ANNUAL REPORT 2019

Shadab Textile Mills Limited

CONTENTS

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS	Mian Farrukh Naseem	**(Chairman)**
	Mian Aamir Naseem	**Chief Executive**
	Mr. Saad Naseem	
	Mr. Yasir Naseem	
	Mr. Hamza Naseem	
	Mrs. Fatima Aamir	
	Mr. Fahad Shafiq	
AUDIT COMMITTEE	Mr. Fahad Shafiq	**Chairman**
	Mian Farrukh Naseem	**Member**
	Mr. Hamza Naseem	**Member**
HUMAN RESOURCE & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE	Mr. Fahad Shafiq	**Chairman**
	Mian Aamir Naseem	**Member**
	Mr. Saad Naseem	**Member**
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER	Mr. Muhammad Aslam	
COMPANY SECRETARY	Mr. Abdul Wahab	
AUDITORS	M/s. Fazal Mahmood & Company Chartered Accountants	
SHARE REGISTRAR	Corplink (Pvt) Limited Wings Arcade, 1-K, Commercial, Model Town, Lahore. Tel: 042-35887262, 35839182 Fax: 042-35869037	
BANKER	Bank Al-falah Limited	
REGISTERED OFFICE	A-601/A, City Towers, 6-K Main Boulevard, Gulberg-II, Lahore. Ph: 042-35788714-16	
WEBSITE ADDRESS	www.shadabtextile.com	
MILLS	Nasimabad, Shahkot, District Nankana Sahib.	

VISION STATEMENT

To Strive for excellence through commitments, integrity, honesty and team work.

MISSION STATEMENT

To be a model amongst the textile spinning, capable of producing high quality blended and hundred percent cotton yarn both for knitting and weaving.

- Complete satisfaction of Buyers/Consumers is our Motto.
- Manufacturing of blended and hundred percent cotton yarn as per the customers' requirements and market demand.
- Keeping pace with the rapidly changing technology by continuously balancing, modernization and replacement (BMR) of plant and machinery.
- Enhancing the profitability by improved efficiency and cost controls.
- Betterment of Mills Employees as quality policy.
- Protecting the environment and contributing towards the economic strength of the country and function as a good corporate citizen.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 40th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of SHADAB TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED will be held on Monday, October 28, 2019 at 11:00 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at A-601/A, City Towers, 6-K Main Boulevard, Gulberg-II, Lahore to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ended June 30, 2019 together with Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.

2. To declare and approve the Final Cash Dividend at Rs. 5.20 per share i.e 52 % for the year ended June 30, 2019 as recommended by the Board of Directors.

3. To appoint auditors for the year 2019-2020 and fix their remuneration.

OTHER BUSINESS

4. To transact any other business with the permission of chair.

By order of the Board

(Abdul Wahab)
Company Secretary

LAHORE: September 30, 2019

NOTES:

1. The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 22-10-2019 to 28-10-2019 (both days inclusive). Transfers received at Corplink (Pvt) Limited, Wings Arcade, I-K, Commercial, Model Town, Lahore, the Registrar and Shares Transfer Office of the Company by the close of business on October 21, 2019 will be treated in time for the purpose of cash dividend, entitlement of Right issue to the transferees.

2. A member eligible to attend and vote at this meeting may appoint another member as his/her proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. Proxies in order to be effective must be received by the Company at the Registered Office not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the meeting. A proxy must be a member.

3. CDC account holders will further have to follow the guidelines as laid down in circular No.1 dated January 26, 2000 issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.

a. For attending the meeting

i. In case of individuals, the account holder or sub-account holder and/or the person whose securities are in group account and their registration details are uploaded as per the Regulations, shall authenticate his/her identity by showing his original Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) or original passport at the time of attending the meeting.

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

b. For Appointing Proxies

i. In case of individuals, the account holder or sub-account holder and/or the person whose securities are in group account and their registration details are uploaded as per the Regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per the above requirement.

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

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

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

v. In case of corporate entity, the Board's resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature shall be furnished (unless it has been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

4. **Dividend Mandate (Mandatory):** In accordance with the provisions of section 242 of the Companies Act and Companies (Distribution of Dividends), Regulations 2017, a listed company is required to pay cash dividend to the shareholders only through electronic mode directly into the bank account designated by the entitled shareholders.

All shareholders who have still not provided their IBAN are once again requested to provide the details of their bank mandate specifying (a) Title of Account (b) Account Number (c) IBAN Number (d) Name of Bank (e) Branch Name, code and address to the Company's Share Registrar. Those shareholders who hold shares with Participants/Central Depository Company of Pakistan (CDC) are advised to provide bank mandate detail as mentioned above, to the concerned Participants/CDC. The Dividend Mandate Form is placed on Company's website www.shadabtextile.com.

5. **Deduction of Income Tax under section 150 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001:** As per Finance Act 2019, following rates are prescribed for deduction of withholding tax on payment of cash dividend by the companies:

- Filers of Income Tax return 15%
- Non-Filers of Income Tax Return 30%.

At the time of dividend distribution, the Company, being a withholding agent, would check each shareholder status on the ATL and if the shareholder's name does not appear on the ATL, rate of withholding tax at 30% would be applied. In the instance of a 'filer' withholding tax rate of 15% will be applicable.

The FBR has clarified that withholding tax will be determined separately on 'Filer/Non Filer' status of Principal shareholder as well as joint-holders(s) based on their shareholding proportions, in case of joint accounts. In this regard all shareholders, who hold shares jointly are requested to provide shareholding proportions of Principal shareholder and joint-holder(s) in respect of shares held by them to our Share Registrar, in the following format:

Folio No./CDS Account No.	Name of Principal Shareholder/ Joint Holders	Shareholding Proportions	CNIC/Passport No. (Copy attached)	Signature

The required information must reach our Share Registrar by the close of business on October 21, 2019 otherwise it will be assumed that the shares are equally held by Principal Shareholder and joint holders.

Withholding tax exemption from dividend income, shall only be allowed if copy of valid tax exemption certificate is made available to our Share Registrar Office, M/s. Corplink (Pvt) Limited, Wings Arcade, I-K, Commercial, Model Town, Lahore, upto October 21, 2019.

6. **Transmission of Annual Financial Statements through Email:** SECP vide SRO 787(1)/2014 dated September 8, 2014 has provided an option to receive audited financial statements electronically through email, those shareholders who are interested in receiving the annual reports electronically in future are required to submit their e-mail address at Registered Office of the Company on a standard request form which is available on Company's website: www.shadabtextile.com.

a) In compliance with SECP notification No. 634(1)/2014 dated July 10, 2014, the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2019 are being placed on the Company's website: www.shadabtextile.com.

b) In accordance with SRO 470(1)/2016 dated May 31, 2016 SECP has allowed the Companies to circulate that annual audited financial statements to its members through CD/DVD/USB instead of transmitting the hard copies at their registered addresses. The Company has obtained shareholders' approval in its 39th Annual General Meeting held on October 27, 2018. Accordingly, the Annual report of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2019 is being dispatched to the shareholders through CD/DVD. However, if any shareholder, in addition, desires to get the hard copy of Annual Audited Financial Statements, the same shall be provided free of cost within seven working days of receipt of such request.

c) **Unclaimed Dividend/Shares:** Shareholders who could not collect their dividend/physical shares are advised to contact at registered office of the company to collect/enquire about their unclaimed dividend or shares, if any. In compliance with Section 244 of the Companies Act, 2017 after having completed the stipulated procedure, all such dividend and shares outstanding for a period of 3 years or more from the date due and payable shall be deposited to the credit of Federal Government in case of unclaimed dividend and in case of shares, shall be delivered to the SECP.

7. **Submission of Copies of Valid CNICs:** Shareholders are requested to submit copy of their valid CNIC mentioning company name & Folio Number at our Share Registrar's address for compliance of SECP SRO No. 831(1)/2012. In case of non-receipt of copy of valid CNIC, the company may be constrained to withhold dispatch of dividend warrants.

8. **Request of Video Conference Facility:** Members can also avail Video Conference facility in (name of cities where facility can be provided keeping in view geographical dispersal of members). In this regard please fill the following and submit to the registered address of the company within ten (10) days before holding of general meeting.

I/We.____________________________ of _______________________________ being a member of **SHADAB TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED,** holder of______________ Ordinary Shares as per Registered Folio No./CDC A/C No.________ hereby opt for Video conference Facility at________.

____
Signature of members

9. **Change of Address:** Shareholders are requested to immediately notify the change of address, if any to Share Registrar of the Company.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

I am pleased to present the report on the overall performance of the Board and effectiveness of the role in achieving the Company's objective.

The Board is responsible for overall management of the Company and carry out its fiduciary duties with a sense of objective judgement in the best interest of the Company and its stakeholders. The committees of the Board worked diligently and focused on their terms of reference during the year under review.

The Board has carried out a review of its effectiveness and performances which is satisfactory. The board evaluation during the year 2019 robustly considered all aspects of the Board including the performance of individual Directors, Board Committees and the Board as a whole and I am happy to report that your Board continues to function effectively and is focused on priorities for the Company's business.

(Mian Farrukh Naseem)
Chairman

Lahore: September 30, 2019

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Shareholders,

The Directors of the Company welcome you to the 40th Annual General Meeting and are pleased to present the Annual Report together with Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Financial Results

The financial results of the Company in comparative form are as follows:-

	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
	June 30 2019	**June 30 2018**
Sales - net	**2,813,430**	2,271,534
Cost of sales	**2,614,441**	2,172,226
GROSS PROFIT	**198,989**	99,308
Administrative and general	**68,824**	53,852
Selling and distribution	**5,831**	4,521
	74,655	58,373
OPERATING PROFIT	**124,334**	40,935
Finance costs	**10,183**	7,583
Other charges	**7,988**	2,771
	106,163	30,581
Other income	**2,485**	3,852
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	**108,648**	34,433
Taxation	**30,603**	9,730
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	**78,045**	24,703
Basic earning per share (Rupees)	**26.02**	8.23

During the year under review, your Company earned profit after tax Rs. 78.045 million as compared to after tax profit Rs. 24.703 million of the previous year. The net sales made in the year are amounting to Rs. 2,813.430 million as compared to previous year sale of Rs. 2,271.534 million showing increase of 23.86 % against previous year sales. Due to continuous supply of energy to the textile sector your Company saved its production losses and production increased as compared to the previous year. The gross margin has substantially increased to 7.07% as compared to 4.37% of preceding year. Earning per share is Rs. 26.02 as compared to Rs. 8.03 per share.

During the year under review, the company has achieved better financial results as compared to previous year due to increase in yarn sale prices, continuous supply of energy to the textile sector. The Government has also notified the electricity rate @ 7.50 cent / kwh w.e.f 01.01.2019 that special relief package for zero rated textile industrial consumers, resulting, the energy cost decreased, which is the major part of manufacturing cost. During the year the prices of raw material remained on higher side, rise in energy cost, higher mark-up rate, devaluation of Pak Rupees, global recession in textile sector. In spite of these above factors the Company results remained favourable.

The management is continuously making efforts to make BMR of the existing facilities and take new investment initiative to cope with regional competitors in technology related advantage through own resources. The proposal for further BMR of existing facilities in shape of 01 complete Ge Jenbacher Natural Gas Generator set for the value of Rs.120.000 million is under approval with the bank. With this addition the cost of power generation will be decreased.

Textile industry is the backbone of economy of the country and is playing a pivotal role in strengthening the economy of the country. Presently it is very difficult time for textile sector due to the economic conditions of Pakistan has worsened over the past year with inflation peaking during the year and increasing the production cost of the industry. The selling prices have not increased with same trajectory as the rise in production cost therefore eroding the profitability of the company. Currently, sales have been drastically declined due to imposition of 17% sales tax to the textile sectors by the Government. The government must has to take further well planned concrete steps to uplift the economy and textile industry especially for spinning sector which is the core industry of Pakistan. We hope our government will take vigorous steps to revive textile industry as per following:-

- Continuous supply of energy
- Lower rate of Electricity & Gas Tariff for textile industry
- Withdraw of GIDC & relating LPS
- Rationalising of currency exchange rate
- Long Term Finance (LTF) Scheme of SBP to the spinning sector to encourage BMR and new investment initiatives

However, the management is striving hard to achieve the better results by improving performance of mills in terms of production, yield, quality and utilization of installed capacity within the available facilities.

Earning Per Share

Earning per Share is Rs. 26.02 (2018: Rs.8.23)

Dividend

The Board of Directors has recommended a Final Cash Dividend of Rs.5.20 per share i.e. @ 52.00% to the shareholders of the Company.

Right Issue

In order to make project more efficient, cost effective and profitable, the management has decided to add 384 spindle (Murata Vortex Spun Yarn). This addition will also increase liquidity and diversification of products.

The Board has recommended to issue 453.33% Right Shares of Rs. 10/- each at a price of Rs. 25/- per share (inclusive of premium of Rs. 15/- per share) in proportion of 453.33 shares for every 100 shares held. These Right shares shall not qualify for the above declared dividend.

Corporate Governance and Financial Reporting Framework

a. The financial statements, prepared by the management of the company, present its state of affairs fairly, the results of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.

b. Proper books of account have been maintained by the Company.

c. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of financial statements and accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.

d. International Financial Reporting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan have been followed in preparation of financial statements and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed and explained.

e. The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.

f. There are no significant doubts upon the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

g. Key operating and financial data of last six years is annexed to the annual report.

h. There are no outstanding statutory payments on account of taxes, duties, levies and charges except routine payments of various levies.

i. Value of investments of provident fund as on 30-06-2019 was Rs. 66.251 million.

j. The pattern of shareholding and the additional information as required by the CCG is annexed to the annual report.

k. Directors, CFO, Company Secretary and their spouses and minor children have not traded in the company's shares during the year except by Mr. Fahad Shafiq Independent Director as disclosed in the pattern of shareholding

Board of Directors

The Board of Director consist of:

Total number of Directors

a	Male	06
b)	Female	01

Composition:

a)	Independent Directors	01
b)	Non-Executive Director	04
c)	Executive Director	02

Election of Directors

The election of directors of the company was held on March 28, 2019. The following directors have been elected for a period of three years.

