs	15,000	24	360,000
		64	**2,900,000**
Officer/Staff Furniture (Category C - 9 staff, Category S - 29 staff)			
Item	**Rate**	**Qty**	**Amount**
Officer Desks	40,000	9	360,000
Officer Chairs	25,000	9	225,000
Staff Workstations	25,000	29	725,000
Staff Chairs	15,000	29	435,000
Filing Cabinets	35,000	25	875,000
Storage Racks	20,000	15	300,000
Reception Desk	85,000	1	85,000
Waiting Area Sofa Set	100,000	2	200,000
		119	**3,205,000**
		233	**10,355,000**

Phase II Additional Furniture (92 additional staff)			
Item	**Cost**	**Qty**	**Total Cost (PKR)**
Manager Level Furniture	Various	16 positions	2,880,000
Officer Level Furniture	Various	31 positions	2,015,000
Staff Level Furniture	Various	45 positions	1,800,000
Additional Meeting Furniture	Various	Sets	1,500,000
		0	**8,195,000**
Phase III Additional Furniture (91 additional staff)			
Item	**Cost**	**Qty**	**Total Cost (PKR)**
Executive Furniture	Various	1 position	350,000
Manager Level Furniture	Various	15 positions	2,700,000
Officer/Staff Furniture	Various	75 positions	3,750,000
Additional Conference Facilities	Various	Sets	2,000,000
		0	**8,800,000**
			27,350,000

DETAILS OF EQUIPMENT & TECHNOLOGY

EQUIPMENT & TECHNOLOGY			
Phase I Equipment			
Item	**Rate**	**Qty**	**Total Cost**
Desktop Computers (Executive)	150,000	7	1,050,000
Desktop Computers (Manager)	100,000	12	1,200,000
Desktop Computers (Officer/Staff)	75,000	38	2,850,000
Laptops (Executive)	200,000	7	1,400,000
Printers (Multifunction)	80,000	15	1,200,000
Photocopying Machines	350,000	3	1,050,000
Projectors & Screens	120,000	5	600,000
Network Infrastructure	2,000,000	1	2,000,000
Server & Storage Systems	3,000,000	1	3,000,000
Phone System	150,000	1	150,000
Security System (CCTV)	800,000	1	800,000
Safety Equipments			4,000,000
		91	**19,300,000**
Phase II Additional Equipment			
Item	**Rate**	**Qty**	**Total Cost**
Additional Computers	75,000	92	6,900,000
Additional Printers	80,000	15	1,200,000
Network Expansion	1,500,000	1	1,500,000
Additional Photocopiers	350,000	2	700,000
Communication Equipment	500,000	1	500,000
		111	**10,800,000**
Phase III Additional Equipment			
Item	**Rate**	**Qty**	**Total Cost**
Additional Computers	75,000	91	6,825,000
Final Network Infrastructure	2,000,000	1	2,000,000
Additional Office Equipment	Various	Sets	3,000,000
		92	**11,825,000**
			41,925,000

DETAILS OF ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES			
Phase I			
Item	**Rate**	**Quantity**	**Amount**
Air Conditioners (Executive)	120,000	7	840,000
Air Conditioners (General)	80,000	20	1,600,000
Refrigerators	60,000	5	300,000
Microwave Ovens	35,000	3	105,000
Water Coolers	25,000	8	200,000
UPS Systems	80,000	15	1,200,000
Generators	500,000	2	1,000,000
LED Lighting Systems	2,000	200	400,000
			5,645,000
Phase II & III Additional Electrical			
Phase			
Phase II			**8,500,000**
Phase III			**6,500,000**
			20,645,000

DETAILS OF TRANSPORT VEHICLES

VEHICLES & TRANSPORTATION			
Item	**Cost**	**Quantity**	**Amount**
Executive Vehicles	5,000,000	3	15,000,000
Official Vehicles	2,500,000	8	20,000,000
Field Survey Vehicles	3,500,000	5	17,500,000
Staff Transport Buses	4,000,000	3	12,000,000
Total Vehicles: PKR 64,500,000			**64,500,000**

DETAILS OF PRELIMINARY COSTS

Category	Cost (PKR)
Legal & Licensing	2,000,000
Software Licenses	5,000,000
Insurance & Bonds	3,000,000
Training & Development	2,500,000
	12,500,000

ANNEXURES FOR FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DEPRECIATION SCHEDULE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

