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**ANNUAL REPORT 2019****CONTENTS**

	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>
Company Information	02
Vision & Mission Statement & Statement of Ethics and Business Practices	03
Key Operating and Financial Data	04
Notice of Annual General Meeting	05
Chairman's Review	06
Directors' Report to the Members	07
Statement of Compliance	12
Review report to the Members	14
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members	15
Statement of Financial Position	19
Statement of Profit or Loss	20
Statement of Comprehensive Income	21
Statement of Cash Flow	22
Statement of Changes in Equity	23
Notes to the Accounts	24
Pattern of Shareholding	47
Pattern of the Holding of Shares	48
Form of Proxy	49

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**COMPANY INFORMATION****CHAIRMAN  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE**Mr. Aurangzeb Khan  
Mr. Adam Jadoon**DIRECTORS**Mr. Nasir Khan  
Mr. Adam Jadoon  
Mr. Amanullah Khan  
Mr. Omar Farid Jadoon  
Mr. Muhammad Bahauddin  
Mrs. Aamna Jadoon  
Mr. Aurangzeb Khan**AUDIT COMMITTEE****CHAIRMAN**

Mr. Nasir Khan

**MEMBER**

Mr. Aurangzeb Khan

**MEMEBER**

Mrs. Aamna Jadoon

**HR COMMITTEE****CHAIRMAN**

Mr. Nasir Khan

**MEMBER**

Mr. Amanullah Khan

**MEMBER**

Mrs. Aamna Jadoon

**SECRETARY**

Mr. Sadaqat Khan

**C.F.O**

Mr. Taj Muhammad

**AUDITORS**Tanwir Arif and Company  
Chartered Accountants**SHARE REGISTRAR**F.D. Registrar Services  
(SMC-Pvt) Ltd**REGISTERED OFFICE  
& HEAD OFFICE**Khyber Textile Mills Ltd.  
Baldher, District Haripur,  
Khyber Pakhtunkhawa**MILLS**Baldher, District Haripur,  
Khyber PakhtunkhawaWebsite address:- **[www.khybertextile.com](http://www.khybertextile.com)**

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**VISION STATEMENT**

To remain an important contributor in the home market and to serve the needs of our valued customers by catering to the requirements of general public at large, with dedication.

**MISSION STATEMENT**

The Company is situated in a remote area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; despite all odds it still has the following two missions:

**Number one:** to contribute to the economy of the country by producing quality products, thereby making a humble contribution to the exchequer.

**Number two:** to provide employment to the residents of the surrounding areas and to train them in their field while improving their efficiency through education, training and development.

**STATEMENT OF ETHICS AND BUSINESS PRACTICES**

The Organization of Khyber Textile Mills will be guided by the following principles in all activities for achievement of the organizational objectives.

- Elimination of improper payments or inappropriate use of the Company's Assets.
- Oversee that the affairs of the Company are being carried out prudently within the framework of existing laws, regulations, and business ethics.
- Accuracy of the books, record of the Company and its safe custody.
- Timely payment of amounts due to customers, employees, agents and suppliers.
- A drive to ensure that KTML succeeds as a business.
- To strive for a healthy & safe environment.
- Respect of employees, suppliers, agents, customers and shareholders.

The dealing of Khyber Textile Mills with all elements especially with the Government and Financial Institutions are based on honesty. In maintaining accounting and financing policies and procedures KTML is guided by corporate regulations, Companies Act 2017 and Code of Corporate Governance.

**KEY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL DATA**

	(Rupees in '000)					
<b><u>OPERATING:</u></b>	<b><u>2019</u></b>	<b><u>2018</u></b>	<b><u>2017</u></b>	<b><u>2016</u></b>	<b><u>2015</u></b>	<b><u>2014</u></b>
Net Sales	3,516	1,750	0	0	0	0
Gross (Loss) Profit	1,096	(1,034)	0	0	0	0
<b>Operating Profit/(Loss)</b>	(5,096)	(7,848)	(9,315)	(1,169)	(1,250)	(1,342)
<b>Pre Tax Profit/(Loss)</b>	(5,416)	8,942	(9,265)	(1,169)	(1,250)	(1,342)
<b>After Tax Profit/(Loss)</b>	(3,546)	10,707	(6,138)	3,496	3,900	(2,790)
<b>Tangible Fixed Assets</b>	999,277	428,152	438,544	448,558	460,716	473,953
<b>Long Term Deposit</b>	89	89	89	89	89	89
	<b><u>999,366</u></b>	<b><u>428,063</u></b>	<b><u>438,633</u></b>	<b><u>448,647</u></b>	<b><u>460,805</u></b>	<b><u>474,042</u></b>
<b>Current Assets</b>	8,256	5,688	3,345	3,372	3,322	3,318
<b>Current Liabilities</b>	(26,235)	(26,089)	(41,468)	(40,655)	(40,623)	(40,582)
<b>Working Capital</b>	<b><u>(1,7979)</u></b>	<b><u>(20,401)</u></b>	<b><u>(38,123)</u></b>	<b><u>(37,283)</u></b>	<b><u>(37,301)</u></b>	<b><u>(37,264)</u></b>
<b>Share Capital</b>	12,275	12,275	12,275	12,275	12,275	12,275
<b>Accumulated Losses</b>	<b><u>(10,817)</u></b>	<b><u>(15,472)</u></b>	<b><u>(34,957)</u></b>	<b><u>(38,519)</u></b>	<b><u>(42,103)</u></b>	<b><u>(57,035)</u></b>

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**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

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Notice is hereby given that the 58<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of KHYBER TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED will be held on Friday, the 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2019 at Registered Office of the Company, Baldher, District Haripur, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at 11:00 am to transact the following business.

1. To confirm the minutes of the 57th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2018.
2. To receive, examine and adopt the Annual Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2019 together with the Directors and Auditors Reports thereon.
3. To elect (7) seven members to the Board of Directors, the existing Directors Mr. Muhammad Bahauddin, Mr. Amanullah Khan, Mr. Aurangzeb Khan, Mr. Adam Jadoon, Mr. Nasir Khan, Mr. Omar Farid Jadoon and Mrs. Aamna Jadoon who retire under the Companies Act 2017 and being eligible offer themselves for re-election as Directors of the Company for the next (3) three years (up to 2022).
4. To appoint auditors of the Company for the year 2019-2020 and to fix their remuneration. The Board of Directors has recommended M/s Tanwir Arif & CO., Chartered Accountants who consented to act as Auditors of the Company for the year 2019-2020.
5. To transact any other business of the Company with the permission of the Chair.

Baldher : 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2019  
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

For Khyber Textile Mills Limited

  
Sadaqat Khan  
Company Secretary

**NOTES:**

1. The Share transfer books of the Company will remain closed from 16<sup>th</sup> October 2019 to 25<sup>th</sup> October, 2019 (both days inclusive)
2. A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting may appoint another member as his / her proxy to attend and vote. In order to be effective proxies must be delivered at the Company's registered Office Baldher, District Haripur at least 48 hours before the time of Meeting and must be stamped, signed and witnessed.
3. Shareholders are required to promptly notify the Company of any change in their address.

**CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW**

(In the Name of Allah the Magnificent the Merciful)

I welcome you with great pleasure to the 58<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of your Company for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2019.

**Operating Results:**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
	-----Rupees in "000"-----					
Sales	3,516	1,750	0	0	0	0
Operating Profit/ (Loss)	(5,096)	(8,942)	(9,265)	(1,169)	(1,250)	(1,342)
Profit / (Loss) after tax	(3,546)	10,707	(6,138)	3,490	3,900	(2,790)
Accumulated Loss	(10,817)	(15,472)	(34,957)	(38,519)	(42,103)	(57,035)

During the period under review, the Mill's textile production remained closed due to non-availability of credit facilities. However, there were significant revenue generation through alternative business activities, specifically the sale of agricultural livestock and rental income

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:**

I thank the management and staff for their hard work and devotion for the betterment of the Company.



Baldher, Haripur  
Dated: - 4<sup>th</sup> October 2019

**Mr. Aurangzeb Khan**  
Chairman

**DIRECTORS REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS****Dear Members,**

The Board of Directors welcomes you to the 58<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of your Company and are pleased to present the Annual Accounts duly audited together with Auditors' Report along with other relevant statements as required by the Code of Corporate Governance of Pakistan Stock Exchange for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2019.

**Financial Results:**

During the period under review, the Mill's textiles production remained closed, however there were significant revenue generation through alternative business activities, specifically the sale of agricultural livestock and rental income.

	<b><u>2019</u></b>	<b><u>2018</u></b>
Sales	3,516,000	1,750,000
Cost of sales	2,420,072	1,617,172
<b>Gross Loss</b>	<b>1,095,926</b>	<b>132,828</b>
Administrative expenses	13,047,034	13,111,266
	(11,951,196)	(12,979,436)
Other Operating Income – Rent	6,854,665	6,296,930
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>(5,096,441)</b>	<b>(9,314,916)</b>
Other income	-	15,952,880
		9,271,372
Finance Cost - Bank charges	2,142	1,382
Other operating expenses	318,200	328,000
	320,342	329,382
<b>Profit /(Loss) before taxation</b>	<b>(5,416,783)</b>	<b>8,941,990</b>
Taxation		
Current	1,590,282	1,511,263
Prior	-	543,900
Deferred	(3,460,590)	(3,819,940)
	(1,870,308)	(1,764,777)
<b>(Loss)/Profit after Taxation</b>	<b>(3,546,475)</b>	<b>10,706,767</b>
 (Loss)/ Profit per Share	 (2.89)	 8.72

**Auditor's Reservation:**

Regarding the auditors' observation about the Company's ability to continue as going concern the same is fully explained in Notes # 7, #12 and #14 of these Accounts.

Concerning auditor qualification for creditors that remain un-verified, it is stated that the creditors are more than 17 years old and none of the creditors are demanding their dues nor are in contact with the Company. The management therefore has begun the process of writing back the balances.

**Statement of Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework:**

The Board of Directors further state that:

1. The financial statements under review have been prepared in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act 2017 and the International Accounting Standards as applicable in Pakistan.
2. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
3. Proper books of account have been maintained by the Company accordingly the financial statements present fairly the Company's state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.
4. The system of internal control of the Company is satisfactory in design and has been effectively implemented and continues to be monitored for improvement.
5. As a result of overall effort being made to control cost and maximize revenue, there are no significant doubts about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore no adjustment is required in the recorded assets and liabilities.
6. There has been no material departure from the best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in the listing regulations and as applicable to the company for the year ended 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2019.
7. The key operating and financial results for the last six years, in a summarized form, are annexed.
8. The Audit Committee assists the Board in discharging its duties and responsibilities ensuring good compliance with Code of Corporate Governance including review of reports, Company's financial results and internal control procedures for management decisions and evolving strategy for safeguarding Company's assets and its business potentials.
9. The Audit Committee meets before Board Meetings and its report is presented in the Board Meeting.
10. The Board is in the process of establishing a Planning and Strategic committee to recommend and advise the Board from time to time the matters of long-term planning, evolving business improvement strategies, corporate affairs, budgetary controls, management reporting and monitoring.
11. The pattern of shareholding as required by the Code of Corporate Governance and shares held/traded by the Chief Executive, CFO, Company Secretary, Directors, Executives of the Company and their spouses and minor children is annexed with this report.
12. During the period under report 4 (four) meetings of the Board of Directors were held. Attendance of each Director is as under:

	<b><u>Name of Directors</u></b>	<b><u>No. of Meetings Attended</u></b>
1	Mr. Adam Jadoon	4
2	Mr. Aurangzeb Khan	3
3	Mr. Nasir Khan	3
4	Mr. Amanullah Khan	3
5	Mr. Muhammad Bahauddin	4
6	Mr. Omar Farid Jadoon	2
7	Mrs. Aamna Jadoon	3



13. Communications with the shareholders are given priority. Annual, half yearly and quarterly reports are distributed and displayed on KTML website [www.khybertextile.com](http://www.khybertextile.com) within the time specified in the Company's Act 2017.
14. As required by the Code of Corporate Governance, the Audit Committee has suggested the name of M/s Tanwir Arif & CO. Chartered Accountants, as auditors of the Company for the financial year 2019-2020, who have consented to act as auditors of the Company.

#### **A. Law Suits Against the Company**

**NBP vs. KTML:** On 17-03-2014 the Banking Judge Peshawar High Court has dismissed NBP's suit, in favour of KTML. The Hon'ble Banking Judge held that KTML had paid all outstanding loans as determined by the Committee No. 5 constituted by State Bank of Pakistan. He further held that the matter pertaining to SPTCs be resolved in accordance with the determination made by Committee No. 5. However, NBP has filed an appeal against the judgment, and as of September 2019 arguments are pending before the Hon'ble Peshawar High Court. KTML's Management and Legal department will continue to defend KTML's rights vigorously and are hopeful that the appeal will be dismissed as per the previous High Court Judgment. For further information refer to Note # 14.