1.	Mian Farrukh Naseem	Non-Executive Director/Chairman
2.	Mian Aamir Naseem	Executive Director/Chief Executive
3.	Mr. Yasir Naseem	Executive Director
4.	Mr. Saad Naseem	Non-Executive Director
5.	Mr. Hamza Naseem	Non-Executive Director
6.	Mrs. Fatima Aamir	Female Non-Executive Director
7.	Mrs. Hina Farrukh*	Female Non-Executive Director

*Mrs. Hina Farrukh Resigned on June 17, 2019.

The Board as of June 30, 2019;

1.	Mian Farrukh Naseem	Non-Executive Director/Chairman
2.	Mian Aamir Naseem	Executive Director/Chief Executive
3.	Mr. Yasir Naseem	Executive Director
4.	Mr. Saad Naseem	Non-Executive Director
5.	Mr. Hamza Naseem	Non-Executive Director
6.	Mrs. Fatima Aamir	Female Non-Executive Director
7.	Mr. Fahad Sahfiq*	Independent Director

* Mr. Fahad Shafiq has been appointed as Independent Director w.e.f June 17, 2019 in place of Mrs. Hina Farrukh for the remainder period.

Audit Committee

Subsequent to the election of directors, the audit committee was reconstituted. The detail of AC members is under:

Mr. Saad Naseem	Chairman
Mian Farrukh Naseem	Member
Mr. Hamza Naseem	Member

Consequent upon the appointment of Independent Director, the audit committed was reconstituted. The detail of members is as under:

Mr. Fahad Shafiq	Chairman
Mian Farrukh Naseem	Member
Mr. Hamza Naseem	Member

Human Resource and Remuneration Committee

Subsequent to the election of directors, the audit committee was reconstituted. The detail of HR & R Committee members is under:

Mr. Saad Naseem	Chairman
Mian Aamir Naseem	Member
Mr. Hamza Naseem	Member .

Consequent upon the appointment of Independent Director, the HR & R Committed was reconstituted. The detail of members is as under:

Mr. Fahad Shafiq	Chairman .
Mian Aamir Naseem	Member
Mr. Saad Naseem	Member

Attendance of Board Meetings and its committees:

		Attendance		
S.No.	**Directors**	**Board of Directors**	**Audit Committee**	**HR & R Committee**
1	Mian Aamir Naseem	6/6	N/M	4/4
2	Mian Farrukh Naseem	6/6	6/6	2/4
3	Mian Shahzad Aslam*	1/6	N/M	N/M
4	Mr. Yasir Naseem	6/6	N/M	N/M
5	Mr. Hamza Naseem	6/6	6/6	4/4
6	Mrs. Fatima Aamir	6/6	N/M	N/M
7	Mrs. Hina Farrukh**	5/6	4/6	N/M
8	Mr. Saad Naseem***	3/6	2/6	2/4
9	Mr. Fahad Safiq****	0/6	0/6	0/4

Leave of absence was granted to the directors who could not attend the meeting.

Board Meeting:

- Mian Shahzad Aslam retired on March 28, 2019.
- Mr. Saad Naseem was elected in place of Mian Shahzad Aslam.
- Mrs. Hina Farrukh resigned on June 17, 2019.
- Mr. Fahad Shafiq appointed as independent director on June 17, 2019.

Audit Committee:

- Mrs. Hina Farrukh ceased to be member on April 10, 2019.
- Mr. Saad Naseem appointed Chairman on April 10, 2019 and ceased to be Chairman on June 17, 2019.
- Mr. Fahad Shafiq appointed Chairman on June 17, 2019.
- N/M (Not a Member)

HR & R Committee:

- Mian Farrukh Naseem ceased to be Chairman/Member on April 10, 2019,
- Mr. Hamza Naseem ceased to be Member on June 17, 2019.
- Mr. Saad Naseem appointed Chairman on April 10, 2019 and ceased to be Chairman on June 17, 2019.
- Mr. Fahad Shafiq appointed Chairman on June 17, 2019.
- N/M (Not a Member)

Appointment of CFO and Company Secretary

The CFO and Company Secretary has resigned during the year and the vacancies were filled accordingly. The board has approved appointment of CFO and Company Secretary including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements.

Directors' Remuneration

The Boad of Directors has approved a Remuneration Policy for Directors and Members of Senior Management. The Company will not pay remuneration to its non-executive directors except as meeting fee for attending the Board and its Committee meetings.

Chairman's Review

The Chairman's review is endorsed by the Board of Directors.

Performance Evaluation of the Board

As required under the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate governance) Regulations, 2017, the Board has undertaken a formal process of self-evaluation of performance of the Board as a whole and its committees.

Directors Training Programme

The Directors were apprised of their duties and responsibilities from time to time. During the year under review no training program was arranged by the Company. Two Board members have the prescribed qualification and experience required for exemption from the training program of Directors. One Director has already attended directors' training as required in previous years. One newly appointed director on the board will acquire the DTP certification within the given time frame. The rest will also obtain certification within the specified time.

Auditors

The present Auditors M/s Fazal Mehmood & Company, Chartered Accountants, retire and being eligible offer themselves for re-appointment. The audit committee of the board has recommended the re-appointment of M/s Fazal Mahmood & Company, Chartered Accountants, as external auditors of the Company for the year 2019-2020.

Related Party Transactions

All transactions with related parties have been executed at arm's length and have been disclosed in the financial statements under relevant notes.

Corporate Social Responsibility

The company recognizes that the key to successful and sustainable business is to give back to the society from where we derive economic benefits. We create value for our local community, employees and the government by providing a vast array of facilities to our employees, financial assistance to the families of our deceased employees, promoting a better work life balance amongst our employees, contributing regularly to the national exchequer as per law.

Health, Safety and Environment:

We work continuously to ensure that our employees work in a safe and healthy working environment. Besides, the Company is registered with Social Security Department of the Government and pay regular contribution for the health of worker of the Company.

Work-Life Balance:

In order to promote a health work – life balance we strictly follow a 9:00 a.m to 5:30 p.m. working routine. This ensures that our employees have plenty of time after work for extra -curricular activities with their families and friends.

Business Ethics and Anti-corruption Measures:

The management is committed to conduct all business activities with integrity, honestly and in full compliance with the current laws and regulations. A code of conduct has been developed and approved by the Board, which is signed by all employees.

Contribution to the National Exchequer:

To meet our legal and social obligation towards the development of the economy of the country, the company has contributed Rs. 37.393 million in the FY 2018-19 into the Government exchequer on account of taxes, levies, excise duty and sales tax.

Energy Conservation:

The Company has taken many measures at mill premises to conserve the energy by fixing energy conserving devices.

Acknowledgements

The board avails the opportunity to appreciate the devoted work done by the executives, officers, staff and workers of the company.

For and on behalf of the Board

MIAN AAMIR NASEEM
(Chief Executive)

MIAN FARRUKH NASEEM
(Chairman/Director)

Lahore: September 30, 2019

مجلس نظماء کی رپورٹ

محترم حصص یافتگان،

کمپنی کی مجلس نظماء 40 ویں سالانہ عام اجلاس میں آپ کا استقبال کرتی ہے اور 30 جون 2019 کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لیے کمپنی نظر ثانی شدہ حسابات کے ساتھ سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس کرتی ہے۔

مالیاتی نتائج

کمپنی کے مالیاتی نتائج تقابلی شکل میں حسب ذیل ہیں:۔

روپے ہزاروں میں

	30 جون 2019	30 جون 2018
خالص فروخت	**2,813,430**	2,271,534
فروخت کی لاگت	**2,614,441**	2,172,226
مجموعی منافع	**198,989**	99,308
انتظامی اور عمومی	**68,824**	53,852
فروخت اور تقسیم	**5,831**	4,521
	74,655	58,373
آپریٹنگ منافع	**124,334**	40,935
مالی لاگت	**10,183**	7,583
دیگر واجبات	**7,988**	2,771
	106,163	30,581
دیگر آمدنی	**2,485**	3,852
قبل از ٹیکس منافع	**108,648**	34,433
ٹیکس	**30,603**	9,730
بعد از ٹیکس منافع	**78,045**	24,703
فی شیئر بنیادی آمدنی (روپے)	**26.02**	8.23

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران، کمپنی نے گذشتہ سال کے بعد از ٹیکس منافع 24.703 ملین روپے کے مقابلے بعد از ٹیکس 78.045 ملین روپے منافع کمایا۔ سال میں ہونے والی خالص فروخت 2,813.430 ملین روپے جبکہ گذشتہ سال فروخت 2,271.534 ملین روپے جو پچھلے سال کی فروخت کے مقابلے 23.86 فیصد کا اضافہ ظاہر کر رہی ہیں۔ ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کو بجلی کی مسلسل فراہمی کے باعث کمپنی کو گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے کمپنی کے پیداواری نقصانات میں کمی اور پیداوار میں اضافہ ہوا۔ مجموعی مارجن گزشتہ سال 4.37 فیصد سے نمایاں طور بڑھ کر 7.07 فیصد ہوگیا۔ فی شیئر آمدنی گذشتہ سال 8.03 روپے فی شیئر کے مقابلے 26.02 روپے فی شیئر ہے۔

زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران، کمپنی نے یارن کی فروخت قیمتوں میں اضافہ، ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر کو توانائی کی مسلسل فراہمی کے سبب گزشتہ سال کے مقابلے بہتر نتائج حاصل کئے۔ حکومت نے بھی یکم جنوری 2019 سے مؤثر بجلی کی شرح 7.50 سینٹ/Kwh کا اعلان کیا جو صفر شرح ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹریل صارفین کے لئے خصوصی ریلیف پیکیج تھا، جس کے نتیجے میں توانائی کی لاگت کم ہوئی، جو مینوفیکچرنگ لاگت کا اہم حصہ ہے۔ زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران خام مال کی قیمتیں زیادہ رہیں، بجلی کی لاگت میں اضافہ، بلند مارک اپ شرح، پاکستانی روپیہ کی قدر میں کمی ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر میں عالمی کساد بازاری رہی۔ مذکورہ بالا عناصر کے باوجود کمپنی کے نتائج منافع بخش رہے۔

انتظامیہ موجودہ سہولیات کی بی ایم آر بڑھانے اور علاقائی حریفوں سے نمٹنے کیلئے اپنے ذاتی وسائل کے ذریعے مفید ٹیکنالوجی میں نئی سرمایہ کاری کرنے کی مسلسل کوششیں کررہی ہے۔موجودہ سہولیات کی مزید بی ایم آر 120.000 ملین روپے کی لاگت کے ایک (01) مکمل Ge Jenbacher قدرتی گیس جنریٹر سیٹ کی شکل میں بینک کے ہاں منظوری کے مرحلہ میں ہے۔اس اضافہ سے بجلی پیدا کرنے کی لاگت کم ہو جائے گی۔

ٹیکسٹائل انڈسٹری ملک کی معیشت کی ریڑھ کی ہڈی کی حیثیت رکھتی ہے اور ملک کی معیشت کو مضبوط بنانے میں اہم کردار ادا کر رہی ہے۔فی الحال ٹیکسٹائل شعبے کے لئے یہ بہت مشکل وقت ہے کیونکہ گذشتہ سال سے پاکستان کے معاشی حالات خراب ہو چکے ہیں جبکہ سال کے دوران مہنگائی عروج پر ہے اور صنعت کی پیداواری لاگت میں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ پیداواری لاگت میں اضافے کی نسبت فروخت قیمتوں میں اضافہ نہیں ہوا ہے لہٰذا کمپنی کے منافع میں کمی آرہی ہے۔حکومت کی جانب سے ٹیکسٹائل سیکٹر پر 17 فیصد سیلز ٹیکس لگانے کی وجہ سے فی الحال، فروخت میں زبردست کمی واقع ہوئی ہے۔معیشت اور ٹیکسٹائل صنعت خاص طور پر سپننگ سیکٹر کو ترقی دینے کے لئے حکومت کو منصوبہ بند مزید ٹھوس اقدامات اٹھانا ہوں گے، جو پاکستان کی بنیادی صنعت ہے۔

ہم امید کرتے ہیں کہ ہماری حکومت ٹیکسٹائل صنعت کی بحالی کے لئے درج ذیل کے مطابق بھرپور اقدامات کرے گی:-

- توانائی کی مسلسل فراہمی
- ٹیکسٹائل صنعت کے لئے بجلی اور گیس کے نرخوں کی کم شرح
- جی آئی ڈی سی اور متعلقہ ایل پی ایس کی واپسی
- کرنسی کی شرح تبادلے کو منطقی شکل دینا
- بی ایم آر اور نئے سرمایہ کاری اقدامات کی حوصلہ افزائی کے لئے سپننگ سیکٹر میں ایس بی پی کی طویل مدتی فنانس (ایل ٹی ایف) اسکیم

تاہم، انتظامیہ دستیاب سہولیات کے اندر پیداواری صلاحیت، پیداوار، معیار اور نصب صلاحیت کی مشتمل پیداوار کے لحاظ سے ملوں کی کارکردگی بہتر بنا کر اچھے نتائج حاصل کرنے کے لئے کوشاں ہے۔

فی شیئر آمدنی

فی شیئر آمدنی 26.02 روپے (2018 : 8.23 روپے) ہے۔

منافع منقسمہ

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے کمپنی کے حصص یافتگان کو 5.20 روپے فی شیئر یعنی 52.00 فیصد کی شرح سے حتمی نقد منافع منقسمہ تقسیم کرنے کی سفارش کی ہے۔

رائٹ اجراء

منصوبہ کو مزید کامل، لاگت مؤثر اور منافع بخش بنانے کے لئے، انتظامیہ نے 384 سپنڈلز (موراٹہ وورٹیکس سپن یارن) اضافہ کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ یہ اضافہ لیکویڈٹی اور مصنوعات کی تنوع میں اضافہ کرے گا۔

بورڈ نے حصص داران کے ملکیتی ہر ایک 100 شیئرز کے لئے 453.333 شیئرز کے تناسب میں -/25 روپے کی قیمت پر ہر ایک -/10 روپے کے 453.333 فیصد رائٹ شیئرز جاری کرنے کی منظوری دے دی ہے۔ یہ رائٹ شیئرز بالا اعلان کردہ منافع منقسمہ کے لئے کوالیفائی نہیں کریں گے۔

