

**HONDA**  
The Power of Dreams

**HALF YEAR REPORT SEPTEMBER 2019**  
Honda Atlas Cars (Pakistan) Limited



**FIRST TIME IN PAKISTAN**

**CIVIC RS**  
**TURBO**

**UNLEASH THE POWER**





## About the Cover

The title portrays the new release of Honda Civic RS Turbo, launched for the first time in Pakistan with improved and cutting edge features. Larger than life car visual is so appealing that it makes you go for the drive.

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# Company Information

## Board of Directors

Mr. Aamir H. Shirazi	Chairman
Mr. Hironobu Yoshimura	President / CEO
Mr. Saquib H. Shirazi	Director & Senior Advisor
Mr. Kenichi Matsuo	Executive Director / VP (P)
Mr. Akira Murayama	Director
Mr. Kazunori Shibayama	Director
Mr. M. Feroz Rizvi	Independent Director
Ms. Mashmooma Zehra Majeed	Independent Director
Ms. Rie Mihara	Independent Director

## Company Secretary

Mr. Maqsood-ur-Rehman Rehmani

## Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Ahmad Umair Wajid

## Audit Committee

Mr. Feroz Rizvi	Chairman
Mr. Saquib H. Shirazi	Member
Mr. Akira Murayama	Member
Ms. Mashmooma Zehra Majeed	Member
Mr. Kazunori Shibayama	Member

## Human Resource and Remuneration Committee

Ms. Mashmooma Zehra Majeed	Chairperson
Mr. Saquib H. Shirazi	Member
Mr. Hironobu Yoshimura	Member
Mr. Kenichi Matsuo	Member
Mr. Akira Murayama	Member

## Executive Committee

Mr. Hironobu Yoshimura  
Mr. Kenichi Matsuo  
Mr. Maqsood-ur-Rehman Rehmani

## Head Of Internal Audit

Mr. Hamood-ur-Rahman

## Bankers

Citibank N.A  
Deutsche Bank AG  
Faysal Bank Limited  
Habib Bank Limited  
MCB Bank Limited  
National Bank of Pakistan  
Soneri Bank Limited  
Standard Chartered Bank (Pakistan) Limited  
United Bank Limited  
Meezan Bank Limited  
Allied Bank Limited

## Auditors

M/s A. F. Ferguson & Co.  
Chartered Accountants

## Legal Advisor

Cornelius, Lane & Mufti  
Bukhari Aziz & Karim

## Registered Office

1-Mcload Road, Lahore, Pakistan.  
Tel: +92 42 37 225015-17  
Fax: +92 42 37233518

## Factory

43 Km, Multan Road,  
Manga Mandi, Lahore, Pakistan  
Tel: +92 42 35384671-80  
Fax: +92 42 35384691-92  
E-mail: info@honda.com.pk

## Regional Offices

### LAHORE

Asia House,  
19-C&D, Block L, Gulberg III,  
Main Ferozepur Road.  
Tel: +92 42 35694851-53  
Fax: +92 42 35694854

### KARACHI

C 16, KDA Scheme No. 1,  
Karsaz Road.  
Tel: +92 21 34305411-3  
Fax: +92 21 34305414



## Chairman's Review

I am honored to present the reviewed condensed interim financial information of the Company for the half-year ended September 30, 2019.

### Sad Demise of Chairman Atlas Group

On October 20, 2019, the Founder and Chairman of Atlas Group, Mr. Yusuf H. Shirazi, left for his heavenly abode. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to place on record deep sorrow and grief on his passing away. He was a visionary person with brilliant business acumen who made an unprecedented impact on Pakistan's industry with a string of highly successful companies. He will be remembered as a leading first generation entrepreneur of Pakistan. He built organizations for social development. He founded various institutions that changed the lives of millions and shaped the course of Pakistan's industrial growth. He fostered several enduring foreign relationships and influenced all of us with his exemplary principles. Atlas Group's extended family and committed partners is a legacy of his values and work ethics. We are determined and committed to uphold and grow his rich legacy.

بڑی مشکل سے ہوتا ہے چمن میں دیدہ ور پیدا

### Macroeconomic Overview

The country's macroeconomic indicators are slowly reverting to a steady trajectory with the stabilization policies and reforms agenda in place. In this process, however, the real GDP growth is expected to remain contained at 2.8%. Inflation has gradually risen and is expected to be around 12% in financial year 2019- 20, highest in the past six years. This is largely explained by supply-side factors, on account of upward adjustments in domestic energy prices and recent episodes of depreciation of Pak Rupee. Revenue collection recorded an increase of 15.3%, year on year, during the first quarter of the current financial year. This was achieved through introduction of several revenue and administrative measures in the last budget.

The external account showed improvement with a

sizeable reduction of 64% in the current account deficit (CAD) during the first three months of FY 19-20. Driven by a substantial contraction of 20.6% in imports, trade deficit declined to USD 5.72 billion compared to USD 8.8 billion during the first quarter. Despite significant devaluation of Pak rupee, exports recorded a meagre increase of 1.4%. Disbursement of funds under IMF program, activation of the Saudi oil facility and other inflows, provided much needed support to SBP's foreign exchange reserves, which stood at USD 7.7 billion by the end of September 2019.

The Rupee/Dollar parity remained largely stable in September, 2019. The initial volatility and associated uncertainty in the exchange market has subsided. The Rupee started the quarter against the dollar at PKR 160.05. However, it appreciated by 2.3% during the three month period before closing at PKR 156.37.

