PAKISTAN OILFIELDS LIMITED

Ref: POL/FIN-CORP/PSX/20-21/013 **September 25, 2020**

The General Manager
Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited,
Stock Exchange Building,
Stock Exchange Road,
Karachi.

SUBJECT: TRANSMISSION OF ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Dear Sir,

We have to inform you that the Annual Report of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2020 has been transmitted through PUCARS and is also available on Company's website.

You may please inform the TRE Certificate Holders of the Exchange accordingly.

Yours Sincerely,
For PAKISTAN OILFIELDS LIMITED

(Khalid Nafees)
Company Secretary

Cc:

- Director Enforcement & Monitoring Department - for information
  Enforcement & Monitoring Division
  Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan
  7th Floor, NIC Building, Jinnah Avenue,
  Blue Area, Islamabad.

  Director / HOD
  Surveillance, Supervision and Enforcement Department - for information
  Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan,
  NIC Building, 63-Jinnah Avenue,
  Blue Area, Islamabad.

PAKISTAN OILFIELDS LIMITED

Chairmans's Review

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

The year under review had to face serious challenges of COVID 19, consequential lock downs and slow down of economic activity. I am glad that the management and the Board of your company successfully faced these challenges allowing only minimum adverse impact on the operating results of the company. Due to efforts of the management and the guidance of the Board, the company earned profit after tax of Rs. 16.376 billion during the year ended June 30, 2020, which is only 2.9% lower than that of previous year. This decline was due to lower oil prices and the pandemic. The company continued its core activities of exploration and development during the year with some successes particularly at Mamikhel South.

The company's Board comprised of seven directors out of whom two were independent, three were non executive and two were executive directors. The directors had rich experience drawn from different fields like petroleum, finance, corporate sector and regulations. I would like to express my profound appreciation for the contribution made by them.

The Board provides strategic direction to the management and fulfills its fiduciary responsibilities with a sense of commitment. During the pandemic, the Board remained engaged with the management which helped it to meet the exceptional and unforeseen challenges. During the year, five board meetings were held. The Board has fulfilled all its mandatory responsibilities including ensuring compliance with all legal and regulatory requirements for the Company. The Board has constituted Audit and Human Resource and Remuneration Committees. These committees provided valuable input and assistance to the Board. The Audit Committee particularly focused on detailed review of financial statements and internal controls.

Best practices of corporate governance having been embedded into the Company's culture to maintain highest level of professionalism and business conduct. An annual evaluation of performance of the Board, members of the Board and its Committees was carried out with the help of a formal and effective mechanism. On the basis of the feedback received through this mechanism overall role of the Board has been found to be effective.

A new discovery at Mamikhel South has been added in the discoveries of TAL Block, it will be evaluated and appraised on fast track basis. The Company is continuously investing in seismic data acquisition, processing and interpretation. During the year, 3D/2D Seismic data acquisition and processing has been completed at TAL and Gurgalot blocks. The decision of new wells will be based on interpretations of the data.

Presently, two development wells are under testing. In the year 2020-21 two exploratory wells will be spudded. The Company is investing a substantial amount to increase its reserve base and with the Grace of Allah we are pretty much hopeful to get new successes.

We are driven by our vision to be the leading oil and gas exploration and production company of Pakistan with ever increasing proven hydrocarbon reserves and continuous and improved production. As we move forward, we have a number of factors in our favor; the strength of our balance sheet, our strong cash generation, our expertise and most of all, the dedication and will of our employee.

On behalf of the Board, I would like to acknowledge with thanks the contributions made by the both management and non-management staff, regulatory authorities and various Government functionaries. Without their support these results would not have been possible.

I would also like to thank all the shareholders for their continued support.

I hope and pray that the company may maintain momentum of growth in the future years.

Laith G. Pharaon
Chairman Attock Group of Companies

Rawalpindi
August 26, 2020

DIRECTORS' REPORT

In the name of ALLAH, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful

The Directors of the Company take pleasure in presenting Annual Report along with financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2020.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

These are summarized below:

	Rs (000)
Profit for the year after providing for all expenses including depreciation, exploration, amortization and workers' funds.	21,734,396
Less: provision for taxation	(5,358,546)
Profit after tax	16,375,850

During the year, the company made profit after tax of Rs 16,375.9 million (2019: Rs.16,871.7 million), which is lower by 2.9 % as compared to last year. The profit translates into earnings per share of Rs 57.69 (2019: Rs 59.44 per share). Overall net sales were lower by Rs 5,472 million (12.5%), mainly because of 22.26% decrease in average price of crude oil and 12.87% and 8.89% decrease in sales volumes of crude oil and gas respectively, offset to some extend by favourable US. dollar/ rupee parity. cost of sales has declined by 13.3% mainly due to lower amortization, well workovers, and POLGAS operating cost. Exploration cost decreased by Rs. 644 million as during the year no dry swell was charged to expense. Finance cost decreased due to lesser exchange loss (due to rupee devaluation) on decommissioning cost. Other income decreased by 36.5%, mainly because of lower exchange gain on foreign currency accounts, offset to some extend by increased income on bank deposits.

During the year the Company has made consolidated profit after tax of Rs 14,565 million (June 30, 2019: Rs. 13,282 million) which translates into consolidated earnings per share of Rs 51.23 (June 30, 2019: Rs. 46.77).

Details of the exploration activities are covered in detail geographical area wise later in subsequent paras.

DIRECTORS

At the twenty-first (21st) Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on June 24, 2020, a new Board of Directors was elected for a term of three years with effect from June 27, 2020 as under:

1. Mr. Laith G. Pharaon
2. Mr. Wael G. Pharaon
3. Mr. Shuaib A. Malik
4. Mr. Sajid Nawaz
5. Mr. Abdus Sattar
6. Mr. Shamim Ahmad Khan
7. Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan

FORMATION OF COMMITTEES:

Audit Committee

The Board has formed an Audit Committee comprising the following directors:

1. Mr. Shamim Ahmad Khan
   Chairman
2. Mr. Abdus Sattar
   Member
3. Mr. Babar Bashir Nawaz
   Member
   Alternate Director to Mr. Wael G. Pharaon
4. Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan
   Member

Human Resource & Remuneration (HR&R) Committee

The Board has formed Human Resource & Remuneration (HR&R) Committee comprising the following directors:

1. Mr. Babar Bashir Nawaz
   Chairman
   Alternate Director to Mr. Wael G. Pharaon
2. Mr. Shuaib A. Malik
   Member
   Also Alternate Director to Mr. Laith G. Pharaon
3. Mr. Abdus Sattar
   Member

CASH FLOWS

Cash and cash equivalents increased by Rs 7,287 million during the year (2019: increased by Rs 14,229 million). Cash flows provided from operating activities were Rs 23,263 million higher by 8.6% as compared to last year.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE ECONOMY

The Company continues to play a vital role in the oil and gas sector of the Country. During the year the Company saved foreign exchange in excess of US$ 320 million (2019: US$ 520 million) for the country. The contribution to the national exchequer, in the shape of royalty and other government levies, was Rs 14,142 million (2019: Rs 18,601 million).

DIVIDEND

The Directors have recommended a final cash dividend @ 300 % (Rs 30 per share). This is in addition to the interim cash dividend @ 200 % (Rs 20 per share) already declared and paid to the shareholders thereby making it a total cash dividend of Rs 50 per share for the year 2019-20 (2018-19: Total cash dividend of Rs 50 per share).

PRODUCTION

Comparative Production figures from the Company's fields including proportionate operated and non-operated joint ventures are given below:

	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Crude Oil/Condensate (US Barrels)	2,282,029	2,615,981
Gas (Million Cubic Feet)	29,336	32,189
LPG (Metric Tonnes)	55,778	61,076
Sulphur (Metric Tonnes)	451	645
Solvent Oil (US Barrels)	19,453	23,452

The Company's share in production, including that from joint ventures, for the period under review averaged 6,232 barrels per day (bpd) of crude, 80.14 million standard cubic feet per day (mmscfd) of gas, 152.39 metric tonnes per day (MTD) of LPG, 1.23 MTD of Sulphur and 53 bpd of solvent oil.

EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Producing Fields

At Balkassar lease (100% owned by POL), Balkassar Deep-1, due to drilling challenges in salt formation, further proceeding to the target depth was abandoned and testing of only upper zones is in progress.

At Pindori Lease (operated by POL with a 35% share), drilling of Pindori-10 was commenced on January 28, 2019 and achieved its target depth at 13,701 feet. As a result of Drill Stem Test (DST) conducted at the well to test the potential of Lockhart Formation, the well has tested the following hydrocarbons:

CHOKE	Production parameters	OIL (Barrels per day)	GAS (Million Standard Cubic Feet per day)	WATER (Barrels per day)	WHFP (PSI)
20/64'' Fixed	Minimum	655	2.57	220	2,850
	Maximum	1,103	2.98	397	3,068
	Average	832	2.76	330	2,951

Due to early water incursion, the well is currently producing around 50 barrels of oil per day and 0.5 million cubic feet of gas per day. Testing of another zone which was the main target of this well is under evaluation and tested at later stage.

At Tal block, (operated by MOL, where POL has a pre-commerciality share of 25%), Development well Makori Deep-02, as a result of Drill Stem Test (DST) conducted at the well to test the potential of Lockhart formation, the well has tested 1,844 barrels per day of oil and 18.25 mmscf of gas per day at 32/64" fixed choke size at the flowing wellhead pressure of 3,767 psi. Makori Deep-2 well was connected to the production line as on Nov. 19, 2019. Due to water incursion the well is presently producing around 850 barrels of oil per day and 8.38 million cubic feet of gas per day. Mardankhel-3 has also been connected to the production line on July 05, 2019 and presently producing around 9.58 million standard cubic feet of gas per day and 240 barrels of oil per day. Mardankhel-4 location has been approved.

At Adhi field (operated by Pakistan Petroleum Limited, where POL has 11% share).

Adhi-33: After fracturing job, well is producing 200 barrels of oil and 3.15 million cubic feet of gas per day at plant.

Adhi 34: Drilling of well has been completed and after testing is producing around 46 barrels of oil per day and 0.4 million cubic feet of gas per day.

Adhi South-4: Well tested and is currently producing 1,160 barrels of oil and 1.12 cubic feet of gas per day at plant.

Adhi South-3: Well tested and producing around 789 barrels of oil per day and 0.618 million cubic feet of gas per day.

Adhi South-2: Well tested and producing around 781 barrels of oil per day and 0.69 million cubic feet of gas per day.

At Jhal Magsi (Operated by OGDCL, where POL has 24% share), work has been stopped as decision regarding laying of pipeline by SSGCL is not finalised.

At Ratana field (operated by Orient Petroleum Inc., where POL has 4.545% share), on the basis of 3D seismic data processing and interpretation, Ratana-5 Well will be drilled to explore un-drained compartment.

Chak Naurang (operated by OGDCL, where POL has 15% share), Chak Naurang South-1 well tested for 900 barrels of oil per day at Well Head Flowing Pressure of 150 psi at choke size of 32/64". Production from the well has not yet been started.

Exploration Blocks

At Ikhlas block (operated by POL with an 80% share), 3D Seismic Acquisition of 213 square kilometers over Langrial prospect was in progress and so far acquisition of 36 square kilometers has been completed. Further contract has been terminated due to non-performance. Jhandial – 2 well target depth was achieved and testing is in progress.

At DG Khan Block (operated by POL with a 70% share), DGK-1, an exploratory well, has been approved. Presently, construction of access road and well site is in progress.

At Kirthar South Block (operated by POL with an 85% share), environment study is in progress prior to initiating the exploration activities.

At Margala block (operated by MOL where POL has a 30% share), 2D Seismic acquisition of 203 line kilometers has been completed, processed and interpreted. A prospect has been mapped.

At Tal block (operated by MOL where POL has pre commerciality share of 25%), 152.93 square kilometers Seismic data acquisition over KOT area was completed and data processing work is going on. At TAL West are, 3D Seismic acquisition of 510 square kilometers has been completed.

Mamikhel South-01, tested 3,240 barrels per day of condensate, 16.12 mmscf of gas per day and 48 barrels per day of water at 32/64 fixed choke size at the flowing wellhead pressure of 4,476 psi. Efforts are underway to connect this well to the production line.

At Gurgalot block (operated by OGDCL where POL has a 20% share), 320 square kilometers 3D seismic data acquisition has been completed and data processing /interpretation is in progress.

At Taung block (operated by Mari Petroleum where POL has 40% share), 3D Seismic acquisition planning is in progress.

SUBSIDIARY

CAPGAS (Private) Limited (CAPGAS)

CAPGAS earned a profit after tax of Rs 47.2 million during the year (2019: Rs. 9.6 million). It has declared a total dividend of 680% for the year 2020 (2019: 300%). The Company received an average of 24.68 metric tons per day LPG from the Adhi plants and an average of 3.64 metric tons per day of LPG from PARCO.

CRUDE OIL TRANSPORTATION

Khaur Crude Oil Decanting Facility (KCDF) continued to operate satisfactorily. During the year, a total of 6.7 million barrels (2019: 9.5 million barrels) of crude oil from Nashpa, TAL Blocks and others were pumped to Attock Refinery Limited through this facility and pipeline.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is in a continuous process to implement, monitor and improve its risk management policy. Risks are identified, prioritized and incorporated into a risk management response to effectively address risks.

Following are some material risks being faced by the Company along with mitigation measures:

1. **Oil price volatility:** The pricing for the Company's oil and gas production is benchmarked with international prices of crude oil and related products. Any unfavorable variance in the international prices adversely affect the Company's profitability.

2. **Exploration risk:** Exploration activity is prone to the risk of not finding commercial quantities of hydrocarbons due to a number of factors such as incorrect selection of exploration acreage, poor quality of seismic data, error in processing or interpretation of seismic data, incorrect selection of drilling site. The Company is mitigating exploration risks by using latest technologies and hiring experienced professionals. The Company is in continuous process to explore new opportunities and increasing the chances of success by joining hands with other E & P companies by way of farm-in and farm-out agreements.

3. **Drilling risk:** Oil and gas drilling by its very nature is a high risk activity. The Company is exposed to a number of hazards during drilling of wells including well blow out, fishing, fire hazards and personal injury. In addition, the risk of not discovering oil and/or gas as expected, would have an adverse effect on earnings. The Company is mitigating these risks by selecting efficient and professional teams and also by having strict criterion for selecting rig and other allied services/equipment. Further, the Company also obtains control of well insurance cover for all drilling wells.

4. **Underperformance of major oil and gas fields:** The Company's future earnings and profitability is dependent upon the production and reserves of its oil and gas fields. The actual production from fields may differ materially from estimates due to possible underperformance of the oil and gas reservoirs or other production related factors.

5. **Procurement planning related risk:** Vulnerability to the procurement process is a possible threat to the Company's profitability.

   The vulnerability can give rise to the following risks

   - Commercial risks
   - Operational risk– not having materials
   - Contractual risk– exposure to liquidated damages

   The company is mitigating these risks by preparing of detailed well prognosis before the spud date and timely placement of procurement orders for long lead items.

6. **Reservoir engineering and process:** The over estimation of reserves and production can lead to investment of significant capital in the form of plant design by the engineering function. As far as practical, the Company obtains third party reserve certification to mitigate this risk.

7. **Laws & Environmental regulations:** The oil and gas industry is regulated by a number of government regulations which are required to be strictly followed. Default in this regard can have serious consequences. E&P Companies must take extra precaution to ensure they are complying with all mandatory regulations when proceeding on a project. The risks of non compliance can range from cost overruns, fines, prosecution, work stoppage and physical security threats. This industry must also be cautious about where they are drilling and be well informed and aware of the applicable laws.

8. **Increased competition:** With increased competition in the oil and gas exploration and production sector, particularly in relation to the application and award of exploration concessions, the Company may be faced with increased competition. The Company's LPG marketing business may also be adversely affected due to increased competition, decline in margins or disruption to LPG supply sources. The Company is in a continuous process to explore new opportunities by joining hands with other E & P companies by way of farm-in and farm-out agreements. In LPG marketing business, the Company has established a good storage capacity for continuous supply to keep margins intact and it continues to explore sustainable cost-effective sources of further supplies.

9. **Information technology failures:** The Company's operations may be adversely affected due to information technology failures especially in today's environment of reliance on IT systems, regulation and reporting deadlines. The company has a separate IT wing to control and monitor all related functions especially in relation to back up policy for continuous functioning.

10. **Economic and political risks:** Uncertain economic and financial market conditions resulting from economic or political instability.

11. **Joint Venture Partners:** Joint-venture operations are becoming increasingly common across E&P companies as these improve their business by leveraging the expertise and resources of other participants. In particular, when some fields/blocks are new and too challenging to be handled exclusively and the operational costs are high, then companies opt to have another partner in order to have their expertise and to share the excessive cost. We are also operating in a joint venture environment and many of our projects are operated by other partners. Our ability to influence partners is sometimes limited, due to our small share in non-operated ventures. Non-alignment on various strategic decisions in joint ventures may result in operational and production inefficiencies or delay. We mitigate this risk by continuous and regular engagement with joint venture partners in operated and non-operated projects and by providing them necessary resources/information/approvals they may require for steady flow of work.

12. **Terrorist attacks:** A terrorist attack could have a material and adverse effect on our business. The company has taken a terrorist insurance cover of all its material installations to mitigate this risk.

13. **Third party liability:** A third party liability could have a material and adverse effect on our business. In order to mitigate the risk, the company is

continuously evaluating the areas where insurance cover is required and it has also taken a third party liability insurance which covers its drilling areas, pipelines and material installations.

14. **Human Resource Risks:** Lack of succession planning may lead to hierarchical breakdown. The company has prepared department wise organograms and jobs descriptions. Requisitions for new positions and replacements are promptly processed and advertised accordingly.

15. **Lost in hole/damage beyond repair:** During drilling costly equipment are run in the hole for several jobs at different depths. In order to mitigate the risk, the Company maintains strong control and has also taken insurance coverage.

BUSINESS PROCESS REENGINEERING (BPR) / DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Company believes that quality and an unyielding commitment to continuous improvement are indispensable ingredients to achieve success. All processes are subject to continuous evaluation and improvement. Being an Oil and Gas Exploration and Production company, research is an essential activity.

Seismic data acquisition, processing and interpretation during geophysical activities involve selection of optimum data acquisition parameters through careful experimental investigation in the field. The Company undertakes comprehensive analysis to calculate the volume of sub-surface hydrocarbon's trap of any area, also uses latest sub-surface imaging technology, before drilling any prospect. Research is also conducted by in-house and outsourced G&G and reservoir studies. Research is also conducted to study to enhance and to maintain recovery from the fields.

Apart from the drilling of development wells already mentioned earlier by geographical location the major business development projects under taken during the year are as follows:

POL IT Up-gradation

Human Resource Management System

An Online Leave Management Module is in development phase.

SharePoint, e-mail and Internet

- POL e-mail and SharePoint System have been migrated to HP SAN Storage for improved performance and reliability.
- Internet bandwidth has been increased for improved internet performance.
- Provision to work from home and remotely over internet has been made available for POL users.

CCTV Monitoring and Control

To enhance the security control, the following additional CCTV cameras have been installed at the following locations.

- 14 Qty IP Based High Definition CCTV Cameras - POL Head Office
- 12 Qty Fixed and 05 Qty PTZ High Definition CCTV Cameras - POL Khaur Office Compound Area and KCDF

Video Conferencing Facility

A video conferencing facility has been established for online meetings.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

Strong commitment of the company to corporate social responsibility (CSR) is reflected by a comprehensive programe introduced by it with particular focus on the socio economic uplifting and development of the regions in which in which the company is operating. Our CSR vision is aimed at:

- Protecting our environment.
- Operating in a socially responsible manner.
- Developing the communities in which we operate.
- Maintaining standards of excellence in our work and advocating healthy lifestyles.
- Acting with integrity and adhering to the highest ethical standards.
- Promoting diversity in our work force and partnering with diverse suppliers.
- Ensuring a safe, healthy workplace.

Our CSR initiative covers a wide spectrum of activities from the construction of roads and bridges to building schools, colleges and healthcare centers, conducting sports events and support to humanitarian and social work organizations. We are proud of our progress, but there is still much that we plan to do. Following are the activities of Corporate Social Responsibilities:

Education

Education is a leading instrument of nation building and economic growth of people. Here, at POL, our key focus is on education, which we are keenly supporting in a number of ways. POL focuses on education at the basic, primary, secondary and higher secondary levels.

Since inception POL has spent approx. Rs 96 million to improve the infrastructure of government educational institutions through up gradation of schools & colleges of the vicinity by constructing class rooms, toilets, providing computers and science laboratory apparatuses and also providing furniture and fixtures that serve more than 50,000 students.

POL is not only spending on social welfare activities of its areas of operation but we are also running our own Technical Institute, Higher Secondary Schools and Degree College Khaur with well-equipped lab facilities, modern library, highly qualified teaching staff and facilities for extracurricular activities.

Dr. Rashad Institute of Technical Education

Dr. Rashad Institute of Technical Education Khaur started in 2015, is now growing to become a full-fledged institute of Technical Education. At present there are 80 students studying in Electrical and Petroleum technologies in 3 classes i.e. first, second and third year.

Registration with TEVTA, Lahore was acquired in the Electrical and Electronics technologies in 2015. Affiliation with Punjab Board of Technical Education, Lahore was attained to start the Diploma in Associate Engineering (03 years course) in the above mentioned two fields in September, 2015. People of Khaur and its adjacent areas are employed in petroleum and other technical fields of petroleum technology. Therefore, syllabus of petroleum was sent to TEVTA board for review / approval after which, registration and affiliation was attained from TEVTA and PBTE, Lahore. In the year 2016 DAE in petroleum technology was also started in the Institute to help the local people.

Dr. Rashad Degree College

The college, started as an Intermediate College in 2007, was upgraded to a Degree College in the year 2010 with the objective of providing quality education to the next generation of Khaur and its surroundings. Two-year bachelor's programs in pure sciences, including Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Double Maths and Physics were initially started. However these programs now have only 16 students, as the HEC converted the two-year program into an Associate's Degree Program therefore the college also shifted to a four-year BS program.

Dr. Rashad Degree College also received affiliation with Punjab University to start the BS in computer science program, and we are pleased to inform that we now have 49 students enrolled in this program.

In order to adapt to the new situation caused by COVID-19, we have slowly been shifting from in-person education to an online format in order to ensure that our students continue to receive quality education. All classes have transitioned online with the help of trained teachers.

During the COVID-19, the College has put into place safety measures for students and teacher. Hand sanitizers have been placed at all entrances, wearing mask is required, and social distancing practices have been enforced to ensure the safety of our students, faculty and staff.

POL Model School

POL Model Secondary School Khaur was started and registered with Punjab Education Department w.e.f. 1st January, 1994 to impart quality education to the children of POL employees, later on the facility was extended to local community as well. It has now grown with a population of 783 students both girls and boys. The school not only focuses on academic education but also training for social, moral and physical growth of its students. During Covid, on line education was imparted. Some of the students have achieved distinction in SSC examination.

POL Vocational Training Centre

POL has established a vocational training center for women in 2004. The aim of establishing a vocational center is the development of attitudes, knowledge, and skills for entrepreneurship and self-employment among women of the local community Up till now, more than 1000 women & girls have been trained over the period.
On July 2016, POL established Safety Coveralls stitching unit at VTC Khaur. Stitching unit is conceived to ensure its viability being cost effective and also make VTC staff members and students proficient in stitching skills. VTC Teachers stitched face masks for company labour & field’s security during COVID -19 Pandemic.

Sports, Cultural & Religious Activities

At Khaur, the company is providing facilities for sports and cultural activities for the local community. For sports, facilities for cricket, hockey and football grounds as well as for badminton and volley ball courts have been provided.

The ceremony of 14th August (Independence Day) is also celebrated with great enthusiasm at Khaur Workers Club. People from all walks of life including company employees and local community participate in the events conducted on the occasion.

Infrastructure Development

In order to upgrade living standards of the local community in the areas of operation, POL has not only spent on construction of road network, but we have also extended this facility to their door step through concrete pavement of their streets and construction of cause ways /culverts and drainage systems.

Provision of "Clean Water" for Local Community

Basic needs of the rural people are met by POL by providing easy access to safe drinking water. Several projects have been undertaken in this regard.

POL has spent money and time on the development of water supply schemes in different villages located around its Pariwali and Meyal fields. These projects range from installation of motor pumps and construction of overhead water tanks to setting up a wide distribution network to supply clean drinking water to more than 6,500 households in several villages. The community has participated well by taking ownership of these projects for maintenance and sustainability through village based water management committees.

In Pariwali field, inhabitant of Ahmadal village were facing major problem of safe drinking water. In order to facilitate the local community of Ahmadal village, POL management constructed an underground water storage tank at estimated cost of Rs. 3.5 million having capacity of 150,000 gallons. More than 17,000 inhabitants of the local community are directly and indirectly enjoying this clean water facility.

POL was supplying water to Khaur production facility and local community from Sohan River since long through 14.5 KM, 06 inch diameter pipeline. With the passage of time the source dried out and the quality of water also suffered due to contamination.

Considering the increased demand of water supply and to improve the quality of water, POL drilled 04 Nos. 250 feet deep water wells near Sil River at Ikhlas. Water is supplied through 15.3 KM, 06 inch diameter pipeline with an uninterrupted supply of 250,000 gallons/day to meet demand of local community at Khaur and company's requirements. The project was completed at a cost of Rs. 82.6 Million and now it is contributing in development of local community. Open water connections have been given to households and mosques and maintenance cost is shared by the Company.
At Meyal, 42 water connections have been provided benefiting more than 500 households. To further our support, two million rupees have been donated to the Union Council of Kharpa for provision of water facility to the locals.

Khaur Hospital

The Company is maintaining an end-to-end smart hospital with state of the art medical technologies at Khaur, providing quality patient care. The hospital provides quality medical care, vital health services and free emergency assistance round the clock.

Presently the hospital is manned by specialists in the field of Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Pediatrics, Anesthesiology, Family Medicine supported by visiting specialists in the fields of ENT, Eye, Gastroenterology, Skin and Ultrasonolgy.

The primary care structure comprise of six medical residents giving round the clock medical coverage to outdoor and indoor patients.

Khaur hospital provides residents access to medical expertise and clinical services that are not generally available in a rural areas. The hospital is equipped with state of the art operation theatre, fixed and mobile X-ray machines, sophisticated medical laboratory and latest facilities. The hospital has indoor facilities for 40 beds and. air conditioned wards. It also provides services of consultants and specialist doctors. Modern emergency services are provided free of cost to road accident injured persons. It is the only hospital in the area providing such facilities to the general public.

A state of the art dental unit has been added recently which started functioning on 27th April, 2019. Qualified dental surgeon and technician are providing all types of dental treatment to POL employees and local population.

Other Healthcare Facilities

Other healthcare facilities provided by the Company at fields are:

- Regular free dispensaries have been organized for the local community of the Pindori and Balkassar area.
- Field hospital / Free dispensaries at Meyal.
- Annual vaccination program launched in collaboration with District Health Department.
- POL is running a Poor Patient Fund (Contributed by Chairman and employees) catering for about 250 plus registered persons providing day to day medical care.

Community Health Program

In addition to facilitating the general public through POL Hospital, medical camps in different areas were also arranged where besides medical checkup, medicines were distributed free of cost.

a. Total Poor patients treated at POL hospital during the year : 2,335
b. Total patients treated during the year at Free dispensary Pindori : 1,910
c. Total patients treated during the year at Free dispensary Balkassar : 1,338
d. Total patients treated during the year at Free dispensary Meyal : 1,002

During the year the Company set up several free medical camps for the community, around 1593 patients were treated at Pindori, Pariwali, Sipyal, Jhandial and Dhullian fields.

Helping our Environment

We are committed to minimize and manage environmental impact of our operational activities on our employees, contractors, surrounding neighborhood and earth's resources without affecting ecosystem. In view of our continual environment friendly activities, POL has achieved ISO 14001:2015 certification for LPG plant site at Meyal.

The mitigation measures taken to neutralise environmental impact include technology, up gradation of systems, increased monitoring level of environmental parameters, applicable legislative controls, good industrial practices and waste management.

Projects Completed

- Recertification and migration audits of ISO 45001:2018 for Meyal, Balkassar.
- Surveillance & migration audit as per ISO 45001:2018 for POL SCR Rig.
- Surveillance audits of ISO 14001:2015 for LPG plant Meyal.
- Surveillance audit of ISO 45001:2015 for Khaur Facilities.
- Environmental monitoring of all POL fields and SCR rig.
- Initial Environmental Examination for Balkassar Deep-1, DG Khan-1 and Jhandial-2 well, Turkwal 3-D seismic survey
- 3rd party hydro testing for internal cartridge Fire extinguishers and SCBA cylinder have been carried out first time in POL history.
- HSE annual awards in all POL fields/SCR Rig.
- Fire & Safety equipment with new wash tank (Joyamair).
- Fire and Safety gap analysis carried out for POLGAS (Karachi)
- Completion of environment projects at Meyal, Khaur, Balkassar & Joyamair.
- AED for POL house Morgah, Joyamair and Turkwal fields.

Ongoing/New targets

- Procurement of new fire truck for Khaur field.
- Surveillance audits of ISO 45001:2018 for Meyal, Balkassar
- Surveillance audit as per ISO 45001:2018 for POL SCR Rig
- Surveillance audits of ISO 14001:2015 for LPG plant Meyal
- Environmental monitoring of all POL fields and SCR rig.
- H2S level-II training through external trainer.
- Process Safety Management training (Propose plan).
- Conduction of in house first aid training at all fields/SCR Rig.
- Emergency staircase installation at POL house, Morgah.
- Obtain central certificate ISO 45001:2018 for all certified fields/SCR rig.
- EIA study for Pirani D-1 and Bhandhak-1 wells.
- HSE performance of Fields' staff for annual award will be conducted in all POL fields/SCR Rig.
- Clean agent fire protection system installation at solar power system for POL House, Morgah.

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY (OH&S)

Our primary objectives are to ensure the safety of our people in occupational and operational environments and to ensure safe and knowledgeable use of hazardous materials used during operations.

HSE department monitors health, safety and environment of the organization under International ISO 45001:2018 and ISO 14001:2015 certifications. With the team spirit HSE department ensures effectiveness of OH & S systems, policies and programs to reduce workplace risks and promote safe and healthy working environments.

In addition to regulatory requirements and international standards occupational HSE activities at POL are also guided by internal policies. Department heads and managers as all have the responsibility to ensure occupational health, safety and environmental protection.

The Company has instituted a safety management system built on comprehensive and structured programs designed to reduce accidents and eliminate injuries at all our locations. The structure of Emergency Response Teams is well defined and the required contingency plans have been established which regulate emergency organization, responsibilities, list of key personnel, important telephone numbers, communication plans and sequence of activities to mitigate the situation.

Comparison of workplace accidents, during last three years given below:

Incident	2018	2019	2020
Fatal	0	0	0
Fire	5	2	2
Reportable Incident (Serious Injury)	0	0	0
Reportable Incident (Minor Injury)	0	1	0
Major Environment	0	0	0
First Aid Cases	5	10	3
Near Misses	2	0	5

Procedures and processes are regularly reviewed to ensure that the standards set are linked to industry best practices. Health and safety training is provided to employees to ensure that they perform their work in accordance with the Company’s standards. In this respect, in-house training for fire safety, first aid, safe driving and occupational health and safety is imparted regularly.

The Company ensures that employees and where applicable, contractors are aware of potential hazards and of the Company’s requirements for healthy, safe and environment friendly working practices. POL issues a monthly Safety bulletin for all employees. These initiatives have helped in reduction of workplace injuries.

Emergency drills for different scenarios are carried out regularly to ensure that the state of preparedness is well maintained. Safety planning is carried out for each concession area of the company separately. Tool box talks and on Field training sessions are conducted by HSE department in each field on regular basis.

Following are details of trainings given by HSE department during the last three years:

Year 2018		Year 2019		Year 2020	
No. of Trainings	No. of Participants	No. of Trainings	No. of Participants	No. of Trainings	No. of Participants
1,169	18,540	1,258	21,178	1,452	23,881

HUMAN RESOURCE

POL believes that adoption of effective Human Resource (HR) management and development policies are vital for achieving organizational goals and objectives as HR polices have a measurable impact on the growth of the organization.

POL considers its employees the most valuable asset. The selection procedures and employment policies are geared to attract and retain capable and qualified employees who are willing to contribute their best efforts to accomplish the objectives of the Company. Employees are trained on soft and technical skills to narrow the gap between actual and required performance.

POL considers it a social responsibility to assist the universities of the country in improving human resources pool, and for this purpose it offers internships to students from various universities.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

a) The financial statements, prepared by the management, present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.
b) Proper books of account of the Company have been maintained.
c) Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements. Accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
d) International Accounting Standards, as applicable in Pakistan, have been followed in the preparation of the financial statements.
e) The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.
f) There are no doubts upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.
g) There has been no material departure from the best practices of corporate governance, as detailed in the listing regulations.
h) Significant deviations from last year's operating results have been disclosed as appropriate in the Directors' Report / Chairman's review and in the notes to the accounts, annexed to annual report.
i) The Company does not envisage corporate restructuring or discontinuation of its operations in the foreseeable future.
j) Key operating and financial data of the last six years in summarized form is annexed to annual report.
k) All major Government levies in the normal course of business, payable as at June 30, 2020, have been cleared subsequent to the year-end.
l) The values of investments in employee retirement funds based on the latest accounts as of June 30, 2020 are as follows:

Management Staff Pension Fund	Rs 1,150 million
Gratuity Fund	Rs 483 million
Staff Provident Fund	Rs 476 million
General Staff Provident Fund	Rs 141 million

DIRECTORS AND BOARD MEETINGS

Total number of directors is seven as per the following:

a. Male: 7
b. Female: Nil

The composition of board is as follows:

Category	Names
Independent Directors *	Mr. Shamim Ahmad Khan Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan
Other non-executive directors	Mr. Laith G. Pharaon ** Mr. Wael G. Pharaon*** Mr. Abdus Sattar
Executive Directors	Mr. Shuaib A Malik Mr. Sajid Nawaz

* Independent Directors qualify criteria of independence under regulation 6(3) of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019.
** Also alternate Director - Mr. Shuaib A. Malik, Chairman and Chief Executive of the Company
*** Alternate Director - Mr. Babar Bashir Nawaz

The board has formed committees comprising of members given below:

a) Audit Committee

Name	Role
Mr. Shamim Ahmad Khan	Chairman
Mr. Abdus Sattar	Member
Mr. Babar Bashir Nawaz	Member
Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	Member

b) HR and Remuneration Committee

Name	Role
Mr. Babar Bashir Nawaz	Chairman
Mr. Shuaib A. Malik	Member
Mr. Abdus Sattar	Member

During the year, the Board of Directors met five times. The number of meetings attended by each director during the year is as follows:

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Board of Directors Meetings	Audit Committee Meetings	HR & R Committee Meetings
1	Mr. Laith G. Pharaon	5*		1*
2	Mr. Wael G. Pharaon	5*	4*	1*
3	Mr. Shuaib A. Malik	5		1
4	Mr. Abdus Sattar	5	4	1
5	Mr. Sajid Nawaz	5		
6	Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	5	4	
7	Mr. Nihal Cassim	3	2	

* Overseas directors attended the meetings either in person or through alternate directors.

BOARD MEETINGS HELD OUTSIDE PAKISTAN

All Board meetings were held in Pakistan except for two Board meetings which were held in Dubai on July 29, 2019 and January 21, 2020 respectively.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The Board of Directors is authorized to determine, review and amend from time to time the fee structure for attending the meetings of the Board or any committee of the Directors. A Director may also be paid all travelling, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by him in attending and returning from meetings of the Directors or any committee of Directors or General Meetings of the Company.

SECURITY CLEARANCE OF FOREIGN DIRECTORS

Foreign Directors elected on the Board of Pakistan Oilfields Limited requires security clearance from Ministry of Interior through SECP. All legal formalities and requirements have been met and fulfilled in this regard.

OTHER CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Other matters related to Corporate Governance are annexed to the Annual Report.

TRADING IN SHARES BY DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

All direct or indirect trading and holdings of Company's shares by Directors, CEO, substantial shareholders, executives or their spouses notify in writing to the Company Secretary along with the price, number of shares, form of share certificates and nature of transaction which are notified by the Company Secretary to the Board within the stipulated time. All such holdings have been disclosed in the Pattern of Shareholdings.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST AMONG BOARD MEMBERS

A formal Code of conduct is in place governing the actual or perceived conflict of interest relating to the Board members of the Company. Under the guidelines of code of conduct, every director is required to disclose his interest in any contract, agreement or appointment etc. These disclosures are circulated to the Board and it is ensured that the interested director does not participate in decision making and voting on the subject. These facts are recorded in minutes of meeting. Any such conflicts of interests are recorded in Company's statutory register while disclosures of related party transactions are provided in financial statements.

ROLE OF CHAIRMAN & CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Chairman heads the board meetings and ensures effective functioning of the Board. The Chairman acts as a liaison between management and the Board. He has power to set agenda, deliver instructions and he signs the minutes of the board meeting. The Chairman ensures that the Directors are properly informed and that sufficient information is provided to enable them to form appropriate judgments. The Chairman evaluates annually the effectiveness of the Board as a whole.

The Chief Executive (CEO) is the executive director who also acts as the head of the company’s management. He is responsible for leading the development and execution of the Company’s long term strategy with a view to enhance shareholder value. He is responsible for day-to-day management decisions and for implementing the Company’s long and short term plans. The CEO also communicates on behalf of the Company to the shareholders, employees, Government authorities and other stakeholders.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE BOARD

The Board of Directors acts as governing trustees of the Company on behalf of the shareholders, while carrying out the Company’s mission and goals.

Under requirement of Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019, a formal and effective mechanism is put in place for an annual evaluation of the board’s own performance, members of board and of its committees.

The Board of Directors sets the following evaluation criteria to judge its performance.

a. Review of the strategic plans and business risks, monitor Company’s performance against the planned objectives and advise the management on strategic initiatives.
b. Working as a team, the Board has the right blend of skills, expertise and the appropriate degree of diversity. The Board focusses on significant matters such as strategy and policy.
c. Establishing adequate internal control system in the Company and its regular assessment through self assessment mechanism and internal audit activities.
d. Relations with key Stakeholders like Regulators, Employers, Shareholders and CBA are maintained by regular and open communication.
e. Building interaction with the Management to seek and obtain sufficient input from management to support effective Board decision-making.
f. Ensuring that the Directors have full & common understanding of their role and responsibilities in the light of Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and as per prevailing laws.
g. Monitoring and evaluating the management’s performance.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

The Chief Executive (CEO), being part of the Board, is present in every meeting of the Board. He provides an overview of the Company’s performance to the Board and addresses any specific questions by the Board members. The performance of the CEO is assessed through the evaluation system set by the company. The principle factors of evaluation include financial performance, business processes, compliance, business excellence and people management.

FORMAL ORIENTATION AT INDUCTION

When a new member is taken on board, it is ensured that he is provided with a detailed orientation of the Company. Orientation is mainly focused on Company’s vision, strategies, core competencies, organizational structure, related parties, major risks (both external and internal) including legal and regulatory risks and role and responsibility of the directors as per regulatory laws applicable in Pakistan along with an over view of the strategies, plans, marketing analysis, forecasts , budget and business plan.

DIRECTORS TRAINING PROGRAM

The Company ensures that it meets requirements of Securities & Exchange Commission of Pakistan relating to Directors' Training Programme (DTP) and attaining certification. Five directors meet the exemption requirement of the DTP. The remaining two directors have obtained certification under DTP.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored. Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements. We have developed effective policies and procedures over period of time in all areas of our activities. These controls/policies have been put in place to ensure efficient and smooth running of the business, safeguarding the Company's assets, prevention and detection of fraud and errors, accuracy and completeness of books of account and timely preparation of reliable financial information. Internal financial controls are periodically reviewed to ensure that these remain effective and are updated with changing laws, regulations and/or accounting standards.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All transactions with related parties are reviewed by the Audit Committee and recommended to the Board for approval on quarterly basis fulfilling the requirements of section 208 of the Companies Act, 2017.

ISSUES RAISED AT LAST AGM

Apart from general clarifications requested by the shareholders about the Company's financial performance and published financial statements during the 68th Annual General Meeting held on September 17, 2019, no other issue was raised.

ADDRESSING INVESTORS GRIEVANCES

The interest of small investors and minority shareholders is of prime importance to the Company. In order to keep a vigilant eye and to provide a platform to the investors for voicing their concerns, a team under corporate section has been designated to ensure that grievances/ complaints of the investors are heard and redressed, in a quick and efficient manner.

Mechanism of lodging any complaint/issues is detailed on the website of the Company. Designated contact numbers and email address of the Company / Regulator is disseminated among investor through company broadcasts.

In order to promote investor relations and facilitate access to the Company for grievance, an 'Investors' Relations' section is also maintained on POL's website www.pakoil.com.pk

ACCESS OF SHAREHOLDERS ON COMPANY'S WEBSITE

All our shareholders and general public can visit the Company's website "www.pakoil.com.pk" which has dedicated section for investors containing information related to annual, half yearly and quarterly financial statements and to have a glance on shareholders' related information.

SHARE PRICE SENSITIVITY

The Company disseminates all material and price sensitive information to the Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSX) through Pakistan Unified Corporate Action Reporting System (PUCARS).

AUDITORS

The auditors, Messer A.F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, retire and offer themselves for reappointment.

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

The pattern of shareholding as at June 30, 2020 is also annexed to the Annual Report.

HOLDING COMPANY

The Attock Oil Company Limited, incorporated in England, is the holding company of Pakistan Oilfields Limited.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated accounts of the Company and its subsidiary are annexed to the Annual Report.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

Your Company has successfully passed COVID-19 situation where demand and prices of oil were on the declining trend. Our oil prices are linked with the international oil prices which is uncontrollable factor for us and for the industry as well. According to Gas price formula, Gas Prices for the first six month of 2020-21 will be slightly reduced and for next six months gas prices will be dependent on the trend of oil prices from June-2020 to November-2020.