Rupees are in M

PARTICULARS	Land & Building	Building Renovation	Plant, Machinery & Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Equipment & Technology	Electrical Appliances	Vehicles & Transport	Total
COST								
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition / (deletion) during the year	-	48.40	239.30	10.36	41.93	5.65	64.50	410.13
Closing balance as on June 30, 26	-	48.40	239.30	10.36	41.93	5.65	64.50	410.13
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	48.40	239.30	10.36	41.93	5.65	64.50	410.13
Addition / (deletion) during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on June 30, 27	-	48.40	239.30	10.36	41.93	5.65	64.50	410.13
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	48.40	239.30	10.36	41.93	5.65	64.50	410.13
Addition / (deletion) during the year		68.40	204.11	8.20	10.80	8.50	-	300.00
Closing balance as on June 30, 28	-	116.80	443.41	18.55	52.73	14.15	64.50	710.13
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	116.80	443.41	18.55	52.73	14.15	64.50	710.13
Addition / (deletion) during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on June 30, 29	-	116.80	443.41	18.55	52.73	14.15	64.50	710.13
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	116.80	443.41	18.55	52.73	14.15	64.50	710.13
Addition / (deletion) during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on June 30, 30	-	116.80	443.41	18.55	52.73	14.15	64.50	710.13
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	116.80	443.41	18.55	52.73	14.15	64.50	710.13
Addition / (deletion) during the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on June 30, 31	-	116.80	443.41	18.55	52.73	14.15	64.50	710.13
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	116.80	443.41	18.55	52.73	14.15	64.50	710.13
Addition / (deletion) during the year	1,000.00	68.40	404.48	8.80	11.83	6.50	-	1,500.00
Closing balance as on June 30, 32	1,000.00	185.20	847.88	27.35	64.55	20.65	64.50	2,210.13
Opening balance as on July 01,	1,000.00	185.20	847.88	27.35	64.55	20.65	64.50	2,210.13
Addition / (deletion) during the year								-
Closing balance as on June 30, 33	1,000.00	185.20	847.88	27.35	64.55	20.65	64.50	2,210.13
Opening balance as on July 01,	1,000.00	185.20	847.88	27.35	64.55	20.65	64.50	2,210.13
Addition / (deletion) during the year								-
Closing balance as on June 30, 34	1,000.00	185.20	847.88	27.35	64.55	20.65	64.50	2,210.13

PARTICULARS	Land & Building	Building Renovation	Plant, Machinery & Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Equipment & Technology	Electrical Appliances	Vehicles & Transport	Total
Opening balance as on July 01,	1,000.00	185.20	847.88	27.35	64.55	20.65	64.50	2,210.13
Addition / (deletion) during the year								-
Closing balance as on June 30, 35	1,000.00	185.20	847.88	27.35	64.55	20.65	64.50	2,210.13
Accumulated Depreciation								
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation for the year		4.84	23.93	1.04	4.19	0.56	6.45	41.01
Closing balance as on June 30, 26	-	4.84	23.93	1.04	4.19	0.56	6.45	41.01
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	4.84	23.93	1.04	4.19	0.56	6.45	41.01
Addition / (deletion) during the year		4.36	21.54	0.93	3.77	0.51	5.81	36.91
Closing balance as on June 30, 27	-	9.20	45.47	1.97	7.97	1.07	12.26	77.92
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	9.20	45.47	1.97	7.97	1.07	12.26	77.92
Depreciation for the year		10.76	39.79	1.66	4.48	1.31	5.22	63.22
Closing balance as on June 30, 28	-	19.96	85.26	3.63	12.44	2.38	17.48	141.14
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	19.96	85.26	3.63	12.44	2.38	17.48	141.14
Addition / (deletion) during the year		9.68	35.81	1.49	4.03	1.18	4.70	56.90
Closing balance as on June 30, 29	-	29.64	121.08	5.12	16.47	3.56	22.18	198.04
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	29.64	121.08	5.12	16.47	3.56	22.18	198.04
Depreciation for the year		8.72	32.23	1.34	3.63	1.06	4.23	51.21
Closing balance as on June 30, 30	-	38.36	153.31	6.46	20.10	4.62	26.41	249.25
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	38.36	153.31	6.46	20.10	4.62	26.41	249.25
Addition / (deletion) during the year		7.84	29.01	1.21	3.26	0.95	3.81	46.09
Closing balance as on June 30, 31	-	46.20	182.32	7.67	23.36	5.57	30.22	295.34
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	46.20	182.32	7.67	23.36	5.57	30.22	295.34
Depreciation for the year		13.90	66.56	1.97	4.12	1.51	3.43	91.48
Closing balance as on June 30, 32	-	60.10	248.87	9.64	27.48	7.08	33.65	386.82
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	60.10	248.87	9.64	27.48	7.08	33.65	386.82
Addition / (deletion) during the year		12.51	59.90	1.77	3.71	1.36	3.09	82.33
Closing balance as on June 30, 33	-	72.61	308.77	11.41	31.18	8.43	36.73	469.15
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	72.61	308.77	11.41	31.18	8.43	36.73	469.15
Depreciation for the year		11.26	53.91	1.59	3.34	1.22	2.78	74.10
Closing balance as on June 30, 34	-	83.87	362.69	13.00	34.52	9.65	39.51	543.25
Opening balance as on July 01,	-	83.87	362.69	13.00	34.52	9.65	39.51	543.25
Addition / (deletion) during the year		10.13	48.52	1.43	3.00	1.10	2.50	66.69
Closing balance as on June 30, 35	-	94.00	411.20	14.44	37.52	10.75	42.01	609.93