The slowdown in economic activity was witnessed by a lackluster performance of stock market which declined by 5.4%. After considering the key developments in the real, external and fiscal sectors, the State bank of Pakistan decided to leave the policy rate unchanged at 13.25% after eight consecutive increases. However, current policy rate has heavily tipped the balance in favour of the fixed income investment

Agriculture sector's performance based on the recently concluded Kharif season showed a mixed trend. Among major Kharif or summer crops, output of rice and maize improved by 3.6% and 5% respectively. However, cotton and sugar cane crops missed the targets by 30% and 6% respectively. For Rabi or winter crops, output prospects are bright on the basis of improved water availability and increased supply of inputs. Further, recovery in this sector is likely to be assisted by government's support package and improved prices of agricultural products. Given the performance of Kharif crops and favorable prospects of Rabi crops, the overall output

## Chairman's Review

this year is expected to be stronger than a year ago. Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) recorded a sizeable drop of 6.0% over the first two months of the current fiscal year. Among the common factors that have hit most of the industries were rising energy costs, escalating taxes, and mounting working capital costs due to record increase in interest rates. Rupee devaluation has already led to a substantial increase in the cost of imported inputs. The industry which has been hit most severely is automobiles. It has witnessed a steep fall of approximately 50% in car sales during the current financial year.

### Automobile Industry

Country's automobile sector is facing one of the worst slowdown in decades, primarily from contracting demand due to poor customer sentiment. Low demand in recent months has forced the automobile companies in declaring frequent non-production days. Although car prices remained relatively stable during the second quarter ended September 2019, it failed to spark the desired response from customers.

The industry production for the half-year ended September 2019 dropped to 77,987 units from 115,466 units a year ago while car sales dropped by 37.8% to 81,049 units during the same period last year. Accordingly, the Company produced 14,409 units against 26,578 units and sold 12,813 units as compared with 25,940 units in the same period of last financial year.

### Financial Result

During the half-year ended September 2019, the Company's revenue dropped by 40.6% to PKR 29.5 billion against Rs 49.7 billion in the corresponding period last year. The gross profit declined by 32.3% vis-à-vis last year, precipitating primarily from the lower offtake that plagued the entire industry. However, it registered an increase of nearly 1.1% in terms of sales margins, reflecting better management to increase sales prices and to control production

costs. The selling and general administrative expenses were slightly down to PKR 733.2 million against PKR 738.2 million. Other income recorded a substantial decrease of 75.3%, primarily due to drop in new car sales booking and realization of short term investments to manage liquidity position of the Company. To meet the working capital requirements, the Company resorted to bank financing and resultantly, the financial charges increased to Rs 254.4 million against Rs 6.4 million in the corresponding period of last year. Staggeringly high currency devaluation resulted in exchange loss of PKR 590.0 million. The profit before tax thus reduced to PKR 1,102.7 million against the last year profit of PKR 3246.0 million. After statutory tax adjustments, the net profit for the half year arrived at PKR 751.4 million as compared with PKR 2,080.8 million of the corresponding period last year.

The earnings per share dropped to PKR 5.26 against PKR 14.57 in the same period of last year.

### Future Outlook

The current account deficit, after shrinking on yearly basis during FY19, is anticipated to subside further in financial year 2019-20, while exports are projected to pick up during the year. The FTA-II (Free Trade Agreement) with China and preferential trade agreement with Indonesia may also give a boost to exports. Government's much ambitious program called 'Naya Pakistan Housing Project' would likely to bolster the economy by directly benefitting around 40 industries allied with construction sector.

Moving forward, it is essential to sustain the reform momentum and keep focus on policies for securing stability and promoting sustainable growth. Recent stagnancy in agricultural sector and decline in industrial output makes it pertinent to highlight the urgent need for supportive policies to boost productivity and creation of a business friendly environment. Expansion of projects under CPEC and cooperation in the agriculture, industrial and socio-

## Chairman's Review

economic sectors will be instrumental. With fiscal measures introduced for financial year 2019-20, the Government has taken a right step to widen tax base and to bring undocumented economy on paper to credibly improve fiscal sustainability. This is hurting the economic activity in the short run but is expected to bring gains in the long run. Once the economy regains its growth momentum, it would boost demand for automobile sector as well.

The Company aims to carry out operations with efficient utilization of resources in a drive to achieve sustained and long term growth. Recent expansion of dealers' network is a way forward for enhanced customer satisfaction through enhanced customer coverage and provision of quality after-sales services. The company will continue working to upgrade product lineup with innovative, exciting and latest product features.

پوستہ راہ شجر سے امید بہار رکھ

### Acknowledgement

I would like to thank Honda Motor and Atlas Group for their continued support, and Mr. Hironobu Yoshimura and his team for their hard work in the challenging business environment. I also thank customers, dealers, bankers, vendors and shareholders for their support and trust in the company.



**AAMIR H. SHIRAZI**

Chairman

Date: Nov 14, 2019  
Karachi



# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF HONDA ATLAS CARS (PAKISTAN) LIMITED

## REPORT ON REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

### Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim statement of financial position of Honda Atlas Cars (Pakistan) Limited as at September 30, 2019 and the related condensed interim statement of profit or loss, condensed interim statement of comprehensive income, condensed interim statement of changes in equity, condensed interim statement of cash flows and notes to the financial statements for the six month period then ended (here-in-after referred to as the "interim financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim financial statements in accordance with accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our review. The figures of the condensed interim statement of profit or loss and condensed interim statement of comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2019 have not been reviewed, as we are required to review only the cumulative figures for the six month period ended September 30, 2019.

### Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of interim financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

### Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan for interim financial reporting.

The engagements partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Khurram Akbar Khan.