On the production side we are pretty much hopeful to maintain our existing production volume and sales, as Pakistan is energy deficient and will be able to absorb all local oil and gas production easily. We have all resources to complete our development and exploration activities as mentioned in the earlier part of our report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The results for the year could not have been made possible without the loyalty, devotion, hard work and commitment of all employees. The Board of Directors acknowledges and deeply appreciates their contribution towards achievement of the Company's goals.

On behalf of the Board

Shuaib A. Malik
Chairman & Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

Rawalpindi
August 26, 2020

ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ

شروع اللہ کے نام سے جو بے حد مہربان نہایت رحم کرنے والا ہے۔

السلام علیکم!

ڈائریکٹرز کو ۳۰ جون، ۲۰۲۰ء کو ختم ہونے والے سال کے لئے کمپنی کے مالیاتی نتائج اور سالانہ رپورٹ پیش کرتے ہوئے خوشی محسوس ہو رہی ہے۔

مالیاتی نتائج:

خلاصہ درج ذیل ہے :

	رقم (۰۰۰')
منافع تمام اخراجات کے بعد	۲۱،۷۳۴،۳۹۶
ٹیکسیشن	(۵،۳۵۸،۵۴۶)
منافع بعد از ٹیکس	۱۶،۳۷۵،۸۵۰

الحمدللہ ! امسال کمپنی نے بعد از ٹیکس ۱۶،۳۷۵.۹ ملین روپے نفع کمایا لیکن یہ منافع گزشتہ برس (۲۰۱۹ء : ۱۶۸۷۱.۷ ملین روپے) کی نسبت ۲.۹ فی صد کم رہا منافع ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ فی حصص آمدنی ۵۷.۶۹ روپے رہی۔ (۲۰۱۹ء : ۵۹۔۴۴ روپے فی حصص) بحیثیت مجموعی خالص فروخت (Net Sales) ۴۵،۴۷۲ ملین روپے (۱۲۔۵ فی صد) کم ہوئی۔ جس کی بڑی وجہ خام تیل کی اوسط قیمت میں ۲۲۔۲۶ فی صد کمی اور بالترتیب ۱۲۔۸۷ فی صد خام تیل اور ۸۔۸۹ فی صد گیس کے فروخت کے حجم میں کمی تھی۔ اس کمی کو کچھ حد تک روپے کے مقابلے میں ڈالر کے نرخ میں بہتری نے پورا کیا۔ قیمت فروخت میں ۱۳۔۳ فی صد کمی ہوئی۔ جس کی بڑی وجہ کم Amortisation کنویں کے اضافی اخراجات اور پول گیس کے انتظامی اخراجات میں کمی رہی۔ دریافتی اخرجات میں ۶۴۴ ملین روپے کمی ہوئی۔ کیونکہ دوران سال کسی خشک کنویں کی قیمت اخراجات میں شامل نہیں کی گئی۔ مالیاتی اخراجات (روپے کی قدر میں کمی کی وجہ سے) تخفیفی لاگت پر مالیاتی نقصانات میں کمی کی وجہ سے کم ہوئے۔

دیگر آمدنی ۲،۶۱۸ ملین روپے ۳۶۔۵ فی صد کم ہوئی اس کی بڑی وجہ غیر ملکی کرنسی کے کھاتوں میں کم منافع رہا۔ تاہم اس کمی کو کسی حد تک بینکوں میں جمع شدہ رقوم سے حاصل ہونے والی آمدنی نے پورا کر دیا۔ دوران سال کمپنی کا بعد از ٹیکس مجموعی منافع ۱۴،۵۶۵ ملین روپے رہا (۲۰۱۹ء : ۱۳،۲۸۲ ملین روپے) جو ظاہر کرتا ہے کہ فی حصص مجموعی منافع ۵۱۔۲۳ روپے رہا (۲۰۱۹ء : ۴۶۔۷۷ فی حصص) دریافتی سرگرمیوں کا احاطہ آگے ہر جغرافیائی علاقے کی تفصیل کے ساتھ اس رپورٹ میں کیا گیا ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز:

۲۴ جون ۲۰۲۰ء کو منعقدہ اکیسویں غیر معمولی اجلاسِ عام میں ۲۷ جون ۲۰۲۰ء سے تین سال کے لئے بورڈ کے نئے اراکین کا چناؤ ہوا جو درج ذیل ہیں :

۱۔ جناب لیث جی فرعون
۲۔ جناب وائیل جی فرعون
۳۔ جناب شعیب اے ملک
۴۔ جناب ساجد نواز
۵۔ جناب عبدالستار
۶۔ جناب شمیم احمد خان
۷۔ جناب طارق اقبال خان

کمیٹیوں کی تشکیل:

بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کی جانب سے مندرجہ ذیل کمیٹیاں تشکیل دی گئی ہیں:

آڈٹ کمیٹی:

بورڈ نے ایک آڈٹ کمیٹی تشکیل دی ہے۔ جس میں درج ذیل ڈائریکٹرز شامل ہیں :

۱۔ جناب شمیم احمد خان
چیئرمین

۲۔ جناب عبدالستار
رُکن

۳۔ جناب بابر بشیر نواز
رُکن، متبادل ڈائریکٹر برائے جناب وائیل جی فرعون

۴۔ جناب طارق اقبال خان
رُکن

انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ (HR & R) کمیٹی:

بورڈ نے انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ (HR & R) کمیٹی تشکیل دی ہے۔ جس میں درج ذیل ڈائریکٹرز شامل ہیں :

۱۔ جناب بابر بشیر نواز
رُکن، متبادل ڈائریکٹر برائے جناب وائیل جی فرعون

۲۔ جناب شعیب اے ملک
رُکن، آپ متبادل ڈائریکٹر برائے جناب لیث جی فرعون بھی ہیں

۳۔ جناب عبدالستار
رُکن

کیش کا بہاؤ:

دورانِ سال کیش اور کیش کے مساوی ۷،۲۸۷ ملین روپے بڑھے (۲۰۱۹ء : اضافہ ۱۴،۲۲۹ ملین روپے) انتظامی سرگرمیوں سے کیش کے بہاؤ میں مہیّا ہونے والی رقم ۲۳،۲۶۳ ملین روپے گذشتہ سال کی نسبت ۸۔۶ فی صد زائد رہی۔

معیشت میں شراکت:

کمپنی ملک کے تیل و گیس کے شعبے میں اپنا اہم کردار جاری رکھے ہوئے ہے۔ دورانِ سال کمپنی نے ملک کے لئے ۳۲۰ ملین امریکی ڈالر کا زرِ مبادلہ بچایا۔ (۲۰۱۹ء : ۵۲۰ ملین امریکی ڈالر) رائیلٹی اور دیگر سرکاری مالیات کی مد میں ۱۴،۱۴۲ ملین روپے (۲۰۱۹ء : ۱۸،۶۰۱ ملین روپے) ملکی خزانے میں شامل کیے گئے۔

منافع :

ڈائریکٹرز نے حتمی نقد منافع ۳۰۰٪ (۳۰ روپے فی حصص) تجویز کیا ہے۔ یہ منافع پہلے سے اعلان کردہ اور حصص داران کو ادا شدہ عبوری نقد منافع ۲۰۰٪ (۲۰ روپے فی حصص) کے علاوہ ہے۔ یوں برائے سال ۲۰۱۹-۲۰ء فی حصص کل نقد منافع ۵۰ روپے فی حصص رہا (۲۰۱۸-۱۹ء کل نقد منافع ۵۰ روپے فی حصص)۔

پیداوار :

کمپنی کی اپنی اور دیگر انتظامی و غیر انتظامی مشترکہ منصوبوں سے حاصل شدہ متناسب پیداوار کا موازنہ درج ذیل ہے:

		۳۰، جون ۲۰۲۰ء	۳۰ جون ۲۰۱۹ء
خام تیل / Condensate	یو ایس بیرل	۲،۲۸۲،۰۲۹	۲،۶۱۵،۹۸۱
گیس	ملین کیوبک فٹ	۲۹،۳۳۶	۳۲،۱۸۹
مائع پٹرولیم گیس (LPG)	میٹرک ٹن	۵۵،۷۷۸	۶۱،۰۷۶
سلفر	میٹرک ٹن	۴۵۱	۶۴۵
سالونٹ آئل	یو ایس بیرل	۱۹،۴۵۳	۲۳،۴۵۲

زیرِ جائزہ مدت میں کمپنی کی یومیہ پیداوار بشمول مشترکہ منصوبوں کے اوسطاً یوں رہی:

خام تیل ۶،۲۳۲،۲ بیرلز، گیس ۸۰۔۱۴ ملین سٹینڈرڈ مکعب فٹ، مائع پٹرولیم گیس ۱۵۲۔۳۹ میٹرک ٹن، سلفر ۱۔۲۳ میٹرک ٹن اور سالونٹ آئل ۵۳ بیرلز۔

دریافتی اور ترقیاتی سرگرمیاں :

پیداواری قطعات :

بلکسر (پی او ایل ۱۰۰ فی صد ملکیت) بلکسر ڈیپ۔1 سالٹ فارمیشن میں درپیش متعدد خطرات کی بناء پر گہرائی کے ہدف تک پہنچنے کی کوششیں ترک کر دی گئی ہیں۔ جبکہ بالائی زون کی جانچ جاری ہے۔

پنڈوری (۳۵ فی صد حصص کے ساتھ پی او ایل کے زیرِ انتظام) پنڈوری۔۱۰ کی کھدائی کا آغاز ۲۸ جنوری ۲۰۱۹ء کو کیا گیا تھا اس کی گہرائی کے ہدف ۱۰۷،۱۳ فٹ کو حاصل کر لیا گیا ہے۔ لوکارٹھ فارمیشن کی صلاحیتوں کو جانچنے کے لئے ڈرل سسٹم ٹیسٹ (DST) کرایا گیا۔ اس کے نتیجے میں کنویں کے درج ذیل ہائیڈروکاربنز کی جانچ کی گئی۔

چوک	پیداواری مقدار	تیل (یومیہ بیرل)	گیس (ملین سٹینڈرڈ مکعب فٹ یومیہ)	پانی (یومیہ بیرل)	ویل ہیڈ فلوینگ پریشر (پی ایس آئی)
"۶۴/۲۰ فکسڈ	کم از کم	۶۵۵	۵۷.۲	۲۲۰	۲،۸۵۰
	زیادہ سے زیادہ	۱،۱۰۳	۹۸.۲	۳۹۷	۳،۰۶۸
	اوسطاً	۸۳۲	۶۷.۲	۳۳۰	۲،۹۵۱

پانی کی جلد آمد کی وجہ سے فی الوقت کنویں سے یومیہ ۵۰ بیرلز تیل اور ۵۔۰ ملین مکعب فٹ گیس حاصل ہو رہی ہے۔ دیگر زونز کی جانچ جو اس کنویں کا بڑا ہدف تھا۔ تشخیص کے مرحلے میں ہے۔ اور اس کی جانچ دوسرے مرحلے میں کی جائے گی۔

تل بلاک (زیرِ انتظام مول جہاں قبل از تجارتی پیداوار پی او ایل کا حصہ ۲۵ فی صد ہے)

ترقیاتی کنواں مکوڑی ڈیپ۔۲ لوکارٹھ فارمیشن کی صلاحیتوں کو جانچنے کے لئے ڈرل سسٹم ٹیسٹ (DST) کرایا گیا۔ جس کے نتیجے میں کنویں سے یومیہ ۱،۸۴۴ بیرلز تیل اور ۲۵۔۱۱۸ ایم ایم ایس سی ایف گیس" ۲ ۳۲/۶۴ فکسڈ چوک سائز پر ۶۷،۳ پی ایس آئی بہاؤ کے دباؤ پر پیداوار حاصل ہوئی۔

مکوڑی ڈیپ۔۲ کنواں ۱۹/نومبر ۲۰۱۹ء کو پیداواری لائن کے ساتھ منسلک کیا گیا ہے۔ پانی کی آمد کی بناء پر اس کنویں سے یومیہ تقریباً ۸۵۰ بیرلز تیل اور ۸۰۳۸ ملین مکعب فٹ گیس کی پیداوار حاصل ہو رہی ہے۔ مردان خیل۔۳ بھی ۵/جولائی ۲۰۱۹ء کو پیداواری لائن کے ساتھ منسلک کیا گیا تھا۔ اس وقت اس کنویں سے یومیہ تقریباً ۵۸۔۹ ملین مکعب فٹ گیس اور ۲۴۰ بیرلز تیل کی پیداوار حاصل ہو رہی ہے۔

مردان خیل۔۴ جگہ کی منظوری دی جا چکی ہے۔

آہدی فیلڈ (زیرِ انتظام پاکستان پیٹرولیم لمیٹڈ جہاں پی او ایل کا حصہ ۱۱ فی صد ہے)

آہدی۔۳۳ فریکچرنگ جاب کے بعد کنویں سے یومیہ ۲۰۰ بیرلز تیل اور پلانٹ پر ۱۵۔۳ ملین مکعب فٹ گیس حاصل ہو رہی ہے۔

آہدی۔۳۴ کنویں کی کھدائی مکمل ہونے کے بعد جانچ کی گئی اور یومیہ تقریباً ۶۴ بیرلز تیل اور ۰۔۴ ملین مکعب فٹ گیس حاصل ہو رہی ہے۔

آہدی جنوبی۔۴ کنویں کی جانچ کی گئی اور اس وقت یہاں سے یومیہ ۱،۱۶۰ بیرلز تیل اور ۱۲۔۱ مکعب فٹ گیس حاصل ہو رہی ہے۔

آہدی جنوبی۔۳: کنویں کی جانچ کی گئی اور اس وقت یومیہ تقریباً ۷۸۹ بیرلز تیل اور ۶۱۸۔۰ ملین مکعب فٹ گیس حاصل ہو رہی ہے۔

آہدی جنوبی۔۲: کنویں کی جانچ کی گئی اور اس وقت یومیہ تقریباً ۷۸۱ بیرلز تیل اور ۶۹۔۰ ملین مکعب فٹ گیس حاصل ہو رہی ہے۔

جھل مگسی: (زیرِ انتظام او جی ڈی سی ایل جہاں پی او ایل کا حصہ ۲۴ فی صد ہے) سوئی سدرن گیس کمپنی لمیٹڈ (SSGCL) کی جانب سے پائپ لائن بچھانے کے فیصلے کو حتمی شکل نہ دینے کی بناء پر کام روک دیا گیا ہے۔

رتانہ فیلڈ (زیرِ انتظام اوشن پاکستان لمیٹڈ جہاں پی او ایل کا حصہ ۵۴۵۔۴ فی صد ہے) 3 D ارضیاتی اعداد و شمار پر عمل اور تشریح کی بنیاد پر رتانہ۔۵ کنویں کی کھدائی کی جائے گی تاکہ غیر دریافت شدہ حصوں کو تلاش کیا جا سکے۔

چک نورنگ (زیرِ انتظام او جی ڈی سی ایل، جہاں پی او ایل کا حصہ ۱۵ فی صد ہے) چک نورنگ جنوبی۔۱ کی یومیہ ۹۰۰ بیرلز تیل کی پیداوار کے لئے چوک

سائز ۳۲/۶۴" پر دباؤ کے بہاؤ ۱۵۰ پی ایس آئی پر جانچ کی گئی۔ کنویں سے پیداوار حاصل ہونا ابھی شروع نہیں ہوئی۔

دریافتی قطعات :

اخلاص بلاک (۸۰ فی صد حصص کے ساتھ زیرِ انتظام پی او ایل)، لنگڑیال میں ۲۱۳ مربع کلومیٹرز کے علاقے میں 3D ارضیاتی اعداد و شمار پر کام ہو رہا تھا۔ اس وقت تک ۳۶ مربع کلومیٹرز پر کام کی تکمیل ہو چکی ہے۔ بہتر نتائج نہ ملنے کی بناء پر مزید کام روک دیا گیا ہے۔ جنڈیال۔ ۲ کی گہرائی کا ہدف حاصل کر لیا گیا ہے۔ اب اس کی جانچ کی جا رہی ہے۔

ڈی جی خان بلاک (۷۰ فی صد حصص کے ساتھ پی او ایل کے زیرِ انتظام)، ڈی جی کے۔ ا کے دریافتی کنویں کی منظوری دی جا چکی ہے۔ فی الوقت رابطہ سڑک اور کنویں کی جگہ تیار کی جا رہی ہے۔

کرتھر جنوبی بلاک (۸۵ فی صد حصص کے ساتھ زیرِ انتظام پی او ایل)، دریافتی سرگرمیوں سے قبل ماحولیاتی مطالعہ کیا جا رہا ہے۔

مارگلہ بلاک (زیرِ انتظام مول جہاں پی او ایل کا حصہ ۳۰ فی صد ہے)، ۲۰۳ لائن کلومیٹرز پر 2D ارضیاتی اعداد و شمار مکمل کر لئے گئے ہیں۔ ان پر عمل اور تشریح بھی کر لی گئی ہے۔ یہاں بہتر اثرات دکھائی دے رہے ہیں۔

تل بلاک (زیرِ انتظام مول جہاں پی او ایل کا قبل از تجارتی پیداوار حصہ ۲۵ فی صد ہے)
کوٹ (KOT) میں ۱۵۲۔۹۳ مربع کلومیٹرز علاقے کے ارضیاتی اعداد و شمار کا حصول مکمل ہو گیا ہے اور ان اعداد و شمار پر عمل جاری ہے۔ تل جنوبی میں ۵۱۰ مربع کلومیٹرز کے 3D ارضیاتی اعداد و شمار مکمل ہو چکے ہیں۔

مامی خیل جنوبی۔ ا: یومیہ ۳،۲۴۰ بیرلز کنڈنسیٹ ۱۲۔۱۱۶ ایم ایم ایس سی ایف گیس اور ۴۸ بیرلز پانی کی ۳۲/۶۴" فکسڈ چوک سائز پر ۴،۴۷۶ پی ایس آئی بہاؤ کے دباؤ پر جانچ کی گئی۔ اس کنویں کو پیداواری لائن سے منسلک کرنے کے لئے کوششیں جاری ہیں۔

گرگلوٹ بلاک (زیرِ انتظام او جی ڈی سی ایل جہاں پی او ایل کا حصہ ۲۰ فی صد ہے)، ۳۲۰ مربع کلومیٹرز 3D ارضیاتی اعداد و شمار کے حصول کا کام مکمل کیا جا چکا ہے۔ ان اعداد و شمار پر عمل / تشریح کا کام جاری ہے۔

توہنگ بلاک (زیرِ انتظام ماری پٹرولیم جہاں پی او ایل کا حصہ ۴۰ فی صد ہے)، 3D ارضیاتی اعداد و شمار کے حصول کی منصوبہ بندی کی جا رہی ہے۔

ذیلی ادارہ :

کیپ گیس (پرائیویٹ) لمیٹڈ:

اِمسال کیپ گیس نے بعد از ٹیکس ۴۷۔۲ ملین روپے نفع کمایا (۲۰۱۹: ۹۔۶ ملین روپے) اس سال کُل ۶۸۰٪ منافع کا اعلان کیا گیا ہے۔ (۲۰۱۹: ۳۰۰ فی صد) کمپنی نے یومیہ اوسطاً ۲۴۔۶۸ میٹرک ٹن مائع پٹرولیم گیس آہدی پلانٹس سے اور اوسطاً ۳۔۶۴ میٹرک ٹن پارکو سے حاصل کی۔

خام تیل کی نقل و حمل :

کھوڑ خام تیل ڈیکنٹنگ کی سہولت پر اطمینان بخش طریقے سے کام ہو رہا ہے۔ دورانِ سال اس سہولت اور پائپ لائن کے ذریعے ۶۔۷ ملین بیرل خام تیل (۲۰۱۹: ۹۔۵ ملین بیرل) نشپہ (Nashpa)، تل بلاک اور دیگر مقامات سے اٹک ریفائنری لمیٹڈ کو پمپ کیا گیا۔

کمپنی کو درپیش خطرات اور ان کا تدارک :

کمپنی خطرات کے تدارک کے نظام کو بہتر کرنے، نافذ کرنے اور مسلسل نگرانی کرنے پر عمل پیرا ہے۔ خطرات کی نشاندہی اور ترجیحات مقرر کی گئی ہیں تاکہ ان خطرات سے بہتر طریقے سے نمٹا جا سکے۔
کمپنی کو درپیش کچھ بڑے ممکنہ خطرات اپنے تدارک کے لئے کئے اقدامات سمیت مندرجہ ذیل ہیں :

۱۔ تیل کی قیمت میں اتار چڑھاؤ:

کمپنی کی تیل اور گیس کی قیمتیں بین الاقوامی خام تیل اور متعلقہ مصنوعات سے منسلک ہیں۔ بین الاقوامی قیمتوں میں ناموافق تبدیلی کمپنی کے منافع پر منفی اثر ڈالتی ہے۔

۲۔ دریافتی خطرات:

دریافتی عمل کے دوران ہائیڈروکاربنز کے مناسب مقدار میں نہ ملنے کا قوی امکان رہتا ہے۔ اس کی بڑی وجوہات میں رقبے یا کھدائی کی جگہ کا غلط انتخاب، غیر معیاری ارضیاتی اعداد و شمار یا اس کی پروسسنگ میں غلطیاں شامل ہیں۔ ان ممکنہ خطرات کا تدارک کرنے کے لیے کمپنی تجربہ کار ماہرین کی خدمات حاصل کرتے ہوئے جدید ترین ٹیکنالوجی کا استعمال یقینی بناتی ہے۔ کمپنی نئے مواقع تلاش کرنے کے لئے مسلسل کوشاں رہتی ہے اور کامیابی کے امکانات کو بڑھانے کے لئے دیگر E&P کمپنیوں کے ساتھ مختلف معاہدوں کے ذریعے دستِ تعاون بڑھاتی ہے۔

۳۔ کھدائی کے دوران درپیش ممکنہ خطرات:

تیل اور گیس کے لیے کھدائی فطری طور پر خطرات سے پُر ہے جن میں کنویں کا نذرِ آتش ہونا، پائپ یا دیگر آلات کا پھنس جانا، آگ کے حادثات اور کام کے دوران چوٹ لگ جانا شامل ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ مناسب مقدار میں تیل یا گیس نہ دریافت ہونے سے کمپنی کی آمدنی پر منفی اثر پڑتا ہے۔ ان خطرات کے تدارک کے لیے کمپنی موثر اور پیشہ ور افراد کا انتخاب کرتی ہے اور رِگ اور اس سے وابستہ خدمات اور آلات کے لیے بھی اعلیٰ معیار کو یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ تمام کنوؤں کے لیے دورانِ کھدائی کنویں کی کنٹرول کی انشورنس کرائی جاتی ہے۔

۴۔ تیل اور گیس کے اہم فیلڈز (قطعات) کی کارکردگی میں کمی:

کمپنی کی مستقبل کی آمدنی اور منافع اس کے تیل اور گیس کی فیلڈز کی پیداوار اور ذخائر پر منحصر ہے۔ فیلڈز کی اصل پیداوار تیل اور گیس کے ذخائر کی کارکردگی میں کمی یا پیداوار سے متعلقہ دیگر عوامل کی وجہ سے اندازوں سے یکسر مختلف ہو سکتی ہے۔

۵۔ منصوبہ بندی سے متعلق ممکنہ خطرات:

خریداری کے عمل میں کمزوری کمپنی کے منافع کے لیے ممکنہ خطرے کا باعث ہے۔ یہ کمزوری مندرجہ ذیل ممکنہ خطرات کو جنم دے سکتی ہے:

- کاروباری خطرات
- انتظامی سامان کا وقت پر نہ موجود ہونا
- معاہدوں سے متعلق جرمانوں کا امکان ہونا

کمپنی ان ممکنہ خطرات کے تدارک کے لیے کھدائی شروع کرنے سے پہلے کنویں کا تفصیلی خاکہ تیار کرتی ہے اور جس سامان کے پہنچنے میں طویل مدت درکار ہوتی ہے، ان کی خریداری کا پہلے آرڈر دے دیا جاتا ہے۔

۶۔ ذخائر کے متعلق خطرات:

ذخائر اور پیداوار کے غلط زائد تخمینہ کے نتیجہ میں سرمایہ ضائع ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس لیے اس خطرے کو کم کرنے کے لیے جہاں تک ممکن ہو کمپنی ایک خودمختار ادارے سے ذخائر کی تصدیق کرواتی ہے۔

۷۔ قوانین اور ماحولیاتی قواعد و ضوابط:

تیل و گیس کی صنعت حکومتی قوانین کے مطابق قواعد و ضوابط کی سختی سے عمل درآمد کی پابندی ہوتی ہے۔ اس معاملے میں کوتاہی سے سنگین نتائج برآمد ہو سکتے ہیں۔ E&P کمپنیوں کو کسی بھی پروجیکٹ پر کام کرتے وقت لازماً اضافی احتیاطی اقدامات اٹھانے پڑتے ہیں۔ ان قواعد و ضوابط پر عمل نہ کرنے کی صورت میں اضافی اخراجات، جرمانوں، قانونی چارہ جوئی، کام کے رک جانے اور انسانی جان کے تحفظ جیسے خطروں کا سامنا کرنا پڑتا ہے۔

۸۔ بڑھتا ہوا مقابلہ:

تیل اور گیس کی تلاش اور پیداوار کے شعبے میں بڑھتے ہوئے مقابلے اور خاص طور پر تیل کی تلاش کے concession کے حصول کے بڑھتے ہوئے مقابلے کی صورتِ حال کا سامنا ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ مقابلے میں اضافہ، مارجن میں کمی اور ایل پی جی کی فراہمی میں خلل سے کمپنی کے ایل پی جی کے کاروبار پر منفی اثرات پڑ سکتے ہیں۔ کمپنی فارم اِن اور فارم آؤٹ معاہدوں کے ذریعے اور E & P کمپنیوں سے شراکت قائم کرنے کے لئے مسلسل کوشاں ہے۔ ایل پی جی کے کاروبار میں مارجن کو برقرار رکھنے کی غرض سے کمپنی نے ایل پی جی ذخیرہ کرنے کی مناسب صلاحیت حاصل کر لی ہے اور مزید ایل پی جی

کی پائیداراور مناسب قیمت پر فراہمی کے لیے کوشاں ہے۔

۹۔انفارمیشن ٹیکنالوجی (آئی ٹی) کی ناکامی:

آج کے ماحول میں جہاں آئی ٹی پر انحصار، قوانین اور رپورٹنگ کی حتمی معیاد پوری کرنی ہوں وہاں آئی ٹی کی ناکامی سے کمپنی کی سرگرمیوں پر منفی اثرات پڑھنے کا اندیشہ ہے۔تمام متعلقہ معاملات کے کنٹرول اور نگرانی خاص طور پر تمام اعداد وشمار کی حفاظت کے لئے ایک علیحدہ IT کا شعبہ بنایا گیا ہے۔

۱۰۔معاشی اور سیاسی خطرات:

معاشی اور سیاسی عدم استحکام کے نتیجے میں اقتصادی اور مالیاتی بازاروں کا غیر محفوظ ہونا۔

۱۱۔باہمی شراکت دار:

تمام E&P کمپنیوں میں باہمی شراکت داری میں اضافہ ہورہا ہے۔اس کے ذریعے یہ دوسروں کی مہارت اور وسائل سے استفادہ کر کے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہیں۔ خاص طور پر جب قطعات/ بلاکس نئے ہوں اور مشکلات بھی بہت ہوں، انتظامی اخراجات بھی زیادہ ہوں تب کمپنیوں کو دوسرے شراکت دار ساتھ شامل کرنے پڑتے ہیں تاکہ ان کی مہارت سے استفادہ کیا جاسکے اور اخراجات میں بھی شراکت ہوسکے۔ہم باہمی اشتراک کے ماحول میں کام کررہے ہیں اور ہمارے کئی منصوبے دیگر شراکت دار چلاتے ہیں۔ہمارے تھوڑے حصے کی وجہ سے کئی دفعہ شراکت داروں پر اثر انداز ہونے کی صلاحیت محدود ہوجاتی ہے۔کئی اہم فیصلوں پر ہم آہنگی نہ ہونے کی بناء پر ان منصوبوں کے انتظامی اور پیداواری معاملات بگڑ یا تاخیر کا باعث بن سکتے ہیں۔اس کے تدارک کے لئے ہم انتظامی اور غیر انتظامی شراکت داروں سے باہم رابطے میں رہتے ہیں۔

۱۲۔دہشت گردوں کے حملے:

دہشت گردوں کا حملہ ہمارے کاروبار پر بہت زیادہ منفی اثرات مرتب کرسکتا ہے۔اس خطرے کے تدارک کے لئے کمپنی نے اپنی تمام اہم تنصیبات کے لئے دہشت گردی کی صورت میں نقصان پورا کرنے کے لئے باقاعدہ انشورنس کرائی ہوئی ہے۔

۱۳۔تیسرے فریق کی حیثیت سے ذمہ داری:

تیسرے فریق کی حیثیت سے ذمہ داری ہمارے کاروبار پر بہت زیادہ منفی اثرات مرتب کرسکتی ہے۔اس خطرے کے تدارک کے لئے کمپنی مسلسل ایسے معاملات کا جائزہ لیتی رہتی ہے جہاں انشورنس کی ضرورت ہے، کمپنی نے اپنے کنوؤں کی کھدائی کے علاقوں، پائپ لائنوں اور اہم تنصیبات کے لئے تیسرے فریق کی حیثیت سے ذمہ داری کی انشورنس کروائی ہوئی ہے۔

۱۴۔ انسانی وسائل کے خطرات :

متبادل کی منصوبہ بندی نہ ہونا بڑے نقصان کا باعث بن سکتی ہے۔کمپنی نے ہر ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی ارگانوگرام اور کام کی تفصیلات تیار کی ہیں۔نئی آسامیوں اور تبدیلیوں پر فوری عمل درآمد ہوتا ہے اور باقاعدہ اشتہار دیا جاتا ہے۔

۱۵۔کنوؤں میں کھوجانا یا مرمت کے قابل نہ رہنا:

کھدائی کے دوران بہت سے مہنگے آلات کنوؤں میں مختلف گہرائیوں میں داخل کیے جاتے ہیں۔اس خطرے کے تدارک کے لئے کمپنی بھرپور نظر رکھتی ہے۔ اوران آلات کی انشورنس بھی کراتی ہے۔

کاروباری عمل/ترقیاتی سرگرمیاں:

کمپنی کا خیال ہے کہ معیار اور مسلسل بہتری اور مضبوط عزم کامیابی حاصل کرنے کے لئے ناگزیر اجزاء ہیں۔تمام عمل مسلسل تشخیص اور بہتری سے مشروط ہے۔تیل وگیس کی دریافتی اور پیداواری کمپنی کی حیثیت سے تحقیق بنیادی کام ہے۔ ارضیاتی اعداد وشمار کا حصول، عمل اور جیالوجیکل سرگرمیوں کے دوران ان کی تشریح زیادہ سے زیادہ اعداد وشمار کے پیمانوں کا انتخاب محتاط تجرباتی تحقیق کے ذریعے ہی ممکن ہے۔کمپنی کسی بھی جگہ میں ہائیڈروکاربن کے حجم کو ماپنے کے لئے جامع تجزیہ کرتی ہے، کسی بھی جگہ کھدائی سے پہلے ذیلی سطح کی جدید ذرائع سے منظر کشی بھی کرتی ہے۔

یہ تحقیق اپنے اور بیرونی G&G ذرائع اور ذخائر کے مطالعہ کے ذریعے کی جاتی ہے۔تحقیق اس لئے بھی کی جاتی ہے تاکہ فیلڈز سے حاصل ہونے والی پیداوار کو نہ صرف برقرار رکھا جائے بلکہ اس میں مزید اضافہ کیا جائے۔

ان ترقیاتی کنوؤں کی کھدائی کے ساتھ ساتھ جو پہلے جغرافیائی محلِ وقوع میں

بیان کر دیئے گئے۔ اس سال درج ذیل بڑے کاروباری ترقیاتی منصوبے شروع کئے گئے ہیں۔

پی او ایل آئی ٹی کی درجہ بندی :

انسانی وسائل کے انتظام کا نظام : ایک آن لائن رخصت کا نظام زیرِ تکمیل ہے۔

شیئر پوائنٹ، برقی ڈاک اور انٹرنیٹ: پی او ایل کی برقی ڈاک اور شیئر پوائنٹ کے نظام کو بہتر کارکردگی اور قابلِ اعتماد بنانے کیلئے HP SAN Storage پر منتقل کر دیا گیا ہے۔ پی او ایل کے استعمال کنندگان کو گھر سے اور دور کے علاقے سے انٹرنیٹ کے ذریعے کام کرنے کی سہولت دے دی گئی ہے۔

سی سی ٹی وی نگرانی اور کنٹرول: تحفظ کے نظام کو مزید بہتر کرنے کے لئے نئے سی سی ٹی وی کیمرے مندرجہ ذیل جگہوں پر نصب کئے گئے ہیں۔

۔ ۱۴ عدد IP پر مبنی اعلیٰ کارکردگی کے حامل سی سی ٹی وی کیمرے۔ پی او ایل ہیڈ آفس

۔ ۱۲ عدد منجمد اور ۵ عدد PTZ اعلیٰ کارکردگی کے حامل سی سی ٹی وی کیمرے۔ پی او ایل کے دفتر کے احاطے میں اور KCDF میں۔

وڈیو کانفرنس کی سہولت : آن لائن اجتماعات کے لئے ویڈیو کانفرنس کی سہولت متعارف کرادی گئی ہے۔

کارپوریٹ سماجی ذمہ داری (CSR):

اس شعبے میں کمپنی کی مضبوط وابستگی اس کی طرف سے پیش کردہ ایک جامع نظام سے ظاہر ہوتی ہے جس پر کمپنی عمل پیرا ہے۔ کمپنی ان علاقوں کی سماجی و معاشی ترقی پر خصوصی توجہ مرکوز کیے ہوئے ہے جہاں یہ کام کر رہی ہے۔ ہمارے CSR پروگرام کا بنیادی مقصد ہے کہ:

۔ اپنے ماحول کی حفاظت

۔ ذمہ داری سے کام کرنا

۔ جن علاقوں میں ہم کام کریں ان کی ترقی میں حصہ ڈالیں

۔ اپنے کام کے معیار کو برقرار رکھنا اور صحتمند طرزِ زندگی کی وکالت

۔ دیانتداری کے ساتھ کام اور اعلیٰ ترین اخلاقی معیارات کو برقرار رکھنا

۔ کام کے تنوع کو فروغ دینا اور متنوع سپلائرز کے ساتھ شراکت داری

۔ ایک محفوظ، صحت مند کام کی جگہ کو یقینی بنانا۔

ہمارا CSR وسیع سرگرمیوں پر مشتمل ہے جن میں سکولوں، کالجوں اور صحت کے مراکز کی تعمیر، سڑکوں اور پُلوں کی تعمیر انسانی اور سماجی کام کرنے والی تنظیموں کی حمایت اور کھیلوں کا انعقاد ہیں۔ ہمیں اپنی ترقی پر فخر ہے، لیکن پھر بھی ہمیں بہت کچھ کرنا ہے جس کی ہم منصوبہ بندی کر رہے ہیں۔

تعلیم۔

تعلیم قوم کی تعمیر اور لوگوں کی اقتصادی ترقی کا ایک بڑا ذریعہ ہے۔ یہاں، پی او ایل میں، ہماری کلیدی توجہ تعلیم ہے جس کی ہم مکمل طور پر حمایت کرتے ہیں۔ پی او ایل کی توجہ بنیادی، ثانوی اور اعلیٰ سطح کی تعلیم پر مرکوز ہے۔

قیام کے آغاز سے پی او ایل ۹۶ ملین روپے سرکاری سکولوں اور کالجوں کے بنیادی ڈھانچے کو بہتر بنانے، کلاس رومز اور بیت الاخلاؤں کی تعمیر، کمپیوٹرز، سائنس لیبارٹری، فرنیچر اور فکسچر فراہم کرنے میں خرچ کر چکی ہے جس سے ۵۰،۰۰۰ سے زائد طلباء مستفید ہو رہے ہیں۔

پی او ایل نہ صرف کام کے علاقوں میں سماجی بہبود کی سرگرمیوں پر خرچ کرتا ہے بلکہ ہمارے اپنے تکنیکی ادارے، ہائر سیکنڈری سکولز اور ڈگری کالج کھوڑ چل رہے ہیں جو پوری طرح سے لیب کی سہولیات ، جدید کتب خانے، انتہائی مستند تدریسی عملے پر مشتمل ہیں۔ ہم غیر نصابی سرگرمیوں کو بھی فروغ دے رہے ہیں۔

ڈاکٹر رشاد ٹیکنیکل ایجوکیشن انسٹیٹوٹ۔

۲۰۱۵ء میں قائم ہونے والا ڈاکٹر رشاد انسٹیٹیوٹ آف ٹیکنیکل ایجوکیشن ترقی کرتے ہوئے اَب باقاعدہ فنی تعلیم مہیّا کرنے والا ادارہ بن گیا ہے۔ اِس وقت الیکٹریکل اور پٹرولیم ٹیکنالوجیز کے پہلے، دوسرے اور تیسرے سال میں ۸۰ طلباء زیورِعلم سے آراستہ ہو رہے ہیں۔ ۲۰۱۵ء کی ابتداء میں ٹیوٹا لاہور کے ساتھ الیکٹریکل اور الیکٹرانکس ٹیکنالوجیز میں رجسٹریشن کرائی گئی۔ ستمبر ۲۰۱۵

میں پنجاب بورڈ آف ٹیکنیکل ایجوکیشن لاہور کے ساتھ وابستگی ایسوسی ایٹ انجینئرنگ میں ڈپلومہ (۳ سالہ کورس) شروع کرنے کے لئے حاصل کی گئی۔ کھوڑ اور گردونواح کے لوگ پٹرولیم اور پٹرولیم کے دیگر ٹیکنالوجیکل شعبوں میں کام کرتے ہیں تاہم پٹرولیم کا نصاب TEVTA Board کو جائزے/منظوری کے لئے بھیجا گیا اور پھر ٹیوٹا بورڈ اور PBTE، لاہور سے منسلک کیا گیا۔
۲۰۱۶ء میں مقامی افراد کی مدد کے لئے ڈاکٹر رشاد انسٹیٹیوٹ آف ٹیکنیکل ایجوکیشن میں پٹرولیم ٹیکنالوجی میں DAE کا آغاز کیا گیا۔

ڈاکٹر رشاد ڈگری کالج۔

کالج کا آغاز ۲۰۰۷ء میں انٹرمیڈیٹ کالج کے طور پر کیا گیا جسے ۲۰۱۰ء میں ڈگری کالج کا درجہ دے دیا گیا تا کہ کھوڑ اور اس کے مضافاتی علاقوں کی نئی نسل کو اعلیٰ تعلیم دی جاسکے۔ ابتدائی طور پر خالص سائنسی مضامین بشمول باٹنی، ذوالوجی، کیمیاء، ڈبل ریاضی اور طبیعات کے دوسالہ پروگرام پیش کیے گئے۔
تاہم ان پروگراموں میں اب صرف ۱۶ طلباء ہیں، چوں کہ HEC نے دوسالہ پروگرام ایسوسی ایٹ ڈگری پروگرام میں تبدیل کر دیئے ہیں اس لئے کالج نے چار سالہ BS پروگرام شروع کر دیئے ہیں۔ ڈاکٹر رشاد ڈگری کالج کا کمپیوٹر سائنس میں BS پروگرام شروع کرنے کے لئے پنجاب یونیورسٹی کے ساتھ الحاق ہو چکا ہے اور ہمیں یہ بتاتے ہوئے خوشی ہو رہی ہے کہ اس پروگرام میں ۹۴ طلباء داخل ہو چکے ہیں۔
کووڈ۔۱۹ کی نئی صورتِ حال کی بناء پر ہم بتدریج آن لائن تعلیم کی طرف اس طرح بڑھ رہے ہیں کہ ہمارے طلباء اعلیٰ معیاری تعلیم مسلسل حاصل کرتے رہیں۔ تمام جماعتیں تربیت یافتہ اساتذہ کی مدد سے آن لائن پر منتقل کر دی گئی ہیں۔
دورانِ کووڈ۔۱۹ کالج نے اساتذہ اور طلباء کے بہتر تحفظ کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے مزید اقدامات کیے۔ تمام داخلی راستوں پر ہاتھوں کو صاف کرنے والا محلول رکھا گیا، چہرے پر ماسک لازم قرار دیا گیا اور سماجی فاصلہ برقرار رکھنے پر زور دیا گیا تا کہ ملازمین اور طلباء کا تحفظ کیا جاسکے۔

پی او ایل ماڈل سکول۔

پی او ایل کے ملازمین کے بچوں کو معیاری تعلیم دینے کے لئے یکم جنوری ۱۹۹۴ء کو پی او ایل ماڈل سیکنڈری سکول کا آغاز کیا گیا۔ جسے پنجاب ایجوکیشن ڈیپارٹمنٹ سے رجسٹرڈ کرایا گیا۔ بعدازاں مقامی آبادی کو بھی مستفید ہونے کی سہولت دے دی گئی۔ اِس وقت ۸۳۷ طلباء و طالبات زیورِ علم سے آراستہ ہو رہے ہیں۔ سکول نہ صرف بچوں کی تعلیم پر توجہ مرکوز کرتا ہے بلکہ اُن کی روحانی سماجی اِخلاقی اور جسمانی ترقی اس کا مطمعِ نظر ہے۔ کووڈ۔۱۹ کے دوران آن لائن تعلیم دی گئی۔ کچھ طُلباء نے میٹرک کے امتحان میں نمایاں کامیابی حاصل کی۔