**ICP, NBP others vs. KTML:** A Suit for recovery was filed by ICP & NBP in the Sindh High Court. The Sindh High Court has allowed KTML's Leave to Defend Application on the provision of the information that NBP had already instituted a previous suit in the Peshawar High Court for recovery of the same loan which has raised substantial questions of law and facts. KTML's Management and legal department are optimistic that a judgment on these issues in our favour has already been decided by the Honorable Peshawar High Court which will hopefully lead to the dismissal of the suit on the basis of facts provided and legal questions raised before the Hon'ble Banking Judge. As of September 2019, closing arguments by the plaintiff banks are in progress. For further information refer to Note # 14.

#### **B. Alternative Business Activity and Usage of Excess Area:**

With the BODs approval, Management approached a financial institution in FY2018 and applied for Balancing, Modernization and Replacement (BMR) loan for our textile unit. However, a negative response from the financial institution was received in which they have declined the request due to the placing of KTML on the Credit Information Bureau List as defaulter by National Bank of Pakistan. Therefore, due to the ongoing court cases by NBP, KTML is facing a complete restriction on access to credit by the banks. As a result of NBP's discriminatory methods, KTML has been unable to initiate BMR and restart textile production. Nonetheless, it is the BOD and Management's intention to rehabilitate the Textile Unit after the Banking litigation has reached finality and credit facilities have been restored.

In FY 2016 KTML received a show cause under section 309 read with clause (c) of section 305, in which SECP conveyed to KTML's Management that due to the closure of textile production and the lack of business activity on the Mill's premises, action shall be taken under the provisions of the Company's Ordinance, 1984. KTML's Management in response to the show cause notice communicated that due to the ongoing litigation instituted by the banks and a credit restriction imposed by the SBP on KTML, all avenues to access the credit required to undertake BMR in order to restart the textile unit have been blocked. In addition, Management conveyed that there is a need to keep the Company in existence till the final decision of the litigation cases by the banks in order to ensure that the interests of all shareholders both minority and majority do not face an irreparable loss due to the erroneous and fictitious claims by the Banks. Consequently, the SECP expressed in meetings that business activity whether

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textile or other alternative business activity should commence at KTML in order to avoid a negative outcome in regard to the show cause notice.

During FY2016 and FY 2017 the BOD and Members authorized the Management to explore all avenues of legitimate revenue generation by utilizing the excess areas of the Company's land and empty buildings. As KTML's Memorandum of Association allows the Board of Directors to carry on any other business to enhance or improve the Company's value. Consequently, our Company has taken steps to secure other sources of revenue within our limited resources as a measure to maintain the Company, its assets, and to create business activity on the premises.

The BOD is pleased to inform the shareholders that in Financial Year 2019 despite complete credit restrictions, KTML has managed to stimulate other sources of revenue throughout the financial year and has significantly increased its income through alternative business. KTML's Management has negotiated the continued use and rental of its excess buildings as a storage facility with reputable organizations and rented out available empty units to other local distributors. Which has positively resulted in revenue generation of Rs 6.85 Million for FY 2019.

With this new stream of funding and with the approval of the BOD and Members, the Company has embarked upon financing an alternative business separate from and not affecting our textile unit, by utilizing the Company's abundant excess land for the creation of a livestock rearing/meat fattening agricultural farm. During FYs 2017, 2018 and 2019 the Company made a substantial investment in the livestock farm, which includes the construction of indoor and outdoor sheds having a housing capacity of up to 150 cattle, purchase of livestock, the complete up gradation of the Mills water piping system, water storage, tube well and irrigation systems throughout the Company's premises. Consequently, Management has been successful with the livestock business by achieving a 100 percent increase in sales revenues, amounting to total sales of Rs.3.52 million for FY 2019.

Through these successful sales of livestock and warehouse rentals, Management has proved that the alternative business plan for the Company is viable, as the total overall revenue of the Company has increased by 22% in FY2019. Furthermore, KTML is once again an active taxpayer and has contributed Rs.1.55 million in advance tax to the national exchequer in the financial year.

In further developments, Management identified 14 acres of unutilized KTML land; which was improved for cultivation of crops & fodder through leveling and provision of irrigation facilities constructed where possible. After the improvement, cultivation was initiated and the fodder grown was consumed by the Company's livestock, which enabled a reduction in purchasing of fodder from the market.

In addition, Management with the assistance of the KP Agricultural Research Development department has planted 150 high yield olive saplings throughout the excess land for the long-term plan of harvesting olive products for sale.

Moreover, Management and BOD expect that due to our Company's location near the under-construction E-35 Motorway, access to the CPEC will open up new opportunities for further business activity.

Moving forward, Management will continue to repair unutilized warehouses located within the Mill for use of storage, thereby utilizing the excess buildings for the generation of additional revenue for the Company. Furthermore, Management intends to improve the crop yield on the Company's cultivatable land and expand the size of the agricultural livestock farm thereby increasing the sale of cattle for FY-2020. The income derived from this additional business activities will be used for the maintenance of the Company's assets, salaries of employees, day-to-day expenses, meeting the requirements under the Companies Act 2017, the Company's legal expenses, and to invest in new business activities if found feasible by the BOD.

**C. New Line of Business, Modification of Name, Amending the Articles and Memorandum of Association:**

Following SECP Show Cause Notice, a meeting was held on 18-01-2018 in which KTML's Management expressed that the majority shareholders opinion is against the liquidation of the Company and that they do not see forced discontinuation of textile operations as a disbandment operation, as proper maintenance of the Company's assets are being carried out periodically and income from these assets are being generated on a regular basis through the initiation of successful alternative agricultural business as mentioned earlier. Therefore, the SECP issued an order on 26-01-2018 withdrawing the show cause notice based on the efforts of KTML Management. In addition, the SECP directed the Company to make the necessary changes to the name, and Memorandum and Articles of Association in light of the alternative business being undertaken.

During the FY 2018 AGM, the Members of KTML decided and approved that the agricultural business should be considered the new principle business of the Company and to maintain textile as a secondary business. The Members also resolved through a resolution the alteration of the name of the Company to reflect the new business being undertaken to: "*Khyber Textile Mills and Agricultural Business Limited*". In addition, the Members have also authorized the changes to the Articles and Memorandum of Association to be in line with the new principle business being undertaken and to update it in accordance with the Companies Act 2017. Management then applied to the Registrar of Companies to have the approved required changes implemented and as of September 2019 the Company's amended Memorandum and Articles of Association have been approved by the Registrar of Companies Peshawar SECP, while the Company's change of name application is being processed. We are hopeful that the modification of our name will be given approval in FY 2020.

**D. Asset Revaluation.**

In financial year 2019 the Management in compliance with requirements and BOD's directions carried out a fresh assessment of the fair value of the fixed assets of the Company through an independent evaluator. The value of assets appreciated to Rs.999 million as compared to the earlier assessment of Rs.473 million, carried out in FY 2013. The exercise of revaluation as repeatedly emphasized by Management has proved the worth of the Company as an economically viable undertaking. For further information refer to Note # 9 and # 15.

**On behalf of the Boards of Directors**



**Adam Jadoon**  
**Chief Executive**

Baldher, Haripur  
Dated:- 4<sup>th</sup> October, 2019

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**STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

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With Listed companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 for the year ended June 30, 2019

The Company has complied with the requirements of the regulations in the following manner.

1. The total number of directors are 7 as per the following

Male	6 (Six)
Female	1 (One)

2. The composition of the board is as follow.

**Independent Directors:**

Mr. Nasir Khan

**Other Non-Executive Directors:**

Mr. Aurangzeb Khan

Mr. Amanullah Khan

Mr. Omar Farid Jadoon

Mrs Aamna Adam Jadoon

**Executive Director:**

Mr. Adam Jadoon

Mr. Muhammad Bahauddin

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as director on the board of more than five listed companies, including this company.
4. The company has prepared a “Code of Conduct” and has ensured that appropriate steps has been taken to disseminate it throughout the Company along with its supporting policies and procedures.
5. The board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the company. A complete record of particulars of significant policies along with the dates on which they were approved or amended has been maintained.
6. All the powers of board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the board/ share holders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations.
7. The meeting of the board was presided over by the Chairman and in his absence, by a director elected by the board for this purpose. The board has complied with the requirements of the Act and the Regulations with respect to the frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of board.
8. The board of directors has a formal policy and transparent procedures for remuneration of directors in accordance with the Act and these Regulations.
9. Four members of the Board have carried out the Directors’ Training Program including the independent Director, while two Directors are exempted from the Training Program due to their experience on the BOD. The remaining Director will complete the Training Program in the near future.

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10. The board has approved the appointment of Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.
  11. CEO and CFO duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the board.
  12. The board has formed following Committees comprising of member as given below:

**Audit Committee:**

Mr. Nasir Khan (Chairman)  
Mr. Aurangzeb Khan  
Mr. Aamna Jadoon

**HR and Remuneration Committee:**

Mr. Nasir Khan  
Mr. Amanullah Khan  
Mrs. Aamna Jadoon

13. The terms of reference of the aforesaid committees have been formed, documented and advised to the committee for compliance.
14. The frequency of meetings of the Committee was as per the following
  - a). Audit committee: four quarterly meetings during the financial year ended June 30, 2019
  - b). HR and Remuneration Committee: One meeting during the financial year ended June 30, 2019
15. The board has setup an effective internal audit function which comprises of professionals who are considered suitably qualified and experienced for the purpose and are conversant with the policies and procedures of the Company.
16. The statutory auditors of the Company have been confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the quality control review program of the institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP). And registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they or any of the partners of the firm, their spouses and minor children do not hold shares of the company and that the firm and all its partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the ICAP.
17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have been observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.
18. We confirmed that all other requirements of the regulations have been complied with.



**ADAM JADOON**  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER**

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**REVIEW REPORT TO THE MEMBERS ON THE STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE  
CONTAINED IN LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE)  
REGULATIONS, 2017**

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of **M/S. KHYBER TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED** for the year ended June 30, 2019 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 40 of the Regulations.

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

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

The Regulation require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transaction and also ensure compliance with the requirements of section 208 of the Companies Act, 2017. We are only required and have ensured compliance of this requirement to the extent of the approval of the related party transaction by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the Audit Committee. We have not carried out procedures to assess and determine the Company's process for identification of related parties and that whether the related party transactions were undertaken at arm's length price or not.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention which causes us to believe that the Statement of Compliance does not appropriately reflects the company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2019.



**TANWIR ARIF & CO.,**  
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS  
Engagement Partner - Tanwir Arif

HYDERABAD

DATED: 4<sup>th</sup> October 2019

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS****Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the annexed financial statements of **KHYBER TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED** (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2019, and the statement of profit or loss and statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of the audit.

Except for paragraph 1 below, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss and statement of other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2019 and of the loss, comprehensive income and the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended:

1. We have not received confirmations for balance appearing in trade creditors under note no. 12 to the accounts. Hence, their balances remained unverified in spite of reminders.

**Basis of qualified opinion**

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

**Material Uncertainty relating to Going Concern**

We draw attention to Note 7 in the financial statements, which indicates that the operations of the Company are closed since 2007, the accumulated losses amounting to Rs. 10.817 million and the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs. 17.878 million. As stated in Note 7, these events or conditions, along with other matters, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**Key Audit Matter**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report:

	<b>Key audit Matter</b>	<b>How the matter is addressed in our audit</b>
<b>i)</b>	<b>Contingencies and commitments</b>	
	<p>Refer note 14 to the annexed financial statements.</p> <p>The Company is subject to material litigations involving different courts pertaining to recovery, which requires management to make assessment and judgments with respect to likelihood and impact of such litigations on the financial statements of the Company.</p> <p>Given the nature and amounts involved in such cases and the appellate forums at which these are pending, the ultimate outcome and the resultant accounting in the financial statements is subject to significant judgment, which can change over time as new facts emerge and each legal case progresses, and therefore, we have identified this as key audit matter.</p>	<p>In response to this matter, our audit procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussing legal cases with the management to understand their view point and obtaining and reviewing the litigation documents in order to assess the facts and circumstances;</li> <li>• Obtaining independent opinion of legal council's dealing with such cases in the form of confirmation; and</li> <li>• We also evaluated the possible outcome of these legal cases in line with the requirements of IAS 37: Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets. The disclosures of legal exposures and provisions were assessed for completeness and accuracy.</li> </ul>

### **Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon**

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

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

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

### **Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements**

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



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

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

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

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

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

We also provide the board of directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant

ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

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

- a) proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017);
- b) the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- c) investments made, expenditure incurred and guarantees extended during the year were for the purpose of the Company's business; and
- d) no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980).