PARTICULARS	Land & Building	Building Renovation	Plant, Machinery & Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Equipment & Technology	Electrical Appliances	Vehicles & Transport	Total
WRITTEN DOWN VALUE								
WDV - As on June 30, 2026	-	43.56	215.37	9.32	37.73	5.08	58.05	369.11
WDV - As on June 30, 2027	-	39.20	193.83	8.39	33.96	4.57	52.25	332.20
WDV - As on June 30, 2028	-	96.84	358.14	14.92	40.28	11.77	47.02	568.98
WDV - As on June 30, 2029	-	87.16	322.33	13.43	36.25	10.59	42.32	512.08
WDV - As on June 30, 2030	-	78.44	290.10	12.09	32.63	9.53	38.09	460.87
WDV - As on June 30, 2031	-	70.60	261.09	10.88	29.37	8.58	34.28	414.79
WDV - As on June 30, 2032	1,000.00	125.10	599.01	17.71	37.07	13.57	30.85	1,823.31
WDV - As on June 30, 2033	1,000.00	112.59	539.11	15.94	33.37	12.21	27.77	1,740.98
WDV - As on June 30, 2034	1,000.00	101.33	485.19	14.35	30.03	10.99	24.99	1,666.88
WDV - As on June 30, 2035	1,000.00	91.20	436.68	12.91	27.03	9.89	22.49	1,600.19
Rate of Depreciation	0%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	

DETAILS OF EXPLORATION & EVALUATION COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

Rupees in PKR

	Description	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	Total
	Inflow	4,410.00	4,851.00	5,336.10	5,869.71	6,456.68	6,377.62	6,218.18	5,963.07	5,594.77	5,093.17	56,170.30
	Outflow											
Placer gold	Project - A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Exploration	-	100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
	ii. Mining & processing	-	-	290.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290.00
Copper	Project - B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Exploration	-	50.00	115.00	210.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	375.00
	ii. Mining	-	-	-	-	320.00	750.00	-	-	-	-	1,070.00
	ii. Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chitral	Project - C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Exploration	-	63.00	232.00	387.00	532.00	286.00	-	-	-	-	1,500.00
	ii. Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	900.00	1,200.00	850.00	-	2,950.00
	iii. Processing & infra-structure	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	1,160.00	340.00	-	2,000.00
Gypsum	Project - D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Processing	-	120.00	400.00	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,520.00
	ii. Production	-	-	-	-	150.00	130.00	-	-	-	-	280.00
Feldspar	Project - E	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Processing	-	50.00	325.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375.00
	ii. Production & Infra-structure	-	-	-	320.00	750.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,070.00
Soapstone	Project - F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Processing	-	671.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	671.00
	ii. Production	-	-	1.37	0.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.97
Mohmand Marble	Project - G	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Processing	-	100.00	300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00
	ii. Production	-	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.00
Phosphate ABT.	Project - H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Processing	-	120.00	125.00	125.00	350.00	350.00	250.00	-	-	-	1,320.00
	ii. Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.00	300.00	150.00	850.00

	Description	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	Total
Quartz Battagram	Project - I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Processing	-	110.00	115.00	115.00	300.00	300.00	250.00	-	-	-	1,190.00
	ii. Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300.00	300.00	250.00	850.00
Iron Ore ABT	Project – J	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Processing	-	130.00	135.00	135.00	635.00	635.00	630.00	70.00	65.00	65.00	2,500.00
	ii. Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250.00	250.00	250.00	750.00
Chromite Kohistan	Project – K	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Processing	-	165.00	165.00	450.00	450.00	450.00	150.00	105.00	105.00	90.00	2,130.00
	ii. Production	-	-	-	-	-	300.00	300.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	1,200.00
Nephrite Bajour	Project – L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.00	125.00	250.0
	i. Processing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185.00	185.00
	ii. Production	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metallic Minerals Chitral	Project – M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	i. Exploration	-	175.00	175.00	725.00	725.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	-	-	2,151.00
	ii. Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.00	75.00	75.00	300.00
	iii. Processing & infra-structure	-	40.00	40.00	175.00	175.00	233.00	233.00	219.00	135.00	113.00	1,363.00
												-
	Total outflow	-	1,894.00	2,418.37	4,642.60	4,387.00	3,551.00	3,330.00	4,171.00	2,745.00	1,503.00	28,641.97
			1,894.00	4,312.37	8,954.97	13,341.97	16,892.97	20,222.97	24,393.97	27,138.97	28,641.97	
	Amortization	-	-	-	597.00	889.46	1,126.20	1,348.20	1,626.26	1,809.26	1,909.46	
	Exploration & evaluation assets	-	1,894.00	4,312.37	8,357.97	12,452.50	15,766.77	18,874.77	22,767.70	25,329.70	26,732.50	

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT FUND – MOVEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

Rupees in '000'