کارپوریٹ اور مالیاتی رپورٹنگ فریم ورک

a- کمپنی کی انتظامیہ کی طرف سے تیار کردہ، مالیاتی حسابات، اس کے امور، آپریشنز کے نتائج، نقدی بہاؤ اور ایکوئٹی میں تبدیلیوں کو منصفانہ طور پر ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔
b- کمپنی کے کھاتہ جات بالکل صحیح طور سے بنائے گئے ہیں۔
c- مالی حسابات کی تیاری میں مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کو تسلسل کے ساتھ لاگو کیا گیا ہے اور اکاؤنٹنگ کے تخمینہ جات مناسب اور دانشمندانہ فیصلوں پر مبنی ہیں۔
d- مالی حسابات کی تیاری میں پاکستان میں لاگو بین الاقوامی مالیاتی رپورٹنگ کے معیارات کی پیروی کی گئی ہے، اور کسی بھی انحراف کا موزوں انکشاف اور وضاحت کی گئی ہے۔
e- اندرونی کنٹرول کے نظام کا ڈیزائن مستحکم ہے اور اسکی مؤثر طریقے سے عملدرآمد اور نگرانی کی جاتی ہے۔
f- کمپنی کے رواں دواں ہونے کی صلاحیت پر کوئی قابل ذکر شکوک وشبہات نہیں ہیں۔
g- گزشتہ چھ سال کا کلیدی آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی ڈیٹا منسلک ہے۔

h۔ مختلف لیویز کی معمول کی ادائیگیوں کے علاوہ ٹیکس، ڈیوٹیز، لیویز اور چارجز کی مد میں کوئی قانونی ادائیگی واجب الادا نہیں ہیں۔
i۔ 30 جون 2019 کے مطابق پراویڈنٹ فنڈ کی سرمایہ کاری کی قیمت 66.251 ملین روپے ہے۔
j۔ شیئر ہولڈنگ کا پیٹرن اور CCG کو ور کار اضافی معلومات اس سالانہ رپورٹ کے ہمراہ منسلک ہیں؛
k۔ سال کے دوران کمپنی کے حصص میں اس کے ڈائریکٹرز، سی ای او، سی ایف او، کمپنی سیکرٹری اور ان کے زوج اور نابالغ بچوں کی طرف سے کوئی تجارت نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ ماسوائے جناب فہد شفیق آزاد ڈائریکٹر جیسا کہ شیئر ہولڈنگ پیٹرن میں ظاہر کیا گیا ہے۔

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز مشتمل ہے:

ڈائریکٹرز کی کل تعداد

a۔ مرد	06
b۔ خواتین	01

ترتیب

a۔ آزاد ڈائریکٹرز	01
b۔ نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	04
c۔ ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز	02

ڈائریکٹرز کا انتخاب

کمپنی کے ڈائریکٹرز کے انتخابات 28 مارچ 2019 کو منعقد ہوئے۔ مندرجہ ذیل ڈائریکٹرز تین سالوں کی مدت کے لئے منتخب ہوئے:

1۔	میاں فرخ نسیم	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر / چیئرمین
2۔	میاں عامر نسیم	ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر / چیف ایگزیکٹو
3۔	جناب یاسر نسیم	ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
4۔	جناب سعد نسیم	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
5۔	جناب حمزہ نسیم	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
6۔	محترمہ فاطمہ عامر	خاتون نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
7۔	محترمہ حنا فرخ*	خاتون نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر

* محترمہ حنا فرخ 17 جون 2019 کو مستعفی ہو گئیں۔

30 جون 2019 کو **بورڈ مشتمل ہے:**

1۔	میاں فرخ نسیم	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر / چیئرمین
2۔	میاں عامر نسیم	ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر / چیف ایگزیکٹو
3۔	جناب یاسر نسیم	ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
4۔	جناب سعد نسیم	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
5۔	جناب حمزہ نسیم	نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
6۔	محترمہ فاطمہ عامر	خاتون نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر
7۔	جناب فہد شفیق*	آزاد ڈائریکٹر

* محترمہ حنا فرخ کی جگہ باقی ماندہ مدت کے لئے 17 جون 2019 سے مؤثر جناب فہد شفیق کو بطور آزاد ڈائریکٹر مقرر کیا گیا۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی

ڈائریکٹرز کے انتخاب کے بعد، آڈٹ کمیٹی دوبارہ تشکیل دی گئی۔ AC ارکان کی تفصیل حسبِ ذیل ہے:

- جناب سعد نسیم چیئرمین
- میاں فرخ نسیم رکن
- جناب حمزہ نسیم رکن

آزاد ڈائریکٹر کی تقرری کے بعد، آڈٹ کمیٹی دوبارہ تشکیل دی گئی۔ ارکان کی تفصیل حسبِ ذیل ہے:

- جناب فہد شفیق چیئرمین
- میاں فرخ نسیم رکن
- جناب حمزہ نسیم رکن

ہیومن ریسورس اینڈ ریمنریشن کمیٹی

ڈائریکٹرز کے انتخاب کے بعد، ہیومن ریسورس کمیٹی دوبارہ تشکیل دی گئی۔ HR & R کمیٹی کے ارکان کی تفصیل حسبِ ذیل ہے:

- جناب سعد نسیم چیئرمین
- میاں عامر نسیم رکن
- جناب حمزہ نسیم رکن

آزاد ڈائریکٹر کی تقرری کے بعد، HR & R کمیٹی دوبارہ تشکیل دی گئی۔ ارکان کی تفصیل حسبِ ذیل ہے:

- جناب فہد شفیق چیئرمین
- میاں عامر نسیم رکن
- جناب سعد نسیم رکن

بورڈ اور اسکی کمیٹیوں کا اجلاسوں میں شرکت

نمبر شمار	ڈائریکٹرز	حاضری		
		بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز	آڈٹ کمیٹی	HR & R کمیٹی
1	میاں عامر نسیم	6/6	N/M	4/4
2	میاں فرخ نسیم	6/6	6/6	2/4
3	میاں شہزاد اسلم*	1/6	N/M	N/M
4	جناب یاسر نسیم	6/6	N/M	N/M
5	جناب حمزہ نسیم	6/6	6/6	4/4
6	محترمہ فاطمہ عامر	6/6	N/M	N/M
7	محترمہ حنا فرخ**	5/6	4/6	N/M
8	جناب سعد نسیم***	3/6	2/6	2/4
9	جناب فہد شفیق****	0/6	0/6	0/4

ڈائریکٹرز جو اجلاس میں شرکت نہیں کر سکے کو غیر موجودگی کی رخصت عطا کی گئی تھی۔

بورڈ کا اجلاس

- میاں شہزاد اسلم 28 مارچ 2019 کو ریٹائر ہو گئے۔
- جناب سعد نسیم کو میاں شہزاد اسلم کی جگہ منتخب کیا گیا۔
- محترمہ حنا فرخ 17 جون 2019 کو مستعفی ہو گئیں۔
- 17 جون 2019 کو جناب فہد شفیق کو بطور آزاد ڈائریکٹر مقرر کیا گیا۔

آڈٹ کمیٹی:

- محترمہ حنا فرخ 10 اپریل 2019 کو رکنیت سے دستبردار ہو گئیں۔
- جناب سعد نسیم 10 اپریل، 2019 کو چیئرمین مقرر ہوئے اور 17 جون 2019 کو چیئرمین سے دستبردار ہو گئے۔
- جناب فہد شفیق 17 جون، 2019 کو چیئرمین مقرر ہوئے۔
- N/M (ممبر نہیں)

R&HR کمیٹی:

- میاں فرخ نسیم 10 اپریل، 2019 کو چیئرمین/رکنیت سے دستبردار ہو گئے،
- جناب حمزہ نسیم 17 جون، 2019 کو رکنیت سے دستبردار ہو گئے۔
- جناب سعد نسیم 10 اپریل، 2019 کو چیئرمین مقرر ہوئے اور 17 جون 2019 کو چیئرمین سے دستبرار ہو گئے۔
- جناب فہد شفیق 17 جون، 2019 کو چیئرمین مقرر ہوئے۔
- N/M (ممبر نہیں)

سی ایف او اور کمپنی سیکریٹری کی تقرری

سی ایف او اور کمپنی سیکریٹری نے سال کے دوران استعفٰی دے دیا اور اس کے مطابق آسامیاں خالی ہو گئیں۔ بورڈ نے سی ایف او اور کمپنی سیکریٹری کی تقرری بشمول ان کے معاوضے اور ملازمت کی شرائط وضوابط کی منظوری دی ہے اور متعلقہ تقاضوں کی تعمیل کی گئی ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے ڈائریکٹرز اور سینئر مینجمنٹ ارکان کے لئے معاوضہ پالیسی منظور کی ہے۔ کمپنی اپنے نان ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹرز کو ماسوائے بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹی کے اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی فیس کوئی معاوضہ ادا نہیں کرے گی۔

چیئرمین کا جائزہ

چیئرمین کے جائزہ کی بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز نے توثیق کی ہے۔

بورڈ کی کارکردگی کی تشخیص

جیسا کہ لسٹڈ کمپنیز (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) ریگولیشن، 2017 کے تحت ضرورت ہے، بورڈ نے مجموعی طور پر بورڈ اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کی کارکردگی کی خود تشخیص کا ایک باضابطہ عمل شروع کیا ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز ٹریننگ پروگرام

ڈائریکٹرز کو وقتاً فوقتاً اپنے فرائض اور ذمہ داریوں سے آگاہ کیا جاتا تھا۔ زیر جائزہ سال کے دوران کمپنی کی جانب سے کسی تربیتی پروگرام کا اہتمام نہیں کیا گیا۔ بورڈ کے دو ارکان کے پاس ڈائریکٹرز کے تربیتی پروگرام سے استثنٰی کے لئے مطلوبہ تجویز کردہ قابلیت اور تجربہ ہے۔ ایک ڈائریکٹر نے گزشتہ سالوں میں ضرورت کے مطابق ڈائریکٹرز کی ٹریننگ میں پہلے ہی شرکت کر چکا ہے۔ بورڈ میں ایک نیا مقرر کردہ ڈائریکٹر مقررہ مدت کے اندر DTP سرٹیفکیشن حاصل کرے گا۔ باقی افراد بھی مقررہ وقت کے اندر اندر سرٹیفکیشن حاصل کر لیں گے۔

محاسب

موجودہ محاسب میسرز فضل محمود اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، ریٹائر ہو گئے ہیں اور اہل ہونے بناء پر دوبارہ تقرری کے لئے خود کو پیش کیا ہے۔ بورڈ کی آڈٹ کمیٹی نے سال 2019-2020 کے لئے کمپنی کے محاسب کے طور پر میسرز فضل محمود اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس کی دوبارہ تقرری کی سفارش کی ہے۔

متعلقہ پارٹی لین دین

متعلقہ فریقین کے ساتھ تمام لین دین قواعد وضوابط کے مطابق کی گئی ہیں اور اس کی تفصیل متعلقہ نوٹس کے تحت مالی گوشواروں میں ظاہر کی گئی ہیں

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری

کمپنی تسلیم کرتی ہے کہ معاشرہ کو اقتصادی فوائد پہنچانا کامیاب اور پائیدار کاروبار کی کلید ہے۔ ہم، اپنے ملازمین کو وسیع سہولیات کی فراہمی، اپنے مرحوم ملازمین کے خاندانوں کی مدد، اپنے ملازمین کے درمیان بہتر کام اور زندگی کے توازن کا فروغ، قانون کے مطابق قومی خزانے میں باقاعدہ حصہ فراہم کر کے اپنی مقامی کمیونٹی، ملازمین اور حکومت کی قدر پیدا کرتے ہیں۔

صحت، حفاظت اور ماحول:

ہم اپنے ملازمین کے لئے محفوظ اور صحت مند کام کا ماحول یقینی بنانے کے لئے مسلسل کام کرتے ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ، کمپنی حکومت کے سوشل سیکورٹی ڈیپارٹمنٹ کے ہاں رجسٹرڈ ہے اور کمپنی کارکن کی صحت کے لئے باقاعدہ حصہ ادا کر رہی ہے۔

کام اور زندگی کا توازن

صحت کام اور زندگی کے توازن کو فروغ دینے کے لئے ہم سختی سے صبح 9:00 بجے تا سہ پہر 5:30 بجے کام کے معمول کے مطابق عمل کرتے ہیں۔ یہ یقینی بناتا ہے کہ ہمارے ملازمین کے پاس کام کے بعد اپنے اہل خانہ اور دوستوں کے ساتھ غیر نصابی سرگرمیوں کے لئے کافی وقت میسر ہے۔

کاروباری اخلاقیات اور اینٹی کرپشن کے اقدامات:

انتظامیہ سالمیت، ایمانداری اور موجودہ قوانین وضوابط کی مکمل پاسداری کے ساتھ تمام کاروباری سرگرمیوں کو منظم کرنے پر کاربند ہے۔ بورڈ کی طرف سے ایک ضابطہ اخلاق تیار اور منظور کیا گیا ہے جس پر تمام ملازمین کے دستخط ہیں۔

قومی خزانے میں شراکت:

ملک کی اقتصادی ترقی کے لئے اپنی قانونی اور سماجی ذمہ داری کو پورا کرنے کے لئے، کمپنی نے ٹیکس، لیویز، ایکسائز ڈیوٹی اور سیلز ٹیکس کی مد میں حکومتی خزانے میں مالی سال 2018-19 میں 37.393 ملین روپے حصہ شامل کیا ہے۔

بجلی کی بچت:

کمپنی نے مل کے احاطہ میں بجلی کی بچت کے آلات نصب کر کے توانائی کے تحفظ کے کئی اقدامات کئے ہیں۔

شکر گذاری

بورڈ کمپنی کے ایگزیکٹوز، افسران، کمپنی کے عملے اور کارکنوں کی انتھک کوششوں کا شکر گذار ہے۔

منجانب بورڈ

Aamir Naseem
میاں عامر نسیم
(چیف ایگزیکٹو)

میاں فرخ نسیم
(ڈائریکٹر)

لاہور: 30 ستمبر 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2017

This statement is being presented to comply with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations 2017 for the purpose of establishing a framework of good governance, whereby a listed company is managed in compliance with the best practices of corporate governance.