A.F. Ferguson & Co.  
Chartered Accountants,

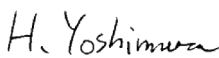
Lahore

Date: November 18, 2019

**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (UN-AUDITED)**

<b>Rupees in thousand</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>Un-audited September 30, 2019</b>	<b>Audited March 31, 2019</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>			
Authorized share capital 200,000,000 (March 31, 2019: 200,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		2,000,000	2,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up share capital 142,800,000 (March 31, 2019: 142,800,000) ordinary shares of Rs. 10 each		1,428,000	1,428,000
Reserves		14,306,000	12,306,000
Revenue Reserve: Un-appropriated profit		909,044	3,892,652
		16,643,044	17,626,652
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Employee retirement benefits		199,296	164,766
Deferred taxation		140,419	288,058
Deferred revenue		11,347	11,829
		351,062	464,653
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Current portion of deferred revenue		6,038	5,232
Short term borrowings - secured		9,626,920	-
Accrued markup		196,524	17
Unclaimed dividend		76,741	46,663
Trade and other payables		9,860,944	13,957,974
		19,767,167	14,009,886
<b>CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>	6		
		36,761,273	32,101,191
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	7	4,660,857	4,905,667
Intangible assets		280,232	215,951
Capital work-in-progress	8	309,949	123,487
Long term trade debts		151,967	208,959
Long term loans		325,842	346,959
Long term deposits		4,042	4,042
		5,732,889	5,805,065
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Stores and spares		173,197	169,004
Stock-in-trade		18,574,530	8,670,614
Trade debts		2,051,582	1,122,986
Loans, advances, prepayments and other receivables		10,061,092	10,173,428
Short term investments		-	4,768,252
Cash and bank balances		167,983	1,391,842
		31,028,384	26,296,126
		36,761,273	32,101,191

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.


**Aamir H. Shirazi**  
Chairman

**Hironobu Yoshimura**  
Chief Executive

**Ahmad Umair Wajid**  
Chief Financial Officer

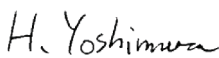
**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS****FOR THE THREE-MONTH AND SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (UN-AUDITED)**

Rupees in thousand	Note	Three-month period ended		Six-month period ended	
		September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
Sales	9	11,646,457	25,817,323	29,526,146	49,671,603
Cost of sales	10	(10,431,248)	(24,169,268)	(26,960,808)	(45,879,834)
<b>Gross profit</b>		<b>1,215,209</b>	<b>1,648,055</b>	<b>2,565,338</b>	<b>3,791,769</b>
Distribution and marketing costs		(179,221)	(165,466)	(357,112)	(356,337)
Administrative expenses		(179,300)	(215,340)	(376,087)	(381,832)
Other income		25,149	360,261	200,141	809,429
Other expenses		64,711	(263,564)	(675,097)	(610,663)
Finance cost		(199,997)	(1,968)	(254,438)	(6,367)
<b>Profit before taxation</b>		<b>746,551</b>	<b>1,361,978</b>	<b>1,102,745</b>	<b>3,245,999</b>
Taxation		(236,855)	(331,660)	(351,333)	(1,165,211)
<b>Profit for the period</b>		<b>509,696</b>	<b>1,030,318</b>	<b>751,412</b>	<b>2,080,788</b>
<b>Earnings per share - basic and diluted (Rupees)</b>		<b>3.57</b>	<b>7.22</b>	<b>5.26</b>	<b>14.57</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.



**Aamir H. Shirazi**  
Chairman



**Hironobu Yoshimura**  
Chief Executive



**Ahmad Umair Wajid**  
Chief Financial Officer



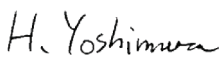
**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE THREE-MONTH AND SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (UN-AUDITED)**

Rupees in thousand	Three-month period ended		Six-month period ended	
	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
<b>Profit for the period</b>	509,696	1,030,318	751,412	2,080,788
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>	<b>509,696</b>	<b>1,030,318</b>	<b>751,412</b>	<b>2,080,788</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.



**Aamir H. Shirazi**  
Chairman



**Hironobu Yoshimura**  
Chief Executive



**Ahmad Umair Wajid**  
Chief Financial Officer

## CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

### FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (UN-AUDITED)

Rupees in thousand	Share capital	Capital Reserve	Revenue Reserves		Total
		Share premium	General reserves	Un-appropriated profit	
<b>Balance as on April 1, 2019 (audited)</b>	1,428,000	76,000	12,230,000	3,892,652	17,626,652
<b>Appropriation of reserves</b>					
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	2,000,000	(2,000,000)	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	751,412	751,412
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	751,412	751,412
<b>Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity</b>					
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2019 @ Rupees 12.15 per ordinary share	-	-	-	(1,735,020)	(1,735,020)
<b>Balance as on September 30, 2019 (un-audited)</b>	1,428,000	76,000	14,230,000	909,044	16,643,044
<b>Balance as on April 1, 2018 (audited)</b>	1,428,000	76,000	9,630,000	5,939,492	17,073,492
<b>Appropriation of reserves</b>					
Transfer to general reserve	-	-	2,600,000	(2,600,000)	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the period</b>					
Profit for the period	-	-	-	2,080,788	2,080,788
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	2,080,788	2,080,788
<b>Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity</b>					
Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2018 @ Rupees 22.75 per ordinary share	-	-	-	(3,248,700)	(3,248,700)
<b>Balance as on September 30, 2018 (un-audited)</b>	1,428,000	76,000	12,230,000	2,171,580	15,905,580

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.



**Aamir H. Shirazi**  
Chairman



**Hironobu Yoshimura**  
Chief Executive



**Ahmad Umair Wajid**  
Chief Financial Officer

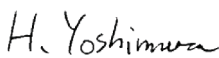
**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (UN-AUDITED)**

Rupees in thousand	Note	Six-month period ended	
		September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash used in operations	12	(12,692,377)	(10,783,671)
Finance cost paid		(17)	(102)
Employees' retirement benefits and other obligations paid		(764)	(2,046)
Net decrease/(increase) in loans to employees		20,301	(39,043)
Net decrease/(increase) in long term trade debts		56,992	(36,281)
Income tax paid		(443,451)	(2,172,404)
Royalty paid		(485,511)	(976,520)
Insurance recovery relating to fire		-	121,316
Net increase in deferred revenue		3,232	2,608
<b>Net cash outflow from operating activities</b>		<b>(13,541,595)</b>	<b>(13,886,143)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(434,527)	(310,769)
Purchase of intangible assets		(77,516)	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		42,014	26,615
Interest received		93,506	172,381
Insurance recovery relating to fire		-	3,684
Proceeds from disposal of short term investments		568,926	2,316,779
<b>Net cash inflow from investing activities</b>		<b>192,403</b>	<b>2,208,690</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid		(1,704,942)	(3,214,448)
<b>Net cash outflow from financing activities</b>		<b>(1,704,942)</b>	<b>(3,214,448)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(15,054,134)</b>	<b>(14,891,901)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</b>		<b>5,595,197</b>	<b>24,172,643</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</b>	13	<b>(9,458,937)</b>	<b>9,280,742</b>

The annexed notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.