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

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS****HYDERABAD****DATED: 4<sup>th</sup> October 2019**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
AS AT JUNE 30, 2019

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES	Note	2019	2018	PROPERTY & ASSETS	Note	2019	2018
		(Rupees)	(Rupees)			(Rupees)	(Rupees)
<b>SHARE CAPITAL &amp; RESERVE</b>				<b>NON CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
SHARE CAPITAL				Property, Plant and Equipment	15	999,277,171	428,151,828
Authorized:				Long term deposits		88,983	88,983
1,500,000 Ordinary Share of		15,000,000	15,000,000			999,366,154	428,240,811
Rs. 10/- each							
Issued							
1,298,543 Ordinary Share of Rs. 10/- each		12,985,430	12,985,430				
Subscribed & paid up	8	12,275,030	12,275,030				
<b>RESERVE</b>				<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Capital - Statutory Reserve		257,782	257,782	Live stock	16	6,500,000	3,822,500
U/s 15-BB				Animal food	17	94,190	185,120
Unappropriated Loss		(10,817,218)	(15,472,199)	Stores & Spares		-	-
Surplus on revaluation	9	905,163,104	346,856,455	Advances, deposits and	18	1,617,954	1,487,984
of fixed assets				other receivables		44,094	192,784
Shareholders' Equity		906,878,698	343,917,068	Cash and Bank Balances	19	8,256,238	5,688,388
<b>NON CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>							
Deferred Tax Liability	10	46,258,685	35,222,909				
Long Term Loan from Directors	11	28,350,475	28,700,475				
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>							
Trade & Other Payables	12	24,644,252	24,577,484				
Provision for taxation	13	1,590,282	1,511,263				
		26,234,534	26,088,747				
<b>CONTINGENCIES &amp; COMMITMENTS</b>	14	-	-				
		1,007,722,392	433,929,199			1,007,622,392	433,929,199

Notes:

1. Auditors' report is attached.
2. The annexed notes from 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

DIRECTOR

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Note	2019	2018
		( Rupees )	
Sales	20	3,516,000	1,750,000
Cost of sales	21	2,420,072	1,617,172
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>1,095,928</b>	<b>132,828</b>
Administrative expenses	22	13,047,034	13,111,266
		(11,951,106)	(12,978,438)
Other Operating Income - Rent		6,854,665	6,296,930
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(5,096,441)</b>	<b>(6,681,508)</b>
Other income	23	-	15,952,880
		(5,096,441)	9,271,372
Finance Cost - Bank charges		2,142	1,382
Other operating expenses	24	318,200	328,000
		320,342	329,382
<b>(Loss)/Profit before taxation</b>		<b>(5,416,783)</b>	<b>8,941,990</b>
Taxation			
Current	25	1,590,282	1,511,263
Prior	25	-	543,900
Deferred		(3,460,590)	(3,819,940)
		(1,870,308)	(1,764,777)
<b>(Loss)/Profit after taxation</b>		<b>(3,546,475)</b>	<b>10,706,767</b>
(Loss)/Profit per share	26	<b>(2.89)</b>	<b>8.72</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 39 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**



**CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**



**DIRECTOR**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	2019	2018
	( Rupees )	
<b>Net (loss)/ profit after taxation</b>	<b>(3,546,475)</b>	<b>10,706,767</b>
Other comprehensive income /(loss):		
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit or loss:</i>		
Income from agriculture	217,000	243,356
Surplus on revaluation of fixed assets net of deferred tax	566,191,105	-
<i>Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:</i>		
Other comprehensive income for the year	566,408,105	243,356
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>562,861,630</b>	<b>10,950,123</b>

**NOTE:** The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.

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

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
	<b>( Rupees)</b>	
<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
(Loss)/ profit before tax	(5,416,783)	8,941,990
<b>Adjustment of Non Fund Items:</b>		
Depreciation	9,562,128	10,392,270
Gain arising from changes in fair value of biological assets	(1,845,192)	(1,166,699)
Liabilities written back	-	(15,952,880)
	<u>7,716,936</u>	<u>(6,727,309)</u>
	2,300,153	2,214,681
<b>(Increase)/Decrease in Current Assets</b>		
Livestock	(832,308)	(486,893)
Animal food	90,930	(145,080)
<b>Increase/(Decrease) in Current Liabilities</b>		
Trade & Other Payables	66,768	35,592
	<u>(674,610)</u>	<u>(596,381)</u>
Effect on Cash Flow due to changes in working capital	1,625,543	1,618,300
Sundry Income Received	217,000	243,356
Income Tax Paid	(1,641,233)	(2,144,516)
	<u>(1,424,233)</u>	<u>(1,901,160)</u>
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>201,310</b>	<b>(282,860)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Fixed Capital Expenditure	-	-
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Long Term Loans - Directors - net	<u>(350,000)</u>	<u>200,000</u>
Net (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(148,690)	(82,860)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	192,784	275,644
Cash and Cash Equivalents as the end of the year	<u><b>44,094</b></u>	<u><b>192,784</b></u>

**NOTE: The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.**

  
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE**

  
**CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

  
**DIRECTOR**

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Share Capital	Reserves	Unappropriated Profit & Loss	Revaluation surplus on fixed assets	Total
	( Rupees )				
<b>Balance as on June 30, 2017</b>	<b>12,275,030</b>	<b>257,782</b>	<b>(34,957,302)</b>	<b>355,391,435</b>	<b>332,966,945</b>
Profit for the year 2017 - 2018	-	-	10,706,767	-	10,706,767
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	243,356	-	243,356
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,950,123</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,950,123</b>
Transferred from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets on account of incremental depreciation	-	-	8,534,980	(8,534,980)	-
<b>Balance as on June 30, 2018</b>	<b>12,275,030</b>	<b>257,782</b>	<b>(15,472,199)</b>	<b>346,856,455</b>	<b>343,917,068</b>
Loss for the year 2018 - 2019	-	-	(3,446,475)	-	(3,446,475)
Other Comprehensive income	-	-	217,000	566,191,105	566,408,105
<b>Total Comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(3,229,475)</b>	<b>566,191,105</b>	<b>562,961,630</b>
Transferred from surplus on revaluation of fixed assets on account of incremental depreciation	-	-	7,884,456	(7,884,456)	-
<b>Balance as on June 30, 2019</b>	<b>12,275,030</b>	<b>257,782</b>	<b>(10,817,218)</b>	<b>905,163,104</b>	<b>906,878,698</b>

NOTE: The annexed notes form an integral part of these accounts.

  
CHIEF EXECUTIVE

  
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

  
DIRECTOR

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**NOTES TO THE ACCOUNTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019****1. STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS:-**

Khyber Textile Mills Limited is a Public Limited Company, incorporated on 26<sup>th</sup> August, 1961 under the Companies Act, 1913 (Now the Companies Act, 2017). Its shares are quoted on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The principal activities of the Company are to manufacture and sale of cotton/polyester yarn and cloth

The Company has initiated alternative business activities of renting excess warehouses from FY 2016 and has also established an agriculture livestock business on its open land since FY 2017.

The registered office of the company is situated at Baldher, District Haripur, Khyber Pakhtunkhawa.

**2. SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS AND EVENTS AFFECTING THE  
COMPANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION AND PERFORMANCE**

All significant transactions and events that have affected the Company's statement of financial position and performance during the year have been adequately disclosed in the notes to these financial statements. For a detailed discussion about these significant transactions and events please refer to the Directors' report.

**3. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan. Accounting and reporting standards comprise of such International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as are notified under the Companies Act, 2017 (the Act), and provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017. Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS Standards, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

**4. NEW STANDARDS, INTERPRETATIONS AND AMENDMENTS TO  
PUBLISHED APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**

Effective in current year and are relevant to the Company. The Company has adopted all the new standards and amendments to the following approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan which became effective during the year:

**a) IFRS 9: Financial Instruments.**

IFRS 9 „Financial Instruments“ was issued on July 24, 2017. This standard is adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan through its S.R.O. 229 (I)/2019 and is effective for accounting period / year ending on or after June 30, 2019.

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items. This standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

The details of new significant accounting policies and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below:



**i) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities**

The revised provisions on the classification and measurement of financial assets (applicable mainly to deposits and cash and bank balances) and financial liabilities (mainly trade creditors and interest-bearing debt) have not affected company's financial information. Consequently, the comparative figures have not been restated on the introduction of IFRS 9.

The following table and the accompanying notes below explain the original measurement categories under IAS 39 and the new measurement categories under IFRS 9 for each class of the Company's financial assets as at July 1, 2018.

These above financial assets classified as 'loans and receivables' have been classified as amortized cost.

**ii) Impairment of financial assets**

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized.

The guiding principle of the expected credit loss (ECL) model is to reflect the general pattern of deterioration or improvement in the credit quality of financial instruments. The amount of ECLs recognized as a loss allowance or provision depends on the extent of credit deterioration since initial recognition. Under the general approach, there are two measurement basis:

- 12-month ECLs (Stage 1), which applies to all items (from initial recognition) as long as there is no significant deterioration in credit quality.
- Lifetime ECLs (Stages 2 and 3), which applies when a significant increase in credit risk has occurred on an individual or collective basis.

The Company's financial assets include mainly long-term deposits and cash and bank balances.

**iii) Transition.**

The Company has used the exemption not to restate comparative periods and any adjustments on adoption of IFRS 9 are to be recognized in statement of changes in equity as on July 1, 2018. However, the adoption of IFRS 9 did not have any impact on opening retained earnings as on July 1, 2018. Accordingly, the comparative information is presented as per the requirements of IAS 39.

**b. IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’**

IFRS 15 ‘Revenue from Contracts with Customers’ is effective for accounting period beginning on or after July 1, 2018. This standard has replaced IAS 18 Revenue and related interpretations and it applies to all revenue arising from contracts with customers.

The IFRS 15 establish a five-steps mode to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The standard requires the entities to exercise judgment, taking in to consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with the customers. Hence, the Company has concluded that the impact of adoption of revenue recognition model as laid down in IFRS 15 is not material.

There is no material impact of transition to IFRS 15 on the financial position of the Company. However accounting policy for revenue recognition is altered (Reference Note No. 5.11).

**4.2 Amendments to standards effective in current year and not relevant to the Company.**

There are certain other new and amended standards, interpretations and amendments that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2019 but are considered not to be relevant or will not have any significant effect on the Company's operations and are, therefore, not detailed in these financial statements.

**4.3 New/revised accounting standards, amendments to published accounting standards and interpretations that are not yet effective.**

4.4

<b><u>Standard or Interpretation</u></b>	<b><u>Effective date (accounting period beginning on or after)</u></b>
Amendment to IFRS 3 - Amendments regarding the definition of business	1st January, 2020
Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8 – Definition of Material	1st January, 2020
The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	1st January, 2020
IFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts	1st January, 2020

Additionally, there are certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to the approved accounting and reporting standards that will be mandatory for the Company's annual accounting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2019. However, these will not have any significant impact on the financial reporting of the Company and, therefore, have not been disclosed in these financial statements.

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## **5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **5.1 Basis of measurement.**

These financial statements have been prepared under the "historical cost" convention except as otherwise disclosed in the accounting policies below

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the applicable accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 6.

### **5.2 Functional and Presentation Currency**

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the functional currency of the Company. All the financial information contained in these financial statements has been rounded-off to the nearest rupee.

### **5.3 Property, Plant and Equipment**

These are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is charged on pro- rata basis under reducing balance method at the rates mentioned in note no. 15.

Freehold land, building & civil works and plant & machinery are measured at revalued amounts, which is the fair value at the date of revaluation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any, recognized subsequent to the date of revaluation

Revaluation is carried out so that the fair value and carrying value do not differ materially at the balance sheet date. Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such assets is credited to "Surplus on Revaluation of Fixed Assets". A decrease in the carrying amount arising on revaluation is charged to the statement of comprehensive income to extent that it exceeds the balance, if any, held in the surplus on revaluation of fixed assets to a previous revaluation of that assets. The surplus on revaluation- net of deferred tax to the extent of incremental depreciation charged on the related revalued assets is transferred to unappropriated profit.

In case of additions to fixed assets depreciation is charged from the month addition is made and in case of disposal of items of fixed assets up to the month the asset has been in use of the Company.

The assets residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each financial year end. The effect of any adjustment in residual value and useful lives is recognized prospectively as a change of accounting estimates.

Repairs and maintenance of major amounts are capitalized, while normal repair and maintenance of assets are charged to the income as and when incurred

Gain or Losses on disposal of assets, if any, are included in the profit or loss account currently

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**5.4 Biological assets – livestock**

Livestock are measured at their fair value. Initially cost incurred in acquisition of biological assets is also added in cost likewise transportation, labor etc along with cost of feed and vaccination

Loss arising, if any, from changes in fair value of livestock is recognized in profit and loss account

**5.5 Stores & Spares.**

These are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value using moving average cost method except items in transit which are valued at cost accumulated up to the balance sheet date. Cost comprises purchase cost and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the cost necessarily to be incurred in order to make the sale. The Company reviews the carrying amount of stores on regular basis and provision is made for obsolescence, if any.

**5.6 Trade debts / Account receivables.**

Trade receivables are recognized and carried at original invoice amount. Bad debts are adjusted against provisions for doubtful debts or written off against the profit of the company during the year in which these are deemed to be irrecoverable. Provision is made for debts which are considered doubtful of recovery.