Financial Year	Total Savings (Rs)	GoKP %	GoKP (Rs)	KP-MDMCL %	(a) KP-MDMCL (Rs)	(b) Allocated towards Project Cost	(c) Amortized towards P&L	(a-b)	Net towards Equity
2025-26	9,000,000	51%	4,590,000	49%	4,410,000	0	-159,694	4,250,306	3,436,662
2026-27	9,900,000	51%	5,049,000	49%	4,851,000	0	-166,303	4,684,697	7,197,333
2027-28	10,890,000	51%	5,553,900	49%	5,336,100	0	-10,726	5,325,374	11,313,269
2028-29	11,979,000	51%	6,109,290	49%	5,869,710	0	0	5,869,710	15,477,073
2029-30	13,176,900	51%	6,720,219	49%	6,456,681	0	0	6,456,681	20,010,638
2030-31	14,494,590	56%	8,116,970	44%	6,377,620	-500,000	0	5,877,620	24,800,321
2031-32	15,944,049	61%	9,725,870	39%	6,218,179	-1,000,000	0	5,218,179	30,018,500
2032-33	17,538,454	66%	11,575,380	34%	5,963,074	0	0	5,963,074	35,981,574
2033-34	19,292,299	71%	13,697,532	29%	5,594,767	0	0	5,594,767	41,576,341
2034-35	21,221,529	76%	16,128,362	24%	5,093,167	0	0	5,093,167	46,669,508
	143,436,821		**87,266,524**		**56,170,298**	**-1,500,000**	**-336,724**	**54,333,574**	

DETAILS OF GROSS REVENUE/ TURNOVER FROM PROJECT OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

Rupees in Million

Projects	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Exploration of Gemstones and Rare-Metal Pegmatite Belt in District Chitral	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279.00
Exploration & Exploitation of Placer Gold, and placer deposits in KP.	-	-	-	-	-	1,600.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	3,125.00	3,906.25
Exploration & Exploitation of Metallic Minerals in NMDs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,263.00	2,525.00	2,525.00
Exploration & Exploitation of Industrial Minerals in KP.										
Gypsum Processing and Value Addition Facility (GPVAF)	-	-	-	-	-	576.00	604.80	635.04	666.79	700.13
Northern Feldspar Processing Facility (NFPF)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,721.60	3,304.80	3,888.00	3,888.00
Parachinar Soapstone Processing Facility (PSPF)	-	-	-	1,545.	1,977.60	2,472.00	2,472.00	2,472.00	2,472.00	2,472.00
Mohmand White Marble Processing Facility (MWMPF)	-	-	-	300.00	312.00	324.00	336.00	348.00	360.00	372.00
Phosphate Project: Revenue Projection	-	-	-	-	5,760.00	7,910.40	10,184.4	10,490.4	10,804.8	11,128.80
Quartz Minerals in Battagram	-	-	-	-	1,440.00	1,977.60	4,915.20	5,054.40	5,213.60	7,963.20
Langrial Iron Ore Mining & Value Addition Facility Abbottabad	-	-	-	-	864.00	1,190.40	2,121.60	2,222.40	2,323.20	2,630.40
Chromite Mining and Value Addition Facility Kohistan	129.	198.	1,360.	2,450.	3,600.00	4,980.00	8,340.00	10,030.00	11,800.0	-
Nephrite Mining & Value Addition Facility – Mohmand/Bajaur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	129	198	1,360	4,295	13,953	19,430	31,695	34,557	37,528.	29,154.53
TOTAL PROJECTED INCOME	**129.**	**198.**	**1,360**	**4,295**	**13,953.**	**21,030.**	**33,695.**	**38,320**	**43,178**	**35,864.78**

EXPLORATION OF GEMSTONES & RARE METALS PEGMATITE BELT

Basis of Computation of Revenue

(Rs in '000s)

Commodity	Qty/Year	Rate (PKR)	Revenue
Emerald	30,000-50,000 cts	500-8000/ct	170,000
Aquamarine	20,000-30,000 cts	500-2,000/ct	31,250
Tourmaline	30,000-50,000 cts	200-3,000/ct	64,000
Other Gems	5,000-20,000 cts	200-2000/ct	13,750
Lithium	*The estimates are not available in any studies*		0
Tantalum			0
Other Metals			0
TOTAL			**279,000**

(Rs in '000s)

Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Emerald	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170,000
Aquamarine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,250
Tourmaline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64,000
Other Gems	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,750
Lithium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tantalum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Metals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**279,000**

EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF PLACER GOLD IN KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Production Basis (Conservative Assessment)

200,000 m^3/year × 0.5 g/m^3 × 80% recovery = 80 kg gold/year.

80,000 g × PKR 20,000/g = PKR 1.600b/year revenue.

Year 5 (2030): Ramp-up at 50% = PKR 1.600b.

Years 6–10 (2031–2035): Full production with 3% annual gold price escalation → revenue grows to PKR 5.67b by 2035.