پی او ایل ووکیشنل ٹریننگ سنٹر۔

۲۰۰۴ء میں پی او ایل نے خواتین کے لئے پیشہ ورانہ تربیتی مرکز قائم کیا ہے۔ اس مرکز کو قائم کرنے کے مقاصد میں رویوں، علم، اور مقامی علاقے کی خواتین میں خود روزگار کے لئے مہارت کی ترقی ہے۔ اب تک ۱،۰۰۰ سے زائد خواتین اور لڑکیوں کو تربیّت دی جاچکی ہے۔ جولائی ۲۰۱۶ء میں پی او ایل نے VTC کھوڑ میں Safety Coveralls Stitching یونٹ قائم کیا ہے۔ سلائی مرکز کے قیام کا مقصد اخراجات میں کمی اور VTC کے عملہ اور طالبات کی سلائی کڑھائی کی مہارت میں مزید نکھار پیدا کرنا ہے۔ VTC اساتذہ نے کووڈ۔۱۹ کے دوران کمپنی ملازمین اور سیکیورٹی سٹاف کے لئے چہرے کے ماسک بھی تیار کئے ہیں۔

کھیل، ثقافتی اور مذہبی سرگرمیاں۔

کمپنی کھوڑ میں مقامی آبادیوں کے لئے کھیلوں کی سہولت اور ثقافتی سرگرمیاں مہیّا کرتی ہے۔ کھیلوں میں کرکٹ، ہاکی اور فٹ بال کے میدان اور بیڈمنٹن، والی بال کی جگہیں مہیّا کی گئی ہیں۔
۱۴ اگست (یوم آزادی) کی تقریب کو کھوڑ ورکرز کلب میں بڑے جوش و جزبے سے منایا جاتا ہے۔ کمپنی کے ملازمین اور مقامی علاقے سے زندگی کے تمام شعبہ ہائے جات کے لوگ اس میں شرکت کرتے ہیں۔

بنیادی ڈھانچہ کی ترقی۔

مقامی باشندوں کے معیارِ زندگی کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے آپریشن کے علاقوں میں مقامی باشندوں کے معیارِ زندگی کو بلند کرنے کے لئے پی او ایل نے نہ صرف سڑکوں کے نیٹ ورک کی تعمیر پر خرچ کیا بلکہ ہم نے گھروں تک پختہ گلیوں، پلیوں اور نکاسی آب کے نظام میں بہتری لانے کے لئے اپنی خدمات پیش کی ہیں۔

مقامی آبادی کے لئے صاف پانی کی سہولت۔

دیہی لوگوں کی بنیادی ضروریات کو پورا کیا گیا جن میں پینے کے صاف پانی تک آسان اور کم وقت میں رسائی کی کوششوں میں مدد فراہم کرنا ہے۔ اس سلسلے میں کئی منصوبوں پر کام شروع کر دیا گیا ہے۔

پی او ایل، پری والی اور میال کے اردگرد واقع مختلف دیہاتوں میں پانی کی فراہمی کے منصوبوں کی ترقی پر رقم اور وقت صرف کر چکی ہے۔ ان منصوبوں کے تحت کئی دیہات میں ۶،۵۰۰ سے زائد گھرانوں کو پینے کے صاف پانی کی فراہمی کے لئے ایک وسیع تقسیم کے نیٹ ورک قائم کرنے کے لئے موٹر پمپس کی تنصیب اور اوورہیڈ پانی کے ٹینکوں کی تعمیر کی گئی ہے۔ علاقے کے لوگوں نے گاؤں کی بنیاد پر پانی کی انتظامیہ کمیٹیوں کے ذریعے بحالی اور پائیداری کے ان منصوبوں کو سنبھالنے میں مدد کی ہے۔

پری والی میں احمد ال گاؤں کے رہنے والوں کو پینے کے صاف پانی کی سہولت کا بڑا مسئلہ درپیش تھا کیونکہ دستیاب پانی کی فراہمی ان کی بنیادی ضرورت کو پورا کرنے کے لئے ناکافی تھا۔ کمپنی نے احمد ال گاؤں کی مقامی آبادی کی سہولت کے لئے زیرِ زمین پانی سٹوریج ٹینک ۳۔۵ ملین روپے کی لاگت سے (۶۰'x۳۰') سائز کا ۱۵۰،۰۰۰ گیلن سٹوریج کا حامل ٹینک تعمیر کیا۔ مقامی آبادی کے ۷،۰۰۰ سے زائد باشندے براہِ راست اور بالواسطہ طور پر اس کے صاف پانی کی سہولت سے مستفید ہو رہے ہیں۔

پی او ایل ۱۴۔۵ کلومیٹر طویل ۱۶ انچ قُطر کی پائپ لائن کے ذریعے کھوڑ پیداواری سہولت اور مقامی آبادی کو طویل عرصہ سے پانی مُہیّا کر رہی تھی۔ وقت گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ پانی کا ذریعہ خشک ہو گیا اور آلودگی کی وجہ سے پانی کا معیار بھی متاثر ہو گیا ہے۔

پانی کی بڑھتی ہوئی طلب اور اس کے معیار کو بہتر بنانے کے پیشِ نظر پی او ایل نے اخلاص میں دریائے سِل کے قریب ۲۵۰ فٹ گہرے پانی کے ۴ کنویں کھودے۔ ۱۵۔۳ کلومیٹر طویل ۱۶ انچ قُطر کی پائپ لائن کے ذریعے روزانہ ۲۵۰،۰۰۰ گیلن پانی مُہیّا کیا جا رہا ہے تا کہ کھوڑ کی مقامی آبادی کی بڑھتی ہوئی طلب اور کمپنی کی اپنی ضروریات کو پورا کیا جا سکے۔ اس منصوبے پر ۸۲۔۶ ملین روپے لاگت آئی تھی اور اب یہ مقامی آبادی کی ترقی اور ان کی مشکلات کو دُور کرنے میں اپنا کردار ادا کر رہا ہے۔ مساجد اور گھروں میں پانی کے کنکشن دیئے جا رہے ہیں اور مرمت کا خرچ بھی کمپنی برداشت کر رہی ہے۔

میال میں پانی کے ۴۲ کنیکشنز دیئے گئے جن سے ۵۰۰ گھرانے فائدہ اُٹھا رہے ہیں۔ مزید یہ کہ یونین کونسل کھڑپہ کو دو ملین روپے کی رقم بطور عطیہ دی گئی تا کہ مقامی آبادی کو پانی کی سہولت فراہم کی جا سکے۔

کھوڑ ہسپتال۔

کمپنی مریض کی بہتر نگہداشت، باہمی تعاون کا ماحول اور صحت سے متعلق فیصلوں میں مزید بہتری، بہتر معیارِ زندگی اور اعلیٰ فلاح و بہبود کے مقاصد کے لئے کھوڑ میں جدید ترین ٹیکنالوجی کا حامل ہسپتال چلا رہی ہے۔ ہسپتال ۲۴ گھنٹے معیاری طبی دیکھ بھال، اہم بنیادی صحت کی خدمات اور مفت ہنگامی امداد فراہم کرتا ہے۔

اس وقت ہسپتال میں میڈیسن، جراحی، زچہ بچہ، شعبہ اطفال، اینستھیزیا کے ماہرین کو تعینات کیا گیا ہے، فیملی میڈیسن کان، ناک اور گلہ (ENT)، آنکھ، معدہ، جلد اور Ultrasonology کے شعبوں میں ماہرین سے مدد لی جاتی ہے۔

بیرونی اور داخل شدہ مریضوں کو بنیادی طبی سہولتیں ۲۴ گھنٹے فراہم کرنے کے لئے چھ میڈیکل آفیسر ہر وقت موجود رہتے ہیں۔

کھوڑ ہسپتال رہائشیوں کو ماہرین طب اور کلینیکل خدمات کی زبردست سہولت مہیّا کرتا ہے جو مقامی لوگوں کو میسّر نہیں۔ ہسپتال جدید ترین آلات کے ساتھ آپریشن تھیٹر، منجمد اور متحرک ایکس رے مشینیں، بہترین طبی تجربہ گاہ اور جدید

ترین سہولتیں رکھتا ہے۔ ہسپتال میں چالیس بستروں پر مشتمل ائیر کنڈیشنڈ وارڈز ہیں اور یہ مشیروں اور ماہر ڈاکٹروں کی سہولتیں بھی فراہم کرتا ہے۔ زندگی بچانے کے لئے ہنگامی حالات میں یا سڑک پر حادثہ کی صورت میں زخمی افراد کو فی سبیل للہ جدید ترین طبی امداد فراہم کی جاتی ہیں۔ عوام کے لیے اس طرح کی سہولیات فراہم کرنے والا یہ اپنے علاقے کا واحد ہسپتال ہے۔

حال ہی میں ایک جدید ڈینٹل یونٹ قائم کیا گیا ہے جس نے ۱۲ اپریل ۲۰۱۹ء کو کام کرنا شروع کیا۔ اعلیٰ تعلیم یافتہ دندان ساز اور ماہر فن (Technician) پی او ایل ملازمین اور مقامی آبادی کو ہر قسم کا دانتوں کا علاج فراہم کر رہے ہیں۔

صحت کی دیگر سہولیات۔

کمپنی کی طرف سے فیلڈ میں فراہم کی جانے والی دیگر طبی نگہداشت کی سہولیات درج ذیل ہیں:

- باقاعدہ مفت ڈسپنسریوں کو پنڈوری اور بلکسر کے علاقوں کی مقامی آبادی کے لئے منظم کیا گیا ہے۔
- میال میں فیلڈ ہسپتال اور ڈسپنسریوں کا قیام۔
- محکمہ ڈسٹرکٹ ہیلتھ کے تعاون سے سالانہ ویکسینیشن پروگرام شروع کیا گیا ہے۔
- طبی دیکھ بھال فراہم کرنے کے لئے پی او ایل ایک غریب مریض فنڈ چلا رہا ہے (چیئرمین اور ملازمین اپنا حصہ ڈالتے ہیں) جہاں سے ۲۵۰ سے زائد درج شدہ افراد کو روزانہ طبی امداد دی جاتی ہے۔

معاشرتی صحت کا پروگرام:

عوام کو پی او ایل ہسپتال کے ذریعے سہولت فراہم کرنے کے علاوہ مختلف علاقوں میں طبی کیمپ لگائے گئے ہیں جن میں طبی امداد اور ادویات عوام کی دہلیز پر مفت تقسیم کی گئیں۔

دورانِ سال پی او ایل ہسپتال میں غریب مریضوں کے علاج کی تعداد	۲،۳۳۵
دورانِ سال پنڈوری ڈسپنسری میں مریضوں کے مفت علاج کی تعداد	۱،۹۱۰

دورانِ سال بلکسر ڈسپنسری میں مریضوں کے مفت علاج کی تعداد	۱،۳۳۸
دورانِ سال میال ڈسپنسری میں مریضوں کے مفت علاج کی تعداد	۱،۰۰۲

دورانِ سال کمپنی نے مقامی آبادی کے لئے متعدد مفت طبی کیمپس کا انتظام کیا۔ تقریباً ۵۹۳،۱ مریضوں کا علاج پنڈوری، پری والی، سپیال جنڈیال اور ڈھلیاں میں کیا گیا۔

اپنے ماحول کی مدد:

ہم اپنی سرگرمیوں کو اپنے ملازمین، ٹھیکیداروں، قریبی آبادی، زمینی وسائل اور ماحول کو کم سے کم متاثر کئے بغیر جاری رکھنے کے لئے پُرعزم ہیں۔ ہماری مسلسل دوستانہ ماحول سرگرمیوں کو سراہتے ہوئے قومی فورم برائے ماحول اور صحت نے میال ایل پی جی پلانٹ کو ISO 14001:2015 ایوارڈ سے نوازا۔

ماحولیاتی اثرات کو متاثر ہونے سے بچانے کے لئے نئی ٹیکنالوجی کا استعمال، سسٹم کی بہتری، انتظامی کنٹرول، ماحولیاتی لیولز پر نظر، قابلِ اطلاق قانون سازی اور اچھے صنعتی عمل وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔

تکمیل شدہ منصوبے:

- میال، بلکسر کے لئے ISO 45001 : 2018 کی منظوری اور منتقلی کا آڈٹ
- پی او ایل SCR رگ کا ISO 45001 : 2018 نگرانی اور منتقلی کا آڈٹ
- LPG میال پلانٹ کے لئے ISO 14001 : 2015 نگرانی کا آڈٹ
- کھوڑ سہولتوں کے لئے ISO 14001 : 2015 نگرانی کا آڈٹ
- تمام پی او ایل فیلڈز اور SCR رگ کی ماحولیاتی نگرانی

- بلکسر ڈیپ۔1، ڈی جی خان۔1، جنڈیال۔2 کنوؤں اور ترکوال 3D ارضیاتی سروے کے لئے ابتدائی ماحولیاتی تجزیہ
- پی او ایل کی تاریخ میں پہلی بار آگ بجھانے والے آلات کے اندرونی حصے اور ایس سی بی اے سلنڈر کے لئے بیرونی ذرائع سے ہائیڈروٹیسٹنگ کروائی گئی۔
- پی او ایل کی تمام فیلڈز/ایس سی آر رِگ میں HSE سالانہ ایوارڈ
- جو یا میر میں صفائی کے نئے ٹیسٹنگ کے ساتھ آگ اور تحفظ کا نظام
- پول گیس کراچی کے لئے آگ اور تحفظ کے فرق کا تجزیہ کیا گیا۔
- میال، کھوڑ، بلکسر اور جو یا میر میں ماحولیاتی منصوبوں کی تکمیل
- پی او ایل ہاؤس مورگاہ، جو یا میر اور ترکوال فیلڈز کے لئے خودکار بیرونی ڈیفبر یلیٹرز (AED) کی خریداری

زیرِ تکمیل / نئے اہداف:

- کھوڑ فیلڈ کے لئے نئے آگ بجھانے والے ٹرک کی خریداری
- میال اور بلکسر کے 2018 : 45001 نگرانی کے آڈٹ
- پی او ایل SCR رِگ کے لئے 2018 : 45001 نگرانی کے آڈٹ
- مائع پٹرولیم گیس پلانٹ میال کے 2015 : 14001 نگرانی کے آڈٹ
- پی او ایل کے تمام حصوں اور SCR رِگ کی ماحولیاتی نگرانی
- بیرونی اُستاد کے ذریعے H2S لیول۔2 کی تربیت
- حفاظت کے عملی انتظام کی تربیت (منصوبہ زیرِ غور ہے)
- تمام فیلڈز/ایس سی آر رِگ پر اندرون خانہ ابتدائی طبی امداد کی تربیت
- پی او ایل ہاؤس مورگاہ میں ہنگامی اخراج کے لئے سیڑھی کی تنصیب
- تمام سند یافتہ فیلڈز/ایس سی آر رِگ کے لئے ISO 45001:2018 کے لئے مرکزی سند کا حصول
- پیرانی ڈی۔۱ اور بندھک۔۱ کنوؤں کے لئے EIA مطالعہ
- پی او ایل کے تمام فیلڈز/سی آر رِگ میں HSE کے سالانہ اعزاز کے لئے فیلڈ سٹاف کی کارکردگی بہتر کی جائے گی۔
- پی او ایل ہاؤس مورگاہ کے لئے سولر پاور سسٹم پر آگ سے تحفظ کے نظام کی تنصیب

پیشہ ورانہ صحت اور تحفظ (OH&S)۔

ہمارا بنیادی مقصد پیشہ وارانہ اور عملیاتی ماحول میں اپنے لوگوں کی حفاظت اور کام کے دوران بچاؤ کے آلات کے استعمال کے علم کو یقینی بنانا ہے۔

محکمہ ایچ ایس سی بین الاقوامی OHSAS ۴۵۰۰۱:۲۰۱۸ اور آئی ایس او ۱۴۰۰۱:۲۰۱۵ سندوں کے تحت صحت، حفاظت اور ماحول کی نگرانی کر رہا ہے۔ سیفٹی کمیٹی کام والی جگہ میں حفاظت، صحت اور مناسب ماحول کی نگرانی کرتی ہے۔ کمیٹی باقاعدگی سے OH&S نظام، پالیسیوں، کام کی جگہ کے خطرات کو کم کرنے، محفوظ اور صحت مند کام کے ماحول اور اہم OH&S مسائل اور کارکردگی کو فروغ دینے کے پروگراموں پر نظر رکھتی ہے۔

قانونی ضروریات کے علاوہ پی او ایل میں پیشہ ورانہ اور تحقیقی سرگرمیاں داخلی پالیسیوں کے تحت چلائی جاتی ہیں۔ شعبہ جاتی سربراہوں اور تمام مدیران (Managers) کی ذمہ داری ہے کہ وہ تحفظ کے پروگرام لاگو کریں اور برقرار رکھیں۔

کمپنی نے تمام مقامات پر حادثات کو کم کرنے اور ہنگامی صورتحال سے نمٹنے کے لیے ایک جامع حفاظتی انتظامی نظام بنایا ہے۔ ''ایمرجنسی رسپانس ٹیم'' کا قیام عمل میں لایا گیا ہے جس نے ہنگامی صورتحال سے نمٹنے کے لئے ایک جامع طریقہ کار وضع کیا ہے۔ جس کے تحت ہنگامی تنظیم، ذمہ داریاں، کلیدی ذمہ داران کی فہرست، اہم ٹیلی فون نمبرز، مواصلات کا منصوبہ اور سرگرمیوں کی ترتیب دی گئی ہے تاکہ صورت حال کا مقابلہ کیا جاسکے۔

گذشتہ تین سالوں میں کام کی جگہ پر حادثات کا موازنہ درج ذیل ہے:

حادثات	۲۰۱۸	۲۰۱۹	۲۰۲۰
سنگین	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰
آگ	۰۵	۰۲	۰۲
قابلِ ذکر حادثات (اہم زخم)	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰
قابلِ ذکر معمولی حادثات (معمولی زخم)	۰۰	۰۱	۰۰
اہم ماحولیاتی	۰۰	۰۰	۰۰
ابتدائی طبی امداد	۰۵	۱۰	۰۳
اہم ماحولیاتی	۰۲	۰۰	۰۵

ضابطوں اور طریقہء کار کا باقاعدگی سے اس لئے جائزہ لیا جاتا ہے تاکہ یقین کیا جائے کہ ہمارے ضابطے صنعت کی بہترین پالیسیوں سے منسلک ہیں۔ ملازمین کو صحت اور تحفظ کی تربیت بھی اس لئے فراہم کی جاتی ہے تاکہ یہ یقین کرلیا جائے کہ وہ کمپنی کے ضابطوں کے مطابق کام کر رہے ہیں۔

اِس مقصد کے لئے اپنے ہاں ہی آگ سے تحفظ، ابتدائی طبی امداد، محفوظ ڈرائیونگ اور پیشہ ورانہ صحت اور تحفظ کے بارے میں باقاعدگی سے تربیّت بھی دی جاتی ہے۔

کمپنی اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ ملازمین اور جہاں نافذ العمل ہو ٹھیکیدار بھی کمپنی کے ممکنہ خطرات برائے صحت مند، محفوظ اور دوستانہ کام کے طریقوں کے متعلق آگاہ ہوں۔ پی او ایل تمام ملازمین کے لئے ماہانہ "سیفٹی بلیٹن" بھی جاری کرتی ہے۔ یہ اقدامات کام کی جگہ پر چوٹوں کو روکنے میں مددگار ثابت ہوئے ہیں۔

باقاعدگی سے تحفظ کی مشقیں بھی یہ یقین کرنے کے لئے کرائی جاتی ہیں کہ ہنگامی حالات کے لئے تمام تیاریاں مکمل ہیں۔ کمپنی کے ہر Concession کے تحفظ کے لئے الگ منصوبہ بندی کی گئی ہے۔

HSE ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی جانب سے Tool box talks اور فیلڈ تجرباتی اجلاس ہر فیلڈ میں باقاعدگی سے منعقد کئے جاتے ہیں۔

گذشتہ تین سالوں میں HSE ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی جانب سے دی گئی تربیّت کا موازنہ درج ذیل ہے:

سال ۲۰۱۸		سال ۲۰۱۹		سال ۲۰۲۰	
تعداد تربیت	شرکاء کی تعداد	تعداد تربیت	شرکاء کی تعداد	تعداد تربیت	شرکاء کی تعداد
۱،۱۶۹	۱۸،۵۴۰	۱،۲۵۸	۲۱،۱۷۸	۱،۴۵۲	۲۳،۸۸۱

انسانی وسائل (HR)۔

پی او ایل یقین رکھتی ہے کہ مؤثر انسانی وسائل (HR) مینجمنٹ اور ترقی کی پالیسیوں کے اپنانے سے تنظیمی مقاصد اور اس میں قابلِ ستائش اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔ پی او ایل کا نظریہ ہے کہ اس کے ملازمین اس کا سب سے قیمتی اثاثہ ہیں۔ انتخاب کے طریقہء کار اور روزگار کی پالیسیوں کو اس طرح بنایا گیا ہے کہ ان قابل اور تعلیم یافتہ ملازمین کو کمپنی کے ساتھ منسلک رکھا جائے جو کمپنی مقاصد کو پورا کرنے کے لئے اپنی بہترین کوششوں سے اہم کردار ادا کرنے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔

ملازمین کی اصل اور مطلوبہ کارکردگی کے درمیان خلیج کو کم کرنے کے لئے تکنیکی مہارتوں پر تربیّت دی جاتی ہے یہ تربیتیں ملازمین اور کمپنی کے باہمی فائدے کے لئے ہیں اور ملازمین کو ترقی کے لئے درکار مہارت حاصل کرنے کے مواقع فراہم کرتی ہیں۔

پی او ایل انسانی وسائل کو بہتر بنانے کے لئے ملک کی یونیورسٹیوں کی مدد ایک سماجی ذمہ داری سمجھتی ہے، اور اس وجہ سے فعال طور پر ملک کے پیشہ ور نوجوانوں کو تربیّت دیتی ہے۔ اس مقصد کے لئے مختلف یونیورسٹیوں کے طلباء و طالبات کے لئے انٹرن شپ پیش کی جاتی ہیں۔

کارپوریٹ گورننس۔

۱۔ مالی بیانات، جو کہ کمپنی انتظامیہ کی جانب سے تیار کی گئی ہیں جو منصفانہ امور کی نشاندہی، اپنے آپریشنز، نقدی کا بہاؤ اور ایکوئٹی میں تبدیلیاں ظاہر کرتی ہیں۔

۲۔ کمپنی کے کھاتوں کی باقاعدہ دستاویزات مرتب کی گئی ہیں۔

۳۔ مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیوں کو تسلسل کے ساتھ مالی بیانات کی تیاری میں لاگو کیا گیا ہے۔ اکاؤنٹنگ اندازے معقول اور دانشمندانہ فیصلے پر مبنی ہیں۔

۴۔ بین الاقوامی اکاؤنٹنگ کے معیار جو کہ پاکستان میں نافذ العمل ہیں کی مالی

بیانات کی تیاری میں پیروی کی گئی ہے۔

۵۔ اندرونی کنٹرول کے نظام کا ڈیزائن صحیح ہے اور اس پر مؤثر طریقے سے عمل درآمد اور اس کی نگرانی کی گئی ہے۔

۶۔ کمپنی کو جاری رکھنے کی صلاحیت پر کوئی شکوک وشبہات نہیں ہیں۔

۷۔ کارپوریٹ گورننس کے بہترین طریقوں پر عمل کیا گیا ہے جو کہ لسٹنگ کے ضابطے میں موجود ہیں۔

۸۔ گذشتہ سال کے آپریٹنگ نتائج سے اہم انحراف کو (اگر کوئی ہے تو) ڈائریکٹرز رپورٹ / چیئرمین جائزہ میں مناسب طور پر اکاؤنٹس کی تفصیل (Notes) میں بتایا گیا ہے۔

۹۔ کمپنی مستقبل میں اپنے آپریشنز کی کارپوریٹ تنظیم نو کو ختم کرنے یا روکنے کے لئے غور نہیں کر رہی۔

۱۰۔ گذشتہ چھ سال کے کلیدی آپریٹنگ اور مالیاتی ڈیٹا کا خلاصہ اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ منسلک کر دیا گیا ہے۔

۱۱۔ ۳۰ جون ۲۰۲۰ء میں قابلِ ادائیگی تمام اہم سرکاری محصولات کی سال کے آخر کے بعد منظوری دے دی گئی ہے۔

۱۲۔ ۳۰ جون ۲۰۲۰ء کے تازہ ترین اکاؤنٹس کی بنیاد پر ملازم کی ریٹائرمنٹ فنڈز میں سرمایہ کاری کی اقدار مندرجہ ذیل ہیں:

مینجمنٹ سٹاف پنشن فنڈ	۱،۱۵۰ ملین روپے
گریجویٹی فنڈ	۴۸۳ ملین روپے
سٹاف پراویڈینٹ فنڈ	۴۷۶ ملین روپے
جنرل سٹاف پراویڈینٹ فنڈ	۱۴۱ ملین روپے

ڈائریکٹرز اور بورڈ کے اجلاس:

بورڈ کے کُل اراکین کی تعداد مندرجہ ذیل ہے :

الف) مرد ۷

ب) مستورات -

بورڈ کی تشکیل یوں کی گئی ہے۔

آزاد ڈائریکٹرز*	جناب شمیم احمد خان جناب طارق اقبال خان
دوسرے غیر انتظامی ڈائریکٹرز	جناب لیث جی فرعون** جناب وائیل جی فرعون*** جناب عبدالستار
انتظامی ڈائریکٹرز	جناب شعیب اے ملک جناب ساجد نواز

* آزاد ڈائریکٹرز لسٹڈ کمپنیوں کے کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس ۲۰۱۹ کے ضابطہ ۶(۳) کے معیار پر پورا اترتے ہیں۔

** متبادل ڈائریکٹر جناب شعیب اے ملک، چیئرمین اور چیف ایگزیکٹو

*** متبادل ڈائریکٹر جناب بابر بشیر نواز

بورڈ نے درج ذیل اراکین پر مُشتمل کمیٹیاں تشکیل دی ہیں :

الف) آڈٹ کمیٹی:

جناب شمیم احمد خان چیئرمین	جناب عبدالستار رکن
جناب بابر بشیر نواز رکن	جناب طارق اقبال خان رکن

ب) انسانی وسائل اور معاوضہ کمیٹی (HR & R)

جناب بابر بشیر نواز چیئرمین	جناب شعیب اے ملک رکن	جناب عبدالستار رکن

سال کے دوران بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کے پانچ اجلاس منعقد ہوئے سال کے دوران ہر ڈائریکٹر کی اجلاس میں شرکت کی تعداد درج ذیل ہے:

	ڈائریکٹرز کے اسمائے گرامی	بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز اجلاس	آڈٹ کمیٹی اجلاس	ایچ آر اور آر کمیٹی اجلاس
۱	جناب لیث جی فرعون	۵*		۱*
۲	جناب وائیل جی فرعون	۵*	۴*	۱*
۳	جناب شعیب اے ملک	۵		۱

۴	جناب عبدالستار	۵	۴	۱
۵	جناب ساجد نواز	۵		
٦	جناب طارق اقبال خان	۵	۴	
۷	جناب نہال قاسم	۳	۲	

* اوورسیز ڈائریکٹرز نے ذاتی طور پر یا متبادل ڈائریکٹرز کے ذریعے اجلاسوں میں شرکت کی۔

پاکستان سے باہر بورڈ کے منعقدہ اجلاس:

بورڈ کے تمام اجلاس پاکستان میں منعقد ہوئے سوائے دو اجلاس کے جو ۲۹ جولائی ۲۰۱۹ء اور ۲۱ جنوری ۲۰۲۰ء کو دبئی میں منعقد ہوئے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا معاوضہ:

بورڈ کے ڈائریکٹرز کو بورڈ یا ڈائیریکٹرز کی کسی بھی کمیٹی کے اجلاسوں میں شرکت کے لئے فیس کا ڈھانچہ وقتاً فوقتاً طے کرنے، جائزہ لینے اور اس میں ترمیم کرنے کا اختیار ہے۔ ڈائریکٹرز یا کمپنیوں کے کسی بھی کمیٹی یا عام اجلاس میں شریک ہونے اور واپس آنے میں ڈائریکٹرز کو تمام سفری ہوٹلوں اور دیگر اخراجات کی مناسب ادائیگی بھی کی جاسکتی ہے۔

غیر ملکی ڈائریکٹرز کا حفاظتی اجازت نامہ:

پی او ایل کے بورڈ میں منتخب ہونے والے غیر ملکی ڈائریکٹرز کو SECP کے ذریعے وزارت داخلہ سے حفاظتی اجازت نامہ کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ اس بابت تمام قانونی تقاضوں اور ضروریات کو پورا کیا گیا ہے۔

دیگر کارپوریٹ گورننس:

کارپوریٹ گورننس سے متعلق دیگر امور ڈائریکٹرز کی رپورٹ سے منسلک ہیں۔

ڈائریکٹرز اور ایگزیکٹوز کی حصص میں تجارت:

ڈائریکٹرز اور ایگزیکٹوز یا ان کے شریک حیات کے ذریعے کمپنی کے حصص کی ساری بلواسطہ یا بلاواسطہ تجارت کمپنی سیکریٹری کو قیمت، حصص کی تعداد، حصص کی شکل اور لین دین کی نوعیت کے ساتھ تحریری آگاہ کیا جاتا ہے، جو کہ کمپنی سیکریٹری بورڈ کو مقررہ وقت کے اندر مطلع کرتا ہے۔ اس طرح کی تمام ہولڈنگ کا انکشاف پیٹرن آف شیئر ہولڈنگ میں کر دیا گیا ہے۔

بورڈ اراکین کے مابین مفادات کا تضاد:

کمپنی کے بورڈ اراکین کے مابین اصل یا سمجھے جانے والے تضاد کو ختم کرنے کے لئے ایک ضابطہ بنایا گیا ہے۔ اس ضابطے کے تحت ہر ڈائریکٹر کو کسی معاہدے یا تقرری وغیرہ میں اپنی دلچسپی ظاہر کرنا ہوتی ہے۔ اس بارے میں دیگر بورڈ اراکین کو آگاہ کیا جاتا ہے اور اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے کہ دلچسپی رکھنے والا ڈائریکٹر اس فیصلے میں نہ تو حصہ لے اور نہ ہی ووٹ دے۔ مزکورہ حقائق کے نتائج (اگر کوئی ہیں) تو اجلاس کے نکات میں درج کئے جاتے ہیں۔ مفادات کے اس طرح کے کسی بھی تضاد کو کمپنی کے قانونی رجسٹر میں درج کیا جاتا ہے۔ جبکہ متعلقہ فریقوں کے معاملات کے انکشافات مالی بیانات میں فراہم کیے جاتے ہیں۔

چیئرمین اور چیف ایگزیکٹو کا کردار:

چیئرمین بورڈ کے اجلاسوں کی سربراہی کرتے ہیں اور مجلسِ ادارت (بورڈ) کے کام کو موثر بنانے کو یقینی بناتے ہیں۔ چیئرمین انتظامیہ اور بورڈ کے مابین رابطے کا ذریعہ ہیں ان کے پاس ایجنڈا طے کرنے، ہدایات جاری کرنے اور بورڈ کے اجلاس کے منٹ پر دستخط کرنے کے اختیارات ہیں۔ چیئرمین اس بات کو یقینی بناتے ہیں کہ ڈائریکٹر کو باضابطہ آگاہ کر دیا گیا ہے اور انہیں اہم معلومات فراہم کر دی گئی ہیں تاکہ وہ مناسب فیصلے کرنے کے قابل ہوسکیں۔ چیئرمین بورڈ کی سالانہ افادیت کا بحیثیت مجموعی جائزہ لیتے ہیں۔

چیف ایگزیکٹو (سی ای) ایگزیکٹو ڈائریکٹر ہیں جو کمپنی کے انتظامی سربراہ کے طور پر بھی کام کرتے ہیں۔ وہ کمپنی کی طویل المدتی حکمت عملی کی تیاری اور اس کے اس طرح نفاذ کے ذمہ دار ہیں کہ اس سے حصص یافتگان اعتماد میں اضافہ ہو۔

چیف ایگزیکٹو کی قائدانہ ذمہ داریوں میں یہ بات بھی شامل ہے کہ وہ یومیہ انتظامی فیصلوں اور کمپنی کے طویل اور قلیل المدتی منصوبوں پر عمل درآمد کے ذمہ

دار ہیں وہ کمپنی کی طرف سے حصص یافتگان، ملازمین، سرکاری حکام اور دیگر مُتعلقین کو معلومات فراہم کرتے ہیں۔

بورڈ کی کارکردگی کا اندازہ:

مجلس ادارت (بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز) کمپنی کے مقاصد اور اہداف کو مدِنظر رکھتے ہوئے حصص یافتگان کی جانب سے کمپنی کے گورننگ ٹرسٹی کے طور پر کام کرتی ہے۔

لسٹڈ کمپنیوں (کوڈ آف کارپوریٹ گورننس) کے ریگولیشن ۲۰۱۹ء کے تحت، ایک باضابطہ اور موثر نظام تشکیل دیا گیا ہے تاکہ بورڈ کی اپنی سالانہ کارکردگی، بورڈ ممبران اور اس کی کمیٹیوں کو جانچا جا سکے۔

مجلس ادارت نے اپنی کارکردگی جانچنے کے لئے درج ذیل معیار مقرر کیا ہے۔

۱۔ اسٹریٹیجک منصوبوں اور کاروباری خطرات کا جائزہ لینا کمپنی کے مستقبل کے منصوبوں کی نگرانی کرنا اور انتظامیہ کو اس بارے میں مشورے دینا۔

۲۔ ایک ٹیم کے طور پر کام کرتے ہوئے بورڈ کے پاس درست صلاحیت مہارت اور جدت اپنانے کی مناسب صلاحیت ہے بورڈ کے اجلاسوں میں حکمت عملی اور پالیسی جیسے اہم معاملات پر باقاعدہ توجہ مرکوز رکھی جاتی ہے۔

۳۔ کمپنی میں اندرونی کنٹرول کا مناسب نظام تشکیل دینا اور انٹرنل آڈٹ اور خود احتسابی نظام کے ذریعے اس کی مسلسل جانچ پڑتال کرنا۔

۴۔ ریگولیٹرز، آجر، حصص یافتگان اور سی بی اے جیسے اہم اسٹیک ہولڈرز کے ساتھ مستقل اور کھلی مواصلت بہت مفید ہے۔

۵۔ انتظامیہ سے مفید تجاویز لینے کے لئے اس کے ساتھ بہتر روابط قائم کرنا تاکہ فیصلے کرنے میں وہ بورڈ کی مدد کر سکے۔

۶۔ اس بات کو یقینی بنانا کہ ڈائریکٹرز میمورینڈم اور آرٹیکل آف ایسوسی ایشن کی روشنی میں موجودہ قوانین کے مطابق اپنے کردار کے متعلق پوری طرح آگاہ ہوں۔

۷۔ انتظامیہ کی کارکردگی کی نگرانی اور جانچ پڑتال کرنا۔

چیف ایگزیکٹو کی کارکردگی کا اندازہ:

چیف ایگزیکٹو (CE) بورڈ کا حصہ ہونے کے ناطے، بورڈ کے ہر اجلاس میں موجود ہوتا ہے۔ چیف ایگزیکٹو بورڈ کو کمپنی کی کارکردگی کا ایک جائزہ پیش کرتا ہے اور بورڈ ممبروں کے ذریعے کسی خاص سوالوں کا ازالہ کرتا ہے۔ چیف ایگزیکٹو کی کارکردگی کا اندازہ پی او ایل کے ذریعے مقرر کردہ تشخیصی نظام کے ذریعے کیا جاتا ہے۔ تشخیص کے اصولی عوامل میں مالی کارکردگی، کاروباری عمل، تعمیل، کروباری فضیلت اور لوگوں کا انتظام شامل ہے۔

تقرری میں باضابطہ واقفیت:

جب بورڈ کا نیا ممبر بنتا ہے تو اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاتا ہے کہ اسے کمپنی کا تفصیلی رخ فراہم کیا جائے گا۔ واقفیت بنیادی طور پر کمپنی کے نقطہ نظر، حکمت عملی، بنیادی قابلیت، تنظیمی ڈھانچے، متعلقہ فریقوں، بڑے خطرات (بیرونی اور اندرونی دونوں) پر مرکوز ہوتی ہے۔

ڈائریکٹرز کا تربیتی پروگرام:

کمپنی اس بات کو یقینی بناتی ہے کہ سیکیورٹیز اینڈ ایکسچینج کمیشن کے قواعد وضوابط پر پوری طرح عمل کرے اور سند حاصل کر کے ڈائریکٹرز کے تربیتی پروگرام (ڈی ٹی پی) کے معیار کی شرائط کو پورا کرے۔ پانچ ڈائریکٹرز، ڈائریکٹرز کے تربیتی پروگرام کی استثنیٰ کی شرط کو پورا کرتے ہیں باقی دو ڈائریکٹرز نے ڈائریکٹرز کے تربیتی پروگرام کی سند حاصل کر لی ہے۔

داخلی مالیاتی کنٹرول۔

داخلی کنٹرول کا نظام خدوخال کے لحاظ سے بہترین انداز میں نافذ کیا گیا ہے اور اس کی نگرانی کی جارہی ہے۔ مالی بیانات کی تیاری کے لئے مناسب اکاؤنٹنگ پالیسیاں مستقل طور پر لاگو کی گئی ہیں۔ ہم نے اپنی سرگرمیوں کے تمام علاقوں میں وقت کے ساتھ ساتھ موثر پالیسیاں اور طریقہ کار وضع کیے ہیں۔ یہ کنٹرول /

پالیسیاں کاروبار کو موثر اور ہموار انداز سے چلانے کو یقینی بنانے، کمپنی کے اثاثوں کی حفاظت، دھوکہ دہی اور غلطیوں کی روک تھام اور ان کا پتہ لگانے، کھاتوں کی درستگی، مکمل اور قابلِ اعتماد مالی معلومات کی بروقت تیاری کو یقینی بنانے کے لئے بنائی گئی ہیں۔ داخلی مالیاتی کنٹرول کا وقتاً فوقتاً جائزہ لیا جاتا ہے۔ تاکہ اس بات کو یقینی بنایا جاسکے کہ یہ موثر رہیں اور تبدیل شدہ قوانین، قواعد وضوابط اور/ مالیاتی معیارات سے ہم آہنگ رہیں۔

متعلقہ پارٹی سے لین دین:

متعلقہ فریقوں کے ساتھ تمام لین دین کا آڈٹ کمیٹی کے ذریعے جائزہ لیا جاتا ہے اور کمپنیز ایکٹ ۲۰۱۷ کے سیکشن ۲۰۸ کے تحت سہ ماہی کی بنیاد پر منظوری کے لئے بورڈ کو سفارش کی جاتی ہے۔

آخری سالانہ عمومی اجلاس میں اُٹھائے گئے اُمور:

۱۷ ستمبر، ۲۰۱۹ء کو منعقدہ ۶۸ ویں سالانہ عمومی اجلاس کے دوران کمپنی کی مالی کارکردگی اور شائع شدہ مالی بیانات کے بارے میں حصص داران کی جانب سے عام وضاحتوں کے علاوہ کوئی اور مسئلہ نہیں اُٹھایا گیا۔

سرمایہ کاروں کے تحفظات:

چھوٹے سرمایہ کاروں اور اقلیتی حصص یافتگان کی دلچسپی کمپنی کے لئے انتہائی اہم ہے۔ سرمایہ کاروں کے تحفظات پر گہری نظر رکھتے ہوئے ان کے تحفظات کمپنی تک پہنچانے کے لئے کارپوریٹ سیکشن میں ایک ٹیم مقرر کی گئی ہے تاکہ وہ سرمایہ کاروں کے تحفظات / شکایات کو سنے اور ان کا فوری ازالہ کرے۔

شکایات / معاملات کو درج کرانے کے لئے کمپنی کی ویب سائٹ پر طریقہ کار وضع کردیا گیا ہے۔ کمپنی ریگولیٹرز کے متعلقہ فون نمبرز اور برقی پتے بھی کمپنی کے ذرائع سے سرمایہ کاروں کو دیئے گئے ہیں۔

سرمایہ کاروں کے ساتھ تعلقات بڑھانے اور اُن کے تحفظات بآسانی کمپنی تک پہنچانے کے لئے "Investors Relations" کا شعبہ بھی پی او ایل کی ویب سائٹ www.pakoil.com.pk میں بنادیا گیا ہے۔

کمپنی ویب سائیڈ پر حصص داران کی رسائی:

ہمارے تمام حصص داران اور عام عوام کمپنی کی ویب سائیڈ www.pakoil.com.pk ملاحضہ کرسکتے ہیں۔ جس میں سرمایہ کاروں کے لئے سالانہ، نصف سالانہ اور سہ ماہی مالی بیانات سے متعلق معلومات شامل ہیں اور حصص داران سے متعلق معلومات پر ایک نظر ڈالی گئی ہے۔

حصص کی قیمت کی حساسیت:

کمپنی پاکستان سٹاک ایکسچینج (PSX) کو تمام مادی اور قیمتوں سے متعلق معلومات کو پاکستان یونیفائیڈ کارپوریٹ ایکشن رپورٹنگ سسٹم (PUCARS) کے ذریعے آگاہ کرتی ہے۔

آڈیٹرز۔

آڈیٹرز، اے۔ ایف۔ فرگوسن اینڈ کمپنی، چارٹرڈ اکاؤنٹنٹس، ریٹائر ہوگئے ہیں اور دوبارہ تقرری کے لئے خود کو پیش کرتے ہیں۔

حصہ داران۔

۳۰ جون ۲۰۲۰ء کو حصہ داران کی تفصیلی رپورٹ ساتھ لگا دی گئی ہے۔

ہولڈنگ کمپنی۔

دی اٹک آئل کمپنی لمیٹڈ برطانیہ میں تشکیل شدہ، پاکستان آئل فیلڈز لمیٹڈ کی ہولڈنگ کمپنی ہے۔

یکجا مالیاتی بیانات۔

کمپنی اور اس کے ماتحت ادارے کے یکجا اکاؤنٹس اس رپورٹ کے ساتھ لگا دے گئے ہیں۔

مستقبل کا نظریہ۔

آپ کی کمپنی کووڈ۔19 کی صورت حال سے کامیابی سے نکل آئی ہے جہاں

طلب اور تیل کی قیمتوں میں کمی کا رُجحان رہا ہمارے تیل کی قیمتیں بین الاقوامی تیل کی قیمتوں سے منسلک ہیں۔ جن پر ہمارا اور صنعت کا اختیار نہیں۔ گیس کی قیمت کے قاعدے کے مطابق ۲۱-۲۰۲۰ء کے پہلے چھ ماہ میں گیس کی قیمتوں میں قدرے کمی کی جائے گی جب کہ اگلے چھ ماہ تک گیس کی قیمتوں کا انحصار جون ۲۰۲۰ء سے نومبر ۲۰۲۰ء تک تیل کی قیمتوں کے رُجحان پر ہوگا۔

پیداوار کے لحاظ سے ہم اپنے موجودہ پیداواری حجم اور فروخت کو برقرار رکھنے کے لئے بہت پرُامید ہیں، کیوں کہ پاکستان میں توانائی کی کمی ہے اس لئے وہ تیل اور گیس کی تمام تر پیداوار کو بآسانی جذب کرنے کے قابل ہو جائے گا۔ ہمارے پاس وہ تمام وسائل موجود ہیں جو ہماری ان ترقیاتی اور پیداواری سرگرمیوں کو پایۂ تکمیل تک پہنچانے کے لئے درکار ہیں جن کا رپورٹ میں پہلے تذکرہ کیا جا چکا ہے۔

اعتراف۔

ملازمین کی وفاداری، محبت، جانفشانی اور بلند عزائم کے بغیر سالانہ نتائج حاصل نہیں کیے جاسکتے تھے۔ بورڈ آف ڈائریکٹرز کمپنی کے مقاصد کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے ان کی کاوش کو خراجِ تحسین پیش کرتا ہے۔

منجانب بورڈ:

شعیب اے ملک
چیئرمین و چیف ایگزیکٹو

عبدالستار
ڈائریکٹر

راولپنڈی
۲۶ اگست ۲۰۲۰ء

pwc

A·F·FERGUSON&Co.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REVIEW REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF PAKISTAN OILFIELDS LIMITED

REVIEW REPORT ON THE STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE CONTAINED IN LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

We have reviewed the enclosed Statement of Compliance with the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019 (the Regulations) prepared by the Board of Directors of Pakistan Oilfields Limited (the Company) for the year ended June 30, 2020 in accordance with the requirements of regulation 36 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. 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.