**5.7. Borrowing cost.**

Borrowing cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized as a part of the cost of that asset. All other borrowing costs are charged to income.

**5.8 Trade and Others Payable**

Liabilities for trade and others payable are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods or services obtained, whether or not billed to the Company.

**5.9. Provision**

Provision is recognized when the Company has an obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of present or past events and it is possible that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

**5.10 Taxation.****Current**

The charge for current taxation is based on taxable income at the current rate of taxation after taking into account applicable tax credits, rebates and exemptions available, if any, or minimum taxation on the turnover under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, whichever is higher.

The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, wherever considered necessary, to the provision for tax made in the previous years as a result of adjustments in assessments framed during the year for such years.

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**Deferred**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method for all temporary difference at the balance sheet date between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial statements reporting purposes.

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, the effect on deferred taxation relating to the portion of income falling under final tax regime is adjusted in accordance with the requirements of Accounting Technical Release -27 of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

**5.11 Revenue Recognition**

Sales are recorded on dispatch of goods. Income other than sales are recorded on accrual basis. Sales includes rebates on exports (if any).

To determine whether to recognize revenue, the company follows a 5-step process:

- 1 Identifying the contract with a customer
- 2 Identifying the performance obligations
- 3 Determining the transaction price
- 4 Allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations
- 5 Recognizing revenue when/as performance obligation(s) are satisfied.

The company often enters into transactions involving a range of the products. In all cases, the total transaction price for a contract is allocated amongst the various performance obligations based on their relative stand-alone selling prices.

The transaction price for a contract excludes any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Revenue is recognized either at a point in time or over time, when (or as) the company satisfies performance obligations by transferring the promised goods or services to its customers.

The company recognizes contract liabilities for consideration received in respect of unsatisfied performance obligations and reports these amounts as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. Similarly, if the company satisfies a performance obligation before it receives the consideration, it recognizes either a contract asset or a receivable in its statement of financial position, depending on whether something other than the passage of time is required before the consideration is due.

**5.12 Financial Instruments**

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**5.12.1 Financial Assets:**

The Company classifies its financial assets at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

a) Financial assets at amortized cost,

Financial assets at amortized cost are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets, impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses, and gain or loss arising on de-recognition are recognized directly in profit or loss.

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

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

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are those financial assets which are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. A gain or loss on debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it arises.

Financial assets are initially measured at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received respectively. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently re measured to fair value, amortized cost or cost as the case may be. Any gain or loss on the recognition and de-recognition of the financial assets and liabilities is included in the profit or loss for the period in which it arises.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Assets or liabilities that are not contractual in nature and that are created as a result of statutory requirements imposed by the Government are not the financial instruments of the Company.

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its financial assets carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company recognizes in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date.

**5.12.2 Financial liabilities,**

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

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

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

#### 5.12.3 Off-setting of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset and a financial liability is offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off the transaction and also intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### 5.13. Impairment.

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists the assets recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Impairment losses are recognized as expense in statement of comprehensive income.

#### 5.14 Related Party Transactions and Transfer Pricing

Transactions between the company and related parties are made at arm's length prices determined in accordance with the comparable uncontrolled price method which sets the price by reference to comparable goods sold in an economically comparable market to a buyer unrelated to seller. In case when comparable prices from the market are not available, approval of the Board is obtained.

#### 5.16. Cash and Cash Equivalents.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and current and deposit accounts with the commercial banks.

### 6 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

#### 6.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

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**Trade debtors**

The company reviews its receivable against provision required there against on an ongoing basis. The provision is made taking into consideration expected recoveries, if any.

**Income taxes**

In making the estimates for income taxes currently payable by the company the management considers the current income tax law and the decisions of appellate authorities on certain issues in the past.

**Impairment of assets**

In accordance with the accounting policy, the management carries out an annual assessment to ascertain whether any of the company's assets are impaired. This assessment may change due to technological developments.

**Biological assets - livestock**

The fair value of biological assets (livestock) is determined annually by the management of the Company, which are based on market conditions and physical attributes of livestock existing at the end of each reporting period, which are subject to change at each period end due to market conditions.

**Depreciable amount and useful lives of fixed assets**

In accordance with the accounting policy, the management carries out an annual assessment of depreciable amount and useful lives of fixed assets.

**6.2 Critical judgments in applying the company's accounting policies**

During preparation of these financial statements, the significant judgments made by the management in applying the company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation and uncertainty were the same as those that applied in the preceding audited annual published financial statements of the company for the year ended 30 June 2017.

**7. Going Concern**

Despite the uncertainties given here under, that may cast doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, these financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis:

- i) The textile operations of the Company are closed since July, 2007;
- ii) There are accumulated losses amounting to Rs. 10.817 million and current liabilities of the Company exceed its current assets by Rs. 17.878 million;
- iii) The financial ratios are adverse.

These accounts have been prepared on going concern basis by the Management for the reasons and considerations as discussed below:

1. As repeatedly identified, the core reasons for these unfavorable conditions is the ongoing High Court litigation (Reference note no. 14) resulting into KTML's name being listed on the Credit Information Bureau List as a defaulter by National Bank of Pakistan, that caused complete ban on access to credit and the litigation restricted KTML to dispose-off any of its excess land to meet the working capital requirement for textile unit. Consequently, most of the employees were laid-off and production of yarn was stopped completely in FY 2008 in order to mitigate the losses.



In addition, the Company's production of yarn has not resumed due to continued credit restrictions, increase in prices of cotton and polyester, electric power load shedding, escalating power tariffs, ban on installation and use of industrial gas meters and generators. Nonetheless, the Members, Board of Directors and Management are determined to rehabilitate and restart the textile unit once the funding is available from the Banks, for which KTML's Management is diligently pursuing the High Court cases so that they may reach finality and the credit facilities are restored.

In FY 2016 SECP had suggested that business activity whether textile or other alternative business should commence at KTML in order to avoid action under the Companies Ordinance, 1984. The Board of Directors and Members in AGM FY 2016 & FY 2017 have authorized the Management to explore all avenues of legitimate revenue generation by conversion of excess empty warehouses as storage units for rental purposes and development of excess land for agriculture use, specifically rearing of livestock.

Due to Management's successful initiation of alternative agricultural business on the Company's premises, SECP on 26-01-2018 withdrew the show cause notice. Furthermore, the SECP directed the Company to make the necessary changes to the name, Articles and Memorandum of Association in light of the alternative business being undertaken. Consequently, during the FY 2018 AGM, Members of KTML decided and approved that the agricultural business taking place on the excess land of the Company should be considered the new principle business of the Company, while textile business should remain as secondary. The Members also authorized through a resolution the alteration of the name of the Company to reflect the new principle business taking place on the premises to "Khyber Textile Mills and Agricultural Business Limited". In addition, the Members also approved the changes to the Articles and Memorandum of Association to be in line with the new business being undertaken and to update it in accordance with the Companies Act 2017. Management has therefore applied to the Registrar of Companies to have the required changes approved. As of September 2019, the Company's amended Memorandum and Articles of Association in line with the new agricultural business have been approved by the Registrar of Companies Peshawar SECP, while KTML's change of name application is being processed. KTML Management is hopeful that the modification of the name will be completed in FY 2020.

General revenue of the Company has increased significantly as Management's endeavors, listed below, were successful.

- a) Increased earnings have enabled the Company to pay Advance Tax of Rs. 1.55 Million during the year.
- b) The Management successfully negotiated renting of empty warehouses as a storage facility to reputable organizations and local distributors which has earned rental income of Rs.6.85 million during the current year.
- c) During FY 2017, 2018 and 2019 the Company has made investments in an Agricultural Livestock Farm constructed on the Company's excess land that is separate from and not part of the existing Textile Unit. This investment includes the purchase of cattle, construction of outdoor and indoor sheds, the complete up gradation of the Mills water piping system, water storage, tube well, and irrigation systems throughout the Company's premises. In addition, Management has cultivated 14 acres for production of crops/fodder for livestock. The revenue from sale of livestock during the current year amounts to Rs. 3.52 million.

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2. Though there are accumulated losses to the tune of Rs.10.817 million and negative working capital of Rs. 17.878 million, the Directors have supported the Company by way of interest free loans to the Company totaling Rs.28.4 million that covers majority of the losses and negative working capital deficiency. The Directors further ensure to support the Company in the future, if needed.

The accumulated losses have reduced during the year with the new alternative revenue generation during the current financial year. Additionally, the Revaluation Surplus has shown an increase of Rs.580.687 million due to Revaluation of Land, Property, Plant & Equipment and Building (Reference note No.9). The exercise of revaluation as repeatedly emphasized by Management has proved the worth of the Company. The Management of the Company has no plan to liquidate its assets other than under normal course of business. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern currently is based on the followings:

- i) Continued financial support from Directors;
- ii) Revival of the manufacturing activities after outcome of the litigations in favor of the Company;
- iii) Start of other alternative profitable business activities with available financial resources, that have led to a significant increase in income;
- iv) There is a need to keep the entity in existence till the final decision of the litigation commenced by the banks as disclosed under Contingencies and Commitments note No 14; and
- v) The Company has no such assets and liabilities that require adjustments relating to the recoverability of recorded assets amount and reclassification of liabilities.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### 8 SHARE CAPITAL

#### SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP CAPITAL:

##### a) Issued for Cash

i) 517,813 Ordinary Shares (2018 : 517813)  
of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up

ii) 200,000 Ordinary Shares of  
Rs.10/- each, Rs.8.75 paid up

b) Issued for Consideration other than cash  
64,897 ordinary shares of Rs. 10/-each  
fully paid for acquisition of assets

##### c) Issued as Bonus Shares

i) 444,793 Ordinary Shares of  
Rs. 10/- each, fully paid-up

ii) 200,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/each  
Rs. 1.25 paid-up to make these shares as  
fully paid up.

2019	2018
(Rupees)	

5,178,130	5,178,130
1,750,000	1,750,000
6,928,130	6,928,130

4,447,930	4,447,930
250,000	250,000
4,697,930	4,697,930
<b>12,275,030</b>	<b>12,275,030</b>

### 9 SURPLUS ON REVALUATION OF FIXED ASSETS

This represents revaluation surplus relating to Freehold Land, Building and Civil Works and Plant & Machinery of the company (Reference Note 15).

Opening Balance as on July 01	346,856,455	355,391,435
Effect of revaluation on freehold land, building and plant & machinery carried out on June 30, 2019	580,687,471	-
Effect of revaluation on deferred tax	(14,496,366)	-
Transfer to unappropriated loss through statement of changes in equity in respect of incremental depreciation for the year.	(7,884,456)	(8,534,980)
	<b>905,163,104</b>	<b>346,856,455</b>

Movement in the account of surplus on revaluation of fixed assets is as following:

	Free Hold Land	Building & Civil Works on free hold land	Sheds for livestock	Plant & Machinery	Total
	Amount In Rupees				
Surplus on June 30, 2017	292,698,426	44,465,588	-	18,227,421	355,391,435
Incremental depreciation transferred to statement of changes in equity	-	(4,059,488)	-	(4,475,492)	(8,534,980)
Surplus on June 30, 2018	292,698,426	40,406,100	-	13,751,929	346,856,455
Effect of revaluation carried out on June 30, 2019	530,700,000	12,006,129	1,471,967	36,509,375	580,687,471
Effect of revaluation on deferred tax	-	(3,481,777)	(426,870)	(10,587,719)	(14,496,366)
Incremental depreciation transferred to statement of changes in equity	-	(3,856,514)	-	(4,027,942)	(7,884,456)
Surplus on June 30, 2019	<b>823,398,426</b>	<b>45,073,938</b>	<b>1,045,097</b>	<b>35,645,643</b>	<b>905,163,104</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

2019	2018
(Rupees)	

### 10 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

Representing related deferred tax liability arising on revaluation of property plant & equipment.

Opening balance	35,222,909	39,042,849
Deferred Tax Liability arising in respect of surplus on revaluation.	14,496,366	-
Less: Deferred Tax Liability relating to incremental depreciation for the year, recognized in profit or loss account	(3,460,590)	(3,819,940)
	<b>46,258,685</b>	<b>35,222,909</b>

### 11 LONG TERM LOAN FROM DIRECTORS

Loan from Directors - unsecured		
Opening Balance	28,700,475	28,500,475
Received during the year	400,000	200,000
	29,100,475	28,700,475
Returned during the year	(750,000)	-
	<b>28,350,475</b>	<b>28,700,475</b>

This represents the amount received from directors of the Company for the purpose of meeting day to day expenses and implementing new business plans. The loan is interest free and repayable on demand.