(Rs in '000s)

Description	2,026	2,027	2,028	2,029	2,030	2,031	2,032	2,033	2,034	2035
Revenue from Placer Gold Project	0	0	0	0	0	1,600,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,125,000	3,906,250

GYPSUM PROCESSING AND VALUE ADDITION FACILITY

Gypsum Processing and Value Addition Facility (GPVAF)

Karak Gypsum Processing Facility (2026–2029)

(Rs in '000s)

Product	Mix %	Volume (tons)	Per ton profit	Revenue
Plaster of Paris (POP)	50%	120,000	2,500	300,000
Gypsum Powder	20%	48,000	2,000	96,000
Gypsum Boards & Tiles	30%	72,000	2,500	180,000
Total Revenue	**100%**	**240,000**		**576,000**

Rupees in '000'

Description	2,026	2,027	2,028	2,029	2,030	2,031	2,032	2,033	2,034	2,035
Revenue from Gypsum (Processing)	0	0	0	0	0	576,000	604,800	635,040	666,792	700,132

EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF METALLIC MINERALS IN NMDS (WAZIRISTAN COPPER PROSPECTS)

Exploration & Exploitation of Metallic Minerals in NMDs

Waziristan Copper Prospects (2026–2030)

Revenue Break-up Assumptions

Ore processed: 150,000 tonnes/year (from Yr-6).

Grade: 0.4% Cu = 600 tonnes contained.

Recovery: 90% = 540 tonnes. (with 25% Copper in concentrate, tonnage equals 2,160 tonnes)

Price: US$ 9,000/tonne = PKR 2.475m/tonne (@ 275/USD).

Annual Gross Revenue: ≈ PKR 2,525 million.

Ramp-up Production

Yr-5 (2029–30): 50% → 510 tonnes × 2.475m = **PKR 1,263m**.

Yr-6 onwards (2030–39): 100% → 1,020 tonnes × 2.475m = **PKR 2,525m**.

Rupees in '000'

Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Copper concentrate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,263,000	2,525,000	2,525,000

FELDSPAR PROCESSING FACILITY HARIPUR

Exploration & Exploitation of Industrial Minerals in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Northern Feldspar Processing Facility (NFPF)

Feldspar Processing Facility – Mansehra District

Plant capacity: 240,000 tons/year (800 t/day × 300 days)
Recovery/yield: 90% saleable product = 216,000 tons/year
Selling Price: PKR **18,000/ton** (conservative – current market for ceramic grade feldspar ranges PKR 18k–25k/ton depending on quality)
Revenue at full capacity: 216,000 × 18,000 = **PKR 3,888 million/year**
Ramp-up:
2030 → 70% capacity = 151,200 t
2031 → 85% capacity = 183,600 t
2032 onwards → 100% = 216,000 t

Rupees in '000'

Ceramic Grade Feldspar	Production (tons)	Rate per ton	Revenue
2030	151,200	18,000	2,721,600
2031	183,600	18,000	3,304,800
2032	216,000	18,000	3,888,000

Rupees in '000'

Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Ceramic Grade Feldspar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,721,600	3,304,800	3,888,000	3,888,000

SOAPSTONE PROJECT PARACHINAR

Exploration & Exploitation of Industrial Minerals in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
Parachinar Soapstone Processing Facility (PSPF)

Project: Parachinar Soapstone Processing Facility (PSPF)

Capacity: 500 TPD (~150,000 tons/year @ 300 working days)
Product Mix (soapstone processing):
- **Talc Powder (ceramics, paint, pharma grade)** → 50%
- **Talc Lump (cosmetics, paper, filler grade)** → 30%
- **Industrial Talc (rubber, plastics, tiles)** → 20%

Expected Revenue Start: Year 4 (2029)
Revenue Assumptions (from Year 4 = 2029 onward)

Rupees in '000'

Product	Share	Tons/ year	Rate	Revenue
Talc Powder	50%	75,000	12,000	900,000
Talc Lumps	30%	45,000	9,000	405,000
Industrial Talc	20%	30,000	8,000	240,000
Total Revenue	**100%**	**150,000**		**1,545,000**

Rupees in '000'

Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Talc Powder	0	0	0	900	1,152	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440	1,440
Industrial Talc	0	0	0	405	518	648	648	648	648	648
Soapstone	0	0	0	240	307	384	384	384	384	384
Total	0	0	0	1,545	1,978	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472	2,472
	0	0	0	**3,090**	**3,955**	**4,944**	**4,944**	**4,944**	**4,944**	**4,944**

MOHMAND WHITE MARBLE PROCESSING

Exploration & Exploitation of Industrial Minerals in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
Mohmand White Marble Processing Facility (MWMPF)

Project - Mohmand White Marble Processing Facility (MWMPF)

Plant & Capacity
1,000 TPD → ~120,000 tons/year (300 working days).
Commercial production starts **2029** (after feasibility & setup in 2026–2028).
Ramp-up:
2029 = 60% capacity,
2030 = 80%,
2031 onward = 100%.

Product
1. Marble Chips & Powder (industrial/by-product) – 100% output

Base Prices (2029, profit in PKR/ton)
Chips & Powder = **2,500-3500/ton**
Price growth = **3% per year**

Rupees in '000'

Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Chips & Powder Qty	0	0	0	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Profit Rate/ton	0	0	0	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100
Revenue (000)	0	0	0	300,000	312,000	324,000	336,000	348,000	360,000	372,000
Total Revenue (000)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**300,000**	**312,000**	**324,000**	**336,000**	**348,000**	**360,000**	**372,000**

Phosphate Project: Revenue Projection (Conservative)

Plant & Capacity
1,000 TPD → ~120,000 tons/year (300 working days).