The Company has applied the principles contained in the Regulations in the following manner:

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

   a. Male: 6
   b. Female: 1

2. The composition of the Board is as follows:

Category	Names
a) Independent Directors	Mr. Fahad Shafiq
b) Executive Directors	Mian Aamir Naseem (Chief Executive)
	Mr. Yasir Naseem
c) Non-Executive Directors	Mian Farrukh Naseem
	Mr. Saad Naseem
	Mr. Hamza Naseem
	Mrs. Fatima Aamir

   During the year one independent director has been appointed and the Company is in the process of appointing one more independent director to comply with the provisions of the CCG Regulations.

3. The directors have confirmed that none of them is serving as director on more than five listed companies, including this company.

4. The Company has prepared a ‘Code of Conduct‘ and has ensured that appropriate steps which have been taken to disseminate it throughout the company along with its supporting policies and procedures.

5. The Board has developed a vision/mission statement, overall corporate strategy and significant policies of the Company. 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 the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by board/shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations.

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

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

9. The Directors were apprised of their duties and responsibilities from time to time. During the year under review no training program was arranged by the Company. Two Board members have the prescribed qualification and experience required for exemption from the training program of Directors. One Director has already attended directors’ training as required in previous years. One newly appointed director on the board will acquire the DTP certification within the given time frame. The rest will also obtain certification within the specified time.

10. The board has approved appointment of CFO, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment. The CFO and Company Secretary has resigned during the year and the vacancies were filled accordingly. The board has approved appointment of CFO and Company Secretary including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations.

11. CFO and CEO duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the board.

12. The Board has formed committees comprising of members given below:

a) Audit Committee

Mr. Fahad Shafiq	(Chairman)
Mian Farrukh Naseem	(Member)
Mr. Hamza Naseem	(Member)

b) HR & R Committee

Mr. Fahad Shafiq	(Chairman)
Mian Aamir Naseem	(Member)
Mr. Saad Naseem	(Member)

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

14. The frequency of meetings (quarterly / Annually) were as per followings:

a)	Audit Committee	Quarterly
b)	HR and R Committee	Annually

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

16. The statutory auditors of the Company have confirmed that they have been given a satisfactory rating under the Quality Control Review program of the 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 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 and or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.

18. We confirm that all other requirements of the Regulations have been complied with.

On the behalf of the board

(Mian Farrukh Naseem)
Chairman

LAHORE: September 30, 2019

Independent Auditor's Review Report to the Members of SHADAB TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
Review Report 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 **SHADAB TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED** (the Company) 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 Regulations require the Company to place before the Audit Committee, and upon recommendation of the Audit Committee, place before the Board of Directors for their review and approval, its related party transactions 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 transactions 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 reflect the Company's compliance, in all material respects, with the requirements contained in the Regulations as applicable to the Company for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Further, we highlight below instance of non-compliance with the requirement of the Code as reflected in the paragraph reference where it is stated in the Statement of Compliance:

	Paragraph Reference:	Description:
I.	2	Independent Directors was not appointed

Fazal Mahmood & Co.

FAZAL MAHMOOD & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Engagement Partner: Fazal Mahmood

Date: September 30, 2019
Lahore:

SIX YEAR'S FINANCIAL DATA AT A GLANCE

(RUPEES IN MILLION)

PARTICULARS	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
ASSETS EMPLOYEED						
Property, plant and equipment	301.426	314.245	349.784	381.570	396.246	390.450
Assets subject to finance lease	18.741	23.426	8.124	-	-	-
Long term deposits	2.434	2.387	2.387	2.387	2.387	2.387
Current assets	456.427	423.679	360.368	333.280	370.595	361.612
TOTAL ASSETS EMPLOYEED	779.028	763.737	720.663	717.237	769.228	754.449
FINANCED BY						
Share holders' equity	489.354	416.259	399.146	393.327	370.720	348.269
Long term financing	-	-	5.667	17.000	28.333	-
Liabilities against subject to finance lease	6.092	11.729	4.875	-	-	-
Deferred taxation	10.767	14.557	32.923	47.039	53.978	64.562
Current liabilities	272.815	321.192	278.052	259.871	316.197	341.618
TOTAL FUNDS INVESTED	779.028	763.737	720.663	717.237	769.228	754.449
PROFIT & (LOSS)						
Sales - net	2,813.430	2,271.534	2,042.324	1,861.576	1,852.800	2,024.029
Cost of sales	2,614.441	2,172.226	1,956.368	1,760.578	1,769.185	1,884.586
Gross profit	198.989	99.308	85.956	100.998	83.615	139.443
Administrative & general	68.824	53.852	47.081	41.830	40.611	37.048
Selling & distribution	5.831	4.521	4.194	2.039	0.400	0.291
Operating profit	124.334	40.935	34.681	57.129	42.604	102.104
Finance costs	10.183	7.583	9.785	13.414	15.818	26.739
Other charges	7.988	2.771	1.786	3.155	2.093	5.374
	106.163	30.581	23.110	40.560	24.693	69.991
Other income	2.485	3.852	0.985	2.009	3.548	2.512
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	108.648	34.433	24.095	42.569	28.241	72.503
Taxation	30.603	9.730	5.154	9.762	2.790	29.154
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	78.045	24.703	18.941	32.807	25.451	43.349
EARNING PER SHARE (Rs.)	26.02	8.23	6.31	10.94	8.48	14.45
Dividend	4.950	7.590	13.122	10.200	3.000	4.500
Number of spindles installed	33600	33600	33600	33600	33600	33600
Number of spindles worked	33120	33120	32640	32640	32640	33600
Number of shifts per day	3	3	3	3	3	3
Actual production converted into 20/S count (Kgs. in million)	19.082	18.343	17.974	17.143	14.708	13.946

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the members of SHADAB TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the statement of financial position, statement of profit or loss, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give 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 profit, comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

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

Following are the Key Audit Matters:

S.No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
1.	**Recognition of Revenue.** (Refer to note 5.8 and 27 to the financial statements). The company is engaged in the production and sale of yarn. The Company recognized revenue from the sales of yarn of Rs 2.813 billion for the year ended 30 June 2019. We identified recognition of revenue as a key audit matter because revenue is one of the key performance indicators of the Company and gives rise to an inherent risk that revenue could be subject to misstatement to meet expectations or targets and that during the year IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers" became applicable to the Company which requires an entity to recognize revenue to reflect the transfer of goods for the amount it expects to receive ,when the control is transferred to the purchaser.	**Our audit procedures included the following:** Our audit procedures to assess the recognition of revenue included the following: • Obtaining an understanding of the process relating to recognition of revenue and assessing the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key internal controls over recording of revenue; • Comparing a sample of revenue transactions recorded during the year with sales orders, sales invoices, delivery orders and other relevant underlying documents; • Comparing a sample of revenue transactions recorded around the year end with the sales orders, sales invoices, delivery orders and other relevant underlying documentation to assess if the related revenue was recorded in the appropriate accounting period; • Comparing the details of a sample of journal entries posted to revenue accounts during the year, which met certain specific risk-based criteria, with the relevant underlying documentation; and Assessing the impact of IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with customers" on the Company in respect of revenue recognition.

<table>
<tr><th>S.No.</th><th>Key Audit Matters</th><th>How the matter was addressed in our audit</th></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Inventory existence and valuation

Inventory as at 30 June 2019 amounted to Rupees 187.098 million and represented a material position in the statement of financial position, break up of which is as follows:

- Stores, spare parts and loose tools Rupees 54.868 million
- Stock in trade Rupees 132.230 million

The business is characterized by high volume serial production and the valuation and existence of inventories are significant to the business. Therefore, considered as one of the key audit matters.

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined as per accounting policy disclosed in Note 5.2 & 5.3 to the financial statements.

At year end, the valuation of inventory is reviewed by management and the cost of inventory is reduced where inventory is forecast to be sold below cost. Useable stores, spares parts and loose tools are valued at moving average cost, raw materials are valued at annual average cost whereas, costing of work-in-process and finished goods is considered to carry more significant risk as the cost of material, labor and manufacturing overheads is allocated on the basis of complex formulas and involves management judgment.

The determination of whether inventory will be realised for a value less than cost requires management to exercise judgement and apply assumptions. Management undertake the following procedures for determining the level of write down required:

• Use inventory ageing reports together with historical trends to estimate the likely future saleability of slow moving and older inventory items. Perform a line-by-line analysis of remaining inventory to ensure it is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value and a specific write down is recognized, if required.

For further information on inventory, refer to the following:

- Summary of significant accounting policies, Inventories note 5.2 & 5.3 to the financial statements.

- Stores, spares and loose tools note 20 and Stock-in-trade note 21 to the financial statements.</td><td>Our audit procedures included the following:

• To test the quantity of inventories at all locations, we assessed the corresponding inventory observation instructions and participated in inventory counts on sites. Based on samples, we performed test counts and compared the quantities counted by us with the results of the counts of the management.

• For a sample of inventory items, re-performed the weighted average cost calculation and compared the weighted average cost appearing on valuation sheets

• We tested that the ageing report used by management correctly aged inventory items by agreeing a sample of aged inventory items to the last recorded invoice.

• On a sample basis, we tested the net realizable value of inventory items to recent selling prices and re-performed the calculation of the inventory write down, if any.

• We assessed the percentage write down applied to older inventory with reference to historic inventory write downs and recoveries on slow moving inventory.

• In the context of our testing of the calculation, we analysed individual cost components and traced them back to the corresponding underlying documents. We furthermore challenged changes in unit costs

• We also made enquires of management, including those outside of the finance function, and considered the results of our testing above to determine whether any specific write downs were required</td></tr>
</table>

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 appear to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with the board of directors, we determine those matters that were of 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, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

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

d) zakat deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVIII of 1980), was deducted by the company and deposited in the Central Zakat Fund established under section 7 of that Ordinance.

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

Fazal Mahmood & Co.

FAZAL MAHMOOD & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

Date: September 30, 2019
Lahore:

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	NOTE	2019	2018
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorised share capital 20 million ordinary (2018: 6 million) shares of Rs. 10/- each.		**200,000**	60,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital	6	**30,000**	30,000
Revenue reserves	7	**459,354**	386,259
		489,354	416,259
NON - CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term financing	8	**-**	-
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	9	**6,092**	11,729
Deferred liabilities	10	**10,767**	14,557
		16,859	26,286
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	11	**216,281**	196,335
Unclaimed dividend		**523**	465
Accrued mark-up	12	**538**	701
Short term borrowings	13	**15,601**	84,646
Current portion of long term liabilities	14	**5,730**	10,949
Provision for taxation	15	**34,142**	28,096
		272,815	321,192
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	16	**-**	-
TOTAL EQUITY & LIABILITIES		**779,028**	763,737

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

(Mian Aamir Naseem)
Chief Executive

(Mian Farrukh Naseem)
Director

AS AT JUNE 30, 2019

	NOTE	2019	2018
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
ASSETS			
NON - CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	17	**301,426**	314,245
Assets subject to finance lease	18	**18,741**	23,426
Long term deposits	19	**2,434**	2,387
		322,601	340,058
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores, spares and loose tools	20	**54,868**	52,908
Stock in trade	21	**132,230**	193,371
Trade debts	22	**114,590**	86,908
Loans and advances	23	**9,278**	5,526
Trade deposits and prepayments	24	**77,454**	56,229
Other receivables	25	**32,126**	18,104
Cash and bank balances	26	**35,881**	10,633
		456,427	423,679
TOTAL ASSETS		**779,028**	763,737

(Muhammad Aslam)
Chief Financial Officer

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

	NOTE	2019	2018
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Sales - net	27	**2,813,430**	2,271,534
Cost of sales	28	**2,614,441**	2,172,226
GROSS PROFIT		**198,989**	99,308
Administrative and general expenses	29	**68,824**	53,852
Selling and distribution expenses	30	**5,831**	4,521
		74,655	58,373
OPERATING PROFIT		**124,334**	40,935
Finance costs	31	**10,183**	7,583
Other charges	32	**7,988**	2,771
		106,163	30,581
Other income	33	**2,485**	3,852
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		**108,648**	34,433
Taxation	34	**30,603**	9,730
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		**78,045**	24,703
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNING PER SHARE - (RUPEES)	37	**26.02**	8.23

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

(Mian Aamir Naseem)	(Mian Farrukh Naseem)	(Muhammad Aslam)
Chief Executive	**Director**	**Chief Financial Officer**

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

	2019	2018
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION FOR THE YEAR	**78,045**	24,703
Other comprehensive income	**-**	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR	**78,045**	24,703

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

(Mian Aamir Naseem)	(Mian Farrukh Naseem)	(Muhammad Aslam)
Chief Executive	**Director**	**Chief Financial Officer**

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

(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)

Description	Share Capital	Revenue Reserves		Total Equity
	Issued, subscribed and paid up ordinary shares	General reserve	Un-appropriated profit	
Balance as at July 01, 2017	**30,000**	**260,000**	**109,146**	**399,146**
Total comprehensive income				
- Profit after taxation	-	-	24,703	24,703
Transaction with owners				
Final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2017 @ Rs. 2.53 per share	-	-	(7,590)	(7,590)
Balance as at June 30, 2018	**30,000**	**260,000**	**126,259**	**416,259**
Total comprehensive income				
- Profit after taxation	-	-	78,045	78,045
Transaction with owners				
Final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2018 @ Rs. 1.65 per share	-	-	(4,950)	(4,950)
Balance as at June 30, 2019	**30,000**	**260,000**	**199,354**	**489,354**

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

(Mian Aamir Naseem)	(Mian Farrukh Naseem)	(Muhammad Aslam)
Chief Executive	**Director**	**Chief Financial Officer**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	NOTE	2019	2018
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash generated from operations	38	**174,356**	52,847
Finance cost paid		**(10,346)**	(7,811)
Income tax paid		**(34,159)**	(28,795)
Paid to workers' profit participation fund		**(1,849)**	(1,294)
Net cash generated from operating activities		**128,002**	14,947
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Payments for capital expenditure		**(21,214)**	(2,975)
Proceeds from disposal of operating fixed assets		**3,300**	6,440
Long term deposits paid		**(47)**	-
Net cash (used) / generated in investing activities		**(17,961)**	3,465
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayments against long term loans		**(5,667)**	(11,333)
Re-payment of finance lease - net		**(5,189)**	(8,549)
Proceeds from short term borrowings - net		**(69,045)**	6,436
Dividends paid		**(4,892)**	(7,557)
Net cash (used) in financing activities		**(84,793)**	(21,003)
NET CASH GENERATED / (USED) DURING THE YEAR		**25,248**	(2,591)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		**10,633**	13,224
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	39	**35,881**	10,633

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

(Mian Aamir Naseem)	(Mian Farrukh Naseem)	(Muhammad Aslam)
Chief Executive	**Director**	**Chief Financial Officer**

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

1. THE COMPANY AND ITS OPERATIONS

Shadab Textile Mills Limited (the Company) was incorporated as a public limited company on 19th August 1979 under the Companies Act 1913 which was replaced by Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now the Companies Act, 2017). The company is registered as a public limited company in Pakistan and quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange and engaged in the business of manufacturing, selling, buying and dealing in yarn of all types. The registered office of the company is situated at 6th Floor, A-601/A, City Towers, Main Boulevard, Gulberg-II, Lahore. The manufacturing facilities of the Company are located at Faisalabad Road, Nisimabad, Shahkot, District Nankana Sahib.