**Aamir H. Shirazi**  
Chairman



**Hironobu Yoshimura**  
Chief Executive



**Ahmad Umair Wajid**  
Chief Financial Officer



## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (UN-AUDITED)

### 1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF BUSINESS

Honda Atlas Cars (Pakistan) Limited (the 'Company') is a public company limited by shares incorporated in Pakistan on November 4, 1992 under the repealed Companies Ordinance, 1984 (now, the Companies Act, 2017). It is a subsidiary of Honda Motor Co., Ltd., Japan, (the 'holding company'). The Company's ordinary shares are listed on the Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited.

The registered office of the Company is situated at 1-Mcleod Road, Lahore, and its manufacturing facility is located at 43 km, Multan Road, Manga Mandi, Lahore. The Company also has regional offices situated at Asia House, 19-C&D, Block L, Gulberg III, Main Ferozepur Road, Lahore and C16, KDA Scheme No. 1, Karsaz Road, Karachi.

The Company's principal activities are assembling and progressive manufacturing and sale of Honda vehicles and spare parts. The Company commenced commercial production from July 1994.

### 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### 2.1 Statement of Compliance

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

- i) International Accounting Standard ('IAS') 34, 'Interim Financial Reporting', issued by International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') as notified under the Companies Act, 2017, and
- ii) Provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017.

Where provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 differ with the requirements of IAS 34, the provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Act, 2017 have been followed.

- 2.2 These condensed interim financial statements are un-audited and are being submitted to the members as required by section 237 of the Companies Act, 2017 (the "Act"). The figures for the half year ended September 30, 2019 have, however, been subjected to limited scope review by the auditors.

These condensed interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019. Selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to and understanding of the changes in the Company's financial position and performance since the last annual financial statements.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- 3.1 The accounting policies adopted for the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the preparation of preceding annual published financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 except for the adoption of new and amended standards as set out below:

#### 3.2 Initial application of standards, amendments or an interpretation to existing standards

The following amendments to existing standards have been published that are applicable to the Company's financial statements covering annual periods, beginning on or after the following dates:

##### 3.2.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations to accounting standards that are effective in the current period

Certain standards, amendments and interpretations to accounting standards are effective for accounting periods beginning on April 1, 2019 but are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations (although they may affect the accounting for future transactions and events) and are, therefore, not detailed in these condensed interim financial statements, except for the following:

IFRS 9 - 'Financial instruments', replaces the guidance in IAS 39. This standard addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities and replaces the related guidance in IAS 39 - Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets and liabilities: Amortised Cost, Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and Fair Value Through Profit or Loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard also contains new requirements for hedge accounting and replaces the current incurred loss impairment model with an expected credit loss model.

## Classification

From 1 April 2019, the company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through OCI, or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

## Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses), together with foreign exchange gains and losses.

- FVOCI: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

- FVPL: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVPL is recognised in profit or loss.

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVPL are recognised in other gains/(losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

From 1 April 2019, the Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

In respect of retrospective application of IFRS 9, the Company has adopted modified retrospective approach as permitted by this standard, according to which the Company is not required to restate the prior period results. There is no material impact of adoption of IFRS 9 on opening equity of the company, hence no adjustment to opening equity has been made.

## NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (UN-AUDITED)

IFRS 16 - 'Leases', replaces the current guidance in IAS 17. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease (on balance sheet) and an operating lease (off balance sheet). IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognise a lease liability reflecting future lease payments and a 'right-of-use asset' for virtually all lease contracts. The IASB has included an optional exemption for certain short-term leases and leases of low-value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. For lessors, the accounting stays almost the same. However, as the guidance on the definition of a lease has been updated (as well as the guidance on the combination and separation of contracts), lessors will also be affected by the new standard. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company has applied IFRS 16 using the simplified approach for transition. This approach requires entities to recognise the cumulative effect of applying the standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of un-appropriated profit at the date of initial application. Comparative prior periods would not be adjusted. The cumulative effect of initially applying this standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of un-appropriated profit in the period of initial application is nil.

IFRIC 23 - 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments' clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of IAS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The IFRIC explains how to recognise and measure deferred and current income tax assets and liabilities where there is uncertainty over a tax treatment. 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. The IFRIC applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates.

The changes laid down by these standards and interpretations do not have any significant impact on these condensed interim financial statements of the Company for the current period.

### 3.2.2 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company

There are certain standards, amendments to the accounting standards and interpretations that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2020 but are considered not to be relevant or to have any significant effect on the Company's operations and are, therefore, not detailed in these condensed interim financial statements.

## 4 ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of these condensed interim financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

In preparing these condensed interim financial statements, the significant judgements made by management in applying the Company's accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those applied to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019, with the exception of changes in estimates referred to in note 4.1 and note 5.