Commercial production starts 2030 (after feasibility & setup 20262029).
Ramp-up:
2030 = 60% capacity
2031 = 80% capacity
2032 onward = 100%

Product
Fertilizer-grade Phosphate (DAP equivalent)
Base Profit (2030) in PKR/ton = 80,000/ton (conservative estimate after beneficiation, processing & conversion).
Price growth = 3% per year.

(Rupees in M)

Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Fertilizer Qty (‘000 tons)	-	-	-	-	72	96	120	120	120	120
Profit Rate/ton (000 PKR)	-	-	-	-	80	82.4	84.87	87.42	90.04	92.74
Total Revenue (000)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,760.00**	**7,910.40**	**10,184.40**	**10,490.40**	**10,804.80**	**11,128.80**

Interpretation
Production starts in 2030 with 72,000 tons (60% capacity).
By 2032, the plant reaches full capacity (120,000 tons).
Revenues climb from PKR 5.8B in 2030 to PKR 11.1B in 2035.
Figures are in million PKR (000 = million).

Quartz Mining & Value Addition Facility Battagram (Brownfield) - QMVAF: Action Plan (20262034)

Plant & Capacity
1,000 TPD → ~120,000 tons/year (300 working days).
Commercial production starts 2030 (after feasibility & setup 20262029).

Ramp-up:
2030 = 60% capacity (~72,000 tons)
2031 = 80% capacity (~96,000 tons)
2032 onward = 100% capacity (~120,000 tons)

Product Mix & Assumptions
Quartz Concentrate (Industrial / Electronic Grade): Stage I output.
High-Purity Quartz (Solar / Semiconductor Grade): Stage II (Phase III) starts in 2032.
Base Profit Rates (2030, conservative):
Industrial Quartz: PKR 20,000/ton
High-Purity Quartz: PKR 120,000/ton (smaller share initially).
Price growth: 3% per year.

Product Mix:
20302031: 100% Industrial Quartz.
20322034: 80% Industrial, 20% High-Purity.
2035 onward: 60% Industrial, 40% High-Purity (export-driven).

(Rupees in M)

Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Quartz Qty (‘000 tons)	-	-	-	-	72.00	96.00	120	120	120	120
Industrial Quartz Rate/ton (000 PKR)	-	-	-	-	20.00	20.60	21.2	21.8	22.5	23.2
High-Purity Quartz Rate/ton (000 PKR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	123.6	127.3	131.1
Industrial Quartz Revenue (000)	-	-	-	-	1,440.00	1,977.60	2,035.20	2,088.00	2,158.40	1,670.40
High-Purity Quartz Revenue (000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,880.00	2,966.40	3,055.20	6,292.80
Total Revenue (000)	-	-	-	-	1,440.00	1,977.60	4,915.20	5,054.40	5,213.60	7,963.20

Highlights

No revenues until 2030 (setup + feasibility).

2030 (Pilot Industrial Quartz): PKR 1.44 B revenues.

2031 (80% utilization, still industrial): PKR 1.98 B revenues.

2032 (Expansion high-purity line starts, 20% mix): PKR 4.9 B revenues.

2035 (40% high-purity mix): revenues cross PKR 7.9 B.

Langrial Iron Ore Mining & Value Addition Facility LIOVAF: Action Plan (20262034) Abbottabad (Brownfield)

Plant & Capacity

1,000 TPD → ~120,000 tons/year (300 working days).

Commercial production starts 2030 (after feasibility & pilot 20262029).

Ramp-up:

2030 = 60% capacity (~72,000 tons Fe concentrate).

2031 = 80% (~96,000 tons).

2032 onward = 100% (~120,000 tons).

Product & Assumptions

1. Iron Ore Concentrate (Fe 6265%) Stage I (20302031).

Base profit (2030): **PKR 12,000/ton** (conservative domestic market benchmark).

2. Iron Ore Pellets Stage II (2032 onward).

Conversion ratio: 1.0 ton concentrate → 0.95 ton pellets.

Base profit (2032): **PKR 22,000/ton**.

3. Price growth: 3% annually.

4. Product Mix:

20302031: Only Concentrate.

20322034: 60% Pellets, 40% Concentrate.

2035 onward: 80% Pellets, 20% Concentrate (exports & JV-driven).