1.1 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND ADDRESSES OF BUSINESS UNITS

Sr.	Particulars of Immovable Property	Location	Total Area
1	Registered Office	6th Floor, A-601/A, City Towers, Main Boulevard, Gulberg-II, Lahore	6847 Sq. Ft
2	Manufacturing Facilities	Faisalabad Road, Nisimabad, Shahkot, District Nankana Sahib	46 Kanal 11Marla

1.2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS AND EVENTS OCCURRED DURING THE YEAR

Following is the summary of significant transaction and events that have affected the financial position and performance of the Company

a) The Company incurred capital expenditure for more efficient operations. This is reflected in property, plant and equipment note 17.

b) The adoption of new accounting standards on financial instruments and revenue from contracts with customers. This is reflected in note 4.

All other 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 and/or in the Directors’ report.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of measurement

These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention without any adjustment for the effect of inflation or current values, if any, using accrual basis of accounting.

2.2 Statement of compliance

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

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

- Islamic Financial Accounting Standards (IFAS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan as notified under the Companies Act, 2017; and

- Provision of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provision of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ from the IFRS, the provision of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees which is also the Company's functional currency and has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

3. USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates in the financial statements relate to provision for doubtful balances, provisions for income taxes, useful life and residual values of property plant and equipment. However, assumptions and judgments made by management in the application of accounting policies that have significant effect on the financial statements are not expected to result in material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in next year.

Judgments made by the management in the application of approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan, that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year are set forth below:

Property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the rates of depreciation, useful lives, residual values and values of assets for possible impairment on an annual basis. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of the respective items of property, plant and equipment with a corresponding effect on the depreciation charge and impairment

Stock-in-trade and stores, spares and loose tools

The Company reviews the net realizable value of stock-in-trade and stores, spares and loose tools to assess any diminution in their respective carrying values. Any change in the estimates in future years might affect the carrying amounts of stock-in-trade and stores, spares and loose tools with a corresponding effect on the amortization charge and impairment. Net realizable value is determined with respect to estimated selling price less estimated expenditure to make the sale.

Provision against doubtful balances

The Company reviews the recoverability of its trade debts, advances and other receivables to assess amount of bad debts and provision required there against on annual basis.

Contingencies

The Company takes in to account advice of the legal advisors to estimate contingent liabilities and their estimated financial outcomes.

Fair value measurement and valuation processes

Some of the Company's assets and liabilities are required to be measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. The management carefully ensures that appropriate valuation techniques and inputs are used for fair value measurements. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent it is available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, appropriate valuation techniques are used.

Income Taxes

In making the estimates for income taxes currently payable by the Company, the management looks at the current income tax laws and the decisions of appellate authorities. Instances where the company's view differs from the view taken by the income tax department at the assessment stage and where the company considers that its view on items of material nature is in accordance with law, the amounts are shown as contingent liabilities.

4. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRSs)

4.1 New standards, interpretations and amendments to published approved accounting standards that are effective in the current year

During the year, IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' and IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' became effective and were adopted by the Company. Due to the transition methods chosen by the Company in applying these standards, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards. The effect of initially applying these standards is mainly attributed to an increase in impairment losses recognised on financial assets. The details of new significant accounting policies adopted and the nature and effect of the changes to previous accounting policies are set out below:

(a) New Standard IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 sets out requirements for recognising 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.

As a result of the adoption of IFRS 9, the Company has adopted consequential amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, which require impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and OCI. Impairment losses on other financial assets (if any) are presented under 'finance costs', similar to the presentation under IAS 39, and not presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and OCI due to materiality considerations.

Additionally, the Company has adopted consequential amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures that are applied to disclosures about 2018 but have not been generally applied to comparative information.

(a) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, FVOCI and FVTPL. The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and its contractual cash flow characteristics. IFRS 9 eliminates the previous IAS 39 categories of held to maturity, loans and receivables and available for sale. IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. The adoption of IFRS 9 has not had a significant effect on the Company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities.

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 and financial liabilities as at June 30, 2019. The effect of adopting IFRS 9 on the carrying amounts of financial assets at July 01, 2018 relates solely to the new impairment requirements.

Financial assets:	Original classification under IAS 39 Loans & receivables	New classification under IFRS 9 Amortised cost	Original carrying amount under IAS 39	New carrying amount under IFRS 9
			(Rupees in thousand)	
Long term deposits	-do-	-do-	2,434	2,434
Trade debts	-do-	-do-	114,590	114,590
Loans and advances	-do-	-do-	9,278	9,278
Trade deposits and prepayments	-do-	-do-	77,454	77,454
Cash and bank balances	-do-	-do-	35,881	35,881
			239,637	239,637

Financial liabilities:	Original classification under IAS 39	New classification under IFRS 9	Original carrying amount under IAS 39	New carrying amount under IFRS 9
	Other financial liabilities		(Rupees in thousand)	
Deferred liabilities	-do-	-do-	10,767	10,767
Trade and other payables	-do-	-do-	216,281	216,281
Unclaimed dividends	-do-	-do-	523	523
Accrued mark-up	-do-	-do-	538	538
Short term borrowings	-do-	-do-	15,601	15,601
			243,710	243,710

(b) New Standard IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaced IAS 18 Revenue, IAS 11 Construction Contracts and related interpretations. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of the goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement. The Company has adopted IFRS 15 using the cumulative effect method (without practical expedients), with the effect of initially applying this standard recognised at the date of initial application (i.e. July 01, 2018). Accordingly, the information presented for 2018 has not been restated – i.e. it is presented, as previously reported, under IAS 18, IAS 11 and related interpretations. Additionally, the disclosure requirements in IFRS 15 have not generally been applied to comparative information.

The Company manufactures and contracts with customers for the sale of yarn which generally include single performance obligation. Management has concluded that revenue from sale of goods be recognized at the point of time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer. The above is generally consistent with the timing and amounts of revenue, the Company recognised in accordance with the previous standard, IAS 18. Therefore, adoption of IFRS 15 at July 01, 2018, did not have an effect on these financial statements.

In addition to the above, the following interpretations became effective during the year:

c IFRIC 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration':

IFRIC 22 clarifies which date should be used for translation when a foreign currency transaction involves payment or receipt In advance of the item it relates to. The related item is translated using the exchange rate on the date the advance foreign currency is received or paid and the prepayment or deferred income is recognized. The date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income [or part of it] would remain the date on which receipt of payment from advance consideration was recognized. If there are multiple paj'ments or receipts in advance, the entity shall determine a date of the transaction for each payment or receipt ofadvance consideration. The interpretation does not have a significant Impact on these unconsolidated financial statements.

d Annual improvements to IFRS standards 2014-2016 cycle [Amendments to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures'):

Amendments to IAS 28 clarifies that a venture capital organization and other similar entities may elect to measure investments inassociates and joint ventures at fair value through profit or loss, for each associate or joint venture separately at the lime of initial recognition of investment Furthermore, similar election is available to non-investment entity that has an interest in an associate orjoint venture that is an investment entity, when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or venture's interests in subsidiaries. Thiselection is made separately for each investment entity associate or joint venture. The amendments do not have any impact on these financial statements. ;The other amendments to published standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the financial year are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant impact on the Company's financial reporting and operations and are therefore not disclosed inthese financial statements.

4.2 New and revised IFRSs that have been issued but are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

Standards, interpretations and amendments to approved accounting standards, which are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company but are considered to be relevant to the financial statements of the Company are detailed below:

a Amendment to IAS 19 'Employee Benefits, - Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement' (effective for annual period beginning on or after January 01, 2019):

The amendments to IAS 19 specify that an entity must;
(i) determine current service cost for the remainderof the period after the plan amendment, curtailmentor settlement using the actuarial assumptions used to remeasure the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered under the plan and the plan assets after that event and determine net interest for the remainder ofthe period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement using;

(a) the net defined benefit liability (asset) reflecting the benefits offered underthe plan and the plan assets after that event; and

(b) the discount rate used to remeasure that net defined benefit liability (asset).

ii) determine any past service cost or a gain or loss on settlement, without considering the effect of the asset ceiling. This amount is to be recognized In profit or loss. An entity then determine the effect of the asset ceiling after the planamendment, curtailment or settlement Any change that effect, excluding amounts included interest, is recognized in other comprehensive income.The Company is yet to assess the full impact ofthe amendment.

b Amendment to IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' - Long term investment In Associates and Joint Ventures (effective forannual period beginning on or afterJanuary 01, 2019):

The amendment will affect companies that finance such entities with preference shares or with loans for which repayment is not expected in the foreseeable future (referred to as long-term interests or 'LTI'). The amendment and accompanying example state that LTI are in the scope ofboth IFRS 9 and IAS 28 and explain the annual sequence in which both standards are to be applied. The amendment is not likely to have an Impact on the Company's financial statements.

c Amendment to IFRS 9 'Financial Instrument'- prepayment Features with Negative Compcnsalion and modifications of financial liabilities (effective for annual period beginning on orafter January 01,2019):

The amendment allow debt instruments with negative compensation prepayment features to be measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive Income, The amendment also clarified that gains and losses arising on modifications of financial liabilities that do notresult In derecognltion should be recognized in profit or loss.

d IFRS 16, 'Leases' (effective for periods beginning on or after January 01,2019):

IFRS 16 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for ail leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value, A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying leased asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments.The full impact ofthe future adoption is currently under review.

e IFRIC 23 'Uncertainly over Income Tax Treatments' (effective for annual periods beginning on orafter January 01,2019): IFRIC 23 clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. An uncertain tax treatment Is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. For example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income in a tax return is an uncertain tax treatment its acceptability is uncertain under tax law. IFRiC 23 applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment ofan item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases ofassets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates. The interpretation is not expected to have significant impacton the Company's financial statements.

f Amendments to IAS I, 'Presentation of financial statements', and IAS 8, 'Accounting policies, changes accounting estimates and errors' (effective for the Company's annual period beginning on January 1,2019):

These amendments and consequential amendments to other iFRSs:

(1) use a consistent definition ofmateriality throughout IFRSs and Che Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting;

(ii) clarify the explanation ofthe definition of material; and

(iii) incorporate some of the guidance in iAS 1 about immaterial information.

Theseamendments are not expected to have a significantimpact on the Company's future Financial statements.

g Amendment to IFRS 3 'Business Combinations' - Definition of a Business (effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning ofannual period beginning on orafter 1 January 2020):

The IASB has issued amendments aiming to resolve the difficulties that arise when an entity determines whether it has acquired a business or a group of assets. The amendments clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set ofactivities and assets must include, at a minimum, an inputand a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments include an election to use a concentration test. The standard is effective for transactions in the future and therefore would not have an impact on past financial statements.

h Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle. The new cycle of improvements addresses improvements to following approved accounting standards (effective for annual period beginningon or afterJanuary 1,2019):

IFRS 3 Business Combinations and IFRS II JointArrangements, The amendment aims to clarify the accounting treatment when a company increases its interest in a joint operation that meets the definition ofa business. A company remeasures its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business. A company does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control ofthe business.

IAS 12 Income Taxes. The amendment ciarify that all income tax consequences of dividends (including payments on financial Instruments classified as equity) are recognized consistently transaction generates the distributable profits.

IAS 23 Borrowing Costs, The amendment clarify that a company treats as of general borrowings any borrowing originally mads to develop an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale-

There are number of other standards, amendments and interpretations to the approved accounting standards that are not yet effective and are also not relevant to the Company and therefore, have not been presented here.

4.3 New IFRSs that have been issued by IASB, but have not yet been notified by the SECP for the purpose of applicability in Pakistan. The Company has yet to assess the impact of these standards on its financial statements.

	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IFRS 1 - First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	July 01, 2009
IFRS 14 - Regulatory Deferral Accounts	January 01, 2016
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	January 01, 2021

5. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

5.1 Property, plant and equipment

a) Owned

Property, plant and equipment except freehold land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Freehold land is stated at cost. Capital work in progress is stated at cost less any recognized impairment.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use, the cost of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located and capitalized borrowing costs, if any.

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within that part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the part so replaced is derecognized. The costs relating to day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit and loss account as incurred.

Borrowing costs pertaining to the construction and erection are capitalized up to the date of completion. Depreciation on property, plant & equipment is charged to income on reducing balance method at the rates specified in note no. 17. to the accounts to write off the cost cover their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation on addition and deletion is charged on the basis of number of months the asset remain in use of the company. Assets residual values, useful life and depreciation rates are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate at each balance sheet date. An asset carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. Normal repair and maintenance is charged to income as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment is reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the assets recoverable amount is estimated. The recoverable amount is the greater of its value in use and fair value less cost to sell. An impairment is recognized if the carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized net within “other income” in profit and loss account.

b) Leased assets

Assets subject to finance lease are initially recorded at the lower of the present value of minimum lease payments under the lease agreements and the fair value of the leased assets. The related obligation under the lease less financial charges allocated to future period are shown as a liability. Income arising from sale and leaseback transactions, if any, is deferred and is amortised equally over the lease period.

Financial charges are calculated at the interest rate implicit in the lease and are charged to profit or loss account. Leased assets are depreciated on a reducing balance basis at the same rate as Company's owned assets as disclosed in note 18 to these financials statements.