### 4.1 Change In Accounting Estimate

During the period, as a result of annual assessment of the review of remaining useful lives of the Company's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, management identified that certain plant and machinery and license fees and drawings require an upward revision in their useful lives. Hence, the remaining useful lives of such plant and machinery and license fees and drawings have been increased. Such change has been accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate in accordance with IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors'. Had there been no change in the accounting estimate, the profit before tax for the six months ended September 30, 2019 would have been lower by Rs 63.96 million and carrying value of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as at that date would have been lower by Rs 51.94 million and Rs 12.02 million respectively. Consequently, due to the above change in accounting estimate, future profits before tax would decrease by Rs 63.96 million.

- 5 Income tax expense is recognised based on management's best estimate of the weighted average annual income tax rate expected for the full financial year.

## 6 CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

### 6.1 Contingencies

There is no significant change in contingencies from the preceding annual published financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019, except for the following:



- (i) Please refer to note 11.1 (ii) of the annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019, and Collector of Customs (Adjudication) has endorsed the demand of Rs 1,049.28 million for the period from April 2017 to December 2017, taking the total amount involved in the matter to Rs 4,243.83 million.

The Company has already filed an appeal against above demand with Customs Appellate Tribunal. However, no provision on this account has been made in these condensed interim financial statements as the management considers that its stance is founded on meritorious grounds which have been settled in the Company's favor by the Customs Appellate Tribunal in earlier years.

- (ii) Bank guarantees of Rs 1,693.22 million (March 31, 2019: Rs 1,500.05 million) have been issued in favor of third parties.

Rupees in thousand	Note	Un-audited September 30, 2019	Audited March 31, 2019
<b>6.2 Commitments in respect of</b>			
Letters of credit and purchases other than capital expenditure		274,543	385,949
Letters of credit and purchases for capital expenditure		3,117	19,088
		277,600	405,037
<b>7. Property, plant and equipment</b>			
Opening book value		4,905,667	4,991,899
Additions during the period/year	7.1	200,707	909,241
		5,106,374	5,901,140
Disposals and derecognition during the period/year (book value)		(44,304)	(113,855)
Depreciation charged for the period/year		(401,213)	(881,619)
		(445,517)	(995,473)
Closing book value		4,660,857	4,905,667
<b>7.1 Additions during the period/year</b>			
Buildings on freehold land		2,441	154,200
Plant and machinery		52,982	414,723
Furniture and office equipment		7,495	82,938
Vehicles		123,139	203,191
Tools and equipment		3,685	30,517
Computers		10,965	23,672
		200,707	909,241
<b>8. Capital work-in-progress</b>			
Opening balance		123,487	76,348
Additions during the period/year		512,043	960,836
		635,530	1,037,184
Transfers during the period/year		(325,581)	(913,697)
Closing balance		309,949	123,487

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (UN-AUDITED)**

Rupees in thousand	Un-audited Three-month period ended		Un-audited Six-month period ended	
	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
<b>9. Sales</b>				
Own manufactured goods	13,689,494	30,371,055	34,954,845	58,364,251
Sales tax	(1,988,973)	(4,413,032)	(5,063,843)	(8,480,476)
Federal excise duty	(540,019)	-	(1,230,867)	-
Commission to dealers	(235,872)	(515,649)	(589,227)	(988,927)
Discount to customers	(2,402)	(262,848)	(8,501)	(470,518)
	10,922,228	25,179,526	28,062,407	48,424,330
Trading goods	858,838	705,475	1,673,252	1,373,300
Sales tax	(134,409)	(67,494)	(209,098)	(125,759)
Commission to dealers	(200)	(184)	(415)	(268)
	724,229	637,797	1,463,739	1,247,273
	11,646,457	25,817,323	29,526,146	49,671,603
<b>10. Cost of sales</b>				
Own manufactured goods	9,961,818	23,752,402	25,995,656	45,062,536
Trading goods	469,430	416,866	965,152	817,298
	10,431,248	24,169,268	26,960,808	45,879,834

Rupees in thousand		Un-audited Six-month period ended	
		September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
<b>11. Transactions and balances with related parties</b>			
<b>Relationship with the Company</b>	<b>Nature of transaction</b>		
i. Holding company	Purchase of goods	3,072,343	4,660,086
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	162	-
	Purchase of intangible assets	70,759	-
	Technical assistance and training charges	8,843	7,437
	Royalty	562,780	968,678
	Recovery against warranty and other claims	2,389	7,792
	Dividends paid	884,860	1,656,837
ii. Other related parties	Sale of goods	195,300	107,436
	Purchase of goods	17,812,452	25,357,955
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	12,837	-
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	236,949	8,078
	Insurance premium	283,209	290,765
	Technical assistance and training charges	33,941	15,676
	Royalty	4,858	1,965
	Insurance claims	49,385	231,126
	Recovery against warranty and other claims	593,787	15,983
	Dividends paid	523,904	1,000,287
iii. Key management personnel	Salaries and other employee benefits	120,901	108,975
	Sale of property, plant and equipment	8,954	4,709
iv. Post employment benefit plans	Expense charged in respect of retirement benefit plans	69,479	53,719

Rupees in thousand	Un-audited September 30, 2019	Audited March 31, 2019
Period/year end balances, other than those disclosed in the notes to these condensed interim financial statements are as follows:		
<b>Receivable from related parties</b>		
- Holding company	571	4,732
- Key management personnel	14,243	17,115
- Other related parties	239,806	206,575
<b>Payable to related parties</b>		
- Holding company	589,196	926,714
- Other related parties	2,370,044	2,482,887
- Post employment benefit plans (employees' provident fund)	14,629	13,008