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, 2020.

Further, we highlight content of paragraph 1 of the statement where the matter of representation of female director on the Board of Directors of the Company has been explained.

Afferguson & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Islamabad

Date: August 26, 2020

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH LISTED COMPANIES (CODE OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE) REGULATIONS, 2019

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

THE COMPANY HAS COMPLIED WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE REGULATIONS IN THE FOLLOWING MANNERS:

1. The total number of directors are seven as per the following, -

   a. Male: 7

   b. Female: None

   The regulation related to representation of female director on the Board is not yet applicable as the manner and terms and conditions are not specified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan at the time of election of Directors of the Company.

2. The composition of the Board is as follows:

Category	Names
i. Independent Directors ***	Mr. Shamim Ahmad Khan Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan
ii. Non-Executive Directors	Mr. Laith G. Pharaon * Mr. Wael G. Pharaon** Mr. Abdus Sattar
iii. Executive Directors	Mr. Shuaib A. Malik Mr. Sajid Nawaz

* Alternate Director Mr. Shuaib A. Malik, Chairman & Chief Executive Pakistan Oilfields Limited

** Alternate Director Mr. Babar Bashir Nawaz

*** Best practices of corporate governance entail having an optimal number and mix of board members with adequate skills and experience.

The current Board of Directors of the Company adequately meets this requirement. Further, existing independent directors play an effective part within the Board and make valuable contribution. Therefore, the fraction (2.3) has not been rounded up.

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

4. The company has prepared a “Code of Conduct” and has ensured that appropriate steps 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. The Board has ensured that complete record of particulars of significant policies along with their date of approval or updating is maintained by the Company;

6. All the powers of the Board have been duly exercised and decisions on relevant matters have been taken by the Board/shareholders as empowered by the relevant provisions of the Act and these Regulations;

7. The meetings of the Board were presided over by the Chairman. The Board has complied with the requirements of the Act and the Regulations with respect to frequency, recording and circulating minutes of meeting of the Board;

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

9. Out of seven directors, five directors meet the exemption requirement of the Directors’ Training Program and two directors have obtained the Directors’ Training Program certification in prior years;

10. The Board has approved appointment of Chief Financial Officer, Company Secretary and Head of Internal Audit, including their remuneration and terms and conditions of employment and complied with relevant requirements of the Regulations. The Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer is the same person, however, duties of both positions are distinct and clearly spelled out. Since long both these positions are handled by one person who has in-depth knowledge required by both positions and the Company is very much satisfied. Further, it has less financial burden on the Company.

11. Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer duly endorsed the financial statements before approval of the Board;

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

a) Audit Committee

Name	Role
Mr. Shamim Ahmad Khan	Chairman
Mr. Abdus Sattar	Member
Mr. Babar Bashir Nawaz	Member
Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	Member

b) HR and Remuneration Committee

Name	Role
Mr. Babar Bashir Nawaz	Chairman *
Mr. Shuaib A. Malik	Member
Mr. Abdus Sattar	Member

* Chairman of HR & Remuneration Committee is a non-executive director having vast experience of management and the Board considers him the most suitable for this position who has the required knowledge and experience.

A constitutional petition filed by the Company is currently pending in the Sindh High Court challenging compliance with below mentioned requirements and to declare that the impugned provisions, namely Section 166, proviso to Section 154 of the Companies Act 2017; Regulations 6,7,9,16,28 and 29 of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2017 [which are now replaced by Regulation 6, 7, 9, 27, 28 (Regulation 16 of 2017 Regulations deleted) of the Listed Companies (Code of Corporate Governance) Regulations, 2019]; S.R.O 556(i)/2018; and S.R.O 73(i)/2018 relating to appointment of independent directors on the Board of Directors, appointment of independent director as Chairman of the Audit Committee and HR & Remuneration Committee, appointment of female director on the Board and appointment of separate persons as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive of the Company are illegal and unconstitutional and to strike them down; and to further declare that shareholders are lawfully entitled to elect Directors and to elect a Chairman of the Board of Directors without reference to the impugned provisions. The law officer of Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan has undertaken that no action contrary to the law would be taken against the Company.

The Chairman and Chief Executive is the same person. The duties of both positions are distinct and clearly spelled out. These positions are handled by one person since long who is managing the affairs of the Company successfully. He has exhaustive knowledge and experience of the Company's business and the Board is very much satisfied and considers him the most suitable person for these positions.

The Board itself has constituted Audit Committee and HR & Remuneration Committee and also feels that there is no need to have separate Nomination Committee.

The Board itself and through its Audit Committee continuously reviews business risks facing the Company to ensure that a sound system of risk identification, risk management and implementation of related systemic and internal controls exists. Major risks and mitigating factors are also published in annual report of the Company. The Board feels that there is no need to have separate Risk Management Committee.

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/half yearly/ yearly) of the committee were as per following:

Committee	Frequency
Audit Committee	Quarterly
HR and Remuneration Committee	Yearly

15. The Board has set up an effective internal audit function.

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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and registered with Audit Oversight Board of Pakistan, that they and all their partners are in compliance with International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) guidelines on code of ethics as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and that they and the partners of the firm involved in the audit are not a close relative (spouse, parent, dependent and non-dependent children) of the chief executive officer, chief financial officer, head of internal audit, company secretary or director of the Company;

17. The statutory auditors or the persons associated with them have not been appointed to provide other services except in accordance with the Act, these Regulations or any other regulatory requirement and the auditors have confirmed that they have observed IFAC guidelines in this regard.

18. We confirm that all requirements of regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been complied with. Also refer paragraph 1 of the Statement.

19. Explanation for non-compliance with requirements, other than regulations 3, 6, 7, 8, 27, 32, 33 and 36 of the Regulations have been given in paragraph 10 & 12.

SHUAIB A. MALIK
Chairman & Chief Executive

ABDUS SATTAR
Director

Rawalpindi
August 26, 2020

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

pwc

A·F·FERGUSON&Co.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Pakistan Oilfields Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Pakistan Oilfields Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and the statement of profit or loss, the statement of profit or loss and other 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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof conform with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan and give the information required by the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017), in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at June 30, 2020 and of the profit and other 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 period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Following are the key audit matters:

S.No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(i)	**Analysis of impairment of development and decommissioning costs and exploration and evaluation assets** *(Refer note 14 and 15 to the financial statements)* As at June 30, 2020, the development and decommissioning costs amounted to Rs 12,356 million and exploration and evaluation assets amounted to Rs 2,774 million. The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) may be impaired. Where impairment indicator is triggered for any CGU, an impairment test is performed by the Company based on estimates of the value in use of that CGU. The calculation of value in use of development and decommissioning costs requires the exercise of significant management's estimates and judgements on certain assumptions such as (i) estimation of the volume of oil and gas recoverable reserves; (ii) estimation of future oil and gas prices; (iii) cost profiles and inflation applied; (iv) foreign exchange rates; and (v) discount rates. We considered this matter as key audit matter due to significant value of the related assets at reporting date and due to significance of judgements used by management.	Our audit procedures in relation to management's impairment test, amongst others, included the following: • Assessed the methodology used by management to estimate value in use of each CGU; • Assessed the assumptions of cash flow projections in calculation of the value in use of CGUs, challenging the reasonableness of key assumptions i.e. oil and gas reserves, oil and gas prices, production costs, foreign exchange rates and discount rates based on our knowledge of the business and industry by comparing the assumptions to historical results, and published market and industry data; • Assessed the impairment indicators as per IFRS 6 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources" for material balances included in exploration and evaluation assets; • Performed sensitivity analysis in consideration of the potential impact of reasonably possible downside changes in assumptions relating to oil and gas prices and discount rate; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the financial statements.

S.No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(ii)	**Investment in associated company** *(Refer note 16 to the financial statements)* The Company has investment in its associated company National Refinery Limited (NRL). As at June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of investment in above referred associated company amounted to Rs 8,047 million which carrying value is higher by Rs 5,902 million in relation to the quoted market value of such shares. The Company carries out impairment assessment of the value of Investment where there are indicators of impairment. The Company has assessed the recoverable amount of the investment in associated companies based on the higher of the value-in-use ("VIU") and fair value. VIU is based on a valuation analysis carried out by an independent external investment advisor engaged by the management using a discounted cash flow model which involves estimation of future cash flows. This estimation is inherently uncertain and requires significant judgement on both future cash flows and the discount rate applied to the future cash flows. In view of significant management judgement involved in the estimation of value in use we consider this as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures in relation to assessment of carrying value of investment in associated company, amongst others, included the following: • Assessed the appropriateness of management's accounting for investment in associated company; • Considered management's process for identifying the existence of impairment indicators in respect of investment in associated company; • Evaluated the independent external investment advisor's competence, capabilities and objectivity; • Assessed the valuation methodology used by the independent external investment advisor; • Checked, on sample basis the reasonableness of the input data provided by the management to the independent external investment advisor, to supporting evidence; • Assessed the reasonableness of cash flow projection, challenging and performing audit procedures on assumptions such as growth rate, future revenue and costs, terminal growth rate and discount rate by comparing the assumptions to historical results, budgets and comparing the current year's results with prior forecast and other relevant information; • Tested mathematical accuracy of cash flows projection; • Performed independently a sensitivity analysis in consideration of the potential impact of reasonably possible upside or downside changes in key assumptions; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the financial statements.

S.No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(iii)	**Recognition of Revenue** *(Refer note 4.24 and 25 to the financial statements)* The Company is engaged in the production and sale of oil and gas resources. The Company recognised net sales during the year from the sale of crude oil, natural gas and POLGAS – Refill of cylinders amounting to Rs 17,264 million, Rs 14,136 million and Rs 6,567 million respectively. Revenue is recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good/ services. Effect of adjustments, if any, arising from revision in sale prices is reflected as and when the prices are finalised with the customers and / or approved by Government of Pakistan. We considered this as key audit matter due to the significance of the amounts requiring significant time and resource to audit due to magnitude, inherent risk of material misstatement and revenue being a key economic indicator of the Company.	Our audit procedures in relation to the matter, amongst others, included the following: • Assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the relevant key internal controls over revenue recognition from the sale of products; • Performed test of details on sample basis for sales transactions by inspecting respective invoices, delivery challans and acknowledgement of customers; • Checked on sample basis, notifications of OGRA for natural gas and POLGAS prices. For POLGAS, also checked on sample basis Company's mechanism for the calculation of price based on OGRA's notification. Performed, on a sample basis, recalculation of crude oil and natural gas prices in accordance with applicable petroleum policies / agreements/ decision of Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet; • Where pricing is provisional / sales agreement not finalised, (a) reviewed correspondence with the customers and relevant government authorities during the year and held discussions with the Company; (b) inspected term sheets etc; and (c) checked price recorded is in line with applicable petroleum policy / agreed with the customers; • Assessed sales transactions on either side of the statement of financial position date to assess whether they are recorded in relevant accounting period; • Performed analytical procedures to analyse variation in the price and quantity sold during the year; • Tested journal entries related to revenue recognized during the year based on identified risk criteria; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the financial statements.

S.No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(iv)	**Litigation with respect to conversion of TAL Block petroleum concession to Petroleum Policy 2012** *(Refer note 25 to the financial statements)* The Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) issued a notification dated December 27, 2017 (SRO) which requires that the Supplemental Agreement already executed in respect of TAL block for conversion of petroleum concession from Petroleum Exploration and Production Policy 1997 to Petroleum Exploration and Production Policy 2012 shall be amended (within 90 days) to include Windfall Levy on Oil and Condensate (WLO), failing which the working interest owners will not remain eligible for gas price incentive as per Petroleum Policy 2012. The impugned notification has been issued after the approval of Council of Common Interest (CCI) dated November 24, 2017. The Company has challenged the said notification in the Islamabad High Court and the matter is pending before the Court in principle on the ground that an already executed arrangement cannot be retrospectively altered unilaterally. The Honourable Court has restrained the Government for any action under the impugned notification and to maintain status quo. Company's contention is duly supported by the legal advice on the matter. The supplemental agreement was signed under the conversion package where gas price was enhanced and WLO was not applicable. The impugned SRO, by giving retrospective effect, amounts to taking away the vested rights already accrued in favour of the Company. As per the legal opinion Government has no authority to give any law or policy a retrospective effect. The Company has not recognised the revenue (net of sales tax) to the extent of Rs 13,949 million since inception to June 30, 2020 on account of enhanced gas price incentive due to conversion from Petroleum Policy 1997 to Petroleum Policy 2012 and will be accounted for upon resolution of this matter. We considered this as key audit matter due to the significant amounts involved and significant judgments made by management regarding the matter.	Our audit procedures in relation to the matter, amongst others, included the following: · Reviewed Petroleum Concession Agreement (PCA) and Supplemental Agreements signed with the Government of Pakistan; · Reviewed SRO issued by the Ministry of Energy; · Reviewed relevant clauses of Petroleum Exploration & Production Policy 2012 for applicability of WLO; · Discussed the matter with directors, management and internal legal department of the Company; · Obtained confirmation from the Company's external legal advisor and reviewed legal opinion obtained by the Company and the order issued by the Islamabad High Court; · Evaluated technical ability of the internal and external legal advisors used by the Company; · Assessed the matter under applicable accounting frame work; and · Reviewed the disclosures made in the financial statements in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

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 year 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 profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Act, 2017 (XIX of 2017) and are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

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

(d) 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 Asim Masood Iqbal.

Chartered Accountants

Islamabad
Date: 26 August, 2020

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Authorized capital	6	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	6	2,838,551	2,838,551
Revenue reserves	7	37,428,319	35,232,446
		40,266,870	38,070,997
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term deposits	8	861,129	844,756
Deferred liabilities	9	20,026,985	17,057,400
		20,888,114	17,902,156
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
Trade and other payables	10	23,409,306	19,329,256
Unclaimed dividend	11	214,307	191,166
Provision for income tax		6,817,328	5,996,250
		30,440,941	25,516,672
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	12		
		91,595,925	81,489,825

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	13	7,542,399	8,498,830
Development and decommissioning costs	14	12,355,617	11,053,586
Exploration and evaluation assets	15	2,773,514	52,761
		22,671,530	19,605,177
LONG TERM INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES	16	9,615,603	9,615,603
LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES	17	26,723	26,273
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores and spares	18	4,497,755	3,917,736
Stock in trade	19	399,205	297,331
Trade debts	20	7,633,883	8,908,128
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	21	3,696,360	2,544,659
Other financial assets	22	6,519	813,478
Short term investments - at amortised cost	23	6,367,740	-
Cash and bank balances	24	36,680,607	35,761,440
		59,282,069	52,242,772
		91,595,925	81,489,825

The annexed notes 1 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
SALES		41,840,700	47,505,549
Sales tax		(3,365,841)	(3,528,242)
Excise duty		(279,055)	(309,251)
NET SALES	25	38,195,804	43,668,056
Operating costs	26	(9,407,609)	(10,392,914)
Royalty		(4,010,063)	(4,553,641)
Amortization of development and decommissioning costs	27	(2,409,826)	(3,311,549)
		(15,827,498)	(18,258,104)
GROSS PROFIT		22,368,306	25,409,952
Exploration costs	28	(1,405,418)	(2,048,986)
		20,962,888	23,360,966
Administration expenses	29	(192,321)	(181,253)
Finance costs	30	(2,211,617)	(3,773,626)
Other charges	31	(1,382,967)	(1,727,994)
		(3,786,905)	(5,682,873)
		17,175,983	17,678,093
Other income	32	4,558,413	7,176,600
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		21,734,396	24,854,693
Provision for taxation	33	(5,358,546)	(7,982,986)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		16,375,850	16,871,707
Earnings per share - Basic and diluted (Rupees)	40	57.69	59.44

The annexed notes 1 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Profit for the year	16,375,850	16,871,707
Other comprehensive income for the year		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement gain on staff retirement benefit plans	18,255	33,612
Tax (charge)/credit relating to remeasurement gain/(loss) on staff retirement benefit plans	(5,477)	(10,084)
	12,778	23,528
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	12,778	23,528
Total comprehensive income for the year	16,388,628	16,895,235

The annexed notes 1 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Share capital	Capital Reserves	Revenue reserves			Gain/ (loss) on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	Total
		Reserve for issue of bonus shares	Insurance reserve	Investment reserve	Unappropriated profit		
	Rupees ('000)						
Balance at June 30, 2018	2,365,459	-	200,000	1,557,794	28,643,259	2,227	32,768,739
Total comprehensive income for the year:							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	16,871,707	(2,227)	16,869,480
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	-	-	-	23,528	-	23,528
	-	-	-	-	16,895,235	(2,227)	16,893,008
Transferred to reserve for issue of bonus shares	-	473,092	-	-	(473,092)	-	-
Transactions with owners:							
Bonus shares issued @ 20% - - Year ended June 30, 2018	473,092	(473,092)	-	-	-	-	-
Final dividend @ Rs 25 per share - Year ended June 30, 2018	-	-	-	-	(5,913,648)	-	(5,913,648)
Interim dividend @ Rs 20 per share - Year ended June 30, 2019	-	-	-	-	(5,677,102)	-	(5,677,102)
Total transactions with owners	473,092	(473,092)	-	-	(11,590,750)	-	(11,590,750)
Balance at June 30, 2019	2,838,551	-	200,000	1,557,794	33,474,652	-	38,070,997
Total comprehensive income for the year:							
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	16,375,850	-	16,375,850
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	12,778	-	12,778
	-	-	-	-	16,388,628	-	16,388,628
Transactions with owners:							
Final dividend @ Rs 30 per share - Year ended June 30, 2019	-	-	-	-	(8,515,653)	-	(8,515,653)
Interim dividend @ Rs 20 per share - Year ended June 30, 2020	-	-	-	-	(5,677,102)	-	(5,677,102)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	(14,192,755)	-	(14,192,755)
Balance at June 30, 2020	2,838,551	-	200,000	1,557,794	35,670,525	-	40,266,870

The annexed notes 1 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers		40,012,595	43,499,340
Operating and exploration costs paid		(8,760,824)	(10,008,456)
Royalty paid		(4,138,877)	(4,440,890)
Taxes paid		(3,850,337)	(7,624,810)
Cash provided by operating activities	35	23,262,557	21,425,184
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital Expenditure		(6,736,725)	(1,400,076)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		7,356	5,847
Income on bank deposits and investments at amortised cost		3,061,397	1,882,951
Redemption of/ (investment in) mutual funds - net		807,005	(804,198)
Dividend income received		154,845	452,965
Cash (used)/ generated in investing activities		(2,706,122)	137,489
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend paid		(14,169,614)	(11,570,301)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES		900,086	4,236,227
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		7,286,907	14,228,599
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		35,761,440	21,532,841
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	39	43,048,347	35,761,440

The annexed notes 1 to 47 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

1. LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Pakistan Oilfields Limited (the Company) is incorporated in Pakistan as a public limited company and its shares are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at Morgah, Rawalpindi. The Company is principally engaged in exploration, drilling and production of crude oil and gas in Pakistan. Its activities also include marketing of liquefied petroleum gas under the brand name POLGAS and transmission of petroleum. The Company is a subsidiary of The Attock Oil Company Limited, UK and its ultimate parent is Coral Holding Limited.

Geographical location and addresses of all other business units of the Company have been disclosed in note 44.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

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

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

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

3. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- IFRS 16 "Leases" has replaced IAS 17 "Leases", the former lease accounting standard, and has become effective from annual accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Under the new standard, almost all leases which meet the criteria described in the standard will be recognized on the statement of financial position with only exceptions of short term and low value leases. Under IFRS 16, an asset (the right to use the leased item) is recognized along with corresponding financial liability to pay rentals at the present value of future lease payments over the lease term, discounted with the specific incremental borrowing rate.

The Company's lease portfolio includes lease contracts which are extendable through mutual agreement between counter parties or cancellable by both parties immediately or on a short notice. Accordingly, the Company has concluded that where the lease term of contracts are short-term in nature i.e. with a lease term of twelve months or less at the commencement date, right of use assets is not recognized and payments made in respect of these leases are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

The Company has adopted IFRS 16 from July 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach and the Company has assessed that the adoption of IFRS 16 does not have any material financial impact on these financial statements.

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedient permitted by the standard:

- The accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at July 1, 2019 as short-term leases

During the year, Rs 998,207 thousand have been capitalised in Development & Decommissioning costs and Exploration & Evaluation assets in respect of short-term leases.

- As per Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) SRO 985 (1)/ 2019, dated September 2, 2019, for companies holding financial assets due from Government of Pakistan, the requirements contained in IFRS 9 with respect to expected credit losses method shall not be applicable till June 30, 2021, provided that such companies shall follow relevant requirements of IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, in respect of above referred financial assets during the exemption period. The Company has assessed that the above SRO does not have any significant impact on its financial statements.

3.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company:

		Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)
IAS 1	Presentation of financial statements (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IAS 8	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IAS 41	Agriculture (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 3	Business Combinations (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments : Disclosures (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IASB	Conceptual framework for financial reporting (Revised)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 16	Leases (Amendments)	June 1, 2020

The management anticipates that adoption of above standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than in presentation / disclosures.

3.2 Further, the following new standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which are yet to be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), for the purpose of their applicability in Pakistan:

IFRS 1	First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 17	Insurance contracts

3.3 The following interpretation issued by the IASB has been waived off by SECP:

IFRIC 12	Service concession arrangements

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise disclosed in the respective accounting policy notes.

4.2 Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions. The management has determined that the Company has a single reportable segment as the Board of Directors views the Company's operations as one reportable segment.

4.3 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

4.4 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of transaction. All assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into rupees at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the statement of financial position. Exchange differences are dealt with through the statement of profit or loss.

4.5 Taxation

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at applicable tax rates, adjusted for royalty payments to the Government.

Deferred tax is accounted for on all temporary differences using the liability method. Deferred tax liability has been calculated at the estimated effective rate of 30% after taking into account availability of future depletion allowance and set off available in respect of royalty payments to the Government.

4.6 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

4.7 Provision for decommissioning costs

Provision for decommissioning costs is recognized in full for development wells and production facilities. The amount recognized is the present value of the estimated cost to abandon a well and remove production facilities. A corresponding intangible asset of an amount equivalent to the provision is also created and is amortized on unit of production basis over the total proved developed reserves of the field or @ 5% where the life of a field is more than 20 years.

Most of these abandonment and removal events are many years in the future and the precise requirements that will have to be met when the abandonment and removal event actually occurs are uncertain. Abandonment and asset removal technologies and costs are constantly changing, as are political, environmental, safety and public expectations. Consequently, the timing and amount of future cash flows are subject to significant uncertainty.

The timing and amount of future expenditures are reviewed annually, together with the interest rate to be used in discounting the cash flows. Any difference between the liability recognized and actual costs incurred are charged/credited to statement of profit or loss in the year of decommissioning.

The effect of changes resulting from revisions to the estimate of the liability are incorporated on a prospective basis.

The decommissioning cost has been discounted at a real discount rate of 1.65% (2019: 4.03%) per annum.

4.8 Employee compensated absences

The Company provides for compensated absences for all eligible employees in accordance with the rules of the Company.

4.9 Staff retirement benefits

The Company operates the following staff retirement benefits plans:

(i) A pension plan for its management staff and a gratuity plan for its management and non-management staff. The pension and gratuity plans are invested through approved trust funds. Both are defined benefit final salary plans. The pension and gratuity plans are complementary plans for management staff. Pension payable to management staff is reduced by an amount determined by the actuary equivalent to amount paid by the gratuity fund. Management staff hired after January 1, 2012 are only entitled to benefits under gratuity fund. Actuarial valuations are conducted annually using the "Projected Unit Credit Method" and the latest valuation was conducted as at June 30, 2020.

Actuarial gain and losses arising from experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in statement of profit or loss.

Since both are complementary plans, combined details and valuation for pension plan and gratuity plan are given in note 38.

(ii) Separate approved contributory provident funds for management and non-management employees for which contributions are made by the Company and the employee at the rate of 10% of basic salary.

(iii) These include charge against employee retirement benefits of Rs 103,205 thousand (2019: Rs 97,202 thousand).

4.10 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other payables are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods and services received.

4.11 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Company has a possible obligation as a result of past events, 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 the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

4.12 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses except for freehold land and capital work in progress, which are stated at cost.

Depreciation is provided on straight line method at rates specified in note 13.1 to the financial statements. Depreciation is charged on additions from the month the assets become available for the intended use up to the month in which these are derecognized.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and the assets so replaced, if any, are retired. Gains and losses on derecognition of assets are included in income currently.

4.13 Exploration assets/ costs and development costs

4.13.1 Exploration and development costs are accounted for using the "Successful Efforts Method" of accounting.

4.13.2 Exploration costs

All exploration costs, other than those relating to exploratory drilling, are charged to income as incurred. Exploratory drilling costs i.e. costs directly associated with drilling of an exploratory well, are initially capitalized pending determination of proven reserves. These costs are either charged to income if no proved reserves are found or transferred to development costs after impairment loss, if proved reserves are found.

All capitalized costs are subject to review for impairment at least once a year and any impairment determined is immediately charged to income.

4.13.3 Development costs

Development costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Expenditure on drilling of development wells, including unsuccessful development wells, is capitalized within development costs. Capitalized development costs are amortized on a unit of production basis over the total proved developed reserves of the field or @ 5% per annum where the life of the field is more than 20 years.

4.14 Investments in subsidiary and associated companies

These are carried at cost less impairment losses. The profits and losses of the subsidiary and associated companies are carried forward in the financial statements of the subsidiary and associated companies and not dealt within or for the purpose of these financial statements except to the extent of dividend declared by the subsidiary and associated companies. Gain and loss on disposal of investment is included in income currently.

4.15 Stores and spares

Stores and spares are valued at cost determined on moving average formula less allowance for obsolete items. Stores in transit are stated at invoice value plus other charges paid thereon.

4.16 Stock in trade

Stocks are valued at the lower of average annual cost (including appropriate production overheads) and net realizable value. Net realizable value is determined on the basis of estimated selling price of the product in the ordinary course of business less costs necessary to be incurred for its sale.

4.17 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example land, are not subject to depreciation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date, or wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount for which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each statement of financial position date. Reversals of the impairment loss are restricted to the extent that asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no new impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss is recognized in income for the year.

4.18 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less loss allowance. Refer note 4.21 for a description of the Company's impairment policies.

4.19 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All the financial assets are derecognized at the time when the Company losses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. All financial liabilities are derecognized at the time when they are extinguished that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired. Any gains or losses on derecognition of the financial assets and financial liabilities are taken to the statement of profit or loss.

4.20 Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

(i) Amortised cost where the effective interest rate method will apply;

(ii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and

(iii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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 other comprehensive income (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 (FVTOCI).

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

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Further, financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement

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

Debt instruments

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 can classify its debt instruments:

a) Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other 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 income together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and 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 statement of profit or loss and recognised in other income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

c) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other income in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

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 FVTPL are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

4.21 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a historical as well as on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) as associated with its trade debts, deposits and other receivables and cash and bank balances carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade debts, the Company applies IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure the expected credit losses (loss allowance) which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance while general 3-stage approach for deposits and other receivables and cash and bank balances i.e to measure ECL through loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL if credit risk on a financial instrument or a group of financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Following are financial instruments that are subject to the ECL model:

- Trade debts
- Deposits and other receivables
- Cash and bank balances

(i) General approach for short term investment, deposits and other receivables and cash and bank balances.

The measurement of expected credit losses 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 (adjusted for factors that are specific to the counterparty, 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). As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date. Loss allowances are forward looking, based on 12 month expected credit losses where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk rating, otherwise allowances are based on lifetime expected losses.

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. The probability is determined by the risk of default which is applied to the cash flow estimates. In the absence of a change in credit rating, allowances are recognised when there is reduction in the net present value of expected cash flows. On a significant increase in credit risk, allowances are recognised without a change in the expected cash flows, although typically expected cash flows do also change; and expected credit losses are rebased from 12 month to lifetime expectations.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

The following indicators are considered while assessing credit risk

- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations;
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; and
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees, if applicable.

Definition of default

The Company considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Company, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Company).

Irrespective of the above analysis, in case of trade debts, the Company considers that default has occurred when the debt is more than 365 days past due, unless the Company has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit - impaired financial assets

A financial 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:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(ii) Simplified approach for trade debts

The Company recognises lifetime ECL on trade debts, using the simplified approach. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Trade debts with individually significant balance are separately assessed for ECL measurement. All other receivables are grouped and assessed collectively based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated 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.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments;
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- External credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Recognition of loss allowance

The Company recognizes an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Write-off

The Company write off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The assessment of no reasonable expectation of recovery is based on unavailability of debtor's sources of income or assets to generate sufficient future cash flows to repay the amount.

The Company may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off will result in impairment gains.

4.22 Financial Liabilities

Classification, initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

- fair value through profit or loss; and
- other financial liabilities.

The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in case of other financial liabilities also include directly attributable transaction costs. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

a) Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability upon recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss.

b) Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities which are interest bearing subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss for the year, when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through effective interest rate amortisation process.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when and only when the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

4.23 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Company has a legally enforceable right to setoff the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.24 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Revenue is recognised as follows:

a) Crude oil, upon delivery to customer;
b) Natural gas, upon delivery to the customer; and
c) Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), upon delivery to distributors at LPG plant facility

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods/services. Effect of adjustment, if any, arising from revision in sale price is reflected as and when the prices are finalized with the customers and/or approved by the Government.

Billings are generally raised in the following month which are payable within 30 to 45 days in accordance with the contractual arrangement with customers.

Income on investments at amortised costs and bank deposits is recognized on time proportion basis using the effective yield method.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established.

4.25 Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual right and obligations of the parties to the arrangement. The Company has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint operations.

The Company has recognized its share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure jointly held or incurred under the joint operations on the basis of latest available audited accounts of the joint operations and where applicable, the cost statements received from operators of the joint arrangements for the intervening period up to the statement of financial position date.

4.26 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and finances under mark up arrangements.

4.27 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the shareholders is accounted for in the period in which dividend is declared.

4.28 Leases

4.28.1 Right of use asset

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. If the Company assesses contract contains a lease and meets requirements of IFRS 16, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

4.28.2 Lease liability

If applicable, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company’s incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

a. fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
b. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
c. amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
d. the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Variable lease payments are recongnised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

The Company has opted not to recognize right of use asssets for short-term leases i.e. leases with a term of twelve(12) months or less. The payments associated with such leases are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Company's financial statements or where judgment was exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

i) Estimated crude oil/gas reserves used for amortization of development and decommissioning costs - note 4.13 and 14

ii) Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment - note 4.12 and 13.1

iii) Estimated costs, discount and inflation rate used for provision for decommissioning costs - note 4.7 and 9.2

iv) Estimate of recoverable amount of investment in associated Company - note 4.14 and 16

v) Estimated value of staff retirement benefits obligations - note 4.9 and 38

vi) Provision for taxation - note 4.5 and 33

vii) Price adjustment related to crude oil sales - note 4.24 and 25

viii) Impairment of financial assets - note 4.21

ix) Right of use asset and corresponding lease liability - note 4.28

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
6.	**SHARE CAPITAL**		
	Authorized capital		
	500,000,000 (2019: 500,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs 10 each	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
	Shares issued for cash		
	20,200,000 (2019: 20,200,000) ordinary shares	202,000	202,000
	Shares issued as fully paid bonus shares		
	263,655,104 (2019: 263,655,104) ordinary shares	2,636,551	2,636,551
	283,855,104 (2019: 283,855,104) ordinary shares of Rs 10 each	2,838,551	2,838,551

6.1 The Company is a subsidiary of The Attock Oil Company Limited which held 149,794,518 (2019: 149,732,358) ordinary shares at the year end.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
7.	**REVENUE RESERVES**		
	Insurance reserve - note 7.1	200,000	200,000
	Investment reserve - note 7.2	1,557,794	1,557,794
	Unappropriated profit	35,670,525	33,474,652
		37,428,319	35,232,446

7.1 The Company has set aside an insurance reserve for self insurance of assets which have not been insured and for deductibles against insurance claims.

7.2 The Company has set aside gain on sale of investments as investment reserve to meet any future losses/ impairment on investments.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
8.	**LONG TERM DEPOSITS**		
	Security deposits from distributors for cylinders/ equipment	807,977	795,084
	Security deposits from distributors and others	53,152	49,672
		861,129	844,756

8.1 Amount received as security deposit is kept in a separate bank account and utilized/utilizable by the Company in accordance with the related agreements with customers.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
9.	**DEFERRED LIABILITIES**		
	Provision for deferred income tax - note 9.1	5,930,675	5,238,067
	Provision for decommissioning costs - note 9.2	14,089,542	11,811,608
	Provision for staff compensated absences	6,768	7,725
		20,026,985	17,057,400
9.1	**Provision for deferred income tax**		
	The provision for deferred income tax represents:		
	Temporary differences between accounting and tax depreciation/ amortization	6,194,355	5,494,478
	Provision for stores and spares	(173,851)	(161,105)
	Provision for doubtful receivable	(93)	(93)
	Deferred tax on remeasurement (loss) on staff retirement benefit plans	(89,736)	(95,213)
		5,930,675	5,238,067
9.2	**Provision for decommissioning costs**		
	Balance brought forward	11,811,608	9,548,018
	Revision due to change in estimates - note 9.2.1	65,806	(1,482,306)
	Provision made during the year	173,660	48,385
	Unwinding of discount	1,594,927	754,918
	Exchange loss	611,283	3,012,047
	Decommissioning cost incurred during the year	(167,742)	(69,454)
		14,089,542	11,811,608
9.2.1	**Revision due to change in estimates**		
	Charged/ credited to related asset - note 14	274,982	(1,019,522)
	Revision in excess of related asset credited to statement of profit or loss - note 27	(209,176)	(462,784)
		65,806	(1,482,306)

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
10.	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**		
	Creditors	480,174	341,011
	Due to related parties		
	Attock Hospital (Pvt) Limited	2,779	2,692
	Attock Petroleum Limited	-	58,308
	Capgas (Pvt) Limited	373	2,362
	Attock Leisure and Management Associates (Private) Limited	63	-
	Management Staff Pension Fund - note 38	24,713	44,105
	Staff Provident Fund	35	4,405
	General Staff Provident Fund	514	852
	Workers' Profit Participation Fund - note 10.1	1,090,364	1,329,220
	Due to joint operating partners		
	The Attock Oil Company Limited	20,164	35,772
	Others	1,748,469	1,710,334
	Accrued liabilities	3,307,805	2,882,099
	Advances from customers	101,668	49,957
	Royalty payable to Government of Pakistan	508,177	636,991
	Excise duty	3,821	4,254
	Petroleum levy payable	28,222	28,014
	Workers' Welfare Fund	691,621	792,394
	Liability for staff compensated absences	10,792	6,066
	Other liabilities - note 10.2	15,389,552	11,400,420
		23,409,306	19,329,256
10.1	**Workers' Profit Participation Fund**		
	Payable at beginning of the year	1,329,220	214,259
	Amount allocated during the year	1,102,265	1,329,392
	Amount paid to the Fund's trustees	(1,341,121)	(214,431)
	Payable at end of the year	1,090,364	1,329,220

10.2 This represents payment received from a customer on account of additional revenue and related sales tax due to enhanced gas price incentive as explained in note 25.1.

11. UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND

As required by section 244 of the Companies Act, 2017, (as amended by the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 2020) as at June 30, 2020, Rs 119,576 thousand were kept in a profit bearing bank account relating to unclaimed dividend for the years 2017 - 2020 and the Company is in the process of transferring the balance amount to such account.

12. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

12.1 Contingencies:

There were no material contingencies as at June 30, 2020 (2019: Rs Nil).

12.2 Commitments:

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Share in joint operations	9,412,940	12,956,173
Own fields	297,558	3,879,260
Letter of credit issued by banks on behalf of the Company	199,199	1,060,495
13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Operating assets - note 13.1	7,056,837	7,747,259
Capital work in progress - note 13.5	485,562	751,571
	7,542,399	8,498,830

13.1 Operating assets

	Freehold land	Buildings	Pipelines and pumps	Plant and machinery		Gas cylinders	Motor vehicles	Chattels	Computer and software development	Total
				Field plants	Rigs					
	Rupees ('000)									
As at July 1, 2018										
Cost	20,407	521,622	2,405,466	15,021,530	728,785	771,574	516,307	164,852	470,349	20,620,892
Accumulated depreciation	-	(229,618)	(1,216,185)	(8,375,620)	(504,828)	(550,124)	(452,265)	(117,247)	(420,018)	(11,865,905)
Net book value	20,407	292,004	1,189,281	6,645,910	223,957	221,450	64,042	47,605	50,331	8,754,987
Year ended June 30, 2019										
Opening net book value	20,407	292,004	1,189,281	6,645,910	223,957	221,450	64,042	47,605	50,331	8,754,987
Additions	-	14,298	48,036	446,644	10,113	39,521	52,760	10,442	13,472	635,286
Disposals										
Cost	(83)	(7,520)	(32,340)	(35,752)	(393)	(6,141)	(4,865)	(1,345)	(323)	(88,762)
Accumulated depreciation	-	2,975	28,425	33,369	393	6,141	4,845	1,293	323	77,764
	(83)	(4,545)	(3,915)	(2,383)	-	-	(20)	(52)	-	(10,998)
Depreciation charge	-	(22,377)	(198,256)	(1,236,894)	(44,688)	(41,542)	(44,331)	(12,059)	(31,869)	(1,632,016)
Closing net book value	20,324	279,380	1,035,146	5,853,277	189,382	219,429	72,451	45,936	31,934	7,747,259
As at June 30, 2019										
Cost	20,324	528,400	2,421,162	15,432,422	738,505	804,954	564,202	173,949	483,498	21,167,416
Accumulated depreciation	-	(249,020)	(1,386,016)	(9,579,145)	(549,123)	(585,525)	(491,751)	(128,013)	(451,564)	(13,420,157)
Net book value	20,324	279,380	1,035,146	5,853,277	189,382	219,429	72,451	45,936	31,934	7,747,259
Year ended June 30, 2020										
Opening net book value	20,324	279,380	1,035,146	5,853,277	189,382	219,429	72,451	45,936	31,934	7,747,259
Additions	418	11,418	58,463	611,209	9,861	7,645	34,075	11,269	65,233	809,591
Disposals										
Cost	-	(117)	(6,932)	(14,906)	(3,527)	(6,061)	(1,681)	(1,328)	(615)	(35,167)
Accumulated depreciation	-	51	6,521	14,058	3,527	6,061	1,681	1,301	542	33,742
	-	(66)	(411)	(848)	-	-	-	(27)	(73)	(1,425)
Depreciation charge	-	(22,808)	(191,500)	(1,129,954)	(41,295)	(44,373)	(29,762)	(12,172)	(26,724)	(1,498,588)
Closing net book value	20,742	267,924	901,698	5,333,684	157,948	182,701	76,764	45,006	70,370	7,056,837
As at June 30, 2020										
Cost	20,742	539,701	2,472,693	16,028,725	744,839	806,538	596,596	183,890	548,116	21,941,840
Accumulated depreciation	-	(271,777)	(1,570,995)	(10,695,041)	(586,891)	(623,837)	(519,832)	(138,884)	(477,746)	(14,885,003)
Net book value	20,742	267,924	901,698	5,333,684	157,948	182,701	76,764	45,006	70,370	7,056,837
Annual rate of Depreciation (%)	-	5	10	10	10	10	20	12.5	25	

13.2 Cost and accumulated depreciation include:

	Cost		Accumulated depreciation	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)			
Share in joint operations operated by the Company	1,456,919	1,446,187	1,300,979	1,273,258
Assets not in possession of the Company				
Share in joint operations operated by following				
MOL Pakistan Oil and Gas Company B.V.	11,321,065	10,896,974	7,463,089	6,548,887
Ocean Pakistan Limited	74,105	73,992	62,475	59,506
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	73,930	69,291	46,796	41,373
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	2,186,976	1,930,413	1,030,068	851,172
	13,656,076	12,970,670	8,602,428	7,500,938
* Gas cylinders - in possession of distributors	764,200	735,570	609,120	534,238
	15,877,195	15,152,427	10,512,527	9,308,434

* Due to large number of distributors it is impracticable to disclose the name of each person having possession of these assets, as required by 4th Schedule to the Companies Act, 2017.