5.2 Stores, spares & loose tools

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value, determined on moving average cost less allowance for obsolete and slow moving items. Items in transit are valued at invoice values plus other incidental charges incurred thereon.

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs necessary to be incurred to make the sale.

Spare parts of capital nature which can be used only in connection with an item of property, plant and equipment are classified as fixed assets under the 'plant and machinery' category and are depreciated over a time period not exceeding the useful life of the related assets.

5.3 Stock in trade

These are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost comprises of:

Raw material	At weighted average cost
Work in Process	At direct cost & appropriate portion of production overhead
Finished Goods	At estimated manufacturing cost
Wastes	At net realizable value.

Cost of finished goods comprises cost of direct material, labour and appropriate manufacturing overheads.

Net realizable value signifies the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Provision for obsolete and slow-moving stock in trade is based on management estimate.

5.4 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade debts originated by the company are recognized and carried at original invoice amount less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts. An estimated provision for doubtful debt is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off as incurred.

5.5 Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into Pak Rupees at the rates of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange gains and losses on translation are recognized in the profit and loss account. Non-monetary items are translated into Pak Rupees at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction or on the date when fair values are determined.

5.6 Staff Retirement Benefits

Defined contribution plan - Provident fund

The company operates a funded provident fund scheme covering all its permanent employees. Equal monthly contributions are made to the trust, both the company and the employees, at the rate of 6.25% of basic salary. Obligation for contributions to the fund are recognized as an expense in the profit and loss account when they are due.

5.7 Trade and other payables

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

5.8 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized at the point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied i.e. control of the goods is transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods.

Interest income is recognized on a time proportionate basis using the effective rate of return.

5.9 Borrowings Cost

Borrowing Cost on long term finances and short term borrowings which are specifically obtained for the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized upto the date of commencement of commercial production on the respective assets. All other borrowing costs are charge to profit and loss account in the period in which these are incurred.

5.10 Provisions

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made to the amount of obligation. Provision are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

5.11 Impairment

a) Financial Assets

A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicate that one or more events had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flow of that asset. An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as a difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its current fair value. Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

b) Non Financial Assets

The carrying amount of the Company’s assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exists, the asset’s recoverable amount is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Impairment loss is recognized as expense in the profit and loss account except for the impairment loss on revalued asset, which is adjusted against related revaluation surplus to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the surplus on revaluation of asset.

5.12 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that arises from past events but it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

5.13 Taxation

Current

Provision of current tax is based on taxable income for the year determined in accordance with the prevailing law for taxation of income. The charge for current tax is calculated using prevailing tax rates or tax rates expected to apply to the profit for the year if enacted. The charge for current tax also includes adjustments, where considered necessary, to provision for tax made in previous years arising from assessments framed during the year for such years.

Deferred

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all taxable temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credits can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax is calculated at the rates that are expected to apply to the period when the differences reverse based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5.14 Financial instruments

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place. All recognized financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

(i) Financial assets at amortized cost

Instruments that meet the following conditions are measured subsequently at amortized cost:

(a) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(b) 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.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria for being measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through the statement of profit or loss (FVTPL). Specifically

- Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company designates an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor a contingent consideration arising from a business combination as at FVTOCI on initial recognition.

- Debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria are classified as at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet either the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition. If such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognitioninconsistency (so called 'accounting mismatch') that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases. The Company has not designated any debt instruments as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any fair value gains or losses recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for ECL on trade debts. The amount of ECL is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial assets.

The Company always recognizes lifetime ECL for trade debts. The ECL on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for factors that are specific to the debtors, general economic conditions and an assessment of both the current as well as the forecast direction of conditions at the reporting date, including time value of money where appropriate.

For all other financial assets, the Company recognizes lifetime ECL when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that fnancial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECL. The assessment of whether lifetime ECL should be recognized is based on significant increases in the likelihood or risk of a default occurring since initial recognition instead of on evidence of a financial asset being credit-impaired at the reporting date.

Lifetime ECL represents the ECL that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECL represents the portion of lifetime ECL that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months over the reporting date.

(a) Significant increase in credit risk

In assessing whether the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition. In making this assessment, the Company considers both quantitative and qualitative information that is reasonable and supportable, including historical experience and forward-looking information that is available without undue cost or effort.

For financial guarantee contracts, the date that the Company becomes a party to the irrevocable commitment is considered to be the date of initial recognition for the purposes of assessing the financial instrument for impairment. In assessing whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of a financial guarantee contracts, the Company considers the changes in the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The Company regularly monitors the effectiveness of the criteria used to identify whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk and revises them as appropriate to ensure that the criteria are capable of identifying significant increase in credit risk before the amount becomes past due.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

(a) The financial instrument has a low risk of default,

(b) The borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term, and

(c) Adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations

(b) Definition of default

The Company employs statistical models to analyse the data collected and generate estimates of probability of default

("PD") of exposures with the passage of time. This analysis includes the identification for any changes in default rates and changes in key macro-economic factors across various geographies of the Company.

(c) Credit-impaired financial assets

A fiancial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes observable data about the following events:

(a) significant financial dificulty of the issuer or the borrower;

(b) a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;

(c) the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial dificulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;

(d) it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or

(e) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial dificulties.

(d) Write-off policy

The Company writes of a financial asset when there is information indicating that the counterparty is in severe financial dificulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery.

(e) Measurement and recognition of ECL.

The measurement of ECL is a function of the probability of default, loss given default (i.e. the magnitude of the loss if there is a default) and the exposure at default. The assessment of the probability of default and loss given default is based on historical data adjusted by forward-looking information as described above. As for the exposure at default, for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date; for financial guarantee contracts,the exposure includes the amount drawn down as at the reporting date, together with any additional amounts expected to be drawn down in the future by default date determined based on historical trend, the Company's understanding of the specific future financing needs of the debtors, and other relevant forward-looking information.

For financial assets, the expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate

Non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that assets except inventories, biological assets and deferred tax asset may be impaired. If such indication exists, the carrying amounts of such assets are reviewed to assess whether they are recorded in excess of their recoverable amount. Where carrying values exceed the respective recoverable amount, assets are written down to their recoverable amounts and the resulting impairment loss is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's 'fair value less costs to sell' and 'value in use'.

Where impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised recoverable amount but limited to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized. Reversal of impairment loss is recognized as income.

Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

(i) Financial Liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit or loss to the extent that they are not part of a designated hedging relationship. The net gain or loss recognized in the statement of profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

However, for financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognized in statement of other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability’s credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch statement of in the profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is recognized in the statement of profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability’s credit risk that are recognized in statement of other comprehensive income are not subsequently reclassified of the statement of profit or loss; instead, they are transferred to retained earnings upon derecognition of the financial liability.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at FVTPL are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities measured subsequently at amortized cost

Financial liabilities that are not designated as FVTPL, are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the amortized cost of a financial liability.

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the financial statements only when there is legally enforceable right to set-off the recognized amounts and the Company intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and to settle the liabilities simultaneously

5.15 Basic and diluted earning per share

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

5.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash in hand, balances with banks, short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and the subject to insignificant risk of change in values.

5.17 Related party transactions

All transactions between the company and related parties are accounted for at arm's length price in accordance with the method prescribed under the Companies Act, 2017.

5.18 Proposed dividends and transfer between reserves

Dividend distribution to the company's shareholders and appropriations to/from reserves is recognized in the period in which these are approved by the shareholders.

		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
		2019	**2018**
6.	**ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL**		
	2,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid in cash.	**20,000**	20,000
	1,000,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each issued as bonus shares	**10,000**	10,000
		30,000	30,000
7.	**REVENUE RESERVES**		
	Unappropriated profit	**199,354**	126,259
	General reserve	**260,000**	260,000
		459,354	386,259
8.	**LONG TERM FINANCING**		
	Loan from banking companies - secured	**-**	-
		-	-

	Note	2019	2018
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	

9. LIABILITIES AGAINST ASSETS SUBJECT TO FINANCE LEASE

Future minimum lease payments	**13,930**	19,650
Less: Un-amortised finance charge	**(2,108)**	(2,639)
Present value of minimum lease payments	**11,822**	17,011
Less: Current portion shown under current liabilities	**5,730**	5,282
	6,092	11,729

9.1 The rentals are payable in monthly installments and taxes, repair and insurance costs are to be borne by the company. The company intends to exercise its option to acquire leased assets upon completion of lease period. Present value of minimum lease payments has been discounted using the implicit rate i.e.10.04% to 16.11% p.a. The facility has been drawn from Financial Institution. The facility has been secured against the personal gurantees of the directors.

9.2 Minimum Lease payments and their present values are regrouped as under:

	2019			2018		
	Not later than 1 year	Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	Total	Not later than 1 year	Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	Total
Future minimum lease payments	**7,221**	**6,709**	**13,930**	6,685	12,965	19,650
Less: Un-amortized finance charge			**(2,108)**			(2,639)
Present value of minimum lease payments			**11,822**			17,011

10. DEFERRED LIABILITIES

	Note	2019	2018
Deferred Taxation	10.1	**10,767**	14,557

10.1 Deferred tax credits / (debits) arising in respect of :

Taxable Temporary Differences		
Accelerated tax depreciation	**47,460**	50,057
Finance lease - net	**2,006**	1,861
Deductible Temporary Differences		
Minimum tax available for carry forward	**(38,699)**	(37,361)
	10,767	14,557

11. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Note	2019	2018
Creditors		**25,631**	39,455
Contractors retention money		**38**	38
Security deposits - Interest free	11.1	**154**	154
Provident fund trust		**1,411**	1,355
Accrued charges		**173,673**	144,021
Advances from customers		**2,034**	281
Workers' profit participation fund	11.2	**5,835**	1,849
Workers' welfare fund		**7,305**	8,582
Others		**200**	600
		216,281	196,335

11.1 No interest is payable on the deposits and it can be used for the business.

(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)

	Note	2019	2018
11.2 Workers' Profit Participation Fund			
Balance as on 01 July		**1,849**	1,294
Add: Provision for the year		**5,835**	1,849
Interest for the year		**182**	182
		7,866	3,325
Less: Payment during the year		**(2,031)**	(1,476)
Balance as on 30 June		**5,835**	1,849

12. ACCRUED MARK-UP

	Note	2019	2018
Long term financing		**-**	-
Short term borrowings		**538**	701
		538	701

13. SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

	Note	2019	2018
From banking companies - secured	13.1	**15,601**	84,646
		15,601	84,646

13.1 These have been obtained from banking companies on mark-up basis and are secured by pledge and hypothecation of stocks & stores, charge on stocks, book debts, other movable assets and fixed assets of the company and against personal guarantee of directors. The borrowing form a part of total credit facilities available to the extent of Rs. 135 million (2018: Rs. 135 million). Unavailed facility as at balance sheet date is Rs. 119 Million (2018: Rs. 50 million). Mark-up is paid at the rate ranging from 3 months Kibor plus 2%.

14. CURRENT PORTION OF LONG TERM LIABILITIES

	Note	2019	2018
Bank Al-Falah	8	**-**	5,667
Liabilities against asset subject to finance lease	9	**5,730**	5,282
		5,730	10,949

15. PROVISION FOR TAXATION

	Note	2019	2018
Opening balance		**28,096**	19,271
Less:			
Paid during the year		**(28,096)**	(13,603)
Adjusted during the year		**(251)**	(5,668)
		(251)	-
Current		**34,142**	28,096
Prior		**251**	-
		34,393	28,096
		34,142	28,096

16. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

16.1 Contingencies

Counter guarantees of Rs. 25.000 million (2018: Rs. 25.000 million) has been issued by the bank of the company to Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Limited against gas connections.

16.2 Commitments

There are no capital expenditure commitment during the year and non capital expenditure commitments are amounting to Rs. 39.983 million (2018: Rs. 21.422 million).

(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)

	Note	2019	2018
17. PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT			
Operating fixed assets	17.1	**301,426**	314,245
		301,426	314,245

17.1 Operating fixed assets

Description	Land Freehold	Buildings	Plant and Machinery	Electric Installations	Factory Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Vehicles	Office Equipments	Total
At June 30, 2017									
Cost	3,351	141,247	680,036	2,425	150	3,783	27,226	3,867	862,085
Accumulated depreciation	-	81,604	406,267	2,109	141	3,136	16,303	2,741	512,301
Net book Value	3,351	59,643	273,769	316	9	647	10,923	1,126	349,784
Year ended June 30, 2018									
Opening Net book value	3,351	59,643	273,769	316	9	647	10,923	1,126	349,784
Additions	-	-	2,975	-	-	-	-	-	2,975
Disposals									
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,624	-	7,624
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,676)	-	(4,676)
Net book value	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,948	-	2,948
Depreciation	-	(5,964)	(27,555)	(32)	(1)	(65)	(1,837)	(112)	(35,566)
Closing Net book value	3,351	53,679	249,189	284	8	582	6,138	1,014	314,245
At June 30, 2018									
Cost	3,351	141,247	683,011	2,425	150	3,783	19,602	3,867	857,436
Accumulated depreciation	-	87,568	433,822	2,141	142	3,201	13,464	2,853	543,191
Net book Value	3,351	53,679	249,189	284	8	582	6,138	1,014	314,245
Year ended June 30, 2019									
Opening Net book value	3,351	53,679	249,189	284	8	582	6,138	1,014	314,245
Additions	-	-	10,257	-	-	-	10,667	290	21,214
Disposals									
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,089	-	5,089
Depreciation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,274)	-	(4,274)
Net book value	-	-	-	-	-	-	815	-	815
Depreciation	-	(5,368)	(25,597)	(28)	(1)	(58)	(2,050)	(116)	(33,218)
Closing Net book value	3,351	48,311	233,849	256	7	524	13,940	1,188	301,426
At June 30, 2019									
Cost	3,351	141,247	693,268	2,425	150	3,783	25,180	4,157	873,561
Accumulated depreciation	-	92,936	459,419	2,169	143	3,259	11,240	2,969	572,135
Net book Value	3,351	48,311	233,849	256	7	524	13,940	1,188	301,426
Depreciation Rate (%)	-	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	

17.2 Depreciation for the year has been allocated as follows:	2019	2018
Cost of goods sold	**30,994**	33,552
Administrative and general expenses	**2,224**	2,014
	33,218	35,566