Rupees in thousand	Note	Un-audited Six-month period ended September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
<b>12. Cash used in operations</b>			
Profit before taxation		1,102,745	3,245,999
Adjustments for:			
- Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		401,213	427,026
- Loss/(profit) on disposal of property, plant and equipment		2,290	(4,453)
- Profit on bank deposits		(81,134)	(121,368)
- Markup on advances to suppliers		(1,610)	(3,917)
- Interest on loans to employees		(3,345)	(1,629)
- (Gain)/loss on short term investments		(4,029)	145,971
- Finance cost		196,524	55
- Provision for employees' retirement benefits and other obligations		84,354	70,962
- Liabilities no longer payable written back		(20,108)	(696)
- Amortisation on intangible assets		60,594	46,778
- Amortisation of deferred revenue		(2,908)	(1,959)
- Royalty		569,979	980,511
- Working capital changes	12.1	(14,996,942)	(15,566,951)
		(12,692,377)	(10,783,671)
<b>12.1 Working capital changes</b>			
<b>(Increase)/decrease in current assets</b>			
- Stores and spares		(4,193)	(14,787)
- Stock-in-trade		(9,903,916)	(5,456,831)
- Trade debts		(928,596)	(479,930)
- Loans, advances, prepayments and other receivables		50,214	1,484,241
<b>Decrease in current liabilities</b>			
- Trade and other payables		(4,210,451)	(11,099,644)
		(14,996,942)	(15,566,951)

**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (UN-AUDITED)**

Rupees in thousand	Un-audited	
	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
<b>13. Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents included in the condensed interim statement of cash flows comprise of the following amounts:		
Cash and bank balances	167,983	1,313,604
Short term investments	-	7,967,138
Short term borrowings - secured	(9,626,920)	-
	(9,458,937)	9,280,742

**14. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT**

**14.1 Financial risk factors**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The condensed interim financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements as at March 31, 2019.

There have been no changes in the risk management department or in any risk management policies since the year ended March 31, 2019.

**14.2 Fair value estimation**

During the period, there were no significant changes in the business or economic circumstances that affect the fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities. Furthermore, there were no reclassifications of financial assets.



**NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2019 (UN-AUDITED)****16 DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE**

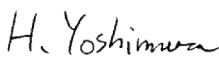
These condensed interim financial statements were authorised for issue on November 14, 2019 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

**17 CORRESPONDING FIGURES**

In order to comply with the requirements of IAS 34, the condensed interim statement of financial position has been compared with the balances of annual audited financial statements of preceding financial year, whereas, the condensed interim statement of profit or loss, condensed interim statement of comprehensive income, condensed interim statement of changes in equity and condensed interim statement of cash flows have been compared with the balances of comparable period of immediately preceding financial year.



**Aamir H. Shirazi**  
Chairman



**Hironobu Yoshimura**  
Chief Executive



**Ahmad Umair Wajid**  
Chief Financial Officer



### اظہار تشکر

میں ہنڈاموٹر اور اٹلس گروپ کے مکمل تعاون اور سٹریٹجی و نوٹس بوشی مور اور ان کی ٹیم کا اس مشکل وقت میں کی گئی کاوشوں کے لئے نہایت مشکور ہوں۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی میں تمام صارفین، ڈیلرز، بنکرز، وینڈرز اور شیئر ہولڈرز کے کمپنی پر اعتماد کیلئے تہہ دل سے شکر گزار ہوں۔

حکمت عملی متعارف کروانے کی ضرورت کو یقینی بنا دیا ہے۔ CPEC کے تحت منصوبوں کی توسیع، زرعی اور صنعتی شعبوں میں مکمل تعاون جیسے حکومتی اقدام سے ملکی معیشت مضبوط ہو سکے گی۔ غیر دستاویزی معیشت کو ظاہر کرنے اور ملک کی اقتصادی صورت کی بہتری کے پیش نظر مالی سال 2019-20 میں حکومت کی طرف سے متعارف کروائے گئے اقدام جن میں ٹیکس کے دائرہ کار میں توسیع کرنا حکومت کی جانب سے اہم قدم ہے۔ حکومت کی طرف سے کیے گئے ان اقدام کی وجہ سے معاشی سرگرمیوں میں عارضی طور پر رکاوٹ کا سامنا ہے۔ لیکن مستقبل میں اس سے ملکی معیشت پر مثبت اثرات مرتب ہوں گے۔ اقتصادی ترقی کی بحالی گاڑیوں کی طلب میں بھی بہتری کا باعث بنے گی۔ کمپنی اپنے وسائل کو بہترین طریقے سے بروکار لاتے ہوئے ترقی کی راہوں پر گامزن رہنے کیلئے پرعزم ہے۔ ڈیلر نیٹ ورک میں حالیہ توسیع صارفین کو بہترین خدمات فراہم کرنے کی جانب ایک اہم قدم ہے۔ کمپنی اپنی پراڈکٹ میں جدید ٹیکنالوجی متعارف کروانے کے ساتھ ساتھ اعلیٰ معیار برقرار رکھنے کے لئے کوشاں ہے۔

پیوستہ رہ شجر سے اُمید بہار رکھ

جناب عامر ایچ شیرازی  
چیئر مین

کراچی: 14 نومبر 2019ء

لہذا ٹیکس سے قبل منافع کم ہو کر 1,102.7 ملین روپے رہ گیا ہے۔ جبکہ گذشتہ برس نصف مالی سال میں یہ منافع 3,246.0 ملین روپے ریکارڈ کیا گیا تھا۔ ٹیکسز کی ادائیگی کے بعد کمپنی کے نصف مالی سال کا منافع 751.4 ملین روپے ریکارڈ کیا گیا، جبکہ گذشتہ نصف برس مالی سال میں کمپنی کا منافع 2,080.8 ملین روپے تھا کمپنی کے حصص پر منافع پچھلے سال 14.57 روپے تھا جو اس سال کم ہو کر 5.26 روپے رہ گیا ہے۔