13.3 The depreciation charge has been allocated as follows:

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Operating cost - Note 26	1,421,796	1,544,540
Other income - Crude transportation income	76,791	86,852
Inter-transfers	-	624
	1,498,587	1,632,016

13.4 Particulars of Company's immovable property including location and area of land are as follows:

District	Location	Total Area (In acres)
Attock	Khaur	297.59
Attock	Dhulian	746.17
Attock	Meyal	194.44
Chakwal	Balkassar	2.14
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	35.76
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi - (Khaur- Rawalpindi pipe line)	63.35

13.5 Capital work in progress

	Buildings	Plant and machinery / Pipelines and pumps	Computers and software development	Total
	Rupees ('000)			
Balance as at July 1, 2018	-	650,464	-	650,464
Additions during the year	11,696	154,768	-	166,464
Transfers during the year	(9,769)	(55,588)	-	(65,357)
Balance as at June 30, 2019	1,927	749,644	-	751,571
Balance as at July 1, 2019	1,927	749,644	-	751,571
Additions during the year	3,149	65,051	1,662	69,862
Transfers during the year	(3,936)	(331,935)	-	(335,871)
Balance as at June 30, 2020	1,140	482,760	1,662	485,562

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
13.6 Break up of capital work in progress at June 30 is as follows:			
Own fields		12,256	16,702
POLGAS plant		4,403	-
Share in joint operations operated by the Company			
Ikhlas Joint Operation		20,485	-
Pindori Joint Operation		769	-
Share in joint operations operated by others			
MOL Pakistan Oil and Gas Company B.V.	- TAL Block	-	74,469
	- Margala Block 3372-20	269	269
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	- Jhal Magsi D&P Lease	447,380	447,380
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	- Adhi Mining Lease	-	212,751
		485,562	751,571

14. DEVELOPMENT AND DECOMMISSIONING COSTS

	Development Cost	Decommissioning Cost	Total
		Rupees ('000)	
As at July 1, 2018			
Cost	39,505,944	2,831,639	42,337,583
Accumulated amortization	(27,330,283)	(2,410,580)	(29,740,863)
Net book value	12,175,661	421,059	12,596,720
Year ended June 30, 2019			
Opening net book value	12,175,661	421,059	12,596,720
Additions	1,522,774	48,385	1,571,159
Disposals			
Cost	-	(140,708)	(140,708)
Accumulated amortization	-	140,708	140,708
	-	-	-
Revision due to change in estimates - note 9.2.1	(748,330)	(271,192)	(1,019,522)
Well cost transferred from exploration and evaluation assets - note 15	1,679,562	-	1,679,562
Amortization for the year	(3,743,516)	(30,817)	(3,774,333)
Closing net book value	10,886,151	167,435	11,053,586
As at July 1, 2019			
Cost	41,959,950	2,468,124	44,428,074
Accumulated amortization	(31,073,799)	(2,300,689)	(33,374,488)
Net book value	10,886,151	167,435	11,053,586
Year ended June 30, 2020			
Opening net book value	10,886,151	167,435	11,053,586
Additions	3,472,391	173,660	3,646,051
Disposals			
Cost	-	(50,513)	(50,513)
Accumulated amortization	-	50,513	50,513
	-	-	-
Revision due to change in estimates - note 9.2.1	(3,985)	278,967	274,982
Amortization for the year - note 27	(2,497,233)	(121,769)	(2,619,002)
Closing net book value	11,857,324	498,293	12,355,617
As at June 30, 2020			
Cost	45,428,356	2,870,238	48,298,594
Accumulated amortization	(33,571,032)	(2,371,945)	(35,942,977)
Net book value	11,857,324	498,293	12,355,617

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
15. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS		
Balance brought forward	52,761	2,590,790
Additions during the year	2,720,753	760,589
	2,773,514	3,351,379
Wells cost transferred to development cost - note 14	-	(1,679,562)
Dry and abandoned wells and irrecoverable cost charged to the statement of profit or loss - note 28	-	(1,619,056)
	2,773,514	52,761

15.1 Break up of exploration and evaluation assets at June 30 is as follows:

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
Own fields	- Balkassar	1,388,951	-
Share in joint operations operated by the Company	- DG Khan	379,587	4,247
Share in joint operations operated by others			
MOL Pakistan Oil and Gas Company B.V.	- TAL Petroleum Concession (Block 3370-3)	1,004,976	48,514
		2,773,514	52,761

	2020 Percentage holding	2020 Amount Rs ('000)	2019 Percentage holding	2019 Amount Rs ('000)
16. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES - AT COST				
Subsidiary company				
Unquoted				
Capgas (Private) Limited 344,250 (2019: 344,250) fully paid ordinary shares including 191,250 (2019: 191,250) bonus shares of Rs 10 each	51	1,530	51	1,530

	2020		2019	
	Percentage holding	Amount Rs ('000)	Percentage holding	Amount Rs ('000)
Associated companies				
Quoted				
National Refinery Limited 19,991,640 (2019: 19,991,640) fully paid ordinary shares including 3,331,940 (2019: 3,331,940) bonus shares of Rs 10 each Quoted market value as at June 30, 2020: Rs 2,144,703 thousand (2019: Rs 2,268,451 thousand)	25	8,046,635	25	8,046,635
Attock Petroleum Limited (APL) 6,984,714 (2019: 6,984,714) fully paid ordinary shares including 3,616,314 (2019: 3,616,314) bonus shares of Rs 10 each Quoted market value as at June 30, 2020: Rs 2,131,735 thousand; (2019: Rs 2,015,160 thousand)	7	1,562,938	7	1,562,938
Unquoted				
Attock Information Technology Services (Pvt) Limited (AITSL) 450,000 (2019: 450,000) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs 10 each	10	4,500	10	4,500
		9,615,603		9,615,603

16.1 All subsidiary and associated companies are incorporated in Pakistan. Although the management has less than 20 percent shareholding in APL and AITSL, these have been treated as associates since the Company has representation on their Board of Directors.

16.2 Based on a valuation analysis carried out by an external investment advisor engaged by the management, the recoverable amount of investment in National Refinery Limited exceeds its carrying amount. The recoverable amount has been estimated based on a value in use calculation. These calculations have been made on discounted cash flow based valuation methodology which assumes an average gross profit margin of 3.43% (2019: 3.84%), a terminal growth rate of 3.0% (2019: 3.0%) and a capital asset pricing model based discount rate of 18.20% (2019: 21.16%).

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
17.	**LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES - CONSIDERED GOOD**		
	Long term loans and advances to employees	51,511	54,076
	Less: Amount due within twelve months, shown under current loans and advances - note 21	24,788	27,803
		26,723	26,273

17.1 Loans and advances to employees are for general purpose and for house rent advance which are recoverable in up to 60 and 36 equal monthly installments respectively and are secured by an amount due to the employee against provident fund. These loans and advances are interest free. These do not include any amount receivable from the Chief Executive and Directors. These loans have not been discounted, as the impact is considered insignificant.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
18.	**STORES AND SPARES**		
	Stores and spares - note 18.1	5,077,258	4,454,753
	Less: Provision for slow moving items - note 18.2	579,503	537,017
		4,497,755	3,917,736
18.1	**Stores and spares include:**		
	Share in joint operations operated by the Company	573,332	281,475
	Share in joint operations operated by others (assets not in possession of the Company)	1,703,562	1,642,937
		2,276,894	1,924,412
18.2	**Provision for slow moving items**		
	Balance brought forward	537,017	465,146
	Provision for the year	42,486	71,871
		579,503	537,017

18.3 Stores and spares include items which may result in fixed capital expenditure but are not yet distinguishable.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
19.	**STOCK IN TRADE**		
	Crude oil and other products - note 19.1	399,205	297,331

19.1 These include Rs 22,824 thousand (2019: Rs 29,292 thousand) being the Company's share in joint operations.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
20.	**TRADE DEBTS - CONSIDERED GOOD**		
	Due from related parties - note 20.1	2,212,489	4,286,337
	Others	5,421,394	4,621,791
		7,633,883	8,908,128
20.1	**Due from related parties**		
	Associated companies		
	Attock Refinery Limited	1,906,780	3,862,236
	National Refinery Limited	304,969	424,101
	Attock Petroleum Limited	740	-
		2,212,489	4,286,337

Ageing analysis of trade debts receivable from related parties is given in note 37.3.1 to the financial statements.

The maximum aggregate amount receivable from related parties at the end of any month during the year was Rs 6,473,541 thousand (2019: Rs 4,475,478 thousand).

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
21.	**ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES**		
	Loans and advances - considered good		
	Employees - note 17	24,788	27,803
	Suppliers	103,449	150,554
		128,237	178,357
	Trade deposits and short term prepayments		
	Deposits	75,280	76,150
	Short-term prepayments	289,462	234,443
		364,742	310,593
	Interest income accrued	295,111	256,674
	Other receivables		
	Joint operating partners	498,831	134,476
	Due from related parties		
	Parent company		
	The Attock Oil Company Limited	36,258	889
	Subsidiary company		
	Capgas (Pvt) Limited	-	-
	Associated company		
	Attock Cement Limited	16	35
	Attock Energy (Pvt) Limited	16,207	-
	Gratuity Fund - note 38	154,675	97,805
	Sales tax refundable	2,176,086	1,538,391
	Other receivables (net of loss allowance of Rs 310 thousand (2019: Rs 310 thousand))	26,197	27,439
		2,908,270	1,799,035
		3,696,360	2,544,659

21.1 The aggregate maximum amount due from related parties at the end of any month during the year was Rs 207,156 thousand (2019: Rs 98,729 thousand) respectively.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
21.2	The aging analysis of receivable from related parties is as follows:		
	Upto 3 month	207,156	98,729
	3 to 6 month	-	-
	More than 6 month	-	-
		207,156	98,729

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
22.	**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Investments at fair value through profit or loss	6,519	813,478
22.1	**Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	813,478	6,479
	Additions during the year	2,226,167	2,330,711
	Redemptions during the year	(3,033,172)	(1,526,513)
	Fair value adjustment	46	2,801
	Balance at the end of the year	6,519	813,478

22.1.1	**Investments in mutual funds at June 30 include the following**	2020			2019		
		Number of units	Cost	Fair value	Number of units	Cost	Fair value
			Rupees ('000)			Rupees ('000)	
		Classified as fair value through profit or loss			Available-for-sale investments		
	Listed securities						
	Meezan Sovereign Fund	12,967	545	670	11,853	487	610
	Pakistan Cash Management Fund	15,869	634	801	14,409	561	725
	Alfalah GHP Money Market Fund	-	-	-	22,699	32	2,225
	Atlas Money Market Fund	37	2	19	33	-	16
	UBL Liquidity Plus Fund	26,883	2,707	2,709	24,333	2,450	2,452
	ABL Cash Fund	-	-	-	49,652,602	504,602	504,808
	HBL Cash Fund	-	-	-	1,007	101	102
	NAFA Money Market Fund	-	-	-	30,450,979	300,000	300,511
	Atlas Income Fund	4,453	1,316	2,320	3,952	1,056	2,029
		60,209	5,204	6,519	80,181,867	809,289	813,478

22.1.2 The fair value of listed securities is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market price used is the current bid price.

23. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS - AT AMORTISED COST

This represents Treasury Bills purchased on April 23, 2020 and May 7, 2020 for 84 days at yield ranging from 7.85% to 8.21% per annum (2019: Rs nil).

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
24.	**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**		
	Bank balance on		
	Short term deposits	32,228,089	32,182,288
	Interest/mark-up bearing saving accounts	4,384,768	3,519,913
	Current accounts	65,892	53,922
		36,678,749	35,756,123
	Cash in hand	1,858	5,317
		36,680,607	35,761,440

Balance with banks include foreign currency balances of US $ 127,602 thousand (2019: US $ 117,967 thousand). The balances in saving accounts and short term deposits earned interest/ mark-up ranging from 1.00% to 15.20% (2019: 2.00% to 13.35%).

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
25.	**NET SALES**		
	Crude oil	17,264,179	22,374,339
	Gas - note 25.1	14,136,451	13,617,534
	POLGAS - Refill of cylinders	6,566,996	7,419,863
	Solvent oil	220,478	246,295
	Sulphur	7,700	10,025
		38,195,804	43,668,056

25.1 On August 28, 2015, the Company signed the Supplemental Agreement with the Government of Pakistan (the Government) for conversion of TAL Block Petroleum Concession Agreement (PCA) signed under the 1997 Petroleum Policy to Petroleum (Exploration & Production) Policy 2012 (Petroleum Policy 2012). Price regimes prevailing in Petroleum Policy 2007, Petroleum Policy 2009 and Petroleum Policy 2012 shall be applicable correlated with the spud date of wells in the respective policies starting from November 27, 2007 and for future exploratory efforts under the above mentioned block. The conversion package included Windfall levy on Natural gas only. Draft statements specifying sums aggregating US $ 34,213 thousand (Rs 3,393,389 thousand) till June 30, 2015 due to the Company in respect of Mamikhel, Maramzi & Makori East discoveries in TAL block were submitted to the Government on December 8, 2015. On October 9, 2017 Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) issued gas price notifications of the subject arears.

On December 27, 2017, the Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) notified certain amendments in Petroleum Policy 2012 which also included addition of following explanation of conversion package:

“the conversion package shall include (i) price of Natural Gas for New Exploration Efforts (ii) windfall levy on Natural Gas (iii) EWT gas production, pricing and obligations (iv) Windfall levy on Oil & Condensate, only for PCAs converting from 1994 and 1997 Petroleum Policies and (v) Financial obligations relating to production bonus, social welfare and training”.

Under the said Notification, the Supplemental Agreements already executed for conversion from Petroleum policies of 1994 & 1997 shall be amended within 90 days, failing which the working interest owners will not remain eligible for gas price incentive. On January 3, 2018, Directorate General Petroleum Concessions (DGPC) has required all exploration and production companies to submit supplemental agreements to incorporate the aforementioned amendments in Petroleum Concession Agreements (PCAs) signed under 1994 and 1997 policies, for execution within the stipulated time as specified above.

Based on legal advice, the Company is of the view that already executed Supplemental Agreement cannot be changed unilaterally, the Supplemental Agreement was signed under the Conversion Package where gas price was enhanced and Windfall Levy on Oil/Condensate (WLO) was not applicable, the impugned SRO by giving retrospective effect amounts to taking away the vested rights already accrued in favour of the Company. The Government has no authority to give any law or policy a retrospective effect. The Company filed Constitutional Petition challenging the imposition of WLO on February 19, 2018 against Federation of Pakistan through Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division), Islamabad. The Honorable Islamabad High Court after hearing the petitioner on February 20, 2018, directed the parties to maintain the status quo in this respect. The case came up for hearing on June 12, 2019 but was adjourned on the request of legal counsel of the Government. The Islamabad High Court had fixed March 19, 2020 as next date of hearing, but the hearing was cancelled due to preventive measures taken in the courts amid Coronavirus.

On prudent basis additional revenue (net of sales tax) on account of enhanced gas price incentive due to conversion from Petroleum Policy 1997 to Petroleum Policy 2012 since inception to June 30, 2020 amounting to Rs 13,949,495 thousand will be accounted for upon resolution of this matter (including Rs 10,855,542 thousand related to period since inception to June 30, 2019). Additional revenue on account of enhanced gas price incentive of Rs 15,389,552 thousand including sales tax of Rs 2,236,089 thousand received from customer on the basis of notified prices has been shown as "Other liabilities" under "trade and other payables".

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
26.	**OPERATING COSTS**		
	Operating cost - Own fields	854,193	1,228,302
	- Share in joint operations	3,227,029	2,798,262
	Well workovers	47,060	412,067
	POLGAS -Cost of gas/LPG, carriage etc.	3,843,956	4,170,622
	Head office and insurance charges	58,036	173,376
	Pumping and transportation cost	57,413	70,095
	Depreciation	1,421,796	1,544,540
		9,509,483	10,397,264
	Opening stock of crude oil and other products	297,331	292,981
	Closing stock of crude oil and other products	(399,205)	(297,331)
		9,407,609	10,392,914

			2020	2019
			Rupees ('000)	
27.	**AMORTIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT AND DECOMMISSIONING COSTS**			
	Amortization charge for the year - note 14		2,619,002	3,774,333
	Revision in estimates of provision for decommissioning costs in excess of related assets credited to statement of profit or loss - note 9.2.1		(209,176)	(462,784)
			2,409,826	3,311,549
28.	**EXPLORATION COSTS**			
	Geological and geophysical cost:			
	Own fields		22,831	30,194
	Share in joint operations operated by the Company			
		- DG Khan	75,685	58,699
		- Ikhlas	289,195	61,873
		- Kirthar South	39,008	32,460
	Share in joint operations operated by others			
	MOL Pakistan Oil and Gas Company B.V.	- TAL Block	763,677	65,876
		- Margala Block	129,815	111,639
		- Margala North Block	-	(10,529)
	Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	- Kotra	3,005	2,213
		- Gurgalot	13,694	64,632
	Pakistan Petroleum Limited	- Hisal	33,138	18,474
	Ocean Pakistan Limited	- Ratana	-	(5,601)
	Mari Petroleum Company Limited	- Taung	35,370	-
			1,405,418	429,930
	Dry and abandoned wells and irrecoverable cost charged to the statement of profit or loss - note 15		-	1,619,056
			1,405,418	2,048,986

		Note	2020	2019
			Rupees ('000)	
29.	**ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES**			
	Establishment charges		289,201	282,006
	Telephone and telex		1,140	1,031
	Medical expenses		13,022	9,857
	Printing, stationery and publications		6,830	6,022
	Insurance		7,544	6,148
	Travelling expenses		4,429	3,845
	Motor vehicle running expenses		12,783	8,612
	Rent, repairs and maintenance		70,758	62,479
	Auditor's remuneration	29.1	8,478	7,146
	Legal and professional charges		3,104	9,614
	Stock exchange and CDC fee		3,273	3,233
	Computer support and maintenance charges		34,085	34,483
	Other expenses		6,123	3,436
			460,770	437,912
	Less: Amount allocated to field expenses		268,449	256,659
			192,321	181,253
29.1	**Auditor's remuneration**			
	Statutory audit		2,000	1,730
	Review of half yearly accounts, audit of consolidated accounts, staff funds, special certifications		1,992	1,395
	Tax services		4,023	3,558
	Out of pocket expenses		463	463
			8,478	7,146
30.	**FINANCE COSTS**			
	Provision for decommissioning costs	9.2		
	- Unwinding of discount		1,594,927	754,918
	- Exchange loss		611,283	3,012,047
	Banks' commission and charges		5,407	6,661
			2,211,617	3,773,626

		Note	2020	2019
			Rupees ('000)	
31.	**OTHER CHARGES**			
	Workers' Profit Participation Fund		1,102,265	1,329,392
	Workers' Welfare Fund		280,702	398,602
			1,382,967	1,727,994
32.	**OTHER INCOME**			
	Income from financial assets			
	Income on bank deposits and treasury bills		3,099,834	2,044,173
	Exchange gain on financial assets		900,086	4,236,227
	Dividend on Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss- note 32.1		36,820	27,359
	Income from investments in subsidiary and associated companies			
	Dividend from subsidiary and associated companies - note 32.2		118,025	425,606
	Income from assets other than financial assets			
	Rental income (net of related expenses Rs 116,329 thousand; 2019: Rs 102,698 thousand)		222,842	128,005
	Crude oil/gas transportation income (net of related expenses Rs 233,062 thousand; 2019: Rs 271,889 thousand)		93,533	170,244
	Gas processing fee		30,021	75,243
	Gain/ (loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment		5,931	(5,151)
	Sale of stores and scrap		3,295	59,059
	Fair value adjustment on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss		48,026	9,287
	Others		-	6,548
			4,558,413	7,176,600

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
32.1	**Dividend on Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss**		
	Meezan Sovereign Fund	68	54
	Pakistan Cash Management Fund	86	80
	Alfalah GHP Money Market Fund	13,547	8,864
	Atlas Money Market Fund	2	77
	UBL Liquidity Plus Fund	302	10,709
	ABL Cash Fund	14,954	5,297
	HBL Cash Fund	1,520	2
	NAFA Money Market Fund	6,035	2,052
	Atlas Income Fund	306	224
		36,820	27,359
32.2	**Dividend from subsidiary and associated companies**		
	Subsidiary company		
	Capgas (Pvt) Limited	13,254	10,327
	Associated companies		
	National Refinery Limited	-	199,917
	Attock Petroleum Limited	104,771	215,362
		118,025	425,606
33.	**PROVISION FOR TAXATION**		
	Current		
	- for the year	4,671,415	8,061,876
	- for prior years	-	779,910
		4,671,415	8,841,786
	Deferred		
	- for the year	687,131	(1,358,262)
	- for prior year	-	499,462
		687,131	(858,800)
		5,358,546	7,982,986

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
33.1	**Reconciliation of tax charge for the year**		
	Accounting profit	21,734,396	24,854,693
*	Tax at applicable tax rate of 47.10% (2019: 46.70%)	10,184,738	11,607,142
	Tax effect of depletion allowance and royalty payments	(4,021,209)	(4,501,067)
	Tax effect of income that is not taxable or taxable at reduced rates	(863,963)	(835,082)
	Tax effect of prior years	-	1,279,372
	Others	58,980	432,621
	Tax charge for the year	5,358,546	7,982,986

* The applicable tax rate is the weighted average of tax rates applicable to income from oil and gas concessions and income from other activities.

34. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment. Revenue from external customers for products of the Company is disclosed in note 25.

Revenue from two major customers of the Company constitutes 66% of the total revenue during the year ended June 30, 2020 (June 30, 2019: 71%).

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
35.	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Profit before taxation	21,734,396	24,854,693
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation	1,498,587	1,631,392
	Fair value adjustment on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	(46)	(5,028)
	Amortization of development and decommissioning costs	2,409,826	3,311,549
	Finance costs	2,206,210	3,766,965
	Exchange (gain) on financial assets	(900,086)	(4,236,227)
	(Gain)/ loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	(5,931)	5,151
	Dividend from subsidiary and associated companies	(118,025)	(425,606)
	Income on bank deposits	(3,099,834)	(2,044,173)
	Dividend on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	(36,820)	(27,359)
	Provision for staff compensated absences	(957)	(750)
	Provision for slow moving stores and spares	42,486	71,871
	Measurement gain/(loss) on staff retirement benefit plans	18,255	33,612
	Reversal of provision for decommissioning cost in excess of actual costs incurred	-	(34,883)
	Cash flows before working capital changes	23,748,061	26,901,207
	Effect on cash flows due to working capital changes:		
	(Increase) in stores and spares	(622,505)	(417,637)
	(Increase) in stock in trade	(101,874)	(4,350)
	Decrease/ (increase) in trade debts	1,274,245	(665,641)
	(Increase) in advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(1,113,264)	(87,048)
	Increase in trade and other payables	4,080,050	3,361,804
		3,516,652	2,187,128
	Cash flows generated from operations	27,264,713	29,088,335
	(Increase) in long term loans and advances	(450)	(11,201)
	Increase in long term deposits	16,373	7,431
	Taxes paid	(3,850,337)	(7,624,810)
	Actual decommissioning cost paid	(167,742)	(34,571)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	23,262,557	21,425,184

36. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts charged in these financial statements in respect of remuneration, including benefits and perquisites to chief executive, directors and executives of the Company are given below:

	Chief Executive		Executives	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)			
Managerial remuneration	7,612	7,612	111,399	84,700
Bonus	6,838	6,507	84,207	65,699
Housing, utility and conveyance	6,133	6,132	105,234	81,184
Company's contribution to pension, gratuity and provident funds	-	-	41,990	32,851
Leave passage	1,269	1,153	16,169	11,062
Other benefits	4,599	4,053	40,862	23,506
	26,451	25,457	399,861	299,002
No of persons, including those who worked part of the year	1	1	51	40

In addition to remuneration, the Chief Executive and certain executives were provided with use of the Company's cars and residential telephone facilities. The Company also provides medical facilities to its staff. Remuneration of executives are net of charge to subsidiary and associated companies amounting to Rs 24,263 thousand (2019: Rs 22,051 thousand).

The aggregate amount charged in these financial statements in respect of fee to 6 directors (2019: 6) was Rs 6,873 thousand (2019: Rs 6,319 thousand). This includes Rs 4,358 thousand (2019: Rs 4,214 thousand) paid to 4 non-executive (2019: 4) of the Company.

37. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

37.1 Financial assets and liabilities

	Amortised cost	Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	Total
		Rupees ('000)	
June 30, 2020			
Financial assets			
Maturity up to one year			
Trade debts	7,633,883	-	7,633,883
Advances, deposits and other receivables	956,481	-	956,481
Other financial assets	-	6,519	6,519
Short term investments - at amortised cost	6,367,740	-	6,367,740
Cash and bank balances	36,680,607	-	36,680,607
Maturity after one year			
Long term loans and advances	26,723	-	26,723
	51,665,434	6,519	51,671,953

	Amortised cost	Total
	Rupees ('000)	
Financial liabilities		
Maturity up to one year		
Trade and other payables	20,949,379	20,949,379
Unclaimed dividend	214,307	214,307
Maturity after one year		
Long term deposits	861,129	861,129
	22,024,815	22,024,815

	Amortised cost	Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	Total
		Rupees ('000)	
June 30, 2019			
Financial assets			
Maturity up to one year			
Trade debts	8,908,128	-	8,908,128
Advances, deposits and other receivables	523,466	-	523,466
Other financial assets	-	813,478	813,478
Short term investments - at amortised cost	-	-	-
Cash and bank balances	35,761,440	-	35,761,440
Maturity after one year			
Long term loans and advances	26,273	-	26,273
	45,219,307	813,478	46,032,785

	Amortised cost	Total
	Rupees ('000)	
Financial liabilities		
Maturity up to one year		
Trade and other payables	16,432,998	16,432,998
Unclaimed dividend	191,166	191,166
Maturity after one year		
Long term deposits	844,756	844,756
	17,468,920	17,468,920

37.2 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of Company's financial assets have been assessed below by reference to external credit ratings of counter parties determined by The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) and JCR - VIS Credit Rating Company Limited (JCR-VIS). The counterparties for which external credit ratings were not available have been assessed by reference to internal credit ratings determined based on their historical information for any defaults in meeting obligations.

	Rating	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
Trade debts			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	2,547,285	3,783,390
	A1	4,733,131	4,565,140
	A2	257,333	426,890
Counterparties without external credit rating			
Existing customers/ joint operating partners with no default in the past		96,134	132,708
		7,633,883	8,908,128
Advances, deposits and other receivables			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	304,171	306,487
Counterparties without external credit rating			
Existing customers/ joint operating partners with no default in the past		297,138	155,284
Receivable from employees		206,188	27,803
Receivable from parent company		36,258	889
Others		112,726	33,003
		956,481	523,466
Bank balances			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	36,678,102	35,755,890
	A1	647	233
		36,678,749	35,756,123

	Rating	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
Long term loans and advances			
Counterparties without external credit rating			
Receivable from employees		26,723	26,273
Short term investments - at amortised cost			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	6,367,740	-
Other financial assets			
Counterparties with external credit rating	AA(f)	670	809,919
	AA-(f)	801	610
	AA+	2,709	2,225
	AM2+	2,339	724
		6,519	813,478

37.3 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

37.3.1 Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including currency risk, interest rates risk and price risk). The Company's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

As of June 30, 2020, trade debts of Rs 3,951,419 thousand (2019: Rs 2,188,039 thousand) were past due but not impaired. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Related parties		
Up to 3 months	49,655	824,827
3 to 6 months	229,139	1,525
6 to 12 months	768,602	1,591
Above 12 months	-	31,277
	1,047,396	859,220
Others		
Up to 3 months	763,195	1,314,242
3 to 6 months	1,521,465	773
6 to 12 months	595,363	550
Above 12 months	24,000	13,254
	2,904,023	1,328,819
	3,951,419	2,188,039

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities. At June 30, 2020, the Company had financial assets of Rs 51,671,953 thousand (2019: Rs 46,032,785 thousand).

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the statement of financial position to the maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows which have been inflated using appropriate inflation rate, where applicable.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
		Rupees ('000)	
At June 30, 2020			
Long term deposits	-	861,129	-
Trade and other payables	20,949,379	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	214,307		
At June 30, 2019			
Long term deposits	-	844,756	-
Trade and other payables	16,432,998	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	191,166		

(c) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

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

The Company is exposed to currency risk arising from currency exposure with respect to the US dollar. Currently foreign exchange risk is restricted to trade debts, bank balances, receivable from/ payable to joint operating partners, payable to suppliers and provision for decommissioning costs.

Financial assets include Rs 48,920,065 thousand (2019: Rs 36,206,859 thousand) and financial liabilities include Rs 226,988 thousand (2019: Rs 1,751,687 thousand) which are subject to currency risk.

If exchange rates had been 10% lower/higher with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the year would have been Rs 13,451,018 thousand lower/higher (2019: Rs 1,585,050 thousand higher/lower).

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company has no significant long term interest bearing financial assets and liabilities whose fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Financial assets include Rs 43,046,489 thousand (2019: Rs 35,756,123 thousand) which are subject to interest rate risk. Applicable interest rates for financial assets have been indicated in respective notes.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/ lower with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the year would have been Rs 275,390 thousand (2019: Rs 174,511 thousand) higher/ lower, mainly as a result of higher/ lower interest income from these financial assets.

(iii) Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar instruments traded in the market.

The Company is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Company and classified on the statement of financial position as investments classified as fair value through profit or loss . To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Company diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the investment policy of the Company.

Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss of Rs 6,519 thousand (2019: Rs 813,478 thousand) were subject to price risk.

37.3.2 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Company's ability not only to continue as a going concern but also to meet its requirements for expansion and enhancement of its business, maximize return of shareholders and optimize benefits for other stakeholders to maintain an optimal capital structure and to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares through bonus or right issue or sell assets to reduce debts or raise debts, if required.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The gearing ratio of the Company has always been low and the Company has mostly financed its projects and business expansions through equity financing. Further, the Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

37.3.3 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values. The table below analyzes financial assets that are measured at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1 : Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 : Observable inputs ; and
- Level 3 : Unobservable inputs

The Company held the following financial assets at fair value:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rupees ('000)			
June 30, 2020				
Other financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss	6,519	-	-	6,519
June 30, 2019				
Other financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss	813,478	-	-	813,478

38. STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The details of actuarial valuation of defined benefit funded plans carried out as at year end are as follows:

38.1 The amounts recognized in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Present value of defined benefit obligations	1,519,369	1,500,143
Fair value of plan assets	(1,649,332)	(1,553,843)
	(129,963)	(53,700)
Amounts in the statement of financial position:		
Gratuity Fund - (Asset)	(154,675)	(97,805)
Management Staff Pension Fund-Liability	24,713	44,105
Net (Assets)	(129,962)	(53,700)

38.2 The amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	2020	2019
Current service cost	40,047	36,371
Past service cost	2,169	-
Net interest cost	(13,311)	(1,179)
Other	-	(2)
	28,905	35,190

38.3 The amounts recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2020	2019
Remeasurement due to:		
Change in financial assumptions	24,693	-
Experience adjustments	(92,561)	(9,997)
Investment return	49,613	43,609
	(18,255)	33,612

38.4 Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2020	2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,500,143	1,500,895
Current service cost	40,047	36,371
Past service cost	2,169	-
Interest cost	195,221	127,234
Remeasurement loss	(67,869)	9,997
Benefits paid	(150,342)	(174,354)
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,519,369	1,500,143

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
38.5	Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:		
	Opening fair value of plan assets	1,553,843	1,471,863
	Interest income	208,533	128,413
	Remeasurement (loss)/ gain	(49,613)	43,609
	Contribution by employer	86,911	84,312
	Benefits paid	(150,342)	(174,354)
	Closing fair value of plan assets	1,649,332	1,553,843

38.6 The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets of defined pension and gratuity plan are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Rupees ('000)	%	Rupees ('000)	%
Government bonds	984,102	60	4,761	-
Mutual Funds	23,429	1	22,027	1
Cash and cash equivalents	641,801	39	1,527,055	99
	1,649,332	100	1,553,843	100

Government bonds are valued at quoted market price and are therefore level 1. Cash equivalents and National Savings deposits include level 2 assets.

Both funds covered were invested within limits specified by regulations governing investment of approved retirement funds in Pakistan. The funds have no investment in the Company's own securities.

38.7 Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal assumptions used in the actuarial valuation are as follows:

	2020	2019
	%	%
Discount rate	8.7	13.7
Expected rate of salary increase	7.4	12.0
Expected rate of pension increase	2.7	7.4

38.8 Mortality was assumed to be 70% of the EFU (61-66) Table at valuations on both dates, June 30, 2019 and 2020.

38.9 The pension and gratuity plans are defined benefits final salary plans and both plans are invested through approved trust funds. The trustees of the funds are responsible for plan administration and investment. The Company appoints the trustees who are employees of the Company.

The plans expose the Company to various actuarial risks: investment risk and salary risk from both plans and longevity risk from the pension plan.

The asset ceiling does not apply. The Company can use the surplus in the pension and gratuity fund to reduce its future contributions or can apply to the Commissioner of Income Tax for a refund.

38.10 Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to assumptions set out above. The following table summarizes how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period would have increased/ (decreased) as a result of a change in respective assumptions by one percent.

	Defined benefit obligation	
	1 percent increase	1 percent decrease
	Rupees ('000)	
Discount rate	(125,641)	149,052
Salary increase	44,023	(39,517)
Pension increase	105,694	(92,594)

If life expectancy increases by 1 year, the obligation increases by Rs 48,492 thousand.

The impact of changes in financial assumptions has been determined by revaluation of the obligations on different rates. The impact of increase in longevity has been calculated on the aggregate for each class of employees.

38.11 The weighted average number of the defined benefit obligation is given below:

Plan Duration	Pension	Gratuity
	Years	
June 30, 2020	11.2	5.9
June 30, 2019	11.2	6.3

38.12 The Company contributes to the pension and gratuity funds on the advice of the fund's actuary. The contributions are equal to the current service cost with adjustment for any deficit.

Projected payments	Pension	Gratuity
	Rupees ('000)	
Contributions FY 2020	23,315	-
Benefit payments:		
FY 2021	91,460	88,994
FY 2022	93,626	30,266
FY 2023	97,339	33,189
FY 2024	98,329	24,768
FY 2025	100,578	34,368
FY 2026-30	542,242	198,608

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
39.	**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**		
	Cash and bank balances	36,680,607	35,761,440
	Short term investment - at amortised cost	6,367,740	-
		43,048,347	35,761,440
40.	**EARNING PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED**		
	Profit for the year (in thousand rupees)	16,375,850	16,871,707
	Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year (in thousand shares)	283,855	283,855
	Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rupees)	57.69	59.44

41. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

41.1 Aggregate transactions with related parties, other than remuneration to the chief executive, directors and executives of the Company under their terms of employment, were as follows:

	Basis of Relationship	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
Parent company - The Attock Oil Company Limited	Holding company		
Rental expense		44,140	37,109
Purchase of LPG		63,288	11,383
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by AOC on behalf of POL		5,145	4,038
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by POL on behalf of AOC		14	-
Dividend paid		7,486,678	6,114,120
Subsidiary company - Capgas (Private) Limited	Subsidiary with 51% shareholding		
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by POL on behalf of CAPGAS		12,438	10,652
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by CAPGAS on behalf of POL		8,578	10,289
Rental Income		1,404	1,404
Dividend received		13,254	10,328

	Basis of Relationship	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
Associated companies			
Attock Refinery Limited	Common directorship		
Sale of crude oil and gas		12,833,828	19,052,177
Crude oil and gas transmission charges		6,375	3,671
Rental Income		2,861	3,005
Rental expense		434	443
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by POL on behalf of ARL		685	454
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by ARL on behalf of POL		23,831	25,401
Purchase of fuel		14,830	14,694
Purchase of LPG		259,679	249,949
National Refinery Limited	25% share holding & common directorship		
Sale of crude oil		1,934,103	1,005,939
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by POL on behalf of NRL		536	-
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by NRL on behalf of POL		480	55
Rental expense		2,929	2,680
Purchase of LPG		455,365	685,913
Dividend received		-	199,916
Attock Petroleum Limited	7.0175% share holding & common directorship		
Purchase of fuel and lubricants		1,199,115	817,081
Sale of solvent oil		220,477	288,229
Rental income		493	493
Purchase of services		586	664
Purchase of goods		347	178
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by POL on behal of APL		24,065	17,248
Dividend received		104,771	215,362
Profit Disbursement		658	
Attock Information Technology (Private) Limited	Common directorship		
Purchase of services		59,847	55,545
Attock Cement Pakistan Limited	Common directorship		
Purchase of services		438	5
Sale of services		266	-

	Basis of Relationship	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
Attock Hospital (Private) Limited	Common directorship		
Purchase of medical services		16,496	12,617
Attock Leisure and management associates (Private) Limited	Common directorship		
Purchase of services		3,774	-
Other associated entities			
Dividend paid		16,427	18,597
Other related parties			
Remuneration of Chief Executive, Directors Honorarium & Key Management personnel including benefits & perquisites		145,534	128,638
Dividend paid to key management personnel		149,940	117,420
Contribution to staff retirement benefits plans			
Management Staff Pension Fund and Gratuity Fund		86,911	84,311
Approved Contributory Provident Funds		30,494	30,416
Contribution to Workers' Profit Participation Fund		1,102,265	1,329,392

41.2 Details of associated Company incorporated outside Pakistan with whom the Company had entered into transaction or had agreements are as follows:

i)	Name of undertaking	The Attock Oil Company Limited
ii)	Country of Incorporation	United Kingdom
iii)	Basis of association	Parent Company
iv)	Aggregate %age of shareholding	52.77%

42. CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND

Details of the provident funds based on unaudited financial statements of the funds are as follows:

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Net assets	665,649	642,145
Cost of investments made	607,629	580,216
%age of investments made	91%	90%
Fair value of investments made	627,026	592,971

	2020		2019	
Breakup of investments - at cost	Rupees ('000)	%age	Rupees ('000)	%age
Mutual Funds	4,977	0.82	4,977	0.86
Government bonds	594,266	97.80	566,197	97.58
Cash and cash equivalents	8,386	1.38	9,042	1.56
	607,629	100.00	580,216	100.00

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 the purpose.

43. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL SHARES ISLAMIC INDEX

	Description	**Explanation**
i)	Loans and advances	Non-interest bearing
ii)	Deposits	Non-interest bearing
iii)	Segment revenue	Disclosed in note 34

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
iv)	**Bank Balances**		
	Placed under interest arrangements	36,611,737	35,697,714
	Placed under Shariah permissible arrangements	1,120	4,487
		36,612,857	35,702,201
v)	**Income on bank deposits**		
	Placed under interest arrangements	3,999,774	2,042,984
	Placed under Shariah permissible arrangements	146	1,189
		3,999,920	2,044,173

vi)	Gain/(loss) on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	Disclosed in note 22.1.1
vii)	Dividend income	Disclosed in note 32.1 & 32.2
viii)	All sources of other income	Disclosed in note 32
ix)	Exchange gain	Earned from actual currency
x)	Relationship with banks having Islamic windows	Following is the list of banks with which the Company has a relationship with Islamic window of operations: 1. Meezan Bank Limited 2. Albaraka Islamic Investment bank

44. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND ADDRESSES OF ALL OTHER BUSINESS UNITS INCLUDING INTEREST IN JOINT OPERATIONS

Geographical location and addresses of all other business units of the Company including interest in joint operations are as follows:

Exploration licenses/Leases	Location and address		Working interest	
	District(s)	Province(s)	2020	2019
			%age	%age
Operated by the Company				
Ikhlas Petroleum Concession (3372-18)	Attock	Punjab	80.00	80.00
Kirthar South Petroleum Concession (2567-7)	Dadu, Jamshoro, Lasbela, Thatta	Sindh and Balochistan	85.00	85.00
Khaur D&Production Lease (153/PAK/2002)	Attock	Punjab	100.00	100.00
Minwal D&Production Lease (123/PAK/98)	Chakwal	Punjab	82.50	82.50
Pariwali D&Production Lease (119/PAK/97)	Attock	Punjab	82.50	82.50
Pindori D&Production Lease (105/PAK/96)	Rawalpindi	Punjab	35.00	35.00
Turkwal D&Production Lease (133/PAK/99)	Chakwal	Punjab	67.37	67.37
D.G. Khan Petroleum Concession (2969-10)	BarKhan, DG Khan, Rajanpur	Punjab and Balochistan	70.00	70.00
Non-operated				
Operated by MOL Pakistan Oil and Gas Company B.V.				
Margala Petroleum Concession (Block 3372-20)	Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Haripur, Abbottabad	Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)	30.00	30.00
Margala North Petroleum Concession (Block 3372-21)	Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Haripur, Abbottabad, Attock	Punjab and KPK	30.00	30.00

Exploration licenses/Leases	Location and address		Working interest	
	District(s)	Province(s)	2020	2019
			%age	%age
TAL Petroleum Concession (Block 3370-3)	Kohat, Karak, Bannu	KPK	*25.00	*25.00
Maramzai Development and Production lease	Kohat, Hangu	KPK		
Manzalai D&Production lease (175/PAK/2007)	Karak	KPK		
Makori D&Production lease (184/PAK/2012)	Karak	KPK		
Makori East D&Production lease (205/PAK/2013)	Karak	KPK		
Mamikhel Development and Production lease	Kohat	KPK		
Tolanj West D&P lease 234/PAK/2017	Kohat	KPK		
Tolanj D&P lease 233/PAK/2017	Kohat	KPK		
Mardankhel D&P lease 233/PAK/2017	Hangu	KPK		
Operated by Oil and Gas Development Company Limited				
Chaknaurang Mining Lease (125/PAK/98)	Chakwal	Punjab	15.00	15.00
Gurgalot Petroleum Concession Block (3371-5)	Kohat, Attock	Punjab and KPK	20.00	20.00
Jhal Magsi Development and Production Lease (2867-4)	Jhalmagsi	Balochistan	24.00	24.00
Operated by Ocean Pakistan Limited				
Bhangali D&P Lease (65/PAK/90)	Rawalpindi	Punjab	7.00	7.00
Dhurnal Mining Lease (59/PAKISTAN)	Attock	Punjab	5.00	5.00
Ratana D&P Lease (94/PAK/94)	Attock	Punjab	4.55	4.55
Operated by Pakistan Petroleum Limited				
Adhi Mining Lease (72/PAKISTAN)	Rawalpindi, Chakwal	Punjab	11.00	11.00
Hisal Petroleum Concession (3372-23)	Rawalpindi, Chakwal, Attock	Punjab	25.00	25.00
Operated by Mari Petroleum Company Limited				
Taung Petroleum Concession (2567-12)	Jamshoro	Sindh	40.00	-

* Pre-commerciality interest

45. NON-ADJUSTING EVENT AFTER THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on August 26, 2020 has proposed a final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2020 @ Rs 30 per share, amounting to Rs 8,515,653 thousand for approval of the members in the Annual General Meeting to be held on October 19, 2020.

46. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

Corresponding figure of excise duty in statement of profit or loss, amouting to Rs 309,251 thousand has been reclassified from expenses to deduction from sales.

The figure has been reclassified in statement of cash flows to conform to current year's presentation.

47. GENERAL

47.1 COVID 19

The spread of Covid - 19 as a pandemic and consequently imposition of lock down by Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan (Authorities) caused an overall economic slow down and disruption to various businesses. It resulted in decrease in demand and price of petroleum products during the lockdown period. However, the businesses are resuming as per relaxation given by the Authorities. Management will continue to monitor and will take all steps possible to mitigate any effects.

47.2 Capacity

Following is production from the Company's fields including proportionate share from all operated and non-operated joint ventures:

Product	Unit	2020	2019
Crude Oil/Condensate	US Barrels	2,282,029	2,615,981
Gas	Million Cubic Feet	29,336	32,189
LPG	Metric Tonnes	55,778	61,076
Sulphur	Metric Tonnes	451	645
Solvent Oil	US Barrels	19,453	23,452

Considering the nature of the Company's business, information regarding installed capacity has no relevance.

47.3 Number of employees	2020	2019
Total number of employees as at June 30	733	752
Total number of employees at fields as at June 30	540	568
Average number of employees during the year	743	746
Average number of employees at fields during the year	550	566

47.4 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand of rupees, unless otherwise stated.

47.5 Date of authorization

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 26, 2020.

Khalid Nafees	Shuaib A. Malik	Abdus Sattar
Chief Financial Officer	Chief Executive	Director

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the members of Pakistan Oilfields Limited
Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed consolidated financial statements of Pakistan Oilfields Limited and its subsidiary (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2020, and the consolidated statement of profit or loss, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at June 30, 2020, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

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 Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of the 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 consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated 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
(i)	**Analysis of impairment of development and decommissioning costs and exploration and evaluation assets** *(Refer note 15 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements)* As at June 30, 2020, the development and decommissioning costs amounted to Rs 12,356 million and exploration and evaluation assets amounted to Rs 2,774 million. The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that a Cash Generating Unit (CGU) may be impaired. Where impairment indicator is triggered for any CGU, an impairment test is performed by the Group based on estimates of the value in use of that CGU. The calculation of value in use of development and decommissioning costs requires the exercise of significant management's estimates and judgements on certain assumptions such as (i) estimation of the volume of oil and gas recoverable reserves; (ii) estimation of future oil and gas prices; (iii) cost profiles and inflation applied; (iv) foreign exchange rates; and (v) discount rates. We considered this matter as key audit matter due to the significant value of the related assets at reporting date and due to significance of judgements used by management.	Our audit procedures in relation to management's impairment test, amongst others, included the following: • Assessed the methodology used by management to estimate value in use of each CGU; • Assessed the assumptions of cash flow projections in calculation of the value in use of CGUs, challenging the reasonableness of key assumptions i.e. oil and gas reserves, oil and gas prices, production costs, foreign exchange rates and discount rates based on our knowledge of the business and industry by comparing the assumptions to historical results, and published market and industry data; • Assessed the impairment indicators as per IFRS 6 "Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources" for material balances included in exploration and evaluation assets; • Performed sensitivity analysis in consideration of the potential impact of reasonably possible downside changes in assumptions relating to oil and gas prices and discount rate; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the financial statements.

S.No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(ii)	**Investment in associated companies** *(Refer note 18 to the consolidated financial statements)* The Group has investment in its associated companies National Refinery Limited (NRL) and Attock Petroleum Limited (APL). As at June 30, 2020, the carrying amount of investments in above referred associated companies amounted to Rs 8,396 million (net of recognised impairment loss of Rs 5,434 million) and Rs 2,537 million respectively which carrying values are higher by Rs 6,252 million and Rs 406 million respectively in relation to the quoted market value of their respective shares. The Group carries out impairment assessment of the value of investment where there are indicators of impairment. The Group has assessed the recoverable amounts of the investments in associated companies based on the higher of the value-in-use ("VIU") and fair value. The VIU of NRL and APL are based on valuation analysis carried out by independent external investment advisor and by the management's expert in respective cases. The VIU analysis are based on a discounted cash flow model which involves estimation of future cash flows. This estimation is inherently uncertain and requires significant judgement on both future cash flows and the discount rate applied to the future cash flows. In view of significant management judgement involved in the estimation of VIU we consider this as a key audit matter.	Our audit procedures in relation to assessment of carrying value of investment in associated companies, amongst others, included the following: • Assessed the appropriateness of management's accounting for investment in associated companies; • Considered management's process for identifying the existence of impairment indicators in respect of investment in associated companies; • Evaluated the independent external investment advisor and management expert's competence, capabilities and objectivity; • Assessed the valuation methodology used by the independent external investment advisor and management expert; • Checked, on sample basis, the reasonableness of the input data provided by the management to the independent external investment advisor/ used by the management's expert, to supporting evidence; • Assessed the reasonableness of cash flow projection, challenging and performing audit procedures on assumptions such as growth rate, future revenue and costs, terminal growth rate and discount rate by comparing the assumptions to historical results, budgets and comparing the current year's results with prior year forecast and other relevant information; • Tested mathematical accuracy of cash flows projection; • Performed independently a sensitivity analysis in consideration of the potential impact of reasonably possible upside or downside changes in key assumptions; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the financial statements.

S.No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(iii)	**Recognition of Revenue** *(Refer note 4.25 and 27 to the consolidated financial statements)* The Group is engaged in the production and sale of oil and gas resources. The Group recognised net sales during the year from the sale of crude oil, natural gas and POLGAS/CAPGAS – Refill of cylinders amounting to Rs 17,264 million, Rs 14,136 million and Rs 7,478 million respectively. Revenue is recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good/ services. Effect of adjustments, if any, arising from revision in sale prices is reflected as and when the prices are finalised with the customers and / or approved by Government of Pakistan. We considered this as key audit matter due to the significance of the amounts requiring significant time and resource to audit due to magnitude, inherent risk of material misstatement and revenue being a key economic indicator of the Group.	Our audit procedures in relation to the matter, amongst others, included the following: • Assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the relevant key internal controls over revenue recognition from the sale of products; • Performed test of details on sample basis for sales transactions by inspecting respective invoices, delivery challans and acknowledgement of customers; • Checked on sample basis, notifications of OGRA for natural gas and POLGAS/CAPGAS prices. For POLGAS/CAPGAS, also checked on sample basis Group's mechanism for the calculation of price based on OGRA's notification. Performed, on a sample basis, recalculation of crude oil and natural gas prices in accordance with applicable petroleum policies / agreements/ decision of Economic Coordination Committee of the Cabinet; • Where pricing is provisional / sales agreement not finalised, (a) reviewed correspondence with the customers and relevant government authorities during the year and held discussions with the Group; (b) inspected term sheets etc; and (c) checked price recorded is in line with applicable petroleum policy / agreed with the customers; • Assessed sales transactions on either side of the statement of financial position date to assess whether they are recorded in relevant accounting period; • Performed analytical procedures to analyse variation in the price and quantity sold during the year; • Tested journal entries related to revenue recognized during the year based on identified risk criteria; and • Assessed the appropriateness of disclosures made in the financial statements.

S.No.	Key Audit Matters	How the matter was addressed in our audit
(iv)	**Litigation with respect to conversion of TAL Block petroleum concession to Petroleum Policy 2012** *(Refer note 27 to the consolidated financial statements)* The Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) issued a notification dated December 27, 2017 (SRO) which requires that the Supplemental Agreement already executed in respect of TAL block for conversion of petroleum concession from Petroleum Exploration and Production Policy 1997 to Petroleum Exploration and Production Policy 2012 shall be amended (within 90 days) to include Windfall Levy on Oil and Condensate (WLO), failing which the working interest owners will not remain eligible for gas price incentive as per Petroleum Policy 2012. The impugned notification has been issued after the approval of Council of Common Interest (CCI) dated November 24, 2017. The Group has challenged the said notification in the Islamabad High Court and the matter is pending before the court in principle on the ground that an already executed arrangement cannot be retrospectively altered unilaterally. The Honourable Court has restrained the Government for any action under the impugned notification and to maintain status quo. Group's contention is duly supported by the legal advice on the matter. The supplemental agreement was signed under the conversion package where gas price was enhanced and WLO was not applicable. The impugned SRO, by giving retrospective effect, amounts to taking away the vested rights already accrued in favour of the Group. As per the legal opinion Government has no authority to give any law or policy a retrospective effect. The Group has not recognised the revenue (net of sales tax) to the extent of Rs 13,949 million since inception to June 30, 2020 on account of enhanced gas price incentive due to conversion from Petroleum Policy 1997 to Petroleum Policy 2012 and will be accounted for upon resolution of this matter. We considered this as key audit matter due to the significant amounts involved and significant judgments made by management regarding the matter.	Our audit procedures in relation to the matter, amongst others, included the following: • Reviewed Petroleum Concession Agreement (PCA) and Supplemental Agreements signed with the Government of Pakistan; • Reviewed SRO issued by the Ministry of Energy; • Reviewed relevant clauses of Petroleum Exploration & Production Policy 2012 for applicability of WLO; • Discussed the matter with directors, management and internal legal department of the Group; • Obtained confirmation from the Group's external legal advisor and reviewed legal opinion obtained by the Group and the order issued by the Islamabad High Court; • Evaluated technical ability of the internal and external legal advisors used by the Group; • Assessed the matter under applicable accounting frame work; and • Reviewed the disclosures made in the consolidated financial statements in respect of this matter.

Information Other than the Consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group'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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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.

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From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated 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.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Asim Masood Iqbal.

A.F.Ferguson & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Islamabad

Date: September 17, 2020

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Equity attributable to owners of POL			
Authorised capital	6	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital	6	2,838,551	2,838,551
Capital reserves	7	2,027,868	2,027,863
Revenue reserves	8	36,984,055	36,615,085
Gain on remeasurement of investment at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		3,236	3,337
		41,853,710	41,484,836
Non-Controlling Interest		127,574	117,124
		41,981,284	41,601,960
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term deposits	9	985,001	976,516
Deferred liabilities	10	19,933,909	17,291,297
		20,918,910	18,267,813
CURRENT LIABILITIES AND PROVISIONS			
Trade and other payables	11	23,437,494	19,344,762
Unclaimed dividend	12	214,307	191,166
Provision for income tax		6,822,668	6,007,343
		30,474,469	25,543,271
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS	13		
		93,374,663	85,413,044

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	14	7,592,774	8,557,119
Development and decommissioning costs	15	12,355,617	11,053,586
Exploration and evaluation assets	16	2,773,514	52,761
Other intangible assets	17	85,902	151,722
Deferred income tax asset		-	2,652
		22,807,807	19,817,840
LONG TERM INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES	18	10,969,009	13,135,926
LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES	19	26,723	26,273
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stores and spares	20	4,498,384	3,918,405
Stock in trade	21	404,494	313,921
Trade debts	22	7,634,080	8,908,201
Advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	23	3,717,970	2,566,353
Other financial assets	24	6,519	813,478
Short term investments - at amortised cost	25	6,468,798	67,271
Cash and bank balances	26	36,840,879	35,845,376
		59,571,124	52,433,005
		93,374,663	85,413,044

The annexed notes 1 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
SALES		42,911,975	48,519,254
Sales tax		(3,526,193)	(3,680,305)
Excise duty		(279,055)	(309,251)
NET SALES	27	39,106,727	44,529,698
Operating costs	28	(10,258,665)	(11,230,564)
Royalty		(4,010,063)	(4,553,641)
Amortization of development and decommissioning costs	29	(2,409,826)	(3,311,549)
		(16,678,554)	(19,095,754)
GROSS PROFIT		22,428,173	25,433,944
Exploration costs	30	(1,405,418)	(2,048,986)
		21,022,755	23,384,958
Administration expenses	31	(216,084)	(202,744)
Finance costs	32	(2,211,654)	(3,773,657)
Other charges	33	(1,387,916)	(1,729,078)
		(3,815,654)	(5,705,479)
		17,207,101	17,679,479
Other income	34	4,476,037	6,762,805
		21,683,138	24,442,284
Share of (loss)/profit of associated companies	18 & 35	(939,262)	(1,890,241)
(Impairment)/reversal of impairment on investment in associated company	18	(1,130,160)	(1,913,703)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		19,613,716	20,638,340
Provision for taxation	36	(5,048,933)	(7,356,828)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		14,564,783	13,281,512
Attributable to:			
Owners of Pakistan Oilfields Limited (POL)		14,541,637	13,276,783
Non-Controlling Interest		23,146	4,729
		14,564,783	13,281,512
Earnings per share attributable to owners of POL - Basic and diluted (Rupees)	43	51.23	46.77

The annexed notes 1 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Profit for the year	14,564,783	13,281,512
Other comprehensive income for the year:		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurement gain on staff retirement benefit plans	18,364	34,125
Tax (charge)/credit relating to remeasurement gain/(loss) on staff retirement benefit plans	(5,509)	(10,233)
	12,855	23,892
Share of other comprehensive income of associated companies - net of tax	7,276	24,995
	20,131	48,887
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	20,131	48,887
Total comprehensive income for the year	14,584,914	13,330,399
Attributable to:		
Owners of Pakistan Oilfields Limited (POL)	14,561,730	13,325,492
Non-Controlling Interest	23,184	4,907
	14,584,914	13,330,399

The annexed notes 1 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Attributable to owners of Pakistan Oilfields Limited										Non-controlling interest	Total
	Share capital	Capital Reserves			Revenue reserves			Fair value gain/ (loss) on available-for-sale investments	Gain/(loss) on revaluation of investment at fair value through OCI	Total		
		Bonus shares issued by subsidiary/ associated companies	Special reserve	Utilised Special reserve	Insurance reserve	General reserve	Unappropriated profit					
	Rupees ('000)											
Balance at June 30, 2018	2,365,459	59,754	17,512	1,941,044	200,000	6,852,325	28,337,303	2,227	-	39,775,624	122,140	39,897,764
Impact of IFRS 9 transition	-	-	-	-	-	-	(26,640)	-	3,753	(22,887)	-	(22,887)
Balance as at July 1, 2018 - IFRS 9	2,365,459	59,754	17,512	1,941,044	200,000	6,852,325	28,310,663	2,227	3,753	39,752,737	122,140	39,874,877
Total comprehensive income for the year:												
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,276,783	(2,227)	-	13,274,556	4,729	13,279,285
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,709	-	(416)	48,293	178	48,471
	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,325,492	(2,227)	(416)	13,322,849	4,907	13,327,756
Bonus shares issued by an associated company - APL	-	11,641	-	-	-	-	(11,641)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to general reserve by an associated company	-	-	-	-	-	225,000	(225,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from special reserve by an associated company	-	-	(2,088)	-	-	-	2,088	-	-	-	-	-
Bonus shares issued @ 20% - Year ended June 30, 2019	473,092	-	-	-	-	-	(473,092)	-	-	-	-	-
POL dividends:												
Final dividend @ Rs 25 per share - Year ended June 30, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,913,648)	-	-	(5,913,648)	-	(5,913,648)
Interim dividend @ Rs 20 per share - Year ended June 30, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,677,102)	-	-	(5,677,102)	-	(5,677,102)
Dividend to CAPGAS non - controlling interest holders:												
Interim dividend @ Rs 25 per share - Year ended June 30, 2018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,923)	(9,923)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,590,750)	-	-	(11,590,750)	(9,923)	(11,600,673)
Balance at June 30, 2019	2,838,551	71,395	15,424	1,941,044	200,000	7,077,325	29,337,760	-	3,337	41,484,836	117,124	41,601,960
Total comprehensive income for the year:												
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,541,637	-	-	14,541,637	23,146	14,564,783
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,093	-	(101)	19,992	38	20,030
	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,561,730	-	(101)	12,345,667	23,184	14,584,813
Transferred to special reserve by an associated company	-	-	5	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	-	-	-
POL dividends:												
Final dividend @ Rs 30 per share - Year ended June 30, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,515,653)	-	-	(8,515,653)	-	(8,515,653)
Interim dividend @ Rs 20 per share - Year ended June 30, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,677,102)	-	-	(5,677,102)	-	(5,677,102)
Dividend to CAPGAS non - controlling interest holders:												
Interim dividend @ Rs 38.5 per share - Year ended June 30, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,734)	(12,734)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	-	-	-	(14,192,755)	-	-	(14,192,755)	(12,734)	(14,205,489)
Balance at June 30, 2020	2,838,551	71,395	15,429	1,941,044	200,000	7,077,325	29,706,730	-	3,236	41,853,710	127,574	41,981,284

The annexed notes 1 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash receipts from customers		40,931,211	44,674,776
Operating and exploration costs paid		(9,538,375)	(11,100,694)
Royalty paid		(4,138,877)	(4,440,890)
Taxes paid		(3,873,614)	(7,635,557)
Cash provided by operating activities	46	23,380,345	21,497,635
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditure		(6,738,786)	(1,400,918)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		7,356	5,847
Redemption of/ (investment in) mutual funds - net		807,005	(804,198)
Income on bank deposits and investments at amortised cost		3,081,781	1,892,089
Dividend income received		141,591	442,638
Cash (used)/ generated in investing activities		(2,701,053)	135,458
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend paid		(14,169,614)	(11,570,301)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest holders		(12,734)	(9,923)
Cash used in financing activities		(14,182,348)	(11,580,224)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES		900,086	4,236,227
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		7,397,030	14,289,096
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		35,912,647	21,623,551
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE YEAR	41	43,309,677	35,912,647

The annexed notes 1 to 51 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

1. LEGAL STATUS AND OPERATIONS

Pakistan Oilfields Limited (the Company) is incorporated in Pakistan as a public limited company and its shares are quoted on Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited. The registered office of the Company is situated at Morgah, Rawalpindi. The Company is principally engaged in exploration, drilling and production of crude oil and gas in Pakistan. Its activities also include marketing of liquefied petroleum gas under the brand name POLGAS and transmission of petroleum. The Company is a subsidiary of The Attock Oil Company Limited, UK and its ultimate parent is Coral Holding Limited.

CAPGAS (Private) Limited (CAPGAS), the subsidiary company is incorporated in Pakistan as a private limited company under the Companies Act, 2017 and is principally engaged in buying, filling, distribution and dealing in Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

For the purpose of these financial statements, POL and its consolidated subsidiary are referred as the Group.

Geographical location and addresses of all other business units of the Group have been disclosed in note 48.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

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

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

3. NEW AND AMENDED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- IFRS 16 "Leases" has replaced IAS 17 "Leases", the former lease accounting standard, and has become effective from annual accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Under the new standard, almost all leases which meet the criteria described in the standard will be recognized on the statement of financial position with only exceptions of short term and low value leases. Under IFRS 16, an asset (the right to use the leased item) is recognized along with corresponding financial liability to pay rentals at the present value of future lease payments over the lease term, discounted with the specific incremental borrowing rate.

  The Group's lease portfolio includes lease contracts which are extendable through mutual agreement between counter parties or cancellable by both parties immediately or on a short notice. Accordingly, the Group has concluded that where the lease term of contracts are short-term in nature i.e. with a lease term of twelve months or less at the commencement date, right of use assets is not recognized and payments made in respect of these leases are expensed in the statement of profit or loss.

  The Group has adopted IFRS 16 from July 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach and the Group has assessed that the adoption of IFRS 16 does not have any material financial impact on these financial statements.

In applying IFRS 16 for the first time, the Group has used the following practical expedient permitted by the standard:

- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at July 1, 2019 as short-term leases

During the year, Rs 998,207 thousand have been capitalised in Development & Decommissioning costs and Exploration & Evaluation assets in respect of short-term leases.

- As per Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) SRO 985 (1)/ 2019, dated September 2, 2019, for companies holding financial assets due from Government of Pakistan, the requirements contained in IFRS 9 with respect to expected credit losses method shall not be applicable till June 30, 2021, provided that such companies shall follow relevant requirements of IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, in respect of above referred financial assets during the exemption period. The Group has assessed that the above SRO does not have any significant impact on its financial statements.

3.1 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Group:

		Effective date (annual reporting periods beginning on or after)
IAS 1	Presentation of financial statements (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IAS 8	Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amendments)	January 1, 2022
IAS 41	Agriculture (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 3	Business Combinations (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 4	Insurance Contracts (Amendments)	January 1, 2023
IFRS 7	Financial Instruments : Disclosures (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments (Amendments)	January 1, 2020
IASB	Conceptual framework for financial reporting (Revised)	January 1, 2020
IFRS 16	Leases (Amendments)	June 1, 2020

The management anticipates that adoption of above standards, amendments and interpretations in future periods, will have no material impact on the financial statements other than in presentation / disclosures.

3.2 Further, the following new standards and interpretations have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), which are yet to be notified by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP), for the purpose of their applicability in Pakistan:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRS 17 Insurance contracts

3.3 The following interpretations issued by the IASB have been waived off by SECP:

IFRIC 12 Service concession arrangments

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise disclosed in the respective accounting policies notes.

4.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of POL and its subsidiary CAPGAS with 51% holding (2019: 51%).

a) Subsidiary

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has right to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The assets and liabilities of subsidiary company have been consolidated on a line by line basis and the carrying value of investments held by the parent company is eliminated against the subsidiary shareholders' equity in the consolidated financial statements.

Material intra-group balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Non-controlling interests are that part of the net results of the operations and of net assets of the subsidiary attributable to interests which are not owned by the parent company. Non-controlling interest are presented as a separate item in the consolidated financial statements.

b) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investment in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under this method, the investment is initially recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition.

If the ownership interest in an associate is reduced but significant influence is retained, only a proportionate share of the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to statement of profit or loss where applicable.

The Group's share of post-acquisition profit is recognized in the statement of profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income with the corresponding adjustment to the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence in the associate is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate and its carrying amount and recognises the amount adjacent to share of profit/ (loss) of associates in the statement of profit or loss.

4.3 Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Board of Directors that makes strategic decisions. The management has determined that the Group has a single reportable segment as the Board of Directors views the Group's operations as one reportable segment.

4.4 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates. The financial statements are presented in Pakistan Rupees, which is the Group's functional currency.

4.5 Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of transaction. All assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into rupees at the rates of exchange ruling on the date of the statement of financial position. Exchange differences are dealt with through the statement of profit or loss.

4.6 Taxation

Provision for current taxation is based on taxable income at applicable tax rates, adjusted for royalty payments to the Government.

Deferred tax is accounted for on all temporary differences using the liability method. Deferred tax liability has been calculated at the estimated effective rate of 30% after taking into account availability of future depletion allowance and set off available in respect of royalty payments to the Government whereas deferred tax liability of CAPGAS has been calculated at applicable tax rate.

4.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

4.8 Provision for decommissioning costs

Provision for decommissioning costs is recognized in full for development wells and production facilities. The amount recognized is the present value of the estimated cost to abandon a well and remove production facilities. A corresponding intangible asset of an amount equivalent to the provision is also created and is amortized on unit of production basis over the total proved developed reserves of the field or @ 5% where the life of a field is more than 20 years.

Most of these abandonment and removal events are many years in the future and the precise requirements that will have to be met when the abandonment and removal event actually occurs are uncertain. Abandonment and asset removal technologies and costs are constantly changing, as are political, environmental, safety and public expectations. Consequently, the timing and amount of future cash flows are subject to significant uncertainty.

The timing and amount of future expenditures are reviewed annually, together with the interest rate to be used in discounting the cash flows. Any difference between the liability recognized and actual costs incurred are charged/credited to statement of profit or loss in the year of decommissioning.

The effect of changes resulting from revisions to the estimate of the liability are incorporated on a prospective basis.

The decommissioning cost has been discounted at a real discount rate of 1.65% (2019: 4.03%) per annum.

4.9 Employee compensated absences

The Group provides for compensated absences for all eligible employees in accordance with the rules of the Group.

4.10 Staff retirement benefits

The Company and its subsidiary operates the following staff retirement benefits plans:

POL

POL operates the following staff retirement benefits plans:

(i) A pension plan for its management staff and a gratuity plan for its management and non-management staff. The pension and gratuity plans are invested through approved trust funds. Both are defined benefit final salary plans. The pension and gratuity plans are complementary plans for management staff. Pension payable to management staff is reduced by an amount determined by the actuary equivalent to amount paid by the gratuity fund. Management staff hired after January 1, 2012 are only entitled to benefits under gratuity fund. Actuarial valuations are conducted annually using the "Projected Unit Credit Method" and the latest valuation was conducted as at June 30, 2020.

Actuarial gain and losses arising from experience adjustments and change in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Past service costs are recognized immediately in statement of profit or loss.

Since both are complementary plans, combined details and valuation for pension plan and gratuity plan are given in note 40.

(ii) Separate approved contributory provident funds for management and non-management employees for which contributions are made by the Company and the employee at the rate of 10% of basic salary.

CAPGAS

The subsidiary is operating a non funded gratuity plan for management and non-management employees. The liability for gratuity plan is provided on the basis of actuarial valuation conducted as at June 30, 2020 using the "Project Unit Credit Method".

4.11 Trade and other payables

Liabilities for trade and other payables are carried at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in future for goods and services received.

4.12 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed when the Group has a possible obligation as a result of past events, 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 Group; or the Group 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 the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

4.13 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses except for freehold land and capital work in progress, which are stated at cost.

Depreciation is provided on straight line method at rates specified in note 14.1 to the financial statements. Depreciation is charged on additions from the month the asset become available for the intended use upto the month in which these are derecognized.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged to income as and when incurred. Major renewals and improvements are capitalized and the assets so replaced, if any, are retired. Gains and losses on derecognition of assets are included in income currently.

4.14 Other intangible assets

These are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Amortization is calculated using the straight line method over the period of useful life of the asset at the rates specified in note 17. Costs associated with maintaining intangibles are recognized as expense as and when incurred. Amortization on additions is charged from the month in which an intangible asset is acquired or capitalized, while no amortization is charged for the month in which the intangible asset is disposed off.

4.15 Exploration assets / costs and development costs

4.15.1 Exploration and development costs are accounted for using the "Successful Efforts Method" of accounting.

4.15.2 Exploration costs

All exploration costs, other than those relating to exploratory drilling, are charged to income as incurred. Exploratory drilling costs i.e. costs directly associated with drilling of an exploratory well, are initially capitalized pending determination of proven reserves. These costs are either charged to income if no proved reserves are found or transferred to development costs if proved reserves are found.

All capitalized costs are subject to review for impairment at least once a year and any impairment determined is immediately charged to income.

4.15.3 Development costs

Development costs are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Expenditure on drilling of development wells, including unsuccessful development wells, is capitalized within development costs. Capitalized development costs are amortized on a unit of production basis over the total proved developed reserves of the field or @ 5% per annum where the life of the field is more than 20 years.

4.16 Stores and spares

Stores and spares are valued at cost determined on moving average formula less allowance for obsolete items. Stores in transit are stated at invoice value plus other charges paid thereon.

4.17 Stock in trade

Stocks are valued at the lower of average annual cost (including appropriate production overheads) and net realizable value. Net realizable value is determined on the basis of estimated selling price of the product in the ordinary course of business less costs necessary to be incurred for its sale.

4.18 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example land, are not subject to depreciation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to depreciation are reviewed for impairment at each statement of financial position date, or wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount for which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows. Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each statement of financial position date. Reversals of the impairment loss are restricted to the extent that asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no new impairment loss had been recognized. An impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss is recognized in income for the year.

4.19 Trade debts and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less, they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional, unless they contain significant financing components when they are recognised at fair value. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less loss allowance. Refer note 4.22 for a description of the Group's impairment policies.

4.20 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All the financial assets are derecognized at the time when the Group loses control of the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. All financial liabilities are derecognized at the time when they are extinguished that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. Any gains or losses on de-recognition of the financial assets and financial liabilities are taken to the statement of profit or loss.

4.21 Financial assets

Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

(i) Amortised cost where the effective interest rate method will apply;
(ii) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL); and
(iii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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 other comprehensive income (OCI). For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the Group has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

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

Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Further, financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Measurement

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

Debt instruments

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

a) Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other 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 income together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and 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 statement of profit or loss and recognised in other income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

c) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at FVTPL is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other income in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group'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 Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

4.22 Impairment of financial assets

Effective from July 1, 2018, the Group assesses on a historical as well as on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses (ECL) as associated with its trade debts, deposits and other receivables and cash and bank balances carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade debts, the Group applies IFRS 9 simplified approach to measure the expected credit losses (loss allowance) which uses a life time expected loss allowance while general 3-stage approach for deposits and other receivables and cash and bank balances i.e to measure ECL through loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month ECL if credit risk on a financial instrument or a group of financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Following are financial instruments that are subject to the ECL model:

- Trade debts
- Deposits and other receivables
- Cash and bank balances

(i) General approach for short term investment, deposits and other receivables and cash and bank balances.

The measurement of expected credit losses 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 (adjusted for factors that are specific to the counterparty, 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). As for the exposure at default for financial assets, this is represented by the assets' gross carrying amount at the reporting date. Loss allowances are forward looking, based on 12 month expected credit losses where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk rating, otherwise allowances are based on lifetime expected losses.

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. The probability is determined by the risk of default which is applied to the cash flow estimates. In the absence of a change in credit rating, allowances are recognised when there is reduction in the net present value of expected cash flows. On a significant increase in credit risk, allowances are recognised without a change in the expected cash flows, although typically expected cash flows do also change; and expected credit losses are rebased from 12 month to lifetime expectations.

Significant increase in credit risk

The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

The following indicators are considered while assessing credit risk:

- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations;
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor;
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor; and
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees, if applicable.

Definition of default

The Group considers the following as constituting an event of default for internal credit risk management purposes as historical experience indicates that receivables that meet either of the following criteria are generally not recoverable.

- when there is a breach of financial covenants by the counterparty; or
- information developed internally or obtained from external sources indicates that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors, including the Group, in full (without taking into account any collaterals held by the Group).

Irrespective of the above analysis, in case of trade debts, the Group considers that default has occurred when a the debt is more than 365 days past due, unless the Group has reasonable and supportable information to demonstrate that a more lagging default criterion is more appropriate.

Credit - impaired financial assets

A financial 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:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- a breach of contract, such as a default or past due event;
- the lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider;
- it is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

(ii) Simplified approach for trade debts

The Group recognises life time ECL on trade debts, using the simplified approach. The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

Trade debts with individually significant balance are separately assessed for ECL measurement. All other receivables are grouped and assessed collectively based on shared credit risk characteristics and the days past due. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated based on the Group'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.

Where lifetime ECL is measured on a collective basis to cater for cases where evidence of significant increases in credit risk at the individual instrument level may not yet be available, the financial instruments are grouped on the following basis:

- Nature of financial instruments;
- Past-due status;
- Nature, size and industry of debtors; and
- external credit ratings where available.

The grouping is regularly reviewed by management to ensure the constituents of each group continue to share similar credit risk characteristics.

Recognition of loss allowance

The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the investment revaluation reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 60 days past due in making a contractual payment.

Write-off

The Group write off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The assessment of no reasonable expectation of recovery is based on unavailability of debtor's sources of income or assets to generate sufficient future cash flows to repay the amount.

The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off will result in impairment gains.

4.23 Financial Liabilities

Classification, initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified in the following categories:

- fair value through profit or loss; and
- other financial liabilities.

The Group determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in case of other financial liabilities also include directly attributable transaction costs. The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

a) Fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss.

The Group has not designated any financial liability upon recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss.

b) Other financial liabilities

After initial recognition, other financial liabilities which are interest bearing subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method. Gain and losses are recognized in profit or loss for the year, when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through effective interest rate amortisation process.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when and only when the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

4.24 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if the Group has a legally enforceable right to setoff the recognized amounts and the Group intends to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4.25 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customer, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. Revenue is recognised as follows:

a) Crude oil, upon delivery to customer;
b) Natural gas, upon delivery to the customer; and
c) Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), upon delivery to distributors at LPG plant facility

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods/services. Effect of adjustment, if any, arising from revision in sale price is reflected as and when the prices are finalized with the customers and/or approved by the Government.

Billings are generally raised in the following month which are payable within 30 to 45 days in accordance with the contractual arrangement with customers.

Income on investments at amortised costs and bank deposits is recognized on time proportion basis using the effective yield method.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive dividend is established.

4.26 Joint arrangements

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures depending on the contractual right and obligations of the parties to the arrangement. The Group has assessed the nature of its joint arrangements and determined them to be joint operations. The Group has recognized its share of assets, liabilities, income and expenditure jointly held or incurred under the joint operations on the basis of latest available audited accounts of the joint operations and where applicable, the cost statements received from operators of the joint arrangements for the intervening period up to the statement of financial position date.

4.27 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value, and finances under mark up arrangements.

4.28 Dividend distribution

Dividend distribution to the shareholders is accounted for in the period in which dividend is declared.

4.29 Leases

4.29.1 Right of use asset

The Group assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease at inception of the contract. If the Company assesses contract contain a lease and meet requirements of IFRS 16, the Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

4.29.2 Lease liability

If applicable, the lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

a. fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
b. variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
c. amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
d. the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Variable lease payments are recongnised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

The Group has opted not to recognize right of use asssets for short-term leases i.e. leases with a term of twelve(12) months or less. The payments associated with such leases are recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas where various assumptions and estimates are significant to the Group's financial statements or where judgment was exercised in application of accounting policies are as follows:

i) Estimated crude oil/gas reserves used for amortization of development and decommissioning costs - note 4.15 and 15
ii) Estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment - note 4.13 and 14.1
iii) Estimated costs, discount and inflation rate used for provision for decommissioning costs - note 4.8 and 10.2
iv) Estimate of recoverable amount of investment in associated companies - note 4.2 and 18
v) Estimated value of staff retirement benefits obligations - note 4.10 and 40
vi) Provision for taxation - note 4.6 and 36
vii) Price adjustment related to crude oil sales - note 4.25 and 27
viii) Impairment of financial assets - note 4.22
ix) Right of use assets and corresponding lease liability - note 4.29

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
6. SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised capital		
500,000,000 (2019: 500,000,000) ordinary shares of Rs 10 each	5,000,000	5,000,000
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
Shares issued for cash		
20,200,000 (2019: 20,200,000) ordinary shares	202,000	202,000
Shares issued as fully paid bonus shares	2,636,551	2,636,551
263,655,104 (2019: 263,655,104) ordinary shares		
283,855,104 (2019: 283,855,104) ordinary shares of Rs 10 each	2,838,551	2,838,551

6.1 The Company is a subsidiary of The Attock Oil Company Limited which held 149,794,518 (2019: 149,732,558) ordinary shares at the year end.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
7.	**CAPITAL RESERVE**		
	Bonus shares issued by subsidiary/associated companies	71,395	71,395
	Special reserve - note 7.1	15,429	15,424
	Utilised special reserve - note 7.2	1,941,044	1,941,044
		2,027,868	2,027,863

7.1 This represents the Group's share of post-acquisition profit set aside as a special reserve by associated companies on account of expansion and modernisation of refineries or to offset against any future loss of Rs 15,196 thousand (2019: Rs 15,176 thousand), as a result of the directive of the Government to divert net profit after tax above 50 percent of paid-up capital and maintenance reserve of Rs 233 thousand (2019: Rs 247 thousand) retained by an associated company to pay for major maintenance expenses in terms of Power Purchase Agreement. Special reserves are not available for distribution.

7.2 This represents the Group's share of amounts utilised by associated companies out of the Special Reserve for upgradation and expansion of the refineries.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
8.	**REVENUE RESERVES**		
	Insurance reserve - note 8.1	200,000	200,000
	General reserve	7,077,325	7,077,325
	Unappropriated profit	29,706,730	29,337,760
		36,984,055	36,615,085

8.1 The Group has set aside an insurance reserve for self insurance of assets which have not been insured and for deductibles against insurance claims.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
9.	**LONG TERM DEPOSITS**		
	Security deposits from distributors against equipment	921,899	916,394
	Security deposits from distributors against distributorship and others	63,102	60,122
		985,001	976,516

9.1 Amount received as security deposit is utilized/utilizable by the Group in accordance with the related agreements with customers.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
10.	**DEFERRED LIABILITIES**		
	Provision for deferred income tax - note 10.1	5,831,957	5,466,454
	Provision for decommissioning costs - note 10.2	14,089,542	11,811,608
	Provision for staff compensated absences	6,768	7,725
	Provision for un-funded gratuity plan - CAPGAS	5,642	5,510
		19,933,909	17,291,297
10.1	**Provision for deferred income tax**		
	The provision for deferred income tax represents:		
	Temporary differences between accounting and tax base of non current assets	6,095,637	5,722,865
	Provision for stores and spares	(173,851)	(161,105)
	Provision for doubtful receivable	(93)	(93)
	Deferred tax on remeasurement loss on staff retirement benefit plans	(89,736)	(95,213)
		5,831,957	5,466,454
10.2	**Provision for decommissioning costs**		
	Balance brought forward	11,811,608	9,548,018
	Revision due to change in estimates - note 10.2.1	65,806	(1,482,306)
	Provision made during the year	173,660	48,385
	Unwinding of discount	1,594,927	754,918
	Exchange loss	611,283	3,012,047
	Decommissioning cost incurred during the year	(167,742)	(69,454)
		14,089,542	11,811,608
10.2.1	**Revision due to change in estimates**		
	Credited to related asset - note 15	274,982	(1,019,522)
	Revision in excess of related asset credited to statement of profit or loss - note 29	(209,176)	(462,784)
		65,806	(1,482,306)

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
11.	**TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES**		
	Creditors	484,341	342,631
	Due to related parties		
	Attock Hospital (Pvt) Limited	2,779	2,692
	Attock Petroleum Limited	-	58,308
	Attock Lesiure and Management Associates (Pvt) Limited	63	-
	Management Staff Pension Fund	24,713	44,105
	Staff Provident Fund	35	4,405
	General Staff Provident Fund	514	852
	Workers' Profit Participation Fund - note 11.1	1,093,950	1,329,934
	Due to joint operating partners		
	The Attock Oil Company Limited	20,164	35,772
	Others	1,748,469	1,710,334
	Accrued liabilities	3,313,280	2,882,802
	Advance payment from customers	108,640	56,490
	Royalty	508,177	636,991
	Excise duty	3,821	4,254
	Petroleum levy payable	28,222	28,014
	Workers' Welfare Fund	693,354	792,764
	Liability for staff compensated absences	10,792	6,066
	Other Liabilities - note 11.2	15,396,180	11,408,348
		23,437,494	19,344,762
11.1	**Workers' Profit Participation Fund**		
	Balance at beginning of the year	1,329,934	218,085
	Amount allocated for the year	1,105,851	1,330,106
	Amount paid to the Fund's trustees	(1,341,835)	(218,257)
	Balance at year end	1,093,950	1,329,934

11.2 This includes payment received from a customer on account of additional revenue and related sales tax due to enhanced gas price incentive as explained in note 27.1.

12. UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND

As required by section 244 of the Companies Act, 2017, (as amended by the Companies Amendment Ordinance, 2020) as at June 30, 2020, Rs 119,576 thousand were kept in a profit bearing bank account relating to unclaimed dividend for the years 2017 - 2020 and the Company is in the process of transferring the balance amount to such account.

13. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

13.1 Contingencies

13.1.1 POL

There were no material contingencies as at June 2020 (2019 : Rs Nil).

13.1.2 CAPGAS

In 2018, the Islamabad High Court held that the use of cylinders for the supply of LPG by the company did not attract the levy and charge of sales tax under sales tax Act, 1990 and consequently the Company was not entitled to claim and adjust input tax amounting to Rs 5,644 thousand. The Company has filed an appeal with the Supreme Court of Pakistan which is pending adjudication. The management and legal advisor of the Company are confident that the matter will be decided in favour of the Company. Accordingly, no provision has been made in the financial statements of CAPGAS.