17.3 Statement of disposals of operating fixed assets

Description	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Sales Proceeds	(Gain) /Loss	Sold to	Basis of Sales
Vehicals							
Suzuki Cultus LEA-4882-07	623	(581)	42	300	258	Mr. Afnan Jamal	Negotiation
Suzuki Cultus LZN-7621	607	(580)	27	400	373	Mr. Fajar Ali	Negotiation
Toyota Corolla LWH-7138	1,072	(1,012)	60	800	740	Mr. Malik Naseer Ahmed	Negotiation
Toyota Corolla LE-10-6968	1,458	(1,253)	205	950	745	Mr. Muhammad Tariq	Negotiation
Suzuki Swift LEH-14-7621	1,329	(848)	481	850	369	Mr. Mazhar Hussain	Negotiation
Grand Total	5,089	(4,274)	815	3,300	2,485		

18. ASSETS SUBJECT TO FINANCE LEASE

	Note	2019	2018
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Finance lease assets	18.1	**18,741**	23,426
		18,741	23,426

18.1 Finance Lease Assets

Discription	Vehicles	Total
Opening net book value as on 1 July 2017	**8,806**	**8,806**
Additions	**18,754**	**18,754**
Depreciation charge	**4,134**	**4,134**
Closing net book value	**23,426**	**23,426**
At June 30, 2018		
Cost	**27,560**	**27,560**
Accumulated depreciation	**4,134**	**4,134**
Net book value	**23,426**	**23,426**
Depreciation Rate (%)	**20**	**20**
Opening net book value as on 1 July 2018	**23,426**	**23,426**
Additions	**-**	**-**
Depreciation charge	**4,685**	**4,685**
Closing net book value	**18,741**	**18,741**
At June 30, 2019		
Cost	**27,560**	**27,560**
Accumulated depreciation	**8,819**	**8,819**
Net book value	**18,741**	**18,741**
Depreciation Rate (%)	**20**	

19. LONG TERM DEPOSITS

	2019	2018
	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
Others	**2,434**	2,387
	2,434	2,387

20. STORES, SPARES AND LOOSE TOOLS

	2019	2018
Stores	**20,623**	18,331
Spares	**34,245**	34,577
	54,868	52,908

(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)

21. STOCK IN TRADE

	Note	2019	2018
Raw material		**105,685**	137,142
Work in process		**23,094**	17,797
Finished goods		**3,383**	37,729
Waste		**68**	703
		132,230	193,371

22. TRADE DEBTS

	Note	2019	2018
These are unsecured but considered good.	22.1	**114,590**	86,908

22.1 The aging of trade debts at the balance sheet date is:

	2019	2018
Not past due	**114,584**	85,601
Past due 1-30 days	**-**	1,299
Past due 31-180 days	**6**	8
	114,590	86,908

23. LOANS AND ADVANCES

(Unsecured but considered good):-

Advances to :

	2019	2018
Suppliers and contractors	**8,043**	4,453
Employees	**1,235**	1,073
	9,278	5,526

24. TRADE DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2019	2018
Income tax	**33,909**	28,736
Letters of credit	**28,737**	12,364
Margin on bank guarantee	**14,642**	14,642
Prepayments	**166**	487
	77,454	56,229

25. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019	2018
Sales tax	**32,102**	18,080
Others	**24**	24
	32,126	18,104

26. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	2019	2018
Cash in hand	**657**	849
Cash with banks:		
In current accounts	**35,224**	9,784
	35,881	10,633

27. SALES - NET

	2019	2018
Local	**2,822,058**	2,283,812
Waste	**4,030**	4,174
	2,826,088	2,287,986
Less:		
Sales tax	**-**	4,867
Commission	**12,658**	11,585
	2,813,430	2,271,534

(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)

28. COST OF SALES

	Note	2019	2018
Raw material consumed	28.1	**1,868,271**	1,540,541
Salaries, wages and benefits	28.2	**259,844**	240,870
Stores and spares		**54,117**	33,344
Packing materials		**38,018**	34,270
Fuel and power		**326,983**	315,963
Repair and maintenance		**3,203**	2,400
Insurance		**2,484**	2,959
Other factory overhead		**843**	187
Depreciation		**30,994**	33,552
		716,486	663,545
		2,584,757	2,204,086
Opening stock in process		**17,797**	17,696
Closing stock in process		**(23,094)**	(17,797)
Cost of goods manufactured		**2,579,460**	2,203,985
Opening stock of finished goods		**38,432**	6,673
Closing stock of finished goods		**(3,451)**	(38,432)
		2,614,441	2,172,226

28.1 RAW MATERIAL CONSUMED

	2019	2018
Opening stock	**137,142**	97,889
Purchases	**1,836,814**	1,579,794
	1,973,956	1,677,683
Less: Closing stock	**(105,685)**	(137,142)
	1,868,271	1,540,541

28.2 Salaries, wages and other benefits include Rs. 6.524 million (2018: Rs. 6.316 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

29. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES

	Note	2019	2018
Salaries, allowances and benefits	29.1	**45,929**	35,731
Traveling and conveyance		**304**	187
Vehicle running and maintenance		**4,979**	3,970
Printing and stationery		**729**	699
Newspaper and periodicals		**27**	25
Postage, telegram and telephone		**774**	768
Advertisement		**240**	98
Rent, rates, and taxes		**877**	151
Legal and professional		**959**	683
Auditors' remuneration	29.2	**558**	550
Subscription	29.3	**521**	366
Insurance		**2,294**	1,929
Entertainment		**494**	459
Computerization		**214**	171
General		**693**	673
Electricity expense		**2,323**	1,926
Depreciation		**6,909**	5,466
		68,824	53,852

29.1 Salaries, allowances and benefits include Rs. 2.717 million (2018: Rs. 1.128 million) in respect of staff retirement benefits.

(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)

	2019	2018
29.2 Auditors' Remuneration		
Statutory audit fee	**500**	500
Half yearly review fee	**30**	30
Provident fund audit & other certification fee	**28**	20
	558	550

29.3 No director or his spouse had any interest in the donee's fund.

30. SELLING AND DISTRIBUTION EXPENSES

	2019	2018
Freight and expenses on local sales	**5,831**	4,521
	5,831	4,521

31. FINANCE COSTS

	2019	2018
Mark-up on:		
Long term financing - secured	**114**	952
Short term bank borrowings - secured	**7,183**	4,172
	7,297	5,124
Bank charges and commission	**899**	835
Lease finance charges	**1,805**	1,442
Interest on workers' profit participation fund	**182**	182
	10,183	7,583

32. OTHER CHARGES

	2019	2018
Workers' profit participation fund	**5,835**	1,849
Workers' welfare fund	**2,217**	703
Workers' welfare fund prior year adjustment	**(64)**	219
	7,988	2,771

33. OTHER INCOME

	2019	2018
Gain on sale of operating fixed assets	**2,485**	3,492
Balances written off	**-**	324
Office rent	**-**	36
	2,485	3,852

34. TAXATION

	2019	2018
Current		
Prior	**34,142**	28,096
Deferred tax	**251**	-
	(3,790)	(18,366)
	30,603	9,730

34.1 The company's income tax assessments have been finalized upto and including tax year 2018.

34.2 The provision for current year income tax is based on minimum taxation under section 113 of the income tax ordinance, 2001. Accordingly, numerical reconciliation between average effective tax rate and applicable rate is not reported for this year.

35. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVES' REMUNERATION

The aggregate amount charged in the accounts during the period for remuneration including benefits to Chief Executive Officer, Director and Executives is as follows:

(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)

	Chief Executive Officer	Director	Executives
	2019	2019	2019
Managerial remuneration	**1,560**	**270**	**9,859**
House rent	**702**	**122**	**2,615**
Medical allowance	**156**	**27**	**581**
Utility allowance	**182**	**31**	**678**
Provident fund contribution by company	**-**	**-**	**298**
	2,600	**450**	**14,031**
Number (s)	**1**	**1**	**6**

(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)

	Chief Executive Officer	Director	Executives
	2018	2018	2018
Managerial remuneration	1,260	180	5,877
House rent	567	81	589
Medical allowance	126	18	289
Utility allowance	147	21	1,052
Provident fund contribution by company	-	-	180
	2,100	300	7,987
Number (s)	1	1	3

35.1 Chief Executive Officer of the company has been provided with a free company maintained car.

35.2 No remuneration was paid to non-executive directors of the company.

35.3 No meeting fee was paid to the directors of the company during the year (2018: Rs. Nil).

36. RELATED PARTIES

Related parties comprise of the Holding Company, Associated Companies, staff retirement funds, directors and key management personnel. The Company in the normal course of business carries out transactions with various related parties. Detail of related parties (with whom the Company has transacted) along with relationship and transactions with related parties, other than those which have been disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

Associated Companies due to common directorship

- Sargodha Spinning Mills Limited

36.1 TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES / ASSOCIATED UNDERTAKING

Transaction with Related Parties/ Associated Undertakings, other than remuneration and benefits to key management personnel's under the terms of their employment (refer note no. 35) and other than the payments made to the retirement benefit plans are as under:

The purchases from associated undertaking, Sargodha Spinning Mills Limited, material of aggregate sum of Rs. 7.735 million (2018: Rs 2.707 million) during the year.

The maximum aggregate amount due from associated undertaking, Sargodha Spinning Mills Limited, at the end of the year was Nil (2018: Nil).

	Note	2019	2018
		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
37. EARNING PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED			
There is no dilutive effect on the basic earning per share of the company.			
Profit after taxation		**78,045**	24,703
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year (No in '000)		**3,000**	3,000
Basic earning per share (Rupees)		**26.02**	8.23
38. CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS			
Profit before taxation		**108,648**	34,433
Adjustments for non cash charges & other items:			
Depreciation		**37,903**	39,018
Financial charges		**10,183**	7,583
Workers' profit participation fund		**5,835**	1,849
Workers' welfare fund		**2,217**	703
Gain on sale of operating fixed assets		**(2,485)**	(3,492)
Balances written off		**-**	(324)
Working capital changes	38.1	**12,055**	(26,923)
		174,356	52,847
38.1 WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES			
(Increase) / decrease in current assets			
Stores, spares and loose tools		**(1,960)**	(9,102)
Stock in trade		**61,141**	(71,113)
Trade debts		**(27,682)**	11,447
Loans and advances		**(3,752)**	(386)
Trade deposits and prepayments		**(16,052)**	17,852
Other receivables		**(14,022)**	(5,787)
		(2,327)	(57,089)
Increase / (decrease) in current liabilities			
Trade and other payable		**14,382**	30,166
		12,055	(26,923)
39. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and bank balances	26	**35,881**	10,633

40. STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS

40.1 DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The Company has maintained an employee provident fund trust and investments out of provident fund have been made in accordance with the provisions of section 218 of the Companies Act 2017, and the rules formulated for this purpose. The information of the fund is based on un-audited financial statements of the fund for the year ended 30 June 2019:

	Note		(RUPEES IN THOUSAND) 2019	2018
Size of the fund			**94,675**	115,304
Cost of investment made			**52,274**	59,872
Percentage of investment made			**55.21%**	51.93%
Fair value of investment	40.2		**66,251**	95,235

40.2 BREAKUP OF INVESTMENTS

	%age		%age	
Investment in mutual fund	100%	**66,251**	**91%**	87,036
Meezan strategic allocation plan - II	0%	**-**	**9%**	8,199
		66,251		95,235

40.3 Balance in scheduled banks

	2019	2018
Saving account	**23,694**	15,750

41. PLANT CAPACITY AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION

	2019	2018
Number of spindles installed	**33,600**	33,600
Number of spindles worked	**33,120**	33,120
Production at normal capacity converted to 20/s (Kgs.)	**19,271,130**	18,789,547
Actual production converted to 20/s (Kgs.)	**19,082,042**	18,342,621
No. of shifts worked per day	**3**	3

41.1 Reason for low production is due to normal maintenance, gas and electric shut down / closures.

42. NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

	2019	2018
At the year end number of employees of the company		
- Total employees	**1,092**	1,084
- Factory employees	**1,065**	1,061
Weighted average number of employees of the company		
- Total employees	**1,087**	1,081
- Factory employees	**1,062**	1,058

43. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

FINANCIAL ASSETS
as per Balance Sheet

	2019	2018
Cash and bank balances	**35,881**	10,633
Trade debts	**114,590**	86,908
Loans & advances	**1,235**	1,073
Deposit & prepayments	**14,642**	14,642
Other receivables	**24**	24
Long term deposits	**2,434**	2,387
	168,806	115,667

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES
as per Balance Sheet

	2019	2018
Long term loans	**5,730**	10,949
Short term borrowings	**15,601**	84,646
Trade and other payable	**201,107**	185,623
Accrued mark-up on secured loans	**538**	701
	222,976	281,919

43.1 Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying values of the financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their fair values. 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.

44. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

The effect of initially applying IFRS 9 on the Company’s financial instruments is described in note 4. Due to the transition method chosen, comparative information has not been restated to reflect the new requirements.

Financial Risk Management

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of Company’s risk management framework. The Board of Directors is also responsible for developing and monitoring the Company’s risk management policies. The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

Risk management framework

The Board meets frequently throughout the year for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits, risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the company's activities. The company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to developed a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

This note presents information about the company’s exposure to each of the above risks, the company’s objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk and the company’s management of capital.

The Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the company. The company Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

44.1 CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and loans to/due from related parties.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. To manage exposure to credit risk in respect of trade receivables, management reviews credit worthiness, references, establish purchase limits taking into account the customer's financial position, past experience and other factors. Limits are reviewed periodically and the customers may transact with the company only on a prepayment basis.

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 abilities to meet contractual obligation to be similarly effected by the changes in economic, political or other conditions. The company believes that it is not exposed to major concentration of credit risk.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure before any credit enhancements. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is:

	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
	2019	2018
Bank balances	**35,224**	9,784
Trade debts	**114,590**	86,908
Loans & advances	**1,235**	1,073
Deposits & prepayments	**14,642**	14,642
Other receivables	**24**	24
Long term deposits	**2,434**	2,387
	168,149	114,818

Based on past experience the management believes that no impairment allowance is necessary as there are reasonable grounds to believe that the amounts will be recovered in short course of time.

Bank balances are held only with reputable banks with high quality credit ratings.