### مستقبل کا نقطہ نظر

مالی سال 2019 میں کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ میں سالانہ بنیادوں پر خسارے کے بعد مالی سال 2019-20 میں مزید کمی کا امکان ہے جبکہ برآمدات میں بہتری متوقع ہے۔ چائنہ کے ساتھ FTA-II (فری ٹریڈ ایگریمنٹ) جبکہ انڈونیشیا کے ساتھ PTA (پرفرینشل ٹریڈ ایگریمنٹ) بھی برآمدات کو فروغ دینے میں معاون ثابت ہوں گے۔ حکومت کے پُر عزم پروگرام نیا پاکستان ہاؤسنگ پراجیکٹ کے تحت ملک کی 40 تعمیراتی شعبوں سے متعلق صنعتیں مستفید ہو سکیں گی، جس سے ملکی معیشت کو بھی تقویت ملے گی۔ اصلاحی ایجنڈے کے ساتھ ترقی کی جانب بڑھتے ہوئے، ملکی معیشت کو مضبوط کرنے کی غرض سے حکومت کو اصلاحات کی حکمت عملی کو برقرار رکھنا ضروری ہوگا۔

زرعی شعبے میں موجودہ جمود اور صنعتی بحران سے نکلنے اور ترقی کی جانب قدم بڑھانے کے لیے کاروبار امور سے متعلقہ نئی

گاڑیاں بنائی اور 12,813 نیوٹس ہی فروخت کر پائی۔ جبکہ گذشتہ سال کمپنی نے اسی دورانیے میں 25,940 گاڑیاں فروخت کی تھیں

### مالی نتائج

ستمبر 2019 نصف مالی سال کے اختتام پر کمپنی کے سیلزیونیو 40.6% تک کم ہو کر 29.5 بلین روپے تک رہ گئے ہیں جبکہ گزشتہ نصف مالی سال کے ریونیو 49.7 بلین روپے تک ریکارڈ کیے گئے تھے کمپنی کے مجموعی منافع میں گذشتہ سال کی نسبت 32.3% تک کمی آئی ہے۔ تاہم پیداواری لاگت کو قابو میں رکھتے ہوئے بہتر منظم طریقے کی مدد سے سیلزیونیو کی مد میں 1.1% معمولی اضافہ دیکھا گیا۔

سیلنگ اور دیگر انتظامی اخراجات معمولی تخفیف کے ساتھ 738.2 ملین روپے سے کم ہو کر 733.2 ملین روپے رہ گئے ہیں۔ دیگر آمدنی میں 75.3% کی شرح کے ساتھ خاطر خواہ کمی ریکارڈ کی گئی۔ نئی گاڑیوں کی فروخت میں نمایاں کمی کے باعث کمپنی کی مالی حالت بہتر کرنے کے پیش نظر کمپنی کی سرمایہ کاری بھی فروخت کی گئی نتیجہ کمپنی کو دیگر ذرائع سے ملنے والی آمدن میں کمی کا سامنا ہے۔

کمپنی کے ورکنگ کیپٹل کو برقرار رکھنے کے لیے بینک کی اعانت حاصل کی گئی، جس کے نتیجے میں مالیاتی اخراجات جو کہ گذشتہ سال 6.4 ملین روپے تھے، بڑھ کر 254.4 ملین روپے ہو گئے ہیں کمپنی کو پاکستانی کرنسی کی قدر میں حیران کن کمی کے باعث 590.0 ملین روپے کا نقصان اٹھانا پڑا۔

اشیاء کی قیمتیں بہتر کرنے سے ممکن ہو سکے گی۔ مجموعی طور پر ربيع اور خريف کی فصلوں کی پیداوار گزشتہ سال کی پیداوار کے مقابلے میں بہتر ہونے کی توقع ہے۔ رواں مالی سال کے پہلے دو ماہ کے عرصے میں بڑے پیمانے پر صنعت کاری میں 6.0% تک کمی کا سامنا ہے۔ ایسے مشترکہ عناصر جنہوں نے صنعت کاری کو بُری طرح متاثر کیا ہے، اُن میں توانائی کی بڑھتی ہوئی قیمتیں، ٹیکسز اور پیداواری لاگت میں اضافہ اور بڑھتی ہوئی شرع سود شامل ہیں۔ پاکستانی روپے کی قدر میں غیر معمولی کمی کی وجہ درآمدات کی لاگت بڑھنے کی وجہ بنی اور ان تمام عناصر کی وجہ سے سب سے زیادہ آٹوموبائل کی صنعت بُری طرح متاثر ہوئی۔ رواں مالی سال میں ان کی سیلز میں 50% تک کمی آئی ہے۔

### آٹوموبائل کی صنعت

ملک کی آٹوموبائل صنعت کو شدید بحران کا سامنا ہے۔ گزشتہ عرصے میں گاڑی کی طلب میں خاطر خواہ کمی کے باعث آٹوموبائل کمپنیوں کو اپنی مصنوعات کی پیداوار کو روکنا پڑا۔ دوسری سہ ماہی میں گاڑیوں کی قیمتیں مستحکم رہنے کے باوجود لوگوں میں گاڑی کی خرید کے سلسلے میں عدم دلچسپی کا رجحان ہے۔ ستمبر 2019 نصف سال کے اختتام پر صنعتی پیداوار 115,466 یونٹ سے کم ہو کر 77,987 یونٹ تک جا پہنچی ہے، جبکہ گاڑیوں کی سیلز میں 37.8% کمی کے باعث 81,049 یونٹ تک جا پہنچی ہے نیچٹا کمپنی نے گزشتہ سال 26,578 یونٹس کی پیداوار کے مقابلے میں 14,409