### 12 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade Creditors	12.1	24,249,834	24,249,834
Advance against rent		81,070	73,700
Accrued Liabilities		284,790	225,392
Other Liabilities		28,558	28,558
		<b>24,644,252</b>	<b>24,577,484</b>

12.1 Last year trade creditors to tune of Rs. 15,952,880/- were written back to other income. (Note No. 23).

### 13 PROVISION FOR TAXATION

Opening balance	1,511,263	-
Provided during the year		
Current	1,590,282	1,511,263
Prior	-	543,900
	1,590,282	2,055,163
Adjustment for assessment completed/ paid	(1,511,263)	(543,900)
	<b>1,590,282</b>	<b>1,511,263</b>

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**14. CONTINGENCIES & COMMITMENTS****NBP vs. KTML:**

During the 1990's, NBP's policy towards KTML of denial of working capital and placing restrictions on access to long-term modernization funds that KTML required in order to stay competitive in the textile market, led to year on year losses for the Company. Due to the banks coercive methods, KTML agreed to the Bank's offer of placing the outstanding dues for consideration before the Committees. These Committees had been formed in June of 1997 on the directives of the Prime Minister of Pakistan and given a mandate by the State Bank of Pakistan to assist industries in genuine distress due to credit restrictions. The Committee's authority and binding nature of recommendations was confirmed through issuance of SBP Circular No. 19, which stated that after a decision is made by the Committee, "in case no objection is received within seven days from the date of decision of the Committee, it will be deemed as final." Furthermore, SBP Circulars 20 & 21 were also issued, directing NBP and other commercial banks to follow the decisions of the Government mandated Committee. The Committee checked and examined the facts and determined that KTML's case was genuine and hence accepted KTML's case for review. In addition, NBP's Senior Management also requested that KTML's case be transferred to Committee No.5 Islamabad, for deliberation on all outstanding issues between both parties. The Bank's Senior Management nominated Executive Vice President/Deputy Regional Chief Executive of National Bank of Pakistan who took part in the proceedings of Committee No.5 vigorously; the positions of both sides were laid bare before the Committee. NBP submitted its total outstanding liabilities amounting to Rs.7.4 Million, which were accepted by the Committee. The Committee recommended repayment of the liability in installments and determination of debenture loan in accordance with Industrial Rehabilitation Committee recommendations. The recommendations were appropriately conveyed to NBP for confirmation indicating that in case no response is received within 7 days, the recommendations shall become final. After receiving 3 installments from KTML in accordance with the Committee recommendations, NBP issued a letter after 8 months of receipt of Committee recommendations, stating that it was instituting suit for recovery of liabilities. Despite this, KTML continued to abide by the binding decisions of Committee No. 5 and repaid NBP's entire loan including interest amounting to Rs.9.57 million. Although the decisions of the Committee were applicable and binding, in 1998 NBP filed a lawsuit against the Company in the Peshawar High Court for recovery of Rs.437 Million erroneously calculated on basis of outstanding loans from the 1970s and 1980s, thereby ignoring the binding decisions of the IRC (1982/1986) and Committee Number 5 (1997).

KTML's Management and Legal Team are pleased to inform you that the National Bank of Pakistan versus Khyber Textile Mills Ltd. Suit 14/98 has been decided in favor of KTML and against NBP by the Hon'able Peshawar High Court on 17-03-2014. The judgment is based on the legal and factual aspects, in which the Banking Judge has determined that KTML had indeed paid all outstanding dues to NBP, in accordance with the decision of Committee No.5 constituted by Federal Government in 1997 and that the entire outstanding loan amounting to Rs.9.5 Million has been paid by KTML, which had been duly acknowledged by NBP in the High Court. It was also held by the Court that the matter originally being heard by Committee Number 6 was referred to Committee No. 5 on NBP's request and that the State Bank of Pakistan had issued Circulars 19, 20, and 21 constituting these Committees, in which SBP directed the Banks, including NBP, to follow the decisions of the Committee. Consequently, based on these above-mentioned facts NBP's suit was dismissed. However, in order to coerce the Company to submit to its illegal demands, NBP filed an appeal in the Peshawar High

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Court, and as of September 2019 arguments regarding the appeal are pending. Nonetheless, KTML's management and legal department will continue to defend NBP's appeal vigorously.

**ICP, NBP & Others vs. KTML:**

The Hon'ble Sindh High Court vide its order dated 24/02/2010 has set aside the ex-parte Judgment and Decree passed in favor of ICP, NBP & Others in Suit B-05/2005 based on the observation that the Banks had not served legal notice to KTML's registered address in Baldher, Haripur, NWFP (now KPK). Subsequently the Sindh High Court Judge ordered KTML to file a Leave to Defend application so that the case may proceed with both sides present. KTML's legal attorney had consequently filed a Leave to Defend application and the Sindh High Court on 10/01/2016 has accepted KTML's Leave to Defend Application for the case. The Banking Consortium has filed Affidavits in Evidence and list of documents to be relied upon in which the Banking Consortium has revised its claim to Rs.50 Million against KTML. In addition, the cross examination of witnesses have been completed. As of September 2019, closing arguments by the plaintiff banks are in progress, following which KTML's attorney will complete our closing arguments.

Furthermore, the suit's decisions are pending on issues of res judicata, jurisdiction and limitation raised by KTML's Attorney in the Sindh High Court. KTML's Management and legal department are optimistic that this suit has no standing and will be dismissed once again as NBP has filed two cases for recovery of the same amount in two different High Courts. Additionally, KTML's legal department is of the view that this suit is time barred as these loans were issued in 1970's and 1980's and all outstanding loans determined by Baig Committee and Committee Number 5 have been repaid to the banking consortium. Finally, a judgment on these issues in KTML's favour has already been decided by the Honorable Peshawar High Court on 17-03-2014, which has been submitted by our attorney to the Sindh High Court.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

**15 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

PARTICULARS	C O S T / R E V A L U A T I O N			D E P R E C I A T I O N				AMOUNT IN RUPEES	
	AS ON 01/07/2018 Rs.	REVALUATION SURPLUS Rs.	AS ON 30/06/2019 Rs.	RATE	AS ON 01/07/2018 Rs.	DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR Rs.	DEPRECIATION ON REVALUATION FOR THE YEAR	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AS ON 30/06/2019 Rs.	WRITTEN DOWN VALUES AS ON 30/06/2019 Rs.
Free Hold Land	292,800,000	530,700,000	823,500,000		-	-	-	-	823,500,000
Building & Civil Works on free hold land	133,276,335	12,006,129	145,282,464	5%	53,812,902	3,973,172	-	57,786,074	87,496,390
Sheds for livestock	1,181,837	1,471,967	2,653,804	10%	138,022	104,382	-	242,404	2,411,400
Plant & Machinery	254,654,814	36,509,375	291,164,189	10%	200,554,120	5,410,069	-	205,964,189	85,200,000
Tools & Equipment	1,200,738	-	1,200,738	10%	1,099,295	10,144	-	1,109,439	91,299
Electric Fittings	7,933,823	-	7,933,823	10%	7,384,556	54,927	-	7,439,483	494,340
Furniture & Fixture	877,824	-	877,824	10%	834,828	4,300	-	839,128	38,696
Telephone Fitting	238,000	-	238,000	10%	224,370	1,363	-	225,733	12,267
Office Equipment	408,665	-	408,665	10%	397,248	1,142	-	398,390	10,275
Electric, Gas & Home Appliance	433,468	-	433,468	10%	409,496	2,397	-	411,893	21,575
Motor Vehicles	907,904	-	907,904	20%	906,743	232	-	906,975	929
<b>Total : 2019</b>	<b>693,913,408</b>	<b>580,687,471</b>	<b>1,274,600,879</b>		<b>265,761,580</b>	<b>9,562,128</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>275,323,708</b>	<b>999,277,171</b>

The management of the Company in compliance with the Order dated April 29, 2013 issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan has carried out a formal assessment of the fair value of fixed assets of the Company. Revaluation of fixed assets was carried out first time in June 2013 by an independent valuer, M/s Impulse (Pvt) Ltd., 1081, 4th Floor, Rehman Building, Saddar Road, Peshawar. The revaluation of Freehold land, building & civil works and plant & machinery has resulted in Revaluation Surplus of Rs. 292,698 million, Rs. 104,926 million and Rs. 75,793 million respectively in the book value.

As on June 30, 2019 Freehold land, building and civil works including sheds for livestock and plant & machinery were revalued again by M/s. Impulse (Pvt) Limited (an independent Valuer) which resulted in increase in surplus of Rs. 530,700 million, Rs. 13,478 million and Rs. 36,509 million respectively in the book value.

The fair values of assets have been determined with reference to market-based evidences, based on active market prices and relevant enquiries and information as considered necessary, adjusted for any difference in nature, location and conditions of the specific property and in case where market-based evidences are not available or not applicable due to the specialized nature of asset, then it were based on depreciated replacement cost method.

Forced sale value as per fresh revaluation report dated June 30, 2019 of Freehold land, Building & civil works including sheds for livestock and Plant & machinery of Rs. 741,150 million, 76,422 million and 68,160 million respectively.

Had there been no revaluation, the values of specific classes of freehold land, building & civil works and plant & machinery at June 30, 2019 would have been as follows:

	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Written Down Values
Freehold Land	101,574	-	101,574
Building and Civil Works	28,350,309	26,133,803	2,216,506
Sheds for livestock	1,181,837	242,404	939,433
Plant and Machinery	178,861,971	166,422,830	12,439,141
	<b>208,495,691</b>	<b>192,799,037</b>	<b>15,696,654</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

PARTICULARS	C O S T / R E V A L U A T I O N			D E P R E C I A T I O N					WRITTEN DOWN VALUES AS ON 30/06/2018
	AS ON 01/07/2017 Rs.	REVALUATION SURPLUS Rs.	AS ON 30/06/2018 Rs.	RATE	AS ON 01/07/2017 Rs.	DEPRECIATION FOR THE YEAR Rs.	DEPRECIATION ON REVALUATION FOR THE YEAR	ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AS ON 30/06/2018 Rs.	
Free Hold Land	292,800,000	-	292,800,000	-	-	-	-	-	292,800,000
Building & Civil Works on free hold land	133,276,335	-	133,276,335	5%	49,630,616	4,182,286	-	53,812,902	79,463,433
Sheds for livestock	1,181,837	-	1,181,837	10%	22,042	115,980	-	138,022	1,043,815
Plant & Machinery	254,654,814	-	254,654,814	10%	194,542,932	6,011,188	-	200,554,120	54,100,694
Tools & Equipment	1,200,738	-	1,200,738	10%	1,088,023	11,272	-	1,099,295	101,443
Electric Fittings	7,933,823	-	7,933,823	10%	7,323,526	61,030	-	7,384,556	549,267
Furniture & Fixture	877,824	-	877,824	10%	830,051	4,777	-	834,828	42,996
Telephone Fitting	238,000	-	238,000	10%	222,856	1,514	-	224,370	13,630
Office Equipment	408,665	-	408,665	10%	395,979	1,269	-	397,248	11,417
Electric, Gas & Home Appliance	433,468	-	433,468	10%	406,832	2,664	-	409,496	23,972
Motor Vehicles	907,904	-	907,904	20%	906,453	290	-	906,743	1,161
<b>Total : 2018</b>	<b>693,913,408</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>693,913,408</b>		<b>255,369,310</b>	<b>10,392,270</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>265,761,580</b>	<b>428,151,828</b>

**15.1 Depreciation charge for the year has been allocated as under:**

		I-Rv F1w	I-Rg F1w
Cost of sale		104,382	115,980
Administrative Expenses		9,457,746	10,276,290
		<u>9,562,128</u>	<u>10,392,270</u>

**15.2 Particulars of immovable property (i.e. land and building) in the name of Company are as follows:**

S. No.	Location	Usage of immovable property	Total Area
1	Plot bearing Khastara # 173, 357, 358, 462, 466, 460, 36, 38, 67/1 Qilla 4 situated at Balther, Shahr-e-Resham, District Hanpur, Khyber Pakhtunkhawa.	Production facility, Plant, Warehouses Labour Colony, Live Stock Farm, Agricultural Land & Head Office	366 Kanals / 45.75 Acres



**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

2019	2018
(Rupees)	

**16 LIVESTOCK**

Opening fair value	3,822,500	2,168,908
<b>Acquisition of livestock</b>		
Mature animals	2,261,635	704,900
Immature animals	1,130,818	1,125,000
	<b>3,392,453</b>	<b>1,829,900</b>
	<b>7,214,953</b>	<b>3,998,808</b>
Cost of animals sold	(2,560,145)	(1,343,007)
	<b>4,654,808</b>	<b>2,655,801</b>
Gain in fair value of biological assets	1,845,192	1,166,699
	<b>6,500,000</b>	<b>3,822,500</b>

**16.1 Reconciliation of carrying amounts of livestock**

	Mature	Immature	Total
	----- Rupees -----		
Opening balance	2,730,000	1,092,500	3,822,500
Purchase	2,261,635	1,130,818	3,392,453
Transferred during the year 16.1.1	2,223,318	(2,223,318)	-
Available for sale	7,214,953	-	7,214,953
Less: Cost of animals sold	(2,560,145)	-	(2,560,145)
	4,654,808	-	4,654,808
Add: Gain from fair value 16.1.2	1,845,192	-	1,845,192
	<b>6,500,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,500,000</b>

**16.1.1** This represents biological assets transferred from immature animals to mature animal's herd.

**16.1.2** The fair value of livestock as at June 30, 2019 is assessed by the management of Company. In assessing the fair value of animals the management has considered the physical condition and market value as on the balance sheet date.