44.2 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions. For this purpose the Company has sufficient running finance facilities available from various commercial banks to meet its liquidity requirements as mentioned in note no. 12.1 and note no. 24. Further liquidity position of the Company is closely monitored through budgets, cash flow projections and comparison with actual results by the Board.

Following is the maturity analysis of financial liabilities:

2019	Upto 1 Year	Between 1 to 5 Years	Total
Non derivative financial liabilities			
Long term liabilities	**5,730**	**6,092**	**11,822**
Short term borrowings	**15,601**	**-**	**15,601**
Trade and other payable	**201,107**	**-**	**201,107**
Accrued mark-up on secured loans	**538**	**-**	**538**
	222,976	**6,092**	**229,068**

2018	Upto 1 Year	Between 1 to 5 Years	Total
Non derivative financial liabilities			
Long term liabilities	10,949	11,729	22,678
Short term borrowings	84,646	-	84,646
Trade and other payable	185,623	-	185,623
Accrued mark-up on secured loans	701	-	701
	281,919	11,729	293,648

44.2.1 The contractual cash flows relating to the above financial liabilities have been determined on the basis of mark-up rate effectively as at 30 June. The rate of mark-up have been disclosed in respective notes to the financial statements.

44.3 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

44.3.1 Interest Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Significant interest rate risk exposures are primarily managed by a mix of borrowings at fixed and variable interest rates and entering into interest rate swap contracts. At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the Company's significant interest bearing financial instruments was as follows:

44.3.2 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Fair value hierarchy

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows

Level 1: quoted prices (un-adjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

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

i) Fair value at initial recognition

The Company takes in to account factors specific to the transaction and to the asset or liability, when determining whether or not the fair value at initial recognition equals the transaction price. Except for long term deposits, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in these financial statements equals the transaction price at initial recognition. Due to immaterial effect the fair value of the long-term deposits has not been determined and their carrying value has been assumed to be equal to their fair value.

ii) Valuation techniques and inputs used

For instruments carried at amortized cost, since majority of the interest bearing instruments are variable rate based instruments, there is no difference in carrying amount and the fair value. Further, for fixed rate instruments, since there is no significant difference in market rate and the rate of instrument and therefore most of the fixed rate instruments are of short term in nature, fair value significantly approximates to carrying value.

iii) Fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on recurring basis after initial recognition

The company uses widely recognized valuation techniques, for determining the fair value of assets and liabilities, that use only observable market data and require little management judgement and estimation.

iv) Fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value after initial recognition

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in these financial statements approximate their respective fair values. Fair values of financial assets and liabilities carried at amortized cost.

	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND)	
	June 30, 2019	**June 30, 2018**
Financial assets carried at amortized cost:	**Carrying amount**	Carrying amount
Cash and bank balances	**35,881**	10,633
Trade debts	**114,590**	86,908
Loans & advances	**1,235**	1,073
Deposit & prepayments	**14,642**	14,642
Other receivables	**24**	24
Long term deposits	**2,434**	2,387
	168,806	115,667
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost:	**Carrying amount**	Carrying amount
Long term loans	**5,730**	10,949
Short term borrowings	**15,601**	84,646
Trade and other payable	**201,107**	185,623
Accrued mark-up on secured loans	**538**	701
	222,976	281,919

v) Determination of fair values

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purposes based on the following methods:

a) Non-derivative financial assets

The fair value of non-derivative financial assets is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes.

b) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

45. RECONCILIATION OF LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

The table below details changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities, including both cash and non–cash changes. Liabilities arising from financing activities are those for which cash flows were, or future cash flows will be, classified in the Company's statement of cash flows as cash flows from financing activities.

	(RUPEES IN THOUSAND) FOR THE YEAR ENDED JNE 30, 2019			
	Opening balance	Financing cash flows	Other changes	Closing balance
Long term financing	5,667	(5,667)	-	-
Liabilities against assets subject to finance lease	17,011	(5,189)	-	11,822
Unclaimed dividend	465	(4,892)	4,950	523
Short term loans from banking companies	84,646	(69,045)	-	15,601
	107,789	(84,793)	4,950	27,946

45.1 This represent net amount of proceeds and repayments.

46. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to remain as a going concern and continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Company is currently financing majority of its operations/investing activities through long-term financing and short-term loans in addition to its equity. The Company has a gearing ratio of 8% (2018:29%) as of the reporting date.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

(I) to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

(ii) to provide an adequate return to shareholders.

The Company manages the capital structure in the context of economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may, for example, adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

47. DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUE

These financial statements have been authorized for issue on 30 September 2019 by the Board of Directors of the company.

48. NON ADJUSTING EVENTS AFTER BALANCE SHEET DATE

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on 30 September 2019 has recommended a cash dividend at Rs. 5.20 per share (i.e. 52.00%) (2018: Rs 1.65/- per share) amounting to Rs.15.600 million for the year ended 30 June 2019. The above proposed cash dividend is subject to the approval of the members at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 28 October 2019. These financial statements do not include the effect of the above proposal which will be accounted for in the period in which it is approved by the members. The Board of Directors have also proposed an issue of 453.333% Right Shares of Rs. 10/- each at a price of Rs. 25/- per share (inclusive of premium of Rs. 15/- per share).

49. GENERAL

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand rupee.

(Mian Aamir Naseem)	(Mian Farrukh Naseem)	(Muhammad Aslam)
Chief Executive	**Director**	**Chief Financial Officer**

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

FORM 34

1.1 Name of the Company **SHADAB TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED**

2.1 Pattern of holding of the shares held by the shareholders as at **30 06 2019**

2.2

No. of Shareholders	Shareholdings From		To	Total shares held
88	1	-	100	2,137
82	101	-	500	25,059
29	501	-	1,000	26,769
19	1,001	-	5,000	49,690
5	5,001	-	10,000	47,063
3	10,001	-	15,000	37,286
1	15,001	-	20,000	16,800
1	25,001	-	30,000	30,000
4	35,001	-	40,000	149,850
4	60,001	-	65,000	247,598
3	70,001	-	75,000	223,000
2	75,001	-	80,000	157,894
1	80,001	-	85,000	80,753
1	90,001	-	95,000	94,207
1	150,001	-	155,000	153,435
2	165,001	-	170,000	340,000
1	185,001	-	190,000	187,064
1	200,001	-	205,000	203,636
1	230,001	-	235,000	234,620
1	275,001	-	280,000	276,286
1	415,001	-	420,000	416,853
251				3,000,000

2.3 Categories of shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage
2.3.1 Directors, Chief Executive Officers, and their spouse and minor children	1,174,199	39.1400%
2.3.2 Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties. (Parent Company)	0	0.0000%
2.3.3 NIT and ICP	94,807	3.1602%
2.3.4 Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions.	53	0.0018%
2.3.5 Insurance Companies	0	0.0000%
2.3.6 Modarabas and Mutual Funds	0	0.0000%
2.3.7 Share holders holding 10% or more	416,853	13.8951%
2.3.8 General Public		
a. Local	1,646,797	54.8932%
b. Foreign	0	0.0000%
2.3.9 Others (to be specified)		
1- Joint Stock Companies	75,200	2.5067%
2- Pension Funds	8,613	0.2871%
3- Others	331	0.0110%

4.	Signture of Company Secretary	
5.	Name of Signatory	Mr. Abdul Wahab Company Secretary
6.	NIC Number	36502–3978608–5
7.	Date	30-06-2019

CATEGORIES OF SHAREHOLDERS
AS AT JUNE 30, 2019

S.No.	Name	No. of Shares Held	%age
	Associated Companies, Undertakings and Related Parties (Name Wise Detail):	-	-
	Mutual Funds (Name Wise Detail)	-	-
	Directors and their Spouse and Minor Chidren (Name Wise Detail):		
1	MR. FAHAD SHAFIQ	500	0.0167%
2	MR. FARRUKH NASEEM (CDC)	203,636	6.7879%
3	MR. AAMIR NASEEM (CDC)	276,286	9.2095%
4	MRS. FATIMA AAMIR (CDC)	416,853	13.8951%
5	MR. SAAD NASEEM (CDC)	187,064	6.2355%
6	MR. YASIR NASEEM (CDC)	10,000	0.3333%
7	MRS. HINA FARRUKH W/O MR. FARRUKH NASEEM (CDC)	78,860	2.6287%
8	MR. HAMZA NASEEM (CDC)	1,000	0.0333%
	Executives:	-	-
	Public Sector Companies & Corporations:	-	-
	Banks, Development Finance Institutions, Non Banking Finance Companies, Insurance Companies, Takaful, Modarabas and Pension Funds:	8,666	0.2889%

Shareholders holding five percent or more voting intrest in the listed company (Name Wise Detail)

1	MRS. FATIMA AAMIR (CDC)	416,853	13.8951%
2	MR. AAMIR NASEEM (CDC)	276,286	9.2095%
3	MIAN SHAHZAD ASLAM (CDC)	234,620	7.8207%
4	MR. FARRUKH NASEEM (CDC)	203,636	6.7879%
5	MR. SAAD NASEEM (CDC)	187,064	6.2355%
6	MR. AHMAD ALI TARIQ (CDC)	170,000	5.6667%
7	MR. MUSTAFA ALI TARIQ (CDC)	170,000	5.6667%
8	MR. AHMED NASEEM (CDC)	153,435	5.1145%

All trades in the shares of the listed company, carried out by its Directors, Executives and their spouses and minor children, disclosed as under:

Sr. No.	Name	Sale	Purchase
1	MR. FAHAD SHAFIQ	-	500

Folio No./CDC Participant ID
and Account No. ____________________
CNIC No. ____________________

FORM OF PROXY

I / We ____

Son / Daughter / Wife of ____

being a member of **SHADAB TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED** and holder of ____________________ (Number of Shares)

Ordinary Shares as per Registered Folio No./ CDC/ Participant ID No. and Account No. ____________

hererby appoint Mr. ____________________ of ____________________

of failing him Mr. ____________________ of ____________________

who is also a member of **SHADAB TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED**, Vide Registered Folio No./ CDC/ Participant ID No. and Account No. ____________________

as my / our proxy to vote for me / us and on my / our behalf at the 40th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Monday, October 28, 2019 at 11.00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

As witness my / our hand (s) this ____________ day of ____________ 2019

1. Witness:
   - Signature ____________________
   - Name ____________________
   - Address ____________________
   ____
   - CNIC No. ____________________

2. Witness:
   - Signature ____________________
   - Name ____________________
   - Address ____________________
   ____
   - CNIC No. ____________________

Affix
Revenue
Stamps of
Rs. 5/-

____
Signature of Shareholder

NOTE:

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting is entitled to appoint an other mrmber as his / her proxy to attend and vote on his/her behalf. Proxies in order to be valid must be received at the Registered Office of the Company 48 hours before the time of the meeting. A proxy must be a member of the Company.

2. Any individual Beneficial Owner of CDC, entitled to attend and vote at this meeting, must bring his/her original CNIC or Passport to prove his/her identity and in case of proxy must enclose an attested copy of his/her CNIC or Passport. Representative of corporate members should bring the usual documents required for such purposes.

3. Signature should agree with specimen signature registered with the company.

فولیو نمبر/ سی ڈی سی پارٹیسپنٹ (شرکت) ID

اور کھاتا نمبر: ______________________

کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ نمبر: ______________________

پراکسی فارم

میں/ہم ____

بیٹا/بیٹی/زوجہ ______________________________________ بحثیت رکن

شاداب ٹیکسٹائیل ملز لمیٹڈ اور حامل ______________________ عام حصص، بمطابق رجسٹرڈ فولیو نمبر/

(تعداد حصص)

سی ڈی سی پارٹیسپنٹ (شرکت) آئی ڈی اور اکاؤنٹ (کھاتہ) نمبر: ______________________

محترم ______________________ کا/کے ______________________

یا عدم موجودگی کی صورت میں، محترم ______________________

کا/کے ______________________ بھی جو کے شاداب ٹیکسٹائیل ملز لمیٹڈ کے رکن ملاحظہ رجسٹرڈ فولیو نمبر/سی ڈی سی پارٹیسپنٹ (شرکت) آئی ڈی اور اکاؤنٹ (کھاتہ) نمبر: ______________________ کو اپنے/ہمارے ایماء پر مورخہ 28 اکتوبر 2019 بروز سوموار صبح 11:00 بجے منعقد ہونے والے کمپنی کے چالیسویں سالانہ اجلاس عام میں حق رائے دہی استعمال کرنے یا کسی بھی التوا کی صورت میں اپنا/ہمارا پراکسی مقرر کرتا ہوں/ کرتے ہیں۔

آج بروز ________ بتاریخ ________ 2019 بطور گواہ دستخط کیئے گئے۔

1) گواہ:

دستخط: ______________________

نام: ______________________

پتہ: ______________________

کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ نمبر: ______________________

پانچ روپے مالیت کی رسیدی ٹکٹ چسپاں کریں

2) گواہ:

دستخط: ______________________

نام: ______________________

پتہ: ______________________

کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ نمبر: ______________________

____

ممبر کے دستخط

نوٹ:

1- کوئی بھی رکن (ممبر) جو سالانہ اجلاس میں شرکت کرنے اور ووٹ دینے کا/ کی حقدار ہے وہ اجلاس میں شرکت کرنے اور ووٹ دینے کے لیے کسی دوسرے رکن (ممبر) کو اپنا پراکسی مقرر کر سکتا/ سکتی ہے۔ پراکسیاں موثر ہونے کے لیے اجلاس کے انعقاد سے 48 گھنٹے قبل کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس میں موصول ہو جانی چاہئیں۔ پراکسی کا رکن (ممبر) ہونا لازمی ہے۔

2- سی ڈی سی کے انفرادی مالک جو اس اجلاس میں شرکت کے اہل ہیں اپنا اصل کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ اپنی شناخت کے لیے ہمراہ لائیں۔ پراکسی کی صورت میں اپنے قومی شناختی کارڈ یا پاسپورٹ کی مصدقہ نقل منسلک کریں۔ کارپوریٹ ممبرز کے نمائندگان شناخت کے لیے اس موقع پر درکار معمول کی دستاویزات ہمراہ لے کر آئیں۔

3- دستخط کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ نمونہ دستخط سے مماثل ہونے چائیں۔


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