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
13.2 Group's share in contingencies of associated companies		
a) Claims not acknowledged as debt including claims in respect of delayed payment charges by crude oil suppliers and freight claims	1,292,500	1,127,500
b) Claims raised on certain Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) in respect of delayed payment charges not acknowledged as debt by the OMCs	1,267,500	1,267,500
c) Corporate guarantees and indemnity bonds issued by associated companies	393,764	1,329,378
d) Guarantees issued by bank on behalf of associated companies	117,820	-
e) Exposure to tax liability due to less distribution of dividend as per section 5A of Finance Act, 2017	156,000	156,000
e) Other contingencies based on financial statements of associated companies	108,044	108,044

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
13.3	Capital expenditure commitments outstanding		
	POL		
	Share in joint operations	9,412,940	12,956,173
	Own fields	297,558	3,879,260
	Letter of credit issued by banks on behalf of POL	199,199	1,060,495
	NRL		
	Commitments outstanding for capital expenditure	100,750	331,500
	APL		
	Commitments outstanding for capital expenditure	307,356	-
	AITSL		
	Commitments outstanding for capital expenditure	594	-

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2020	2019
Operating assets - note 14.1	7,106,486	7,804,874
Capital work in progress - note 14.5	486,288	752,245
	7,592,774	8,557,119

14.1 Operating assets

	Freehold land	Buildings	Pipelines and pumps	Plant and machinery: Field plants	Plant and machinery: Rigs	Gas cylinders	Motor vehicles	Chattels	Computer and software development	Total
	Rupees ('000)									
As at July 1, 2018										
Cost	29,913	529,455	2,405,466	15,114,419	728,785	925,693	537,408	165,451	473,864	20,910,454
Accumulated depreciation	-	(234,576)	(1,216,185)	(8,443,582)	(504,828)	(672,623)	(473,364)	(117,846)	(423,224)	(12,086,228)
Net book value	29,913	294,879	1,189,281	6,670,837	223,957	253,070	64,044	47,605	50,640	8,824,226
Year ended June 30, 2019										
Opening net book value	29,913	294,879	1,189,281	6,670,837	223,957	253,070	64,044	47,605	50,640	8,824,226
Additions	-	14,298	48,036	446,749	10,113	39,521	52,760	10,476	13,501	635,454
Disposals										
Cost	(83)	(7,520)	(32,340)	(35,752)	(393)	(8,326)	(4,865)	(1,345)	(323)	(90,947)
Depreciation	-	2,975	28,425	33,369	393	8,325	4,845	1,293	323	79,948
	(83)	(4,545)	(3,915)	(2,383)	-	(1)	(20)	(52)	-	(10,999)
Depreciation charge	-	(22,619)	(198,256)	(1,241,274)	(44,688)	(48,467)	(44,331)	(12,064)	(32,108)	(1,643,807)
Closing net book value	29,830	282,013	1,035,146	5,873,929	189,382	244,123	72,453	45,965	32,033	7,804,874
As at July 1, 2019										
Cost	29,830	536,233	2,421,162	15,525,416	738,505	956,888	585,303	174,582	487,042	21,454,961
Accumulated depreciation	-	(254,220)	(1,386,016)	(9,651,487)	(549,123)	(712,765)	(512,850)	(128,617)	(455,009)	(13,650,087)
Net book value	29,830	282,013	1,035,146	5,873,929	189,382	244,123	72,453	45,965	32,033	7,804,874
Year ended June 30, 2020										
Opening net book value	29,830	282,013	1,035,146	5,873,929	189,382	244,123	72,453	45,965	32,033	7,804,874
Additions	418	11,418	58,463	613,215	9,861	7,645	34,075	11,269	65,233	811,597
Disposals/deletions										
Cost	-	(117)	(6,932)	(14,985)	(3,565)	(6,301)	(1,681)	(1,328)	(11,180)	(46,089)
Depreciation	-	51	6,521	14,139	3,565	6,301	1,681	1,301	11,107	44,666
	-	(66)	(411)	(846)	-	-	-	(27)	(73)	(1,423)
Depreciation charge	-	(23,041)	(191,500)	(1,133,700)	(41,302)	(44,406)	(29,762)	(12,172)	(32,679)	(1,508,562)
Closing net book value	30,248	270,324	901,698	5,352,598	157,941	207,362	76,766	45,035	64,514	7,106,486
As at June 30, 2020										
Cost	30,248	547,534	2,472,693	16,123,646	744,801	958,232	617,697	184,523	541,095	22,220,469
Accumulated depreciation	-	(277,210)	(1,570,995)	(10,771,048)	(586,860)	(750,870)	(540,931)	(139,488)	(476,581)	(15,113,983)
Net book value	30,248	270,324	901,698	5,352,598	157,941	207,362	76,766	45,035	64,514	7,106,486
Annual rate of Depreciation (%)	-	5	10	10	10	10	20	12.5-20	25	

14.2 Cost and accumulated depreciation include

	Cost		Accumulated depreciation	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)		Rupees ('000)	
Share in joint operations operated by the Group	1,456,919	1,446,187	1,300,979	1,273,258
Assets not in possession of the Group				
Share in joint operations operated by others				
MOL Pakistan Oil and Gas Company B.V.	11,321,065	10,896,974	7,463,089	6,548,887
Ocean Pakistan Limited	74,105	73,992	62,475	59,506
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited	73,930	69,291	46,796	41,373
Pakistan Petroleum Limited	2,186,976	1,930,413	1,030,068	851,172
	13,656,076	12,970,670	8,602,428	7,500,938
* Gas cylinders - in possession of distributors	884,906	735,570	715,831	534,238
	15,997,901	15,152,427	10,619,238	9,308,434

* Due to large number of distributors it is impracticable to disclose the name of each person having possession of these assets, as required by 4th Schedule to the Companies Act, 2017.

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
14.3 The depreciation charge has been allocated as follows		
Operating costs	1,431,730	1,556,087
Other income - Crude transportation income	76,792	86,852
Inter-transfers	-	624
Administrative expenses	40	404
	1,508,562	1,643,967

14.4 Particulars of Group's immovable property including location and area of land are as follows

District	Location	Total Area (In acres)
Attock	Khaur	297.59
Attock	Dhulian	746.17
Attock	Meyal	194.44
Chakwal	Balkassar	2.14
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	35.76
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi - (Khaur- Rawalpindi pipe Line)	63.35
Rawalpindi	Adhi	4.77

14.5 Capital work in progress

	Buildings	Plant and machinery / Pipelines and pumps	Computers and software development	Total
		Rupees ('000)		
Balance as at July 1, 2018	-	650,464	-	650,464
Additions/(adjustments) during the year	12,370	154,768	-	167,138
Transfers during the year	(9,769)	(55,588)	-	(65,357)
Balance as at June 30, 2019	2,601	749,644	-	752,245
Balance as at July 1, 2019	2,601	749,644	-	752,245
Additions during the year	3,201	65,051	1,662	69,914
Transfers during the year	(3,936)	(331,935)	-	(335,871)
Balance as at June 30, 2020	1,866	482,760	1,662	486,288

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
14.6 Break up of capital work in progress at June 30 is as follows		
POL		
Own fields	12,256	16,702
POLGAS plant	4,403	-
Share in joint operations operated by the Company		
Ikhalas Joint Operation	20,485	-
Pindori Joint Operation	769	-
MOL Pakistan Oil and Gas Company B.V.		
- TAL Block	-	74,469
- Margala Block 3372-20	269	269
Oil and Gas Development Company Limited		
- Jhal Magsi D&P Lease	447,380	447,380
Pakistan Petroleum Limited		
- Adhi Mining Lease	-	212,751
CAPGAS	726	674
	486,288	752,245

15. DEVELOPMENT AND DECOMMISSIONING COSTS

	Development Cost	Decommissioning Cost	Total
		Rupees ('000)	
As at July 1, 2018			
Cost	39,505,944	2,831,639	42,337,583
Accumulated amortization	(27,330,283)	(2,410,580)	(29,740,863)
Net book value	12,175,661	421,059	12,596,720
Year ended June 30, 2019			
Opening net book value	12,175,661	421,059	12,596,720
Additions	1,522,774	48,385	1,571,159
Disposals			
Cost	-	(140,708)	(140,708)
Accumulated amortization	-	140,708	140,708
	-	-	-
Revision due to change in estimates note 10.2.1	(748,330)	(271,192)	(1,019,522)
Well Cost transferred from exploration and evaluation assets - note 16	1,679,562	-	1,679,562
Amortization for the year	(3,743,516)	(30,817)	(3,774,333)
Closing net book value	10,886,151	167,435	11,053,586
As at July 1, 2019			
Cost	41,959,950	2,468,124	44,428,074
Accumulated amortization	(31,073,799)	(2,300,689)	(33,374,488)
Net book value	10,886,151	167,435	11,053,586
Year ended June 30, 2020			
Opening net book value	10,886,151	167,435	11,053,586
Additions	3,472,391	173,660	3,646,051
Disposals			
Cost	-	(50,513)	(50,513)
Accumulated amortization	-	50,513	50,513
	-	-	-
Revision due to change in estimates note 10.2.1	(3,985)	278,967	274,982
Amortization for the year	(2,497,233)	(121,769)	(2,619,002)
Closing net book value	11,857,324	498,293	12,355,617
As at June 30, 2020			
Cost	45,428,356	2,870,238	48,298,594
Accumulated amortization	(33,571,032)	(2,371,945)	(35,942,977)
Net book value	11,857,324	498,293	12,355,617

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
16.	**EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**		
	Balance brought forward	52,761	2,590,790
	Additions during the year	2,720,753	760,589
		2,773,514	3,351,379
	Wells cost transferred to development cost - note 15	-	(1,679,562)
	Dry and abandoned wells and irrecoverable cost charged to statement of profit or loss - note 30	-	(1,619,056)
		2,773,514	52,761

			2020	2019
16.1	**Break up of exploration and evaluation assets at June 30 is as follows:**			
	Own fields			
		- Balkassar	1,388,951	-
	Share in joint operations operated by the Group			
		- DG Khan	379,587	4,247
	Share in joint operations operated by others			
	MOL Pakistan Oil and Gas Company B.V.	- TAL Petroleum Concession (Block 3370-3)	1,004,976	48,514
			2,773,514	52,761

		2020	2019
17.	**OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS**		
	LPG Quota		
	Written down value	151,722	217,543
	Less: Amortization for the year	65,820	65,821
		85,902	151,722
	Annual rate of amortization (%) - straight line	20	20

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
18.	**LONG TERM INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES - EQUITY BASIS**		
	Beginning of the year	13,135,926	17,353,491
	Share of (loss)/ profit of associated companies	(939,262)	(1,890,241)
	Impact of IFRS 9	-	(23,337)
	Share of other comprehensive income/ (loss) of associated companies	7,276	24,995
	Impairment loss against investment in National Refinery Limited	(1,130,160)	(1,913,703)
	Dividend received during the year	(104,771)	(415,279)
	End of the year	10,969,009	13,135,926
18.1	**The Group's interest in associates are as follows:**		
	Quoted		
	National Refinery Limited - note 18.3 19,991,640 (2019: 19,991,640) fully paid ordinary shares including 3,331,940 (2019: 3,331,940) bonus shares of Rs 10 each Cost Rs 8,046,635 thousand (2019: 8,046,635 thousand) Quoted market value as at June 30, 2020: Rs 2,144,703 thousand (2019: Rs 2,268,451 thousand)	8,396,489	10,535,594
	Attock Petroleum Limited (APL) - note 18.3 6,984,714 (2019: 6,984,714) fully paid ordinary shares including 3,616,314 (2019: 3,616,314) bonus shares of Rs 10 each Cost Rs 1,562,938 thousand (2019: 1,562,938 thousand) Quoted market value as at June 30, 2020: Rs 2,131,735 thousand; (2019: Rs 2,015,160 thousand)	2,537,432	2,571,166
	Unquoted		
	Attock Information Technology Services (Pvt) Limited (AITSL) 450,000 (2019: 450,000) fully paid ordinary shares of Rs 10 each	35,088	29,166
		10,969,009	13,135,926

All associated companies are incorporated in Pakistan. All associated companies have share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares, which are held directly by the Group. Although the Group has less than 20 percent shareholding in APL and AITSL, these have been treated as associates since the Group has representation on their Board of Directors.

18.2 No investment was made in subsidiary and associated companies during the year.

18.3 The tables below provide summarised financial information for associated companies. The information disclosed reflects the amounts presented in the audited financial statements of the relevant associated companies, for the year ended June 30, 2020 (2019: June 30, 2019) and not the reporting entity's share of those amounts.

	National Refinery Limited		Attock Petroleum Limited		Attock Information Technology Services (Pvt) Limited	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)		Rupees ('000)		Rupees ('000)	
Summarised financial position						
Current assets	21,345,597	37,489,001	35,654,693	37,102,945	293,869	233,280
Non- current assets	41,967,193	38,678,349	15,583,639	9,299,767	89,096	86,019
Current liabilities	32,983,296	42,000,571	27,908,728	26,682,984	22,806	21,281
Non- current liabilities	492,208	293,310	4,883,583	792,993	9,283	6,364
Net assets	29,837,286	33,873,469	18,446,021	18,926,735	350,876	291,654
Reconciliation to carrying amounts						
Net assets as at July 1	33,873,469	43,251,537	18,926,735	18,417,662	291,654	242,354
(Loss)/profit for the year	(4,063,762)	(8,692,427)	1,008,294	3,960,606	59,222	49,300
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	27,983	100,679	3,984	(2,497)	-	-
Impact of IFRS 9 transition	-	13,346	-	(380,108)		
Dividends paid	-	(799,666)	(1,492,992)	(3,068,928)	-	-
Net assets as at June 30	29,837,690	33,873,469	18,446,021	18,926,735	350,876	291,654
Group's percentage shareholding in the associate	25%	25%	7.0175%	7.0175%	10%	10%
Group's share in net assets	7,459,423	8,468,367	1,294,450	1,328,184	35,088	29,166
Excess of purchase consideration over carrying amount at the date of acquisition	6,371,355	6,371,355	1,242,982	1,242,982	-	-
Proportionate share in carrying value of net assets before impairment	13,830,778	14,839,722	2,537,432	2,571,166	35,088	29,166
Impairment	(5,434,289)	(4,304,128)	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount of investment	8,396,489	10,535,594	2,537,432	2,571,166	35,088	29,166

	National Refinery Limited		Attock Petroleum Limited		Attock Information Technology Services (Pvt) Limited	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)		Rupees ('000)		Rupees ('000)	
Summarised statements of comprehensive income						
Net revenue	125,612,646	160,906,197	201,078,720	223,054,352	142,949	126,892
(Loss)/ profit for the year	(4,063,762)	(8,692,427)	1,008,294	3,960,606	59,222	49,300
Other comprehensive income	27,983	100,679	3,984	(2,497)	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(4,035,779)	(8,591,748)	1,012,278	3,958,109	59,222	49,300
Dividend received from associates	-	199,917	104,771	215,362	-	-

18.4 The carrying value of investment in National Refinery Limited at June 30, 2020 is net of impairment loss of Rs 5,434,289 thousand (2019: Rs 4,304,128 thousand).The carrying value is based on a valuation analysis carried out by an external investment advisor engaged by the Group. The recoverable amount has been estimated based on a value in use calculation. These calculations have been made on discounted cash flow based valuation methodology which assumes an average gross profit margin of 3.43% (2019: 3.84%), a terminal growth rate of 3.0% (2019: 3.0%) and a capital asset pricing model based discount rate of 18.20% (2019: 21.16%).

18.5 Based on a valuation analysis carried out by the management, the recoverable amount of investment in Attock Petroleum Limited exceeds its carrying amount. The recoverable amount has been estimated based on a value in use calculation. These calculations have been made on discounted cash flow based valuation methodology which assumes an average gross profit margin of 3.60% (2019: 5.35%), a terminal growth rate of 4.0% (2019: 4.0%) and a capital asset pricing model based discount rate of 15.43% (2019: 18.53%).

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
19. LONG TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES, CONSIDERED GOOD		
Long term loans and advances to employees	51,511	54,076
Less: Amount due within twelve months, shown under current loans and advances - note 23	24,788	27,803
	26,723	26,273

19.1 Loans and advances to employees are for general purpose and for house rent advance which are recoverable in up to 60 and 36 equal monthly installments respectively and are secured by an amount due to the employee against provident fund. These loans and advances are interest free. These do not include any amount receivable from the Chief Executive and Directors. These loans have not been discounted, as the impact is considered insignificant.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
20.	**STORES AND SPARES**		
	Stores and spares - note 20.1	5,077,887	4,455,422
	Less: Provision for slow moving items - note 20.2	579,503	537,017
		4,498,384	3,918,405
20.1	**Stores and spares include:**		
	Share in joint operations operated by the Group	573,332	281,475
	Share in joint operations operated by others (assets not in possession of the Group)	1,703,562	1,642,937
		2,276,894	1,924,412
20.2	**Provision for slow moving items**		
	Balance brought forward	537,017	465,146
	Provision for the year	42,486	71,871
		579,503	537,017

20.3 Stores and spares include items which may result in fixed capital expenditure but are not yet distinguishable.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
21.	**STOCK IN TRADE**		
	Crude oil and other products - note 21.1	404,494	313,921

21.1 These include Rs 22,824 thousand (2019: Rs 29,292 thousand) being the Company's share in joint operations.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
22.	**TRADE DEBTS - Considered good**		
	Due from related parties - note 22.1	2,212,489	4,286,337
	Others	5,421,591	4,621,864
		7,634,080	8,908,201
22.1	**Due from related parties**		
	Associated companies		
	Attock Refinery Limited	1,906,780	3,862,236
	National Refinery Limited	304,969	424,101
	Attock Petroleum Limited	740	-
		2,212,489	4,286,337

Ageing analysis of trade debts receivable from related parties is given in note 39.3 to the financial statements.

The maximum aggregate amount receivable from related parties at the end of any month during the year was Rs 6,473,541 thousand (2019: Rs 4,475,478 thousand).

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
23. ADVANCES, DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES		
Loans and advances - considered good		
Employees - note 19	24,788	27,932
Suppliers	109,629	152,947
	134,417	180,879
Trade deposits and short term prepayments		
Deposits	89,638	90,508
Short-term prepayments	290,462	235,149
	380,100	325,657
Interest income accrued	295,111	256,674
Other receivables		
Joint operating partners	498,831	134,476
Due from related parties		
Parent company		
The Attock Oil Company Limited	36,258	889
Associated company		
Attock Cement Limited	16	35
Attock Energy (Pvt) Limited	16,207	-
Gratuity Fund - note 40	154,676	97,805
Sales tax refundable	2,176,157	1,542,499
Other receivables (net of loss allowance of Rs 310 thousand (2019: Rs 310 thousand))	26,197	27,439
	2,908,342	1,803,143
	3,717,970	2,566,353

23.1 The aggregate maximum amount due from related parties at the end of any month during the year was Rs 207,156 thousand (2019: Rs 98,729 thousand) respectively.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
23.2	The ageing analysis of receivable from related parties is as follows:		
	Upto 3 month	207,156	98,729
	3 to 6 month	-	-
	More than 6 month	-	-
		207,156	98,729
24.	**OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**		
	Investments at fair value through profit or loss	6,519	813,478
24.1	**Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	813,478	6,479
	Additions during the year	2,226,167	2,330,711
	Redemptions during the year	(3,033,172)	(1,526,513)
	Fair value adjustment	46	2,801
	Balance at the end of the year	6,519	813,478

24.1.1	**Investments in mutual funds at June 30 include the following**	2020 Number of units	2020 Cost	2020 Fair value	2019 Number of units	2019 Cost	2019 Fair value
			Rupees ('000)			Rupees ('000)	
		Classified as fair value through profit or loss			Available-for-sale investments		
	Listed securities:						
	Meezan Sovereign Fund	12,967	545	670	11,853	487	610
	Pakistan Cash Management Fund	15,869	634	801	14,409	561	725
	Alfalah GHP Money Market Fund	-	-	-	22,699	32	2,225
	Atlas Money Market Fund	37	2	19	33	-	16
	UBL Liquidity Plus Fund	26,883	2,707	2,709	24,333	2,450	2,452
	ABL Cash Fund	-	-	-	49,652,602	504,602	504,808
	HBL Cash Fund	-	-	-	1,007	101	102
	NAFA Money Market Fund	-	-	-	30,450,979	300,000	300,511
	Atlas Income Fund	4,453	1,316	2,320	3,952	1,056	2,029
		60,209	5,204	6,519	80,181,867	809,289	813,478

24.1.2 The fair value of listed securities is based on quoted market prices at the statement of financial position date. The quoted market price used is the current bid price.

25. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS - AT AMORTISED COST

This amount represents Treasury Bills having maturity of 3 months or less purchased at yield ranging from 7.85% to 14.32% per annum (2019: 5.84% to 10.55% per annum).

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
26.	**CASH AND BANK BALANCES**		
	Bank balance on		
	Short term deposits	32,228,089	32,182,288
	Interest/mark-up bearing saving accounts	4,544,197	3,603,343
	Current accounts	66,640	54,422
		36,838,926	35,840,053
	Cash in hand	1,953	5,323
		36,840,879	35,845,376

Balance with banks include foreign currency balances of US $ 117,967 thousand (2019: US $ 94,990 thousand). The balances in saving accounts and short term deposits earned interest/ mark-up ranging from 2.00% to 13.35% (2019: 0.10% to 7.40%).

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
27.	**NET SALES**		
	Crude oil	17,264,179	22,374,339
	Gas - note 27.1	14,136,451	13,617,534
	POLGAS/CAPGAS - Refill of cylinders	7,477,919	8,281,505
	Solvent oil	220,478	246,295
	Sulphur	7,700	10,025
		39,106,727	44,529,698

27.1 On August 28, 2015, the Company signed the Supplemental Agreement with the Government of Pakistan (the Government) for conversion of TAL Block Petroleum Concession Agreement (PCA) signed under the 1997 Petroleum Policy to Petroleum (Exploration & Production) Policy 2012 (Petroleum Policy 2012). Price regimes prevailing in Petroleum Policy 2007, Petroleum Policy 2009 and Petroleum Policy 2012 shall be applicable correlated with the spud date of wells in the respective policies starting from November 27, 2007 and for future exploratory efforts under the above mentioned block. The conversion package included Windfall levy on Natural gas only. Draft statements specifying sums aggregating US $ 34,213 thousand (Rs 3,393,389 thousand) till June 30, 2015 due to the Company in respect of Mamikhel, Maramzi & Makori East discoveries in TAL block were submitted to the Government on December 8, 2015. On October 9, 2017 Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA) issued gas price notifications of the subject arears.

On December 27, 2017, the Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division) notified certain amendments in Petroleum Policy 2012 which also included addition of following explanation of conversion package:

"the conversion package shall include (i) price of Natural Gas for New Exploration Efforts (ii) windfall levy on Natural Gas (iii) EWT gas production, pricing and obligations (iv) Windfall levy on Oil & Condensate, only for PCAs converting from 1994 and 1997 Petroleum Policies and (v) Financial obligations relating to production bonus, social welfare and training".

Under the said Notification, the Supplemental Agreements already executed for conversion from Petroleum policies of 1994 & 1997 shall be amended within 90 days, failing which the working interest owners will not remain eligible for gas price incentive. On January 3, 2018, Directorate General Petroleum Concessions (DGPC) has required all exploration and production companies to submit supplemental agreements to incorporate the aforementioned amendments in Petroleum Concession Agreements (PCAs) signed under 1994 and 1997 policies, for execution within the stipulated time as specified above.

Based on legal advice, the Company is of the view that already executed Supplemental Agreement cannot be changed unilaterally, the Supplemental Agreement was signed under the Conversion Package where gas price was enhanced and Windfall Levy on Oil/Condensate (WLO) was not applicable, the impugned SRO by giving retrospective effect amounts to taking away the vested rights already accrued in favour of the Company. The Government has no authority to give any law or policy a retrospective effect. The Company filed Constitutional Petition challenging the imposition of WLO on February 19, 2018 against Federation of Pakistan through Ministry of Energy (Petroleum Division), Islamabad. The Honorable Islamabad High Court after hearing the petitioner on February 20, 2018, directed the parties to maintain the status quo in this respect. The case came up for hearing on June 12, 2019 but was adjourned on the request of legal counsel of the Government. The Islamabad High Court had fixed March 19, 2020 as next date of hearing, but the hearing was cancelled due to preventive measures taken in the courts amid Coronavirus.

On prudent basis additional revenue (net of sales tax) on account of enhanced gas price incentive due to conversion from Petroleum Policy 1997 to Petroleum Policy 2012 since inception to June 30, 2020 amounting to Rs 13,949,495 thousand will be accounted for upon resolution of this matter (including Rs 10,855,542 thousand related to period since inception to June 30, 2019). Additional revenue on account of enhanced gas price incentive of Rs 15,389,552 thousand including sales tax of Rs 2,236,089 thousand received from customer on the basis of notified prices has been shown as "Other liabilities" under "trade and other payables".

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
28. OPERATING COSTS		
Operating cost - Own fields	885,324	1,258,412
- Share in joint operations	3,227,029	2,798,262
Well work over	47,060	412,067
POLGAS/CAPGAS -Cost of gas/LPG, carriage etc.	4,575,689	4,888,872
Head office and insurance charges	59,173	174,718
Pumping and transportation cost	57,413	70,095
Depreciation and amortization	1,497,550	1,621,907
	10,349,238	11,224,333
Opening stock of crude oil and other products	313,921	320,152
Closing stock of crude oil and other products	(404,494)	(313,921)
	10,258,665	11,230,564

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
29.	**AMORTIZATION OF DEVELOPMENT AND DECOMMISSIONING COSTS**		
	Amoritzation charge for the year - note 15	2,619,002	3,774,333
	Revision in estimates of provision for decommissioning costs in excess of related decommissioning costs asset credited to statement of profit or loss - note 10.2.1	(209,176)	(462,784)
		2,409,826	3,311,549
30.	**EXPLORATION COSTS**		
	Geological and geophysical cost		
	Own fields	22,831	30,194
	Share in joint operations operated by the Company		
	- DG Khan	75,685	58,699
	- Ikhlas	289,195	61,873
	- Kirthar South	39,008	32,460
	Share in joint operations operated by others		
	MOL Pakistan Oil and Gas Company B.V.		
	- TAL Block	763,677	65,876
	- Margala Block	129,815	111,639
	- Margala North Block	-	(10,529)
	Oil and Gas Development Company Limited		
	- Kotra	3,005	2,213
	- Gurgalot	13,694	64,632
	Pakistan Petroleum Limited		
	- Hisal	33,138	18,474
	Ocean Pakistan Limited		
	- Ratana	-	(5,601)
	Mari Petroleum Company Limited		
	- Taung	35,370	-
		1,405,418	429,930
	Dry and abandoned wells and irrecoverable cost charged to the statement of profit or loss - note 16	-	1,619,056
		1,405,418	2,048,986

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
31.	**ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES**		
	Establishment charges	308,459	296,965
	Telephone and telex	1,249	1,139
	Medical expenses	13,022	9,857
	Printing, stationery and publications	6,929	6,095
	Insurance	7,580	6,185
	Travelling expenses	4,711	4,163
	Motor vehicle running expenses	12,974	8,836
	Rent, repairs and maintenance	70,758	62,479
	Auditor's remuneration - note 31.1	9,755	8,997
	Legal and professional charges	3,276	10,476
	Stock exchange and CDC fee	3,273	3,233
	Computer support and maintenance charges	35,059	35,457
	Depreciation and Amortisation	40	245
	Other expenses	7,448	5,276
		484,533	459,403
	Less: Amount allocated to field expenses	268,449	256,659
		216,084	202,744
31.1	**Auditor's remuneration**		
	Statutory audit - POL	2,000	1,730
	- Capgas	441	420
	Review of half yearly accounts, audit of consolidated accounts, staff funds, special certifications	1,997	1,400
	Tax services	4,799	4,934
	Out of pocket expenses	518	513
		9,755	8,997
32.	**FINANCE COSTS**		
	Provision for decommissioning cost - note 10.2		
	- Unwinding of discount	1,594,927	754,918
	- Exchange loss	611,283	3,012,047
	Banks' commission and charges	5,444	6,692
		2,211,654	3,773,657

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
33.	**OTHER CHARGES**		
	Workers' Profit Participation Fund	1,105,851	1,330,106
	Workers' Welfare Fund	282,065	398,972
		1,387,916	1,729,078
34.	**OTHER INCOME**		
	Income from financial assets		
	Income on bank deposits and treasury bills	3,110,684	2,048,793
	Income on held-to-maturity investments	9,534	4,453
	Exchange gain on financial assets	900,086	4,236,227
	Dividend on Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss- note 34.1	36,820	27,359
	Fair value adjustment on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	48,026	9,287
	Income from assets other than financial assets		
	Rental income (net of related expenses Rs 116,329 thousand; 2019: Rs 102,698 thousand)	212,999	126,601
	Crude oil/gas transportation income (net of related expenses Rs 233,062 thousand; 2019: Rs 271,889 thousand)	93,533	170,244
	Gas processing fee	30,021	75,243
	Profit/(loss) on sale of property, plant and equipment	5,931	(5,152)
	Sale of stores and scrap	3,685	59,708
	Confiscation of equipment security deposit	10,106	2,141
	Recovery against investment -TDRs written off in prior years	11,000	-
	Others	3,612	7,901
		4,476,037	6,762,805

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
34.1	**Dividend on Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss**		
	Meezan Sovereign Fund	68	54
	Pakistan Cash Management Fund	86	80
	Alfalah GHP Money Market Fund	13,547	8,864
	Atlas Money Market Fund	2	77
	UBL Liquidity Plus Fund	302	10,709
	ABL Cash Fund	14,954	5,297
	HBL Cash Fund	1,520	2
	NAFA Money Market Fund	6,035	2,052
	Atlas Income Fund	306	224
		36,820	27,359

35. SHARE OF PROFITS OF ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Share of profits of associated companies is net of taxation and based on the audited financial statements of the associated companies for the year ended June 30, 2020.

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
36.	**PROVISION FOR TAXATION**		
	Current		
	- for the year	4,686,360	8,072,647
	- for prior years	-	779,655
		4,686,360	8,852,302
	Deferred		
	- for the year	362,573	(1,994,936)
	- for prior years	-	499,462
		362,573	(1,495,474)
		5,048,933	7,356,828

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
36.1	**Reconciliation of tax charge for the year**		
	Accounting profit	19,613,716	20,638,340
*	Tax at applicable tax rate of 49.96% (2019: 49.90%)	9,799,013	10,298,532
	Tax effect of depletion allowance and royalty payments	(4,153,118)	(4,522,614)
	Tax effect of income that is not taxable or taxable at reduced rates	(585,841)	(125,782)
	Tax effect of prior year	-	1,279,372
	Others	(11,121)	427,320
	Tax charge for the year	5,048,933	7,356,828

* The applicable tax rate is the weighted average of tax rates applicable to income from oil and gas concessions and income from other activities.

37. OPERATING SEGMENTS

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of a single reportable segment. Revenue from external customers for products of the Group is disclosed in note 27.

Revenue from two major customers of the Company constitutes 67% of the total revenue during the year ended June 30, 2020 (June 30, 2019: 71%).

38. REMUNERATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The aggregate amounts charged in these financial statement in respect of remuneration, including benefits and perquisites to the chief executive, directors and executives of the Group are given below:

	Chief Executive		Executives	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)			
Managerial remuneration	7,612	7,612	112,964	86,166
Bonus	6,838	6,507	84,207	65,699
Housing, utility and conveyance	6,133	6,132	105,234	81,184
Group's contribution to pension, gratuity and provident funds	-	-	41,990	32,851
Leave passage	1,269	1,153	16,169	11,062
Other benefits	4,599	4,053	44,617	27,023
	26,451	25,457	405,181	303,985
No. of persons, including those who worked part of the year	1	1	51	40

In addition to remuneration, the Chief Executive and certain executives were provided with use of the Group's cars and residential telephone facilities. The Group also provides medical facilities to its staff.

The aggregate amount charged in these financial statements in respect of fee to 6 directors (2019: 6) was Rs 6,873 thousand (2019: Rs 6,319 thousand). This includes Rs 4,358 thousand (2019: Rs 4,214 thousand) paid to 4 non-executive (2019: 4) of the Group.

39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

39.1 Financial assets and liabilities

	Amortised cost	Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	Total
		Rupees ('000)	
June 30, 2020			
Financial assets			
Maturity up to one year			
Trade debts	7,634,080	-	7,634,080
Advances, deposits and other receivables	970,839	-	970,839
Other financial assets	-	6,519	6,519
Short term investments - at amortised cost	6,468,798	-	6,468,798
Cash and bank balances	36,840,879	-	36,840,879
Maturity after one year			
Long term loans and advances	26,723	-	26,723
	51,941,319	6,519	51,947,838

	Other financial liabilities	Total
	Rupees ('000)	
Financial liabilities		
Maturity up to one year		
Trade and other payables	20,965,276	20,965,276
Unclaimed dividend	214,307	214,307
Maturity after one year		
Long term deposits	985,001	985,001
	22,164,584	22,164,584

	Amortised cost	Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	Total
		Rupees ('000)	
June 30, 2019			
Financial assets			
Maturity up to one year			
Trade debts	8,908,201	-	8,908,201
Advances, deposits and other receivables	635,758	-	635,758
Other financial assets	-	813,478	813,478
Short term investments - at amortised cost	67,271	-	67,271
Cash and bank balances	35,845,376	-	35,845,376
Maturity after one year			
Long term loans and advances	26,273	-	26,273
	45,482,879	813,478	46,296,357

Financial liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Total
	Rupees ('000)	
Maturity up to one year		
Trade and other payables	16,496,315	16,496,315
Unclaimed dividend	191,166	191,166
Maturity after one year		
Long term deposits	976,516	976,516
	17,663,997	17,663,997

39.2 Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of Group's financial assets have been assessed below by reference to external credit ratings of counterparties determined by The Pakistan Credit Rating Agency Limited (PACRA) and JCR - VIS Credit Rating Group Limited (JCR-VIS). The counterparties for which external credit ratings were not available have been assessed by reference to internal credit ratings determined based on their historical information for any defaults in meeting obligations.

		2020	2019
	Rating	Rupees ('000)	
Trade debts			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	2,547,285	4,565,140
	A1	4,733,131	3,783,390
	A2	257,333	426,890
Counterparties without external credit rating			
Existing customers/ joint venture partners			
with no default in the past		96,331	132,781
		7,634,080	8,908,201
Advances, deposits and other receivables			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	318,529	320,845
Counterparties without external credit rating			
Existing customers/ joint operating partners			
with no default in the past		297,138	155,284
Receivable from employees/ employee benefit plans		206,187	125,737
Receivable from parent company		36,258	889
Others		112,727	33,003
		970,839	635,758
Bank balances			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	36,838,279	35,839,825
	A1	647	233
		36,838,926	35,840,058

		2020	2019
	Rating	Rupees ('000)	
Short term investments - at amortised cost			
Counterparties with external credit rating	A1+	6,468,798	67,271
Available for sale investments			
Counterparties with external credit rating	AA(f)	670	809,919
	AA-(f)	801	610
	AA+	2,709	2,225
	AM2+	2,339	724
		6,519	813,478
Long term loans and advances			
Counterparties without external credit rating			
Receivable from employees		26,723	26,273

39.3 Financial risk management

39.3.1 Financial risk factors

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including currency risk, interest rates risk and price risk). The Group's overall risk management policy focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

As of June 30, 2020, trade debts of Rs 3,951,419 (2019: Rs 2,158,039 thousand) were past due but not impaired. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Due from related parties		
Up to 3 months	49,655	824,827
3 to 6 months	229,139	1,525
6 to 12 months	768,602	1,591
Above 12 months	-	1,277
	1,047,396	829,220

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Due from others		
Up to 3 months	763,195	1,314,242
3 to 6 months	1,521,465	773
6 to 12 months	595,363	550
Above 12 months	24,000	13,254
	2,904,023	1,328,819
	3,951,419	2,158,039

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities. At June 30, 2020, the Group had financial assets of Rs 51,947,838 thousand (2019: Rs 46,296,357 thousand).

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the financial position date to the maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are undiscounted cash flows which have been inflated using appropriate inflation rate, where applicable.

	Less than 1 year	Between 1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
		Rupees ('000)	
At June 30, 2020			
Long term deposits	-	861,129	123,872
Trade and other payables	20,965,276	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	214,307		
At June 30, 2019			
Long term deposits	-	844,756	131,760
Trade and other payables	16,496,315	-	-
Unclaimed dividend	191,166		

(c) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

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

The Group is exposed to currency risk arising from currency exposure with respect to the US dollar. Currently foreign exchange risk is restricted to trade debts, bank balances, receivable from/ payable to joint operating partners, payable to suppliers and provision for decommissioning cost.

Financial assets include Rs 48,920,065 thousand (2019: Rs 36,206,859 thousand) and financial liabilities include Rs 226,988 thousand (2019: Rs 1,751,687 thousand) which are subject to currency risk.

If exchange rates had been 10% lower/higher with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the year would have been Rs 13,451,018 thousand lower/higher (2019: Rs 1,585,050 thousand higher/lower).

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group has no significant long term interest bearing financial assets and liabilities whose fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Financial assets include Rs 43,046,489 thousand (2019: Rs 35,756,123 thousand) which are subject to interest rate risk. Applicable interest rates for financial assets have been indicated in respective notes.

If interest rates had been 1% higher/ lower with all other variables held constant, profit after tax for the year would have been Rs 275,390 thousand (2019: Rs 174,511 thousand) higher/ lower, mainly as a result of higher/ lower interest income from these financial assets.

(iii) Price risk

Price risk represents the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.

The Group is exposed to equity securities price risk because of investments held by the Group and classified on the consolidated statement of financial position as available for sale. To manage its price risk arising from investments in equity securities, the Group diversifies its portfolio. Diversification of the portfolio is done in accordance with the investment policy of the Group.

Investments classified as fair value through profit or loss of Rs 6,519 thousand (2019: Rs 813,478 thousand) were subject to price risk.

39.3.2 Capital risk management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Group's ability not only to continue as a going concern but also to meet its requirements for expansion and enhancement of its business, maximize return of shareholders and optimize benefits for other stakeholders to maintain an optimal capital structure and to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the Group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, issue new shares through bonus or right issue or sell assets to reduce debts or raise debts, if required.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. The gearing ratio of the Group has always been low and the Group has mostly financed its projects and business expansions through equity financing. Further, the Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

39.3.3 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying values of all financial assets and liabilities reflected in the financial statements approximate their fair values. The table below analyzes financial assets that are measured at fair value, by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1 : Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities;
- Level 2 : Observable inputs ; and
- Level 3 : Unobservable inputs

The Group held the following financial assets at fair value:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	Rupees ('000)			
June 30, 2020				
Other financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss	6,519	-	-	6,519
June 30, 2019				
Other financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss	813,478	-	-	813,478

40. STAFF RETIREMENT BENEFITS

The details of actuarial valuation of defined benefit funded plans carried out as at year end are as follows:

40.1 Funded gratuity and pension plan

POL - defined benefit funded plan

40.2 The amounts recognized in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Present value of defined benefit obligations	1,519,369	1,500,143
Fair value of plan assets	(1,649,332)	(1,553,843)
	(129,963)	(53,700)
Amounts in the statement of financial position:		
Gratuity Fund (Asset)	(154,676)	(97,805)
Management Staff Pension Fund Liability	24,713	44,105
Net liability/ (asset)	(129,963)	(53,700)

40.3 The amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:

	2020	2019
Current service cost	40,047	36,371
Past service cost	2,169	-
Net interest cost	(13,311)	(1,179)
Other	-	(2)
	28,905	35,190

40.4 The amounts recognized in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2020	2019
Remeasurement due to:		
Change in financial assumptions	24,693	-
Experience adjustments	(92,561)	(9,997)
Investment return	49,613	43,609
	(18,255)	33,612

40.5 Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	2020	2019
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,500,143	1,500,895
Current service cost	40,047	36,371
Past service cost	2,169	-
Interest cost	195,221	127,234
Remeasurement loss	(67,869)	9,997
Benefits paid	(150,342)	(174,354)
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,519,369	1,500,143

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
40.6 Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:		
Opening fair value of plan assets	1,553,843	1,471,863
Interest income	208,533	128,413
Remeasurement gain	(49,613)	43,609
Contribution by employer	86,911	84,312
Benefits paid	(150,342)	(174,354)
Closing fair value of plan assets	1,649,332	1,553,843

40.7 The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets of defined pension plan are as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Rupees ('000)	%age	Rupees ('000)	%age
Government bonds	984,102	60	4,761	-
Mutual Funds	23,429	1	22,027	1
Cash and cash equivalents	641,801	39	1,527,055	99
	1,649,332	100	1,553,843	100

Government bonds are valued at quoted market price and are therefore level 1. Cash equivalents and National Savings deposits include level 2 assets.

Both funds covered were invested within limits specified by regulations governing investment of approved retirement funds in Pakistan. The funds have no investment in the Group's own securities.

40.8 Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal assumptions used in the actuarial valuation are as follows:

	2020	2019
	%	
Discount rate	8.7%	13.7%
Expected rate of salary increase	7.4%	12.0%
Expected rate of pension increase	2.7%	7.4%

40.9 Mortality was assumed to be 70% of the EFU(61-66) Table at valuations on both dates, June 30, 2019 and 2020.

40.10 The pension gratuity plans are defined benefits final salary plans both plans are invested through approved trust funds. The trustees of the funds are responsible for plan administration and investment. The Group appoints the trustees who are employees of the Group.

The plans expose the Group to various actuarial risks: investment risk and salary risk from both plans and longevity risk from the pension plan.

The asset ceiling does not apply. The Group can use the surplus in the gratuity fund to reduce its future contributions or can apply to the commissioner of Income Tax for a refund.

40.11 Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to assumptions set out above. The following table summarizes how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period would have increased/ (decreased) as a result of a change in respective assumptions by one percent.

	Defined benefit obligation	
	1 percent increase	1 percent decrease
	Rupees ('000)	
Discount rate	(125,641)	149,052
Salary increase	44,023	(39,517)
Pension increase	105,694	(92,594)

If life expectancy increases by 1 year, the obligation increases by Rs 48,492 thousand.

The impact of changes in financial assumptions has been determined by revaluation of the obligations on different rates. The impact of increase in longevity has been calculated on the aggregate for each class of employees.