**16.1.3** Number of mature and immature animals as at June 30, 2019 are 100 (2018 : 42) and NIL (2018 : 38) respectively.

**17 STORES & SPARES**

General Stores	3,000,000	3,000,000
Less: Provision for diminution in value	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**18 ADVANCES, DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**

<b>Considered good</b>		
Advance income tax	1,575,249	1,487,984
Rent receivable	42,705	-
	1,617,954	1,487,984
Considered doubtful	266,327	266,327
	1,884,281	1,754,311
Less: Provision for bad and doubtful	(266,327)	(266,327)
	<b>1,617,954</b>	<b>1,487,984</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	2019	2018
	(Rupees)	
<b>19 CASH &amp; BANK BALANCES</b>		
Cash in hand	29,052	174,314
Cash at Bank		
In Current Accounts	15,042	18,470
	<b>44,094</b>	<b>192,784</b>
<b>20 SALES</b>		
Sales revenue from livestock	<b>3,516,000</b>	<b>1,750,000</b>
<b>21 COST OF SALES</b>		
Cost of animals purchased	16 3,392,453	1,829,900
Animal food and medicines consumed	21.1 1,072,177	922,514
Salaries and wages	444,000	354,000
Transportation	84,560	48,370
Depreciation Expenses	104,382	115,980
	<b>5,097,572</b>	<b>3,270,764</b>
<b>Fair value of livestock</b>		
Opening	3,822,500	2,168,908
Closing	(6,500,000)	(3,822,500)
	(2,677,500)	(1,653,592)
	<b>2,420,072</b>	<b>1,617,172</b>
<b>21.1 Animal food and medicines consumed</b>		
Opening stock	185,120	40,040
Purchase	981,247	1,067,594
Closing	(94,190)	(185,120)
<b>Consumed</b>	<b>1,072,177</b>	<b>922,514</b>
<b>22 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES</b>		
Salaries and Allowances	1,654,716	1,526,463
Conveyance, Traveling & Entertainment	74,405	81,680
Postage, Telegram & Telephone	61,185	72,163
Membership Fee & Subscription	456,330	137,271
Legal and professional charges	127,000	165,000
Printing & Stationery	33,750	34,700
Fuel and Power	816,633	477,679
Advertisement	27,600	16,100
Repairs & Maintenance	337,669	323,920
Depreciation Expenses	9,457,746	10,276,290
	<b>13,047,034</b>	<b>13,111,266</b>
<b>23 OTHER INCOME</b>		
Liabilities written back	12.1 -	15,952,880
	-	<b>15,952,880</b>
<b>24 OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
<b>Auditors' Remuneration</b>		
Annual Audit Fee	216,000	216,000
Half Yearly Review Fee	64,800	64,800
Out of pocket expenses	37,400	47,200
	<b>318,200</b>	<b>328,000</b>

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

2019	2018
(Rupees)	

**25 TAXATION**

**25.1 CURRENT**

Tax charge reconciliation:

**Computation of property income**

Property income	6,854,665	6,296,930
<b>Less:</b> 1/5th deducted in computing income chargeable under the head income from property	(1,370,933)	(1,259,386)
Taxable property income	<u>5,483,732</u>	<u>5,037,544</u>
- Tax at the applicable income tax rate	1,590,282	1,511,263
Less: Advance tax u/s 147	<u>1,550,000</u>	<u>1,475,000</u>
Less: Tax on PTCL Bills	3,796	4,102
Less: Tax on Cash Withdrawals from banks	<u>21,453</u>	<u>8,882</u>
	<u>1,575,249</u>	<u>1,487,984</u>
<b>Net tax payable</b>	<u><b>15,033</b></u>	<u><b>23,279</b></u>

**25.2 DEFERRED**

Due to suspension of business activities since July 01, 2007 and available brought forward assessed losses of the Company the effect of temporary differences both taxable and deductible are not likely to arise. Except as disclosed in note 10.

**25.3** Income Tax assessments of the Company have been finalized upto and including the tax year 2018 under section 120 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001. A comparison of last three years of income tax provision with tax assessed is presented below:

	2018	2017	2016
Income tax provision for the year - accounts	1,511,263	972,879	-
Income tax as per assessment	(1,511,263)	(972,879)	(118,784)
Difference	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(118,784)</u>

**26 EARNING PER SHARE**

Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year

(Numbers)	<u>1,227,503</u>	<u>1,227,503</u>
-----------	------------------	------------------

(Loss) / profit after taxation

(Rupees)	(3,546,475)	10,706,767
----------	-------------	------------

(Loss) / Profit per share

(Rupees)	<u><b>(2.89)</b></u>	<u><b>8.72</b></u>
----------	----------------------	--------------------

There is no dilutive effect on the basic earning per share during the year.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

2019	2018
(Rupees)	

**27 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The carrying value of all the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

**28 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's risk management policy focuses on the impact of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Board regularly meets and any changes and compliance issues are reported to the Board through the audit committee.

**29 MARKET RISK**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risks interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and other price risk.

**29.1 Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. At the reporting date the interest rate profile of Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as under:

	Carrying amount in rupees	
	2019	2018
<b>Financial Assets</b>	-	-
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<u>28,350,475</u>	<u>28,700,475</u>

**Sensitivity Analysis**

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk. (refer note-11)

**29.2 Foreign Currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows relating to a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Foreign currency risk arises mainly where receivables and payables exist due to transactions entered into foreign currencies.

**Sensitivity Analysis**

The Company is not materially exposed to foreign currency risk on its financial assets and liabilities as there are no transaction involving such risk in the current year.

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

**30 CREDIT RISK**

Credit risk represents the accounting loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counter parties failed completely to perform as contracted. The Company under usual circumstances receives advance against sales and only casually applies credit limits to its customers therefore does not have any significant exposure to any individual customer resulting in the concentration of credit risk.

Concentration of credit risk arises when a number of counter parties are engaged in similar business activities or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic, political or other conditions. It indicates the related senility of the Company's performance to developments affecting the particular industry.

The Company's gross maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is as follows:

	Carrying amount in rupees	
	2019	2018
<b>Financial Assets</b>		
Long Term Deposits	88,983	88,983
Bank Balances	15,042	18,470
	<u>104,025</u>	<u>107,453</u>

**31 LIQUIDITY RISK**

Liquidity risk reflects the Company's inability of generating funds to meet its commitments. The Company applies effective funds management techniques by maintaining sufficient cash and bank balances and by keeping committed credit limits in the circumstances in which the Company for the being continues.

The table below analyze the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the reporting date to the maturity date.

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Less than one year	Over one year
			-----2019-----	
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Long Term Loan from directors	28,350,475	28,350,475	-	28,350,475
Trade Creditors	24,249,834	24,249,834	24,249,834	-
Accrued Liabilities	284,790	284,790	284,790	-
Other Liabilities	28,558	28,558	28,558	-
	<u>52,913,657</u>	<u>52,913,657</u>	<u>24,563,182</u>	<u>28,350,475</u>
			-----2018-----	
Long Term Loan from directors	28,700,475	28,700,475	-	28,700,475
Trade Creditors	24,249,834	24,249,834	24,249,834	-
Accrued Liabilities	225,392	225,392	225,392	-
Other Liabilities	28,558	28,558	28,558	-
	<u>53,204,259</u>	<u>53,204,259</u>	<u>24,503,784</u>	<u>28,700,475</u>

**32 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can provide returns for shareholders benefits, for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company manages its capital structure by monitoring return on net assets and financial leverages.

**33 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES**

	2019	2018
	(Rupees)	
i) Purchase of goods and services	-	-
ii) Sales of goods and services	-	-
iii) Brokerage, discount and commission	-	-
iv) Interest on loans	-	-
v) Loans and advances		
a) loan received/ (returned /provided)		
Mr. Adam Jadoon	(350,000)	200,000
vi) Any other transaction	-	-
	<u>(350,000)</u>	<u>200,000</u>

It represents the amount of loan obtained from directors of the company during the year to meet day to day running cost and repayment of liabilities and it is free of mark-up.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

### 34 REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE , DIRECTORS AND OTHER EXECUTIVES.

Remuneration and meeting fees were forgone by the Directors and Chief Executive as such no fee, remuneration, perquisites and gratuity were paid to them during the year .

There were no Loans or advances granted to the Directors during the year.

### 35 PRODUCTION CAPACITY

PARTICULARS	CAPACITY Kgs	ACTUAL PRODUCTION Kgs	ACTUAL PRODUCTION IN 20 Kgs
<b>YARN:</b>			
Coarse	431,267	-	-
Medium	3,780,187	-	-
Fine	206,570	-	-
Year 2019	4,418,024	-	-
Year 2018	4,418,024	-	-

Capacity in 20/s = 6,585,921 Kgs ( 2018: 6,585,921 Kgs )

a. Number of spindles installed in the factory is 26,460 ( 2018: 26,460)

b. Number of shifts worked per day is NIL (2018: NIL)

### 36 RECLASSIFICATION

Corresponding figures have been rearranged and reclassified, wherever necessary for the purpose of comparison. Significant reclassification for purposes of correct representation are as under:

Amount transferred from	Amount transferred to	Note	Amount
<b>Other income</b>		23	
Gain from changes in fair value of biological assets			(1,166,699)
<b>Cost of sales</b>		21	1,166,699

### 37 DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements were authorized for issue on \_\_\_\_\_ by the Board of Directors of the Company.

### 38 NUMBER OF EMPOLYEEES

Number of employees at the end of the year was 9 (2018 : 9)

Average number of employees during the year were 8 (2018 : 8).

### 39 FIGURES

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE



CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER



DIRECTOR



## Pattern of Shareholding as per Code of Corporate Governance

<u>Categories of Shareholders</u>		Numbers	Shares Held	Percentage of Paid-up Capital
<u>Associated Companies, Undertaking and Related Parties</u>		-	-	-
<u>Directors, CEO and their spouses and minor children</u>				-
Mr. Adam Jadoon	Chief Executive/ Director	1	247,077	20.13
Mr. Amanullah Khan	Director	1	3,085	0.25
Mr. Nasir Khan	Director	1	3,950	0.32
Mr. Aurangzeb Khan	Director	1	5,298	0.43
Mr. Omar Farid Jadoon	Director	1	133,069	10.84
Mr. Muhammad Bahuddin	Director	1	2,800	0.23
Mrs. Aamna Jadoon	Director	1	74,106	6.04
		7	469,385	38.24
<u>Executive</u>		-		
Mr. Sadaqat Khan	Company Secretary	1	50	0.00
Mr. Taj Muhammad	CFO	1	100	0.01
<u>Banks, Development Finance Institution, Non Banking Financial Institutions, Insurance Companies, Modarabas and Mutual Funds</u>		16	22,925	1.87
<u>Individuals</u>		418	735,043	59.88
		443	1,227,503	100.00
<u>Shareholders holding 5% or more voting rights</u>				
Mr. Adam Jadoon			247,077	20.13
Mr. Zafar Iqbal Jadoon			187,439	15.27
Mr. Omar Farid Jadoon			133,069	10.84
Mrs. Sara Jadoon			111,700	9.10
Mrs. Aamna Jadoon			74,106	6.04
			753,391	61.38

**PATTERN OF HOLDING OF SHARES  
HELD BY THE SHARE HOLDERS AR AT 30TH JUNE 2019**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>N0 OF SHARE HOLDERS</b>	<b>SHARE FROM</b>	<b>HOLDING TO</b>	<b>TOTAL SHARES HELD</b>
1	130	1	100	6691
2	162	101	500	40159
3	59	501	1,000	45023
4	69	1,001	5,000	153894
5	13	5,001	10,000	88235
6	1	10,001	15,000	11104
7	0	15,001	20,000	0
8	1	20,001	30,000	19757
9	2	30,001	40,000	68876
10	0	40,001	50,000	0
11	2	50,001	100,000	114479
12	2	100,001	150,000	244769
13	1	150,001	200,000	187439
14	1	200,001	250,000	247077
	<b>443</b>			<b>1227503</b>

**CATEGORIES OF SHARES-HOLDERS AS ON 30TH JUNE 2019**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>SHARE HOLDING</b>	<b>NUMBER OF SHARE HELD</b>	<b>Total Shares</b>	<b>PERCENTAGE</b>
1	INDIVIDUAL	427	1,204,578	98
2	INVESTMENT COMPANIES	6	5,956	1
3	INSURANCE COMPANIES	2	12,598	1
4	PUBLIC LTD. COMPANIES	2	400	-
5	FINANCIAL INSTITUTION	4	3,863	-
6	TRUST	1	100	-
7	PRIVATE COMPANIES	1	8	-
		<b>443</b>	<b>1,227,503</b>	<b>100</b>



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**FORM OF PROXY**

I/WE \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_

being shareholders(s) OF Khyber Textile Mills Limited, Shares Nos \_\_\_\_\_

Of \_\_\_\_\_

(or-failing him \_\_\_\_\_

Of \_\_\_\_\_

(another member of the Company) to attend, act and vote for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Friday the 25th October 2019 at 11.00 am noon at the Registered Office of the Company, Baldher District Haripur and at any adjournment thereof.