(Rupees in M)

Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Output ('000 tons)	-	-	-	-	72	96	120	120	120	120
Conc. Rate/ton (000 PKR)	-	-	-	-	12	12.4	12.8	13.2	13.6	14
Pellet Rate/ton (000 PKR)	-	-	-	-			22	22.7	23.4	24.1
Conc. Revenue (000)	-	-	-	-	864	1,190.40	614.4	633.6	652.8	336
Pellet Revenue (000)	-	-	-	-			1,507.00	1,588.80	1,670.40	2,294.40
Total Revenue (000)	-	-	-	-	864	1,190.40	2,121.60	2,222.40	2,323.20	2,630.40

REVENUE FROM OTHER STREAMS

For the year ended June 30,

Rupees in '000'

Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Capacity building & training	0	120	180	264	375	450	563	675	810	900
Infrastructure enabling	0	0		187,500	300,000	375,000	487,500	612,500	750,000	1,000,000
Carried Interest	0	0	0	60,000	60,000	57,500	55,000	50,000	45,000	40,000
	0	**14,520**	**17,460**	**269,364**	**386,295**	**461,750**	**574,743**	**697,735**	**833,250**	**1,081,220**

DETAILS OF OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30,

Rupees in '000'

Description	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Staff salaries & allowances	165,390	181,929	200,122	220,134	276,716	304,388	334,827	407,460	448,206	493,027
Director fee	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400	10,400
Rent	800,000	880,000	968,000	1,064,800	1,171,280	1,288,408	1,417,249	1,558,974	1,714,871	1,886,358
Auditor remuneration	750	860	990	1,140	1,310	1,505	1,730	1,990	2,290	2,635
Depreciation	0	34,875	61,388	55,249	49,724	44,751	90,276	81,249	73,124	65,811
Amortization of project cost	0	0	0	382,300	473,600	519,800	578,500	697,300	730,100	681,400
General office expenses	4,880	5,530	6,200	6,750	7,540	8,250	9,270	10,300	11,240	12,290
	980,020	**1,112,194**	**1,245,699**	**1,739,373**	**1,989,170**	**2,177,502**	**2,442,252**	**2,767,672**	**2,990,231**	**3,151,921**

DETAILS OF STAFF SALARIES OF ALL CATEGORIES

DETAILS OF HR REQUIREMENT – TENTATIVE
Category "E"

Sr #	Designation	Scale	Phase wise Posts			Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III
			I	II	III	Average Salary	Average Salary	Average Salary
1	Chief Executive Officer	E-1	1	1	1	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000
2	Chief Operating Officer-cum-Deputy CEO	E-2	0	0	1	-	-	1,000,000
3	Chief Financial Officer	E-2	1	1	1	800,000	800,000	800,000
4	Chief Internal Auditor	E-2	1	1	1	800,000	800,000	800,000
5	General Manager (HR /Admin)	E-2	1	1	1	800,000	800,000	800,000
6	General Manager (Exploration)	E-2	1	1	1	800,000	800,000	800,000
7	General Manager (Mining & Production)	E-2	1	1	1	800,000	800,000	800,000
8	General Manager (Business Development)	E-2	1	1	1	800,000	800,000	800,000
9	General Manager (Monitoring & Evaluation)	E-2	0	0	1	-	-	800,000
	Subtotal "Category - E"		**7**	**7**	**9**	**5,950,000**	**5,950,000**	**7,750,000**

DETAILS OF HR REQUIREMENT – TENTATIVE
Category "M"

Sr #	Designation	Scale	Phase wise Posts			Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III
			I	II	III	Average Salary	Average Salary	Average Salary
1	Manager (Finance/Reporting)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
2	Manager (Accounts/Tax)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
3	Manager (Internal Audit)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
4	Manager (HR/Admin)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
5	Manager (Legal)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
6	Manager (Procurement)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
7	Manager (IT)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
8	Manager (Surveys)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000

Sr #	Designation	Scale	Phase wise Posts I	II	III	Phase-I Average Salary	Phase-II Average Salary	Phase-III Average Salary
9	Manager (Investment/ Business Development)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
10	Manager (Royalty)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
11	Manager (Environment)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
12	Manager (Planning & Business Development)	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
13	Company Secretary	M-1	1	1	1	400,000	400,000	400,000
14	Manager (Drilling/Estimation/Mining)	M-1	0	1	1		400,000	400,000
15	Manager (Production/Leasing)	M-1	0	1	1	-	400,000	400,000
16	Manager (Sales/Marketing)	M-1	0	1	1	-	400,000	400,000
17	Deputy Manager(s)	M-2	0	1	3	-	325,000	975,000
18	Assistant Manager (Finance/Tax)	M-3	0	1	2	-	175,000	350,000
19	Assistant Manager (Accounts/Reporting)	M-3	0	1	2	-	175,000	350,000
20	Assistant Manager (Internal Audit)	M-3	0	1	1	-	175,000	175,000
21	Assistant Manager (HR/Admin)	M-3	0	1	2	-	175,000	350,000
22	Assistant Manager, Network & System Admin	M-3	0	1	1	-	175,000	175,000
23	Assistant Manager, ERP / MIS	M-3	0	1	1	-	175,000	175,000
24	Assistant Manager (Procurement)	M-3	0	1	1	-	175,000	175,000
25	Assistant Manager (Geology)	M-3	0	1	1	-	175,000	175,000
26	Assistant Manager (Geophysicist)	M-3	0	1	1	-	175,000	175,000
27	Assistant Manager (Geochemist)	M-3	0	1	1	-	175,000	175,000
28	Assistant Manager (Environment)	M-3	0	1	1	-	175,000	175,000
29	Assistant Manager (Drilling/Estimation/Mining)	M-3	0	1	1	-	175,000	175,000