پاکستان کے غیر ملکی زرمبادلہ کے ذخائر میں اضافہ ہوا جو کہ ستمبر 2019 کے اختتام پر 7.7 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک پہنچ گیا ہے۔ پاکستانی روپے کی قدر امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے میں ستمبر 2019 میں قدرے مستحکم رہی۔ ایکسچینج مارکیٹ میں غیر یقینی کی صورت ختم ہو چکی ہے۔ سہ ماہی کے شروع میں پاکستانی روپے کی قدر امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے 160.05 روپے تھی۔ تاہم اس تین ماہ کے عرصے میں پاکستانی روپے کی قدر امریکی ڈالر کے مقابلے 156.37 پر قائم ہے۔ معاشی سرگرمیوں میں تخفیف سٹاک مارکیٹ کی غیر تسلی بخش کارکردگی جو کہ 5.4 فیصد کے زوال کے ساتھ مندی کے رجحان کی طرف ہے۔ بیرونی، مالیاتی اور ریئل کے شعبوں میں اہم موثر اقدامات کے پیش نظر اسٹیٹ بینک آف پاکستان نے مسلسل آٹھ بار اضافے کے بعد پالیسی کی شرح کو 13.25% پر برقرار رکھتے ہوئے تبدیل نہ کرنے کا فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ اور اس موجودہ پالیسی کی وجہ سے مقررہ آمدنی کی سرمایہ کاری کو فروغ ملا ہے۔ فصل خریف کی بناء پر کئی زرعی شعبے کی کارکردگی میں ملاحزار رجحان پایا گیا۔ موسم گرما یا خریف کی بڑی فصلیں جیسے کہ چاول اور کئی کی پیداوار میں بالترتیب 3.6% اور 5% اضافہ ہوا ہے۔ دوسری طرف کپاس اور گنے کی فصلیں اپنے پیداواری ہدف بالترتیب 30% اور 6% تک پورا نہ کر سکیں۔ پانی کی دستیابی اور دیگر زرائع کی فراہمی میں بہتری کی وجہ سے موسم سرما یا ربيع کی فصلوں کی بہترین پیداوار متوقع ہے۔ مزید براں زرعی شعبے کی بحالی حکومتی تعاون اور زرعی

## معاشی جائزہ

ملکی معیشت، اصلاحاتی ایجنڈے اور اقتصادی استحکام کی پالیسیوں کے پیش نظر بہتری کی طرف رواں دواں ہے۔ تاہم اس دوران GDP کی شرح 2.8% فیصد تک برقرار رہنے کی توقع ہے۔ رواں مالی سال 2019-20 میں افراط زر کی شرح بتدریج اضافے کے ساتھ 12% فیصد تک پہنچنے کا امکان ہے، جو کہ گذشتہ چھ (6) سالوں کے دوران بلند ترین سطح پر ہوگی۔ پاکستانی روپے کی قدر میں حالیہ کمی اور توانائی کی قیمتوں میں اضافے کی وجہ سے ملکی سطح پر برسرِ عمل عناصر پر گہرے اثرات مرتب ہوئے ہیں۔ رواں مالی سال کی پہلی سہ ماہی کے دورانیے میں محصولات کی اضافہ کی شرح 15.3% ریکارڈ کی گئی۔ جو کہ گذشتہ بجٹ میں متعارف کروائے گئے متعدد انتظامی اور محصولات میں بہتری کے اقدام کے باعث ممکن ہو سکی۔ مالی سال 2019-20 کی پہلی سہ ماہی کے دوران کرنٹ اکاؤنٹ خسارے کی شرح میں 64% تک کی نمایاں کمی کے ساتھ بیرونی اکاؤنٹ میں بہتری دیکھنے میں آئی۔ درآمدات میں 20.6% کی غیر معمولی کمی کی وجہ سے تجارتی خسارہ کم ہو کر 5.72 بلین امریکی ڈالر تک رہ گیا ہے۔ جو کہ پہلی سہ ماہی کے آغاز میں 8.8 بلین امریکی ڈالر تھا۔ پاکستانی روپے کی قدر میں نمایاں کمی کے باوجود برآمدات میں کوئی خاطرہ خواہ بہتری نہ آ سکی اور معمولی اضافے کے ساتھ 1.4% فیصد تک رہی۔ IMF پروگرام کے تحت فنڈز کی فراہمی، سعودی تیل کی سہولت میں فعالیت اور دیگر ذرائع سے اسٹیٹ بینک آف

## چیرمین کا اظہارِ خیال

میں نہایت مسرت کے ساتھ 30 ستمبر 2019 کو ختم ہونے والی مدت کے لیے عبوری مالیاتی رپورٹ پیش کر رہا ہوں۔

## چیرمین اٹلس گروپ کا انتقال پر ملال

اٹلس گروپ کے چیرمین محترم یوسف ایچ شیرازی 20 اکتوبر 2019 کو اس دنیائے فانی سے کوچ فرما گئے۔ میں بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے اُن کی وفات پر گہرے دکھ کا اظہار کرتا ہوں۔

وہ اعلیٰ بصیرت کے ساتھ شاندار کاروباری صلاحیتیں رکھنے والی شخصیت تھے۔ اُن کی قائم کردہ متعدد کمپنیوں نے بڑے پیمانے پر کامیابیاں حاصل کیں۔ اُنہیں ہمیشہ صفِ اوّل کے کاروباری رہنما کے طور پر یاد رکھا جائے گا۔ انہوں نے سماجی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے بھی ادارے قائم کیے۔ انہوں نے کئی ایسے اداروں کی بنیاد رکھی جن کی بدولت لاکھوں انسانوں کی زندگیاں خوشحال ہوئیں۔ اس طرح پاکستان کی صنعتی ترقی کا ایک نیا باب شروع ہوا۔ انہوں نے اپنے مثالی اصولوں پر گامزن رہتے ہوئے غیر ملکی تعلقات کو فروغ دے کر ہم سب پر ایک مثبت تاثر چھوڑا۔ اٹلس گروپ سے وابستہ تمام افراد جناب یوسف ایچ شیرازی کے کاروباری اخلاقیات اور اعلیٰ اقدار کی مکمل پاسداری کرتے ہوئے ترقی کی راہوں پر گامزن رہنے کے لیے پرعزم ہیں۔

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Fax: (091) 5854753

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### Honda HiSun

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Fax: (064) 2689009

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