As witness my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

Affix Re. 8.00 Revenue Stamp
------------------------------------

Signature of Shareholder

**IMPORTANT:-**

- (A) Signature must be in accordance with the specimen filed with the Company.
- (B) A proxy should also be a member of the Company.
- (C) The Form of Proxy duly completed must be deposited at the Company Registered Office Khyber Textile Mills Ltd, Baldher, Haripur at least 48 hours before the time of Meeting.

**CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW**

اللہ تعالیٰ کے نام سے شروع کرتا ہوں جو نہایت مہربان ہمیشہ رحم فرمانے والا ہے۔  
میں آپکو کمپنی کے اینول جنرل میٹنگ میں خوش آمدید کہتا ہوں جو کہ 30 جون، 2019 کو ختم ہوا۔

**Operating Results:**

2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
------	------	------	------	------	------

-----Rupees in "000"-----

Sales	3,516	1,750	0	0	0	0
Operating Profit/ (Loss)	(5,096)	(8,942)	(9,265)	(1,169)	(1,250)	(1,342)
Profit / (Loss) after tax	(3,546)	10,707	(6,138)	3,490	3,900	(2,790)
Accumulated Loss	(10,817)	(15,472)	(34,957)	(38,519)	(42,103)	(57,035)

زیر بحث دور میں مل کی کپڑے کی پیداوار بند رہی جس کی وجہ Credit کی عدم دستیابی تھی اگرچہ کہ کافی تجارتی سرگرمیاں ہوتی رہیں دوسرے کاروباری  
عوامل کی وجہ سے، خاص طور پر Rental آمدنی Agricultural livestock خرید و فروخت سے ہیں۔  
میں مشکور ہوں Management اور سٹاف کی انتھک محنت، لگن کا جو کہ انہوں نے کمپنی کی بہتری کے لیے سرانجام دیں۔

بالڈھیر ہری پور  
تاریخ: 04 اکتوبر 2019ء

  
اورنگزیب خان (چیئرمین)

### ڈائریکٹر رپورٹ

معزز ممبران، بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز آپ کو کمپنی کے 58 ویں سالانہ اجلاس کی تقریب میں خوش آمدید کہتے ہیں اور نہایت خوشی کا مقام ہے کہ آپ کو سالانہ کاروباری سرگرمیوں کے اندر چارٹ پیش کیے جائیں گے جن کے ساتھ جائزہ لینے والوں کی آگاہی تصدیق بھی منسلک ہے ان سب کے ساتھ باقی ماندہ دشوارہ جات بھی ہیں جو کہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس آف پاکستان سٹاک ایکسچینج کی شرط کے مطابق ہے اس کاروباری سالانہ اختتامیہ جو کہ 30 جون، 2019 تک کا ہے۔

### مالی نتائج:-

Sales	3,516,000	1,750,000
Cost of sales	2,420,072	1,617,172
<b>Gross Loss</b>	<b>1,095,926</b>	<b>132,828</b>
Administrative expenses	13,047,034	13,111,266
	(11,951,196)	(12,979,436)
Other Operating Income – Rent	6,854,665	6,296,930
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>(5,096,441)</b>	<b>(9,314,916)</b>
Other income	-	15,952,880
		9,271,372
Finance Cost - Bank charges	2,142	1,382
Other operating expenses	318,200	328,000
	320,342	329,382
<b>Profit /(Loss) before taxation</b>	<b>(5,416,783)</b>	<b>8,941,990</b>
Taxation		
Current	1,590,282	1,511,263
Prior	-	543,900
Deferred	(3,460,590)	(3,819,940)

آڈیٹرز ریزرویشن:

آڈیٹرز کے معائنہ و مشاہدہ کے مطابق کمپنی کو موجودہ صورت حال جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت کا تفصیلی طور پر نوٹ نمبر 7، 12 اور 14 کے اکاؤنٹس میں درج کیا

گیا ہے۔

یہ طے کیا گیا ہے کہ Creditor کو 17 سال کی مدت ہو چکی ہے کسی نے اپنے بقایا جات کا مطالبہ نہیں کیا۔ انتظامیہ نے بہر حال کاروباری balance کو دو طرفہ درج کرنا شروع کر دیا ہے۔

**Statement of Corporate Financial Reporting Framework:** سٹیٹ منٹ آف کارپوریٹ اینڈ فنانشل رپورٹنگ فریم ورک:

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے یہ بھی کہا ہے کہ:

1- فنانشل سٹیٹ منٹس جن کی جانچ پڑتال زیر بحث ہے ان کلینیز ایکٹ 2017 کے مطابق تیار کیا جا چکا ہے اور انٹرنیشنل اکاؤنٹنگ سٹینڈرڈ جو کہ پاکستان میں رائج

ہے۔

- 2- فنانشل سٹیٹ منٹس اور اکاؤنٹنگ اسٹیٹ منٹس کی تیاری میں مسلسل اکاؤنٹنگ طریقہ کار کو صحیح استعمال کیا جا رہا ہے جو کہ باقاعدہ اور محتاط جانچ کی بنیادوں پر کئے گئے ہیں۔
- 3- مکمل بکس آف اکاؤنٹس کمپنی کی طرف سے جاری کی گئی ہیں جس میں کمپنی کی مکمل کارکردگی اور کاروباری سرگرمیاں درج ہیں جن میں اس کے کاروباری نتائج، کیش فلو، (Change of equity) کی تبدیلی وغیرہ کو واضح کیا گیا ہے۔
- 4- کمپنی کے اندرونی انتظام کا نظام بہت اطمینان بخش ہے اور اس کو اچھی طرح بہترین کارکردگی کے ساتھ لاگو کیا گیا ہے
- 5- تمام تر کاوشوں کے نتیجے میں Cost کنٹرول اور کاروباری سرگرمیاں کو بڑھانے کے لئے کی گئی ہیں کمپنی کی کاروباری صلاحیت میں کوئی شک نہیں کہ اس کو اس طرح جاری کر لیا جائے اور اس کے اثاثہ جات کو کسی طرح کی درنگی کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔
- 6- کسی بھی طرح مطہر میل ڈیپارچمنٹس ہوئی کارپوریٹ گورننس کی عمدہ کارکردگی ہے 30 جون 2019ء تک درج کیے گئے طریقہ کار بھی کمپنی میں جاری و ساری رہیں گے۔
- 7- اس کے ساتھ مکمل کارکردگی اور فنانشل نتائج جو کہ پچھلے چھ سالوں کے لئے ہوئے ہیں۔
- 8- آڈٹ کمپنی بورڈ فرائض اور ذمہ داریوں کی انجام دہی میں مدد کرتی ہے کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کے طریقہ کار کے مطابق تمام انجام دہی کو تکمیل تک یقینی بناتی ہے جن میں رپورٹس جانچ پڑتال، کمپنی کے مالی نتائج اور Management Decisions کے لئے اندرونی انتظامی امور کا طریقہ کار اور کمپنی کے اثاثہ جات اور اس کے کاروباری استحکام کے تحفظ کے لئے منصوبہ سازی کرتی ہے۔
- 9- بورڈ مینٹنگ سے پہلے آڈٹ کمیٹی اپنا کام مکمل کرتی ہے اور رپورٹ بورڈ مینٹنگ میں پیش کرتی ہے۔
- 10- بورڈ ایک Planning and Strategic کی تنظیم سازی کے عمل میں ہے جو کہ شفا رشت اور مشاورتی بورڈ وقتاً فوقتاً دے گی جن میں long term planning کاروبار کو بہتر کرنے کے حوالے، کاروباری امور، بجٹ کنٹرول اور Monitoring شامل ہے۔
- 11- شیئرز ہولڈرز کے طریقہ کار جو کہ کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس کی شرط کے مطابق ہوتا ہے۔ بذریعہ Executives ان کے بیوی بچوں تک Trade/held کیے گئے شیئرز کے اندراج ساتھ منسلک کئے جائیں گے۔
- 12- اس دوران بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی چار Meeting ہوئی۔

	Name of Directors	No. of Meeting Attended
1	Mr. Adam Jadoon	4
2	Mr. Arrangzeb Khan	3
3	Mr. Nasir Khan	3
4	Mr. Amanullah Khan	3
5	Mr. Muhammad Bahauddin	4
6	Mr. Omar Farid Jadoon	2
7	Mrs. Aamna Jadoon	3

13- شیئرز ہولڈرز کے ساتھ رابطہ کو ترجیح دی گئی ہے سالانہ، شش ماہی اور سہ ماہی رپورٹس تقسیم کی جائیں گی اور (KTML) companies act 2017

website www.khybertextile.com کے مقرر کردہ دورانیے پر آویزاں کی جائیں گی۔

Code of corporate Governance - 14 کی شرط کے مطابق، آڈٹ کمپنی M/s Tanwir Arif & CO Chartered Accountants، کو نامزد کیا ہے جو کہ نحشیت آڈیٹر کمپنی کے مالی سال 2019-2020 کے لئے ہیں جنہوں نے بطور آڈیٹر اس ذمہ داری کو کمپنی کے لئے جاری رکھا ہوا ہے۔

### A کمپنی کے خلاف مقدمہ سازی:

مقدمہ NBPVS.KTML 17 مارچ 2014 کو Banking Judge نے NBP کے مقدمہ کو خارج کرتے ہوئے KTML کے حق میں فیصلہ دیا ہے معزز Banking Judge نے یہ بھی فیصلہ دیا ہے کہ KTML نے تمام واجب الادا قرضے ادا کر دیے ہیں جن کے بارے میں State Bank of Pakistan نے Committee No.5 تشکیل دی تھی۔ مزید برآں یہ کہ SPTCS کے مطابق معاملات کو بھی Committee No.5 کی جانچ پڑتال کے ساتھ ساتھ حل کر دیا جائے گا۔ اگرچہ کہ NBP نے اس فیصلہ کے خلاف ایک اپیل کر رکھی ہے اور یہ کہ ستمبر 2019ء کی جرح پشاور ہائی کورٹ میں ہونی ہے KTML کی انتظامیہ اور قانونی مشیر KTML کے حقوق کے دفاع کے لئے بھرپور کوشش رکھے ہوئے ہیں انہیں امید ہے کہ یہ اپیل ہائی کورٹ کے پہلے (پچھلے) فیصلہ کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے خارج کر دی جائے گی۔ مزید معلومات کے لئے نوٹ نمبر 4 کو دیکھا جاسکتا ہے۔

### مقدمہ بنام KTML vs ICP, NBP

سندھ ہائی کورٹ میں ICP اور NBP نے وصولی کی مد میں مقدمہ کر رکھا ہے سندھ ہائی کورٹ نے LEAVE TO DEFEND کی اجازت KTML کو جاری کر رکھی ہے جس میں قانونی سوالات اور حقائق کو واضح طور پر اٹھا گیا ہے۔ KTML کی انتظامیہ اور قانونی مشیر پوری طرح امید رکھتے ہیں کہ ان تمام سوالات کا فیصلہ اپنی (KTML) کے حق میں ہوگا جیسا کہ پشاور ہائی کورٹ ان کے حق دے چکی ہے جو کہ اس مقدمہ کو خارج کروانے کا باعث بنے گا ان وجوہات پر جو کہ حقائق اور قانونی سوالات معزز بینکنگ جج کے سامنے پہلے بھی اٹھائے تھے۔ جیسا کہ ستمبر 2019ء کو آخری جرح مقدمہ کرنے والے بینک کی طرف سے جاری ہے اس کی مزید تفصیل کے لئے نوٹ نمبر 4 دیکھا جاسکتا ہے۔

### B- اس کا رو بار سے ہٹ کر دوسرا کاروبار جاری رکھنا اور فالٹو جگہ کا استعمال میں لانا

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی اجازت سے انتظامیہ نے مالی ادارہ سے مالی سال 2018ء میں مالی معاونت حاصل کرنے کی کوشش کی اگرچہ اس مالی ادارے نے کریڈٹ انفارمیشن بیورو کی لسٹ پر KTML کے ہونے کی وجہ سے قرض دینے سے انکار کر دیا اسے نیشنل بینک آف پاکستان کا قرض دہندہ (ڈیفالٹر) قرار دیا گیا تھا NBP کے عدالتوں میں جاری مقدمات کی وجہ سے KTML کو بینک کی تمام قرضہ جاتی سہولیات حاصل کرنے پر پابندی لگادی گئی NBP کے تعصبانہ طریقہ کار کی وجہ سے BMR, KTML جاری نہ کروا سکا اور ٹیکسٹائل کی پیداوار کو پھر سے جاری نہ کروا سکا اگرچہ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور انتظامیہ کی یہ شدید خواہش تھی کہ ٹیکسٹائل یونٹ کو پھر سے قابل عمل کیا جائے جب بینک کی قانونی چارہ جوئی ختم ہو جائے اور قرض کی سہولیات پھر سے بحال کر دی جائیں۔