DETAILS OF HR REQUIREMENT – TENTATIVE
Category "M"

Sr #	Designation	Scale	Phase wise Posts			Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III
			I	II	III	Average Salary	Average Salary	Average Salary
30	Assistant Manager (Production/Leasing)	M-3	0	0	1	-	-	175,000
31	Assistant Manager (Business Development)	M-3	0	0	2	-	-	350,000
32	Assistant Manager (Sales/Marketing)	M-3	0	0	1	-	-	175,000
33	Assistant Manager (Royalty/Site Reporting)	M-3	0	0	2	-	-	175,000
34	Assistant Manager (Project Planning)	M-3	0	0	2	-	-	175,000
35	Assistant Manager (Monitoring/Evaluation)	M-3	0	0	2	-	-	175,000
	Subtotal "Category - M"		**13**	**29**	**44**	**5,200,000**	**8,825,000**	**11,225,000**

DETAILS OF HR REQUIREMENT – TENTATIVE
Category "C"

Sr #	Designation	Scale	Phase wise Posts			Phase-I	Phase-II	Phase-III
			I	II	III	Average Salary	Average Salary	Average Salary
1	Accounts Officer	C-1	0	1	2	-	125,000	250,000
2	Finance / Tax Officer	C-1	0	1	2	-	125,000	250,000
3	Audit Officer (Internal Audit)	C-1	0	1	2	-	125,000	250,000
4	HR Officer	C-1	0	1	1	-	125,000	125,000
5	Legal Officer	C-1	0	1	1	-	125,000	125,000
6	Procurement Officer	C-1	0	1	1	-	125,000	125,000
7	Geological Officer	C-1	0	1	1	-	125,000	125,000
8	Geophysical Officer	C-1	0	1	1	-	125,000	125,000
9	Geochemical Officer	C-1	0	1	1	-	125,000	125,000
10	Environmental Officer	C-1	0	1	1	-	125,000	125,000
11	Estimation Officer	C-1	0	1	1	-	125,000	125,000
12	Drilling/Mining-Officer	C-1	0	1	2	-	125,000	250,000
13	Production/Leasing- Officer	C-1	0	1	2	-	125,000	250,000
14	Investment & Business Development- Officer	C-1	0	1	2	-	125,000	250,000
15	Sales/Marketing Officer	C-1	0	0	1	-	-	125,000

Sr #	Designation	Scale	Phase wise Posts I	II	III	Phase-I Average Salary	Phase-II Average Salary	Phase-III Average Salary
16	Project Planning Officer	C-1	0	0	1	-	-	125,000
17	Monitoring &Evaluation- Officer	C-1	0	0	1	-	-	125,000
18	Cybersecurity / Compliance	C-1	0	1	1	-	125,000	125,000
19	Software & GIS support	C-1	1	1	1	125,000	125,000	125,000
20	Royalty/Site Officer	C-1	0	2	2	-	250,000	250,000
21	Supervisors/ PROs/BDOs	C-2	2	5	13	220,000	550,000	1,430,000
22	PS to GMs	C-2	1	2	5	110,000	220,000	550,000
23	Assistants/Receptionists & Tel Operators etc.	C-3	5	15	21	550,000	1,650,000	2,310,000
	Subtotal "Category - C"		**9**	**40**	**66**	**1,005,000**	**4,670,000**	**7,665,000**

DETAILS OF HR REQUIREMENT – TENTATIVE

Category "S"

Sr #	Designation	Scale	Phasewise Posts I	II	III	Phase-I Average Salary	Phase-II Average Salary	Phase-III Average Salary
	S-1: Skilled/Technical Support Staff							
1	Electrician	S1	0	1	1	-	77,500	77,500
2	Mechanic	S1	0	1	1	-	77,500	77,500
3	Work-charge Cleaner (technical cleaning duties)	S1	3	8	14	232,500	9,688	1,085,000
	S-2: General Operational Support Staff							
1	Driver	S2	3	10	26	180,000	600,000	1,560,000
2	Office Attendant	S2	8	15	21	480,000	900,000	1,260,000
3	Peon	S2	0	15	21	-	900,000	1,260,000
	S-3: Janitorial & Daily Wage Staff							
1	Janitorial Staff	S3	5	8	14	262,500	420,000	735,000
2	Security Guards	S3	4	4	10	210,000	210,000	525,000
3	Work-charge Cleaner (daily wage/manual)	S3	5	8	14	262,500	420,000	735,000
	Subtotal "Category - S"		**28**	**70**	**122**	**1,627,500**	**3,614,688**	**7,315,000**
	Grand Total of Categories - E+M+C+S		**57**	**146**	**241**	**13,782,500**	**23,059,688**	**33,955,000**

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