مالی سال 2016ء میں دفعہ 309 ذیلی دفعہ سی (c) سیکشن 305 کے تحت ایک شوکا ز نوٹس وصول ہوا جس میں ایس ای سی پی نے KTML کی انتظامیہ کو مطلع کیا تھا تھا چونکہ ٹیکسٹائل کی پیداوار رک پچی ہے اور مل کی حدود میں کاروباری سرگرمیاں ختم ہو چکی ہیں لہذا کمپنی ایکٹ 1984ء کے تحت کارروائی عمل میں لائی جائے گی۔ شوکا ز نوٹس کے ضمن میں KTML کی انتظامیہ نے یہ جواب دیا کہ موجودہ بینکنگ کے مقدمات کی وجہ سے اور ایس بی پی کے قرضہ لینے کی مالی بندش کی وجہ سے KTML کے تمام راستے بند کر دیئے گئے ہیں BMR حاصل نہ کر سکنے کی وجہ سے ٹیکسٹائل مل کو دوبارہ شروع نہیں کیا جاسکتا تو یہ کاروبار مکمل طور پر بندش کا سامنا کر رہا ہے اس کے ساتھ ساتھ کمپنی کے وجود کو قائم رکھا جانے کی اشد ضرورت ہے کہ جب تک بینکنگ کے تمام مقدمات ختم نہ ہو جائے تاکہ کم و زیادہ کے شیئرز ہولڈرز کو قابل تلافی نقصان سے بچایا جاسکے جو کہ بینکوں کے غلط اور غیر واضح الزامات کی وجہ سے ہو سکتا ہے مزید برآں یہ کہ ایس ای سی پی نے ایک میٹنگ میں یہ بھی اظہار خیال کیا ہے کہ کوئی بھی کاروباری سرگرمی چاہے ٹیکسٹائل ہو یا کوئی اور کاروباری سرگرمی جو بھی KTML میں انجام پائے گی اس کو شوکا ز نوٹس کے منافی خیال کیا جائے گا۔



دوران مالی سال 2016ء اور مالی سال 2017ء بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور ممبران نے انتظامیہ کو مجاز قرار دیا ہے کہ قانونی طور پر کاروبار کرنے کے تمام راستے اختیار کرے جس سے منافع حاصل ہو اس کے لئے کمپنی کی فالتوز زمین اور خالی عمارت کو استعمال میں لایا جائے۔

جیسا کہ KTML کو اس بات کی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کو اجازت دیتا ہے کہ وہ کوئی بھی اور کاروبار کر سکیں تاکہ کمپنی کی استعداد کو بڑھانے اور بہتر کیا جاسکے۔ ہماری کمپنی نے کاروبار کے باقی ذرائع کو یقینی بنانے کے اقدامات کو اپنی محدود ذرائع میں شروع کر دیا ہے تاکہ کمپنی کو بحال کیا جاسکے اس کے اثاثہ جات کو بحال کیا جاسکے اور اس کی حدود کے اندر کاروباری سرگرمی جاری رکھی جاسکے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز شیئر ہولڈرز کو یہ بتاتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کرتا ہے کہ مالی سال 2019ء باوجود مکمل قرضہ کی سہولت کے اجراء کی بندش کے باوجود کہ KTML کاروبار کے دوسرے ذرائع کو پورے مالی سال میں منظم کیا ہے اور بہتر طور پر آمدن کو بڑھا لیا ہے دوسرا کاروبار کرنے کی وجہ سے KTML کی انتظامیہ مسلسل معاملات کو طے کر رہی ہے اور فالتوز عمارت کو سٹوریج کے لئے کرایہ پر مشہور کاروباری اداروں کو دے رہی ہے۔ اور بقیہ خالی پونٹ کو لوکل ڈسٹری بیوٹرز کو کرایہ پر دے رہی ہے جس کی وجہ آمدن کے مثبت نتائج نکلے ہیں جو کہ مالی سال 2019ء میں Rs: 6.85 ملین رہے ہیں اس نئی آمدن کے تسلسل اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اور ممبران کی منظوری کی وجہ سے کمپنی نے ایک کاروبار جاری کیا ہے جو کہ بالکل الگ ہے اور ہمارے ٹیکسٹائل پونٹ کو بالکل بھی متاثر نہیں کرے گا اس کاروبار میں کمپنی کی فالتوز زمین کو لائیو سٹاک کی پیداوار اور گوشت پیدا کرنے والے جانوروں کے فارم کو چلانا ہے دوران مالی سال 2017ء، 2018ء اور 2019ء کمپنی نے خاطر خواہ لاگت لگائی ہے لائیو سٹاک فارم کی تشکیل کے لئے جس میں عمارت کے اندر اور باہر شیڈز (Sheds) کی تشکیل ہے جہاں 150 جانوروں کو پالا جاسکتا ہے اور جانور خریدے ہیں۔ مل کے پانی کے نظام کی تجدید کی گئی ہے پانی کے ذخیرہ کا انتظام کیا گیا ہے ٹیوب ویل لگایا گیا ہے اور زرعی نظام کمپنی کی زمین پر نصب کیا گیا ہے۔ انتظامیہ مکمل طور پر کامیاب رہی ہے اور اس سے 100 فیصد اضافہ حاصل کیا ہے جو کہ RS: 3.52 ملین سے مالی سال 2019ء کے لئے ان تمام کامیاب لائیو سٹاک کی فروخت میں اور ڈائریکٹرز کو اس کے کرایہ سے، انتظامیہ نے ثابت کر دیا ہے دوسرے کاروبار کے منصوبے کمپنی کے لئے زیادہ موزوں ہیں جیسا کہ کل کاروباری منافع کا اضافہ مالی سال 2019ء کے لئے 22% رہا ہے مزید یہ کہ KTML ایک سرگرم ٹیکس دہندہ ادارہ ہے اور اس نے RS: 1.55 ملین کا ایڈوائس ٹیکس اس مالی سال میں دیا ہے۔

مزید آگے بڑھتے ہوئے انتظامیہ نے KTML کے 14 ایکڑ اراضی کو منتخب کیا ہے جو کہ فصلوں کی کاشت اور چارہ کی پیداوار کے ہموار کی گئی ہے اور اس میں آبپاشی کی سہولت بھی میسر ہے اس کی درستی کے بعد فصلیں کاشت کی گئی اور یہی چارہ لگایا جو کہ کمپنی کے لائیو سٹاک کے لئے خوراک کے طور پر استعمال ہوا ہے۔ جس سے کمپنی کو مارکیٹ سے کم چارہ خریدنا پڑے گا۔

مزید یہ کہ IKPK گیری کلچر ریسرچ ڈیولپمنٹ کی مدد سے زیتون کے 150 سے زیادہ پیداوار دینے والے پودے لگائے گئے ہیں اسی ساری فالتوز زمین پر جو کہ KTML کی خالی پڑی تھی اور یہ ایک کثیر مالی تجارتی منصوبہ ہے۔ انتظامیہ اور بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز پر امید ہیں کیونکہ کمپنی E-35 موٹروے کے قریب واقع ہے جس سے سی پیک کے نئے تجارتی حصول ممکن ہو سکیں گے۔

مزید آگے بڑھتے ہوئے انتظامیہ ان تمام نہ استعمال ہونے والے وٹیر ہاؤسز کو درست حالت لائے گی جو کہ مل میں موجود ہیں ذخیرہ کی مد میں اس طرح سے فالتوز عمارت مزید منافع بنانے میں مددگار ہو جائے گی مزید یہ کہ انتظامیہ فصلوں کی پیداوار کو بڑھانے میں دلچسپی رکھتی ہے جو کہ کمپنی کے قابل زراعت اراضی پر کی جائے گی جس سے لائیو سٹاک کو بڑھایا جاسکے گا۔ جس سے مالی سال 2020ء میں میں مویشیوں کی فروخت میں اضافہ ہوگا جتنا بھی الگ کاروبار سے منافع حاصل ہوگا اس سے کمپنی کے اثاثہ جات کو بحال کیا جاسکے گاملازمین کی تنخواہیں دی جائیں گی اور روزمرہ کے اخراجات ادا کیے جاسکیں گے اور اگر بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے مناسب سمجھا تو نئے کاروبار میں مزید لاگت لگائی جاسکے گی۔

### **C۔ نیا کاروبار، کاروباری نام کی تجدید تجارتی منشور اور قانونی میں تبدیلی:**

ایس ای سی پی کے شوکار نوٹس کو مد نظر رکھتے ہوئے 18 جنوری 2018 کو ایک میٹنگ میں KTML نے اس بات کا اظہار کیا ہے زیادہ شریک کاروبار کا یہ خیال ہے کہ


کہ کمپنی کو ختم کرنے اور زبردستی ٹیکسٹائل کے کاروبار کو ختم کرنے کے حق میں نہیں ہیں اس زبردستی اختتامی عمل کو نہیں ماننے، کمپنی کے اثاثہ جات کو مکمل طور پر درجہ بہ درجہ بحال کیا جائے گا اور ان اثاثہ جات سے تسلسل کی بنیاد پر آمدن حاصل کر رہے ہیں جو کہ دوسرے کامیاب کاروبار کو انجام دے کر بروئے کار لایا ہے۔ اس وجہ سے ایس ای سی پی نے ایک حکم نامہ 26/01/2018 کو جاری کیا ہے جس میں KTML کی انتظامیہ کی کاوشوں کی بنیاد پر شوکا ز نوٹس کو واپس لیا گیا ہے مزید یہ کہ ایس ای سی پی نے کمپنی کو ہدایات جاری کی ہیں کہ وہ نام میں ضروری تبدیلی لائے ساتھ ہی آرٹیکل اور میمورنڈم آف ایسوسی ایشن میں تبدیلی لائی جائے۔

دوران مالی سال 2018ء اے جی ایم میں KTML کے ممبرز نے یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ کمپنی کے نئے زرعی کاروبار کو بحال کیا جائے اور ٹیکسٹائل کو ثانوی کاروبار کا درجہ دیا جائے۔ ممبرز نے ایک قرارداد بھی منظور کی ہے جس میں کمپنی کے نئے نام کو نئے کاروبار سے منسوب کیا گیا ہے جو کہ "خیبر ٹیکسٹائل ملز اینڈ ایگریکلچرل پراجیکٹس لمیٹیڈ" ہے۔

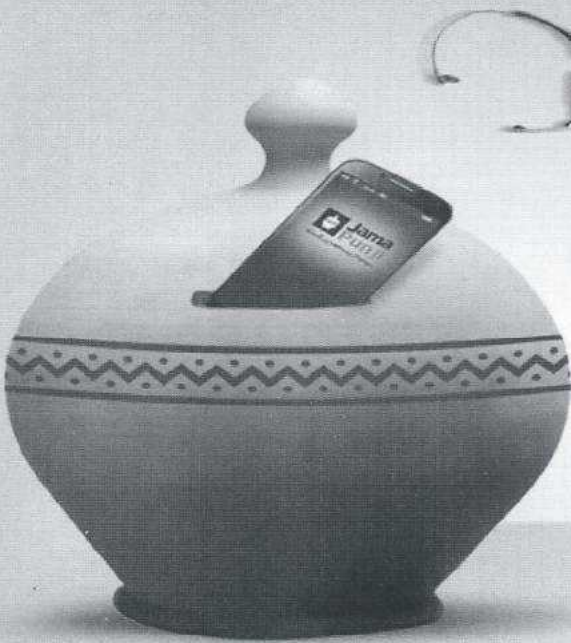
مزید برآں ممبرز نے اجازت دی ہے کہ وہ میمورنڈم آف ایسوسی ایشن اور آرٹیکل کو تبدیل کر سکیں تاکہ نئے آنے والے کاروباری مواقع کو نئے دور کی نئی ضرورت کے مطابق تبدیل کر کے حاصل کر سکیں جو کہ کمپنی ایکٹ 2017ء کے تحت لاگو ہوں گے تب انتظامیہ رجسٹر آف کمپنی کو درخواست پیش کرے گی کہ ضروری تبدیلیاں منظور کی گئی کو لاگو کروا سکے اور اس کو ستمبر 2019ء میں کمپنی کے تبدیل شدہ منشور اور آرٹیکل آف ایسوسی ایشن کے مطابق ایس ای سی پی پشاور کے رجسٹر آف کمپنی نے منظوری دے دی ہے جبکہ کمپنی کا نام تبدیل کرنے کا عمل جاری ہے جو کہ 2020ء مالی سال میں مکمل جائے گی۔

#### D۔ اثاثہ جات کی از سر نو مالیت کا اندازہ:

مالی سال 2019 میں کمپنی کی انتظامیہ نے اثاثہ جات کی از سر نو مالیت کا تعین ایک منظور شدہ فرم سے کروایا ہے جو کہ 999 ملین روپے ہے جبکہ 2013 میں 473 ملین تھا

  
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