40.12 The weighted average number of the defined benefit obligation is given below:

Plan Duration	Pension	Gratuity
	Years	
June 30, 2020	11.2	5.9
June 30, 2019	11.2	6.3

40.13 The Group contributes to the pension and gratuity funds on the advice of the fund's actuary. The contributions are equal to the current service cost with adjustment for any deficit.

Projected payments	Pension	Gratuity
	Rupees ('000)	
Contributions FY 2020	23,315	-
Benefit payments:		
FY 2021	91,460	88,994
FY 2022	93,626	30,266
FY 2023	97,339	33,189
FY 2024	98,329	24,768
FY 2025	100,578	34,368
FY 2026-30	542,242	198,608

		2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
	CAPGAS - unfunded defined benefit plan		
40.14	The amounts recognized in the statement of profit or loss are as follows:		
	Current service cost	411	387
	Interest cost	686	453
		1,097	840
40.15	The amounts recognized in other comprehensive income are as follows:		
	Remeasurement loss on staff retirement benefit plan	109	513
40.16	Changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation are as follows:		
	Opening defined benefit obligation	5,509	5,182
	Current service cost	411	387
	Interest cost	686	453
	Benefits paid	(855)	-
	Remeasurement	(109)	(513)
	Closing defined benefit obligation	5,642	5,509

40.17 Principal actuarial assumptions

The principal assumptions used in the actuarial valuation are as follows:

	2020	2019
	%	
Discount rate	8.60	13.50
Expected rate of salary increase	8.60	13.50

40.18 Mortality was assumed to be 70% of the EFU(61-66) Table at valuations on both dates, June 30, 2019 and 2018.

40.19 Sensitivity analysis

The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to assumptions set out above. The following table summarizes how the impact on the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period would have increased/ (decreased) as a result of a change in respective assumptions by one percent.

	Defined benefit obligation 1 percent increase	1 percent decrease
	Rupees ('000)	
Discount rate	(390)	446
Salary increase	441	(393)

The impact of changes in financial assumptions has been determined by revaluation of the obligation on different rates.

	Note	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
41. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash and bank balances	26	36,840,879	35,845,376
Short term investment - at amortised cost	25	6,468,798	67,271
		43,309,677	35,912,647

42. INTEREST IN SUBSIDIARY

42.1 CAPGAS is only subsidiary of POL as at June 30, 2020. CAPGAS has share capital consisting solely of ordinary shares that are held directly by POL, and the proportion of ownership interest held equals the voting right held by POL. POL holds 51% (2019: 51%) interest in CAPGAS. There are no significant restrictions on Company's ability to use assets, or settle liabilities of CAPGAS.

42.2 Non-controlling interest

Following is the summarised financial information of CAPGAS that has 49% (2019: 49%) ownership interest held by non-controlling interests. The amounts disclosed are before inter-company eliminations:

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Summarised financial position		
Current assets	289,385	192,854
Non-current assets	136,277	212,666
Current liabilities	33,859	29,221
Non-current liabilities	131,448	137,270
Net assets	260,355	239,029
Accumulated NCI	127,574	117,124

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Net revenue	910,923	861,642
Profit for the year	47,236	9,651
Other comprehensive income	77	364
Total comprehensive income for the year	47,313	10,015
Profit attributable to NCI	23,146	4,729
Total comprehensive income attributable to NCI	23,183	4,907
Dividend paid to NCI	12,734	9,923
Summarised statement of cash flows		
Cash flow from operating activities	106,682	68,957
Cash flow from investing activities	29,429	11,789
Cash flow from financing activities	(25,987)	(20,250)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	110,124	60,496

43. EARNINGS PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF POL - BASIC AND DILUTED

	2020	2019
Profit for the year attributable to owners of POL (in thousand rupees)	14,541,637	13,276,783
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the year (in thousand shares)	283,855	283,855
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rupees)	51.23	46.77

44. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

44.1 Aggregate transactions with related parties, other than remuneration to the chief executive, directors and executive of the Group under their terms of employment, were as follows:

	Basis of Relationship	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
Parent company - The Attock Oil Company Limited	Holding company		
Rental expense		44,140	37,109
Purchase of LPG		63,288	11,383
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by AOC on behalf of POL		5,145	4,038
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by POL on behalf of AOC		14	-
Dividend paid		7,486,678	6,114,120
Associated companies			
Attock Refinery Limited	Common directorship		
Sale of crude oil and gas		12,833,828	19,052,177
Crude oil and gas transmission charges		6,375	3,671
Rental Income		2,861	3,005
Rental expense		434	443
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by POL on behalf of ARL		685	454
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by ARL on behalf of POL		23,831	25,401
Purchase of fuel		14,830	14,694
Purchase of LPG		259,679	249,949
National Refinery Limited	25% share holding & common directorship		
Sale of crude oil		1,934,103	1,005,939
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by POL on behalf of NRL		536	-
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by NRL on behalf of POL		480	55
Rental expense		2,929	2,680
Purchase of LPG		455,365	685,913
Dividend received		-	199,916

	Basis of Relationship	2020	2019
		Rupees ('000)	
Attock Petroleum Limited	7.0175% share holding & common directorship		
Purchase of fuel and lubricants		1,199,115	817,081
Sale of solvent oil		220,477	288,229
Rental income		493	493
Purchase of services		586	664
Purchase of goods		347	178
Reimbursment of expenses incurred by POL on behalf of APL		24,065	17,248
Dividend received		104,771	215,362
Profit Disbursement		658	
Attock Information Technology (Private) Limited	Common directorship		
Purchase of services		60,821	56,519
Attock Cement Pakistan Limited	Common directorship		
Purchase of services		438	5
Sale of services		266	-
Attock Hospital (Private) Limited	Common directorship		
Purchase of medical services		16,496	12,617
Attock Leisure and management Associates (Private) Limited	Common directorship		
Purchase of services		3,774	-
Other associated entities			
Dividend paid		16,427	18,597
Other related parties			
Remuneration of Chief Executive, Directors Honorarium & Key Management personnel including benefits & perquisites		145,534	128,638
Dividend paid to key management personnel		149,940	117,420
Contribution to staff retirement benefits plans			
Management Staff Pension Fund and Gratuity Fund		86,911	84,311
Approved Contributory Provident Funds		30,494	30,416
Contribution to Workers' Profit Participation Fund		1,105,851	1,330,106

44.2 Associated Companies incorporated outside Pakistan with whom the Group had entered into transaction or had agreements are as follows:

i)	Name of undertaking	The Attock Oil Company Limited
ii)	Country of Incorporation	United Kingdom
iii)	Basis of association	Parent Company
iv)	Aggregate %age of shareholding	52.77%

45. CONTRIBUTORY PROVIDENT FUND

Details of the provident funds based on unaudited financial statements of the funds are as follows:

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Net assets	665,649	642,145
Cost of investments made	607,629	580,216
%age of investments made	91%	90%
Fair value of investments made	627,026	592,971

	2020		2019	
Breakup of investments - at cost	Rupees ('000)	%age	Rupees ('000)	%age
Mutual Funds	4,977	0.82	4,977	0.86
Government bonds	594,266	97.80	566,197	97.58
Cash and cash equivalents	8,386	1.38	9,042	1.56
	607,629	100.00	580,216	100.00

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 the purpose.

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
46. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before taxation	19,613,716	20,638,340
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	1,508,562	1,643,967
Fair value adjustment on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	(46)	(5,028)
Amortization of other intangible assets	65,820	65,821
Amortization of development and decommissioning costs	2,409,826	3,311,549
Finance costs	2,206,210	3,766,965
Exchange (gain) on financial assets	(900,086)	(4,236,227)
(Gain)/loss on sale of assets	(5,931)	5,152
Share of (loss)/profit of associated companies	939,262	1,890,241
Reversal of impairment on investment in associated company	1,130,160	1,913,703
Income on bank deposits	(3,110,684)	(2,048,793)
Income on investments at amortised cost	(9,534)	(4,453)
Dividend on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	(36,820)	(27,359)
Provision for slow moving stores and spares	42,486	71,871
Provision for staff compensated absences	(957)	(750)
Provision for un-funded gratuity plan - CAPGAS	132	328
Measurement (loss) on staff retirement benefit plans	18,364	34,125
Reversal of provision for decommissioning cost in excess of actual costs incurred	(5,127)	(34,883)
Cash flows before working capital changes	23,865,353	26,984,569
Effect on cash flows due to working capital changes:		
Decrease in stores and spares	(622,465)	(417,733)
(Increase)/decrease in stock in trade	(90,573)	6,231
(Increase)/decrease in trade debts	1,274,121	(665,315)
(Increase)/decrease in advances, deposits, prepayments and other receivables	(1,113,180)	(94,786)
Increase in trade and other payables	4,092,732	3,357,622
	3,540,635	2,186,019
Cash flows generated from operations	27,405,988	29,170,588

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
Decrease/(increase) in long term loans and advances	(450)	(11,201)
(Decrease)/increase in long term deposits	8,485	8,376
Taxes paid	(3,873,614)	(7,635,557)
Decommissioning cost paid	(160,064)	(34,571)
Net cash generated from operating activities	23,380,345	21,497,635

47. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL SHARES ISLAMIC INDEX

	Description	Explanation
i)	Loans and advances	Non-interest bearing
ii)	Deposits	Non-interest bearing
iii)	Segment revenue	Disclosed in note 37

	2020	2019
	Rupees ('000)	
iv) **Bank Balances**		
Placed under interest arrangements	36,611,737	35,781,144
Placed under Shariah permissible arrangements	1,120	4,487
	36,612,857	35,785,631
v) **Income on bank deposits**		
Placed under interest arrangements	3,999,774	2,047,604
Placed under Shariah permissible arrangements	146	1,189
	3,999,920	2,048,793

	Description	Explanation
vi)	Gain/(loss) on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss	Disclosed in note 24.1.1
vii)	Dividend income	Disclosed in note 34.1
viii)	All sources of other income	Disclosed in note 34
ix)	Exchange gain	Earned from actual currency
x)	Relationship with banks having Islamic windows	Following is the list of banks with which the Group has a relationship with Islamic window of operations: 1. Meezan Bank Limited 2. Albaraka Islamic Investment bank

48. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND ADDRESSES OF ALL OTHER BUSINESS UNITS INCLUDING INTEREST IN JOINT OPERATIONS

Geographical location and addresses of all other business units of the Group including interest in joint operations are as follows:

Exploration licenses/Leases	Location and address		Working interest	
	District(s)	Province(s)	2020	2019
			%age	%age
Operated by the Company				
Ikhlas Petroleum Concession (3372-18)	Attock	Punjab	80.00	80.00
Kirthar South Petroleum Concession (2567-7)	Dadu, Jamshoro, Lasbela, Thatta	Sindh and Balochistan	85.00	85.00
Khaur D&Production Lease (153/PAK/2002)	Attock	Punjab	100.00	100.00
Minwal D&Production Lease (123/PAK/98)	Chakwal	Punjab	82.50	82.50
Pariwali D&Production Lease (119/PAK/97)	Attock	Punjab	82.50	82.50
Pindori D&Production Lease (105/PAK/96)	Rawalpindi	Punjab	35.00	35.00
Turkwal D&Production Lease (133/PAK/99)	Chakwal and Rawalpindi	Punjab	67.37	67.37
D.G. Khan Petroleum Concession (2969-10)	BarKhan, DG Khan, Rajanpur	Punjab and Balochistan	70.00	70.00
Non-operated				
Operated by MOL Pakistan Oil and Gas Company B.V.				
Margala Petroleum Concession (Block 3372-20)	Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Haripur, Abbottabad	Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)	30.00	30.00
Margala North Petroleum Concession (Block 3372-21)	Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Haripur, Abbottabad, Attock	Punjab and KPK	30.00	30.00

Exploration licenses/Leases	Location and address		Working interest	
	District(s)	Province(s)	2020	2019
			%age	%age
TAL Petroleum Concession (Block 3370-3)	Kohat, Karak, Bannu	KPK	*25.00	*25.00
Maramzai Development and Production lease	Kohat, Hangu	KPK		
Manzalai D&Production lease (175/PAK/2007)	Karak	KPK		
Makori D&Production lease (184/PAK/2012)	Karak	KPK		
Makori East D&Production lease (205/PAK/2013)	Karak	KPK		
Mamikhel Development and Production lease	Kohat	KPK		
Tolanj West D&P lease 234/PAK/2017	Kohat	KPK		
Tolanj D&P lease 233/PAK/2017	Kohat	KPK		
Mardankhel D&P lease 233/PAK/2017	Hangu	KPK		
Operated by Oil and Gas Company Limited				
Chaknaurang Mining Lease (125/PAK/98)	Chakwal	Punjab	15.00	15.00
Gurgalot Petroleum Concession Block (3371-5)	Kohat, Attock	Punjab and KPK	20.00	20.00
Jhal Magsi Development and Production Lease (2867-4)	Jhalmagsi	Balochistan	24.00	24.00
Operated by Ocean Pakistan Limited				
Bhangali D&P Lease (65/PAK/90)	Rawalpindi	Punjab	7.00	7.00
Dhurnal Mining Lease (59/PAKISTAN)	Attock	Punjab	5.00	5.00
Ratana D&P Lease (94/PAK/94)	Attock	Punjab	4.55	4.55
Operated by Pakistan Petroleum Limited				
Adhi Mining Lease (72/PAKISTAN)	Rawalpindi, Chakwal	Punjab	11.00	11.00
Hisal Petroleum Concession (3372-23)	Rawalpindi, Chakwal, Attock	Punjab	25.00	25.00
Operated by Mari Petroleum Company Limited				
Taung Petroleum Concession (2567-12)	Jamshoro	Sindh	40.00	-

* Pre-commerciality interest

49. NON-ADJUSTING EVENT AFTER THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

The Board of Directors in its meeting held on August 26, 2020 has proposed a final dividend for the year ended June 30, 2020 @ Rs 30 per share, amounting to Rs 8,515,653 thousand for approval of the members in the Annual General Meeting to be held on October 19, 2020.

50. CORRESPONDING FIGURES

50.1 Corresponding figure of excise duty in statement of profit or loss, amouting to Rs 309,251 thousand has been reclassified from expenses to deduction from sales.

50.2 Corresponding figure of Treasury Bills of Rs 67,271 thousand in statement of financial position, has been reclassified from other financial assets to short term investments.

These figures have been reclassified in statement of cash flows to conform to current year's presentation.

51. GENERAL

51.1 COVID 19

The spread of Covid - 19 as a pandemic and consequently imposition of lock down by Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan (Authorities) caused an overall economic slow down and disruption to various businesses. It resulted in decrease in demand and price of petroleum products during the lockdown period. However, the businesses are resuming as per relaxation given by the Authorities. Management will continue to monitor and will take all steps possible to mitigate any effects.

51.2 Capacity

Following is production from the Group's fields including proportionate share from all operated and non-operated joint ventures:

Product	Unit	2020	2019
Crude Oil/Condensate	US Barrels	2,282,029	2,615,981
Gas	Million Cubic Feet	29,336	32,189
LPG	Metric Tonnes	55,778	61,076
Sulphur	Metric Tonnes	451	645
Solvent Oil	US Barrels	19,453	23,452

Considering the nature of the Group's business, information regarding installed capacity has no relevance.

51.3	Number of employees	2020	2019
	Total number of employees as at June 30	749	769
	Total number of employees at fields as at June 30	549	577
	Average number of employees during the year	760	763
	Average number of employees at fields during the year	559	575

51.4 Figures have been rounded off to the nearest thousand of rupees, unless otherwise stated.

51.5 Date of authorization

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 26, 2020.

Khalid Nafees
Chief Financial Officer

Shuaib A. Malik
Chief Executive

Abdus Sattar
Director

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING
AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

S.No.	No. of Shareholders	From	To	Total Shares Held
1	1,343	1	100	66,333
2	1,799	101	500	508,608
3	942	501	1000	737,464
4	1,773	1001	5000	4,121,180
5	458	5001	10000	3,301,822
6	162	10001	15000	2,012,783
7	94	15001	20000	1,653,482
8	68	20001	25000	1,548,507
9	58	25001	30000	1,603,984
10	43	30001	35000	1,395,566
11	37	35001	40000	1,393,460
12	29	40001	45000	1,224,774
13	25	45001	50000	1,206,948
14	16	50001	55000	851,661
15	20	55001	60000	1,158,814
16	14	60001	65000	867,692
17	11	65001	70000	738,480
18	11	70001	75000	791,210
19	12	75001	80000	936,908
20	7	80001	85000	573,502
21	3	85001	90000	266,250
22	5	90001	95000	470,193
23	9	95001	100000	888,153
24	5	100001	105000	514,883
25	6	105001	110000	644,775
26	4	110001	115000	449,720
27	7	115001	120000	823,663
28	4	120001	125000	484,911
29	3	125001	130000	384,530
30	2	130001	135000	262,092
31	3	135001	140000	411,480
32	6	145001	150000	890,313
33	3	150001	155000	454,923
34	2	155001	160000	315,916
35	1	165001	170000	165,700
36	3	170001	175000	516,964
37	3	175001	180000	534,520
38	1	180001	185000	184,320
39	2	185001	190000	373,400

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

S.No.	No. of Shareholders	From	To	Total Shares Held
40	3	195001	200000	596,696
41	3	200001	205000	605,939
42	2	210001	215000	423,180
43	2	220001	225000	447,435
44	1	230001	235000	233,500
45	2	235001	240000	476,000
46	1	240001	245000	240,850
47	3	245001	250000	740,495
48	2	250001	255000	503,177
49	3	255001	260000	775,814
50	2	260001	265000	525,008
51	1	270001	275000	273,984
52	1	280001	285000	280,680
53	1	285001	290000	287,710
54	1	295001	300000	295,560
55	1	300001	305000	303,667
56	1	320001	325000	321,230
57	1	330001	335000	331,169
58	1	345001	350000	350,000
59	1	360001	365000	365,000
60	2	370001	375000	743,954
61	1	375001	380000	377,786
62	4	390001	395000	1,575,049
63	2	425001	430000	856,968
64	2	430001	435000	865,688
65	1	440001	445000	442,600
66	1	445001	450000	446,520
67	2	450001	455000	907,741
68	1	455001	460000	457,975
69	3	485001	490000	1,467,399
70	1	530001	535000	533,020
71	1	540001	545000	541,850
72	2	560001	565000	1,124,910
73	4	575001	580000	2,316,000
74	1	580001	585000	584,707
75	1	590001	595000	591,360
76	1	595001	600000	600,000
77	1	600001	605000	601,475
78	1	605001	610000	607,042

PATTERN OF SHAREHOLDING

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

S.No.	No. of Shareholders	From	To	Total Shares Held
79	1	610001	615000	612,000
80	1	645001	650000	648,866
81	2	665001	670000	1,338,488
82	1	690001	695000	692,492
83	1	700001	705000	702,520
84	1	760001	765000	763,883
85	1	775001	780000	776,217
86	1	810001	815000	810,996
87	1	870001	875000	870,900
88	1	1005001	1010000	1,006,980
89	1	1035001	1040000	1,035,500
90	1	1130001	1135000	1,132,800
91	1	1145001	1150000	1,145,670
92	1	1170001	1175000	1,175,000
93	1	1175001	1180000	1,177,300
94	1	1205001	1210000	1,205,154
95	1	1305001	1310000	1,310,000
96	1	1510001	1515000	1,510,801
97	1	1570001	1575000	1,573,608
98	1	1775001	1780000	1,777,235
99	1	2480001	2485000	2,480,278
100	1	2645001	2650000	2,647,522
101	1	3000001	3005000	3,155,810
102	1	3885001	3890000	3,885,202
103	1	3935001	3940000	3,939,232
104	1	5195001	5200000	5,200,000
105	1	5950001	5955000	5,955,000
106	1	9125001	9130000	9,127,620
107	1	16715001	16720000	16,716,250
108	1	149730001	149735000	149,732,758
	7,090		**Total**	**283,855,104**

DETAILS OF MUTUAL FUNDS

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

S.No.	Categories of Shareholders	No. of Shares Held	Percentage %
1	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse(s) & minor children*	3,166,850	1.1157
2	Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties**	149,932,693	52.8202
3	Investment Corporation of Pakistan	116	0.0000
4	Banks Development Financial Institutions, Non Banking Financial Institutions	21,291,529	7.5008
5	Insurance Companies	23,573,007	8.3046
6	Modaraba Companies	532	0.0002
7	Mutual Funds ***	20,143,585	7.0964
8	Joint Stock Companies	4,458,059	1.5705
9	Investment Companies	2,082,516	0.7337
10	General Public		
	a. Local	50,299,008	17.7199
	b. Foreign	238,491	0.0840
	Others:		
11	Employees Old Age Benefits Institution	3,939,232	1.3878
12	Deputy Administrator Abandoned Properties	13,080	0.0046
13	Employees Pension / Provident Fund	3,245,870	1.1435
14	Charitable Trusts & Foundation	1,470,536	0.5181
	Total	**283,855,104**	**100.00**

Shareholders holding 10% or more

The Attock Oil Company Limited*	149,794,518	52.7715

* also shown under Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties

*	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, and their spouse(s) & minor children	Shares Held
1	Mr. Laith G. Pharaon	*200
2	Mr. Wael G. Pharaon	*200
3	Mr. Abdus Sattar	*200
4	Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	7,800
5	Mr. Sajid Nawaz	*200
6	Mr. Shamim Ahmed Khan	500
7	Mr. Shuaib A. Malik (Chairman & Chief Executive)	3,156,150
8	Mrs. Azra Tariq (Spouse of Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan)	1,600
	Total	**3,166,850**

* 200 shares shown against the name of each director are held in trust

**	Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties	Shares Held
1	The Attock Oil Company Limited	149,794,518
2	Trustees of ARL General Staff Provident Fund	24,000
3	Trustees of ARL Staff Provident Fund	36,000
4	Trustees of ARL Management Staff Pension Fund	48,480
5	Trustees of NRL Officers Provident Fund	7,560
6	Trustee National Refinery Ltd. Management Staff Pension Fund	22,135
	Total	**149,932,693**

DETAILS OF MUTUAL FUNDS

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

***	Mutual Funds	Shares Held
1	STICHTING SHELL PENSIOENFONDS	41,000
2	THE BOEING COMPANY EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT PLANS MASTER TRUST	105,050
3	VANGUARD TOTAL INTERNATIONAL STOCK INDEX FUND	2,480,278
4	GLOBAL X FUNDS-GLOBAL X MSCI PAKISTAN ETF	668,488
5	EBK-AKTIEN-UNIVERSAL-FONDS	28,380
6	FSST: FIDELITY TOTAL INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND	58,850
7	ISHARES EMERGING MARKETS IMI EQUITY INDEX FUND	24,042
8	PUB INSTITUTIONAL FUND UMBRELLA - PUB EQUITIES EMG MKTS 1	75,160
9	PUB INSTITUTIONAL FUND UMBRELLA - PUB EQUITIES EMG MKTS 2	38,940
10	AQR EMERGING SMALL CAP EQUITY FUND L.P.	13,670
11	FLEXSHARES MORNINGSTAR EMERGING MARKETS FACTOR TILT INDEX FD	54,140
12	VANGUARD EMERGING MARKETS STOCK INDEX FUND	1,777,235
13	EMERGING MKTS SML CAPITALIZATION EQTY INDEX NON-LENDABLE FD	295,560
14	EMERGING MKTS SML CAPITALIZATION EQTY INDX NON-LENDABLE FD B	27,774
15	ABS DIRECT EQUITY FUND LLC	5,600
16	TCM INVESTMENT FUNDS LUX - TCM GLOB FRONTR HI DIVDEND EQUITY	97,800
17	EMERGING MARKETS SMALL CAPITALIZATION EQUITY INDEX FUND	233,500
18	VANGUARD FIDUCIARY TRST CO INST TOTAL INTL STCK MRKT IND TRU	120,912
19	AZIMUT PAKISTAN EQUITY FUND (OEIC) PLC	99,653
20	CDC - TRUSTEE MCB PAKISTAN STOCK MARKET FUND	763,883
21	MCBFSL - TRUSTEE JS VALUE FUND	43,000
22	CDC - TRUSTEE PAKISTAN CAPITAL MARKET FUND	42,500
23	CDC - TRUSTEE PICIC INVESTMENT FUND	16,500
24	CDC - TRUSTEE JS LARGE CAP. FUND	44,000
25	CDC - TRUSTEE PICIC GROWTH FUND	21,600
26	CDC - TRUSTEE ALHAMRA ISLAMIC STOCK FUND	146,553
27	CDC - TRUSTEE ATLAS STOCK MARKET FUND	533,020
28	CDC - TRUSTEE MEEZAN BALANCED FUND	287,710
29	CDC - TRUSTEE ALFALAH GHP VALUE FUND	36,370
30	CDC - TRUSTEE AKD INDEX TRACKER FUND	32,434
31	CDC - TRUSTEE HBL ENERGY FUND	104,729
32	CDC - TRUSTEE ALHAMRA ISLAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION FUND	560
33	CDC - TRUSTEE AL MEEZAN MUTUAL FUND	487,929
34	CDC - TRUSTEE MEEZAN ISLAMIC FUND	2,647,522
35	CDC - TRUSTEE UBL STOCK ADVANTAGE FUND	427,448
36	CDC - TRUSTEE ATLAS ISLAMIC STOCK FUND	165,700
37	CDC - TRUSTEE AL-AMEEN SHARIAH STOCK FUND	776,217
38	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP STOCK FUND	1,205,154
39	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP BALANCED FUND	13,522
40	CDC - TRUSTEE ASKARI ASSET ALLOCATION FUND	1,250

DETAILS OF MUTUAL FUNDS

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

***	Mutual Funds	Shares Held
41	CDC - TRUSTEE MEEZAN TAHAFFUZ PENSION FUND - EQUITY SUB FUND	702,520
42	CDC - TRUSTEE APF-EQUITY SUB FUND	33,000
43	CDC - TRUSTEE ALFALAH GHP ISLAMIC STOCK FUND	154,263
44	CDC - TRUSTEE HBL - STOCK FUND	26,000
45	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP ISLAMIC SARMAYA IZAFA FUND	82,732
46	CDC - TRUSTEE APIF - EQUITY SUB FUND	53,200
47	MC FSL - TRUSTEE JS GROWTH FUND	81,500
48	CDC - TRUSTEE MCB PAKISTAN ASSET ALLOCATION FUND	126,930
49	CDC - TRUSTEE JS ISLAMIC PENSION SAVINGS FUND-EQUITY ACCOUNT	18,000
50	CDC - TRUSTEE ALFALAH GHP STOCK FUND	71,850
51	CDC - TRUSTEE ALFALAH GHP ALPHA FUND	47,710
52	CDC - TRUSTEE NIT-EQUITY MARKET OPPORTUNITY FUND	607,042
53	CDC - TRUSTEE ABL STOCK FUND	158,282
54	CDC - TRUSTEE FIRST HABIB STOCK FUND	5,100
55	CDC - TRUSTEE LAKSON EQUITY FUND	246,449
56	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP SARMAYA IZAFA FUND	13,120
57	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP MAHANA AMDANI FUND - MT	7,100
58	CDC - TRUSTEE HBL ISLAMIC STOCK FUND	30,800
59	CDC - TRUSTEE HBL EQUITY FUND	23,000
60	CDC - TRUSTEE KSE MEEZAN INDEX FUND	331,169
61	MCBFSL - TRUSTEE PAK OMAN ADVANTAGE ASSET ALLOCATION FUND	1,220
62	CDC - TRUSTEE FIRST HABIB ISLAMIC STOCK FUND	10,050
63	CDC - TRUSTEE UBL ASSET ALLOCATION FUND	30,060
64	CDC - TRUSTEE FIRST CAPITAL MUTUAL FUND	7,000
65	CDC - TRUSTEE AL-AMEEN ISLAMIC ASSET ALLOCATION FUND	95,220
66	CDC - TRUSTEE AL-AMEEN ISLAMIC RET. SAV. FUND-EQUITY SUB FUND	137,220
67	CDC - TRUSTEE UBL RETIREMENT SAVINGS FUND - EQUITY SUB FUND	62,180
68	CDC - TRUSTEE NATIONAL INVESTMENT (UNIT) TRUST	648,866
69	CDC - TRUSTEE HBL ISLAMIC EQUITY FUND	12,900
70	CDC - TRUSTEE NAFA ISLAMIC PRINCIPAL PROTECTED FUND - II	4,750
71	CDC - TRUSTEE ABL PENSION FUND - EQUITY SUB FUND	1,128
72	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP ISLAMIC STOCK FUND	601,475
73	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP INCOME OPPORTUNITY FUND - MT	1,000
74	CDC - TRUSTEE NIT ISLAMIC EQUITY FUND	429,520
75	CDC - TRUSTEE NITIPF EQUITY SUB-FUND	12,000
76	CDC - TRUSTEE NITPF EQUITY SUB-FUND	1,400
77	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP SAVINGS FUND - MT	100
78	CDC - TRUSTEE AL AMEEN ISLAMIC DEDICATED EQUITY FUND	43,904
79	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP ISLAMIC ACTIVE ALLOCATION EQUITY FUND	71,420
80	CDC - TRUSTEE FAYSAL MTS FUND - MT	27,250

DETAILS OF MUTUAL FUNDS

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

***	Mutual Funds	Shares Held
81	CDC - TRUSTEE MEEZAN ASSET ALLOCATION FUND	150,550
82	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP ISLAMIC ENERGY FUND	202,341
83	CDC - TRUSTEE LAKSON TACTICAL FUND	29,956
84	CDC - TRUSTEE MEEZAN ENERGY FUND	280,680
85	CDC - TRUSTEE ALFALAH GHP ISLAMIC DEDICATED EQUITY FUND	28,546
86	CDC TRUSTEE - MEEZAN DEDICATED EQUITY FUND	81,060
87	CDC - TRUSTEE FIRST HABIB ASSET ALLOCATION FUND	5,500
88	CDC - TRUSTEE JS ISLAMIC DEDICATED EQUITY FUND (JSIDEF)	500
89	CDC - TRUSTEE AL-AMEEN ISLAMIC ENERGY FUND	93,806
90	CDC - TRUSTEE UBL DEDICATED EQUITY FUND	112
91	CDC - TRUSTEE NBP ISLAMIC REGULAR INCOME FUND	31,200
92	CDC - TRUSTEE ALLIED FINERGY FUND	21,300
93	CDC - TRUSTEE ATLAS ISLAMIC DEDICATED STOCK FUND	45,800
94	CDC - TRUSTEE FAYSAL ISLAMIC DEDICATED EQUITY FUND	70,700
95	CDC - TRUSTEE NIT ASSET ALLOCATION FUND	30,000
96	CDC - TRUSTEE NIT PAKISTAN GATEWAY EXCHANGE TRADED FUND	9,471
	Total	**20,143,585**

KEY SHAREHOLDING AND SHARES TRADED

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

S.No.	Categories of Shareholders	No. of Shareholders	Shares Held	Percentage (%)
	Directors and their spouse(s) and minor children			
1	Mr. Laith G. Pharaon	1	* 200	0.00
2	Mr. Wael G. Pharaon	1	* 200	0.00
3	Mr. Abdus Sattar	1	* 200	0.00
4	Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	3	7,800	0.00
5	Mr. Sajid Nawaz	1	* 200	0.00
6	Mr. Shamim Ahmed Khan	1	500	0.00
7	Mr. Shuaib A. Malik (Chairman & Chief Executive)	2	3,156,150	1.11
8	Mrs. Azra Tariq (Spouse of Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan)	1	1,600	0.00
	Associated Companies, undertakings and related parties			
1	The Attock Oil Company Limited	2	149,794,518	52.77
2	Trustees of ARL General Staff Provident Fund	1	24,000	0.01
3	Trustees of ARL Staff Provident Fund	1	36,000	0.01
4	Trustees of ARL Management Staff Pension Fund	1	48,480	0.02
5	Trustees of NRL Officers Provident Fund	1	7,560	0.00
6	Trustee National Refinery Ltd. Management Staff Pension Fund	1	22,135	0.01
	Executives	11	10,144	0.00
	Public sector companies and corporations	125	4,458,059	1.57
	Banks, Development Finance Institution, Non Banking Finance Companies, Insurance Companies, Takaful, Modarabas and Pension Funds	399	70,337,155	24.78
	Others	6537	55,950,203	19.71
	Total	**7090**	**283,855,104**	**100.00**
	Shareholders holding 05% or more			
**	The Attock Oil Company Limited	01	149,794,518	52.77
***	State Life Insurance Corp. of Pakistan	01	16,716,250	5.89

* 200 shares shown against the name of each Director are held in trust

** also shown under associated companies and related parties

*** also shown under insurance companies

KEY SHAREHOLDING AND SHARES TRADED

AS AT JUNE 30, 2020

S.No.	Categories	No. of Shares Traded
	No trade has been made in Shares of the Company by Associated Company, Substantial shareholder, Directors, CEO, CFO, Company Secretary, Executives and their spouses and minor children except for shares mentioned below:	
1	The Attock Oil Company Limited	61,760
2	Laith Trading & Contracting Company Limited	(317,260)
3	Mr. Shuaib A. Malik	317,260
4	Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan	6,000
5	Mrs. Azra Tariq (Spouse of Mr. Tariq Iqbal Khan)	1,000
6	Mr. Kashif Ali Khan	139
7	Mr. Ahsan Akbar Abbasi	1,000
8	Mr. Usman Ghayoor	1,000
9	Mr. Zaheeruddin Babur	2,000
10	Mr. Waqar Ahmed	2,000
11	Mr. Waqar Ahmed	(2,000)
12	Mr. Muhammad Nawaz	2,000

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that Sixty Ninth (69th) Annual General Meeting (being the 90th General Meeting) of the Company will be held on Monday, October 19, 2020 at 10:00 hours at POL House, Morgah, Rawalpindi through video link (Zoom Application), to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

i. To receive, consider and approve the audited financial statements of the Company together with Directors' and Auditors' Reports for the year ended June 30, 2020;

ii. To approve final cash dividend of Rs. 30 per share i.e. 300% as recommended by the Board of Directors. It is in addition to the interim cash dividend of Rs. 20.00 per share i.e. 200% already paid to the shareholders, thus making a total cash dividend of Rs. 50.00 per share i.e. 500% for the year ended June 30, 2020;

iii. To appoint auditors of the Company for the year ending June 30, 2021 and fix their remuneration. The present auditors Messer A.F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, retire and being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment; and

iv. To transact any other business with permission of the Chairman.

For & on behalf of the board

Khalid Nafees
Company Secretary

Registered Office:
POL House,
Morgah, Rawalpindi.
September 28, 2020.

NOTES:

1. COVID-19 RELATED CONTIGENCY PLANNING FOR ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM)

Considering current COVID-19 pandemic and to protect wellbeing of the shareholders, the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) vide its circular No. 25 of 2020 dated August 31, 2020 and Circular No. 5 of 2020 dated March 17, 2020 has allowed the companies to conduct general meetings through video link facility.

To comply with this requirement, the Company informs its shareholders as follows:

The Company will be conducting its AGM through video link (Zoom Application) only while ensuring compliance with the quorum requirements. The shareholders/proxies intending to participate in the meeting are hereby requested to share following information with the Company through email at **cs@pakoil.com.pk** or whatsapp at 0333-5310332 at the earliest but not later than 48 hours before the time of the AGM.

Required information: Name of Shareholder/Proxy, CNIC Number, Folio/CDC Account No. of Member, Mobile Phone Number and Email address.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

2. CLOSURE OF SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS:

The share transfer books of the Company will remain closed and no transfer of shares will be accepted for registration from October 13, 2020 to October 19, 2020 (both days inclusive). Transfers received in order at the Registered Office of the Company by the close of business on October 12, 2020 will be treated in time for the purpose of payment of the final cash dividend, if approved by the shareholders.

3. PARTICIPATION IN THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING:

A member entitled to participate and vote at this meeting is also entitled to appoint another proxy to participate and vote on his/her behalf through video link. Proxies in order to be effective must be received at the Registered Office of the Company duly stamped and signed not later than 48 hours before the time of the meeting.

4. CDC ACCOUNT HOLDERS WILL HAVE TO FOLLOW UNDER MENTIONED GUIDELINES AS LAID DOWN BY SECP:

For appointing proxies

a. In case of individuals, the account holders or sub account holders whose registration details are uploaded as per regulations, shall submit the proxy form as per the above requirements. The proxy form shall be witnessed by two persons whose names, addresses and CNIC numbers shall be mentioned on the proxy form. Copies of CNIC or the passport of the beneficial owners and the proxy shall be furnished with the proxy form.

b. In case of corporate entities, the Board of Directors' resolution / power of attorney with specimen signature of the person nominated to represent and vote on behalf of the corporate entity, shall be submitted (unless it has not been provided earlier) along with proxy form to the Company.

5. CONFIRMATION OF "FILER" STATUS OF INCOME TAX RETURN FOR APPLICATION OF RATES PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF FINANCE ACT, 2020:

Pursuant to the provisions of Finance Act, 2020, effective July 01, 2020, reforms have been made with regards to deduction of income tax. For cash dividend, the rates of deduction of income tax, under section 150 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001 are as follows:

a.	Rate of tax deduction for filer of income tax returns	15.00%
b.	Rate of tax deduction for non filer of income tax returns	30.00%

In case of joint account, each holder is to be treated individually as either a filer or non filer and tax will be deducted on the basis of shareholding of each joint holder as may be notified by the shareholder, in writing to the Company by sending following detail on the registered address of the Company. Members who have deposited their shares into CDC are requested to send a copy of detail regarding tax status also to the relevant member stock exchange or to CDC if maintaining CDC investor account. If no notification is received, each joint holder shall be assumed to have an equal number of shares.

Company Name	Folio/CDS ID/ A/C #	Total Shares	Principal Shareholder		Joint Shareholder	
			Name and CNIC No.	Shareholding proportion (No. of Shares)	Name and CNIC No.	Shareholding proportion (No. of Shares)

The CNIC number / NTN detail is now mandatory and is required for checking the tax status as per the Active Taxpayers List (ATL) issued by the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) from time to time.

6. EXEMPTION FROM DEDUCTION OF INCOME TAX / ZAKAT:

Members seeking exemption from deduction of income tax or are eligible for deduction at a reduce rate are requested to submit a valid tax certificate or necessary documentary evidence as the case may be. Members desiring non-deduction of zakat are also requested to submit a valid declaration for non-deduction of zakat.

7. PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND THROUGH BANK ACCOUNT OF THE SHAREHOLDER:

Pursuant to the requirement of Section 242 of the Companies Act, 2017, shareholders are MANDATORILY required to provide their International Bank Account Number (IBAN) to receive their cash dividend directly in their bank accounts instead of dividend warrants. In this regard and in pursuance of the directives of the SECP vide Circular No. 18 of 2017 dated August 01, 2017, shareholders are requested to submit their written request (if not already provided) to the Company's registered address, giving particulars of their bank account. In the absence of shareholder's valid bank account detail by October 12, 2020, the Company will be constrained to withhold dividend of such members.

CDC account holders are requested to submit their mandate instruction to the relevant member stock exchange or to CDC if maintaining CDC investor account.

8. SUBMISSION OF COMPUTERIZED NATIONAL IDENTITY CARD (CNIC) FOR PAYMENT OF FINAL CASH DIVIDEND 2019-20:

Pursuant to the directives of SECP, CNIC number of shareholders is MANDATORILY required for payment of dividend. Shareholders are therefore, requested to submit a copy of their valid CNIC (if not already provided) to the Company on its registered address, POL House, Morgah, Rawalpindi. In the absence of a member's valid CNIC, the Company will be constrained to withhold payment of cash dividend to such members.

CDC account holders are requested to submit attested copy of their CNIC to the relevant member stock exchange or to CDC if maintaining CDC investor account.

9. CIRCULATION OF ANNUAL AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO SHAREHOLDERS THROUGH EMAIL/CD/USB/DVD OR ANY OTHER MEDIA:

SECP through SRO 787(1)/2014 dated September 8, 2014 and SRO 470(1)/2016 dated May 31, 2016 has allowed the companies to circulate its Annual Audited Financial Statements to its members through Email/CD/DVD/USB/ or any other Electronic Media at their registered Addresses.

Shareholders who wish to receive the hard copy of Financial Statements shall have to fill the standard request form (available on the Company's website www.pakoil.com.pk) and send it to the Company's registered address.

CDC account holders are requested to provide their email addresses to the relevant member stock exchange or to CDC if maintaining CDC investor account.

The shareholders are requested to contact the Company on its registered address regarding unclaimed dividends or undelivered shares (if any).

10. CONSENT FOR VIDEO CONFERENCE FACILITY:

Pursuant to Section 132(2) of the Companies Act, 2017,if the Company receives a request from member(s) holding an aggregate ten percent (10%) or more shareholding residing at another city, such member(s) may request a video conferencing facility for the purposes of participating in the meeting at such a location by sending a request to the Company at least 7 (seven) days prior to the date of meeting, the Company will arrange video conference facility in that city subject to the availability of such facility in that city.

Please submit the following form with the requisite information at the registered office of the Company.

Consent for Video-Link Facility

I/we ____________ of_________ being a member of Pakistan Oilfields Limited, holding __________ ordinary shares as per register Folio/ CDC Account No. hereby opt for video conference facility at __________

Name and Signature: __________ Date: _________________

11. AVAILABILITY OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS ON THE COMPANY'S WEBSITE:

The audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended June 30, 2020 have been made available on the Company's website www.pakoil.com.pk at least 21 days before the date of AGM.

12. CHANGE IN ADDRESS:

The members are requested to promptly notify any change in their addresses.

FORM OF PROXY

69TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

I/We ______________________________ of ______________________________

being a member of Pakistan Oilfields Limited and holder of ______________Ordinary Shares as per Share Register Folio No.________ and in case of members, who have deposited their shares into Central Depository Company of Pakistan Limited ("CDC") shall mention following particulars;

CDC Participant I.D. No. ______________ Sub-Account No. ____________________

CNIC No. ☐☐☐☐☐■☐☐☐☐☐☐☐■☐ or Passport No. ____________________ ,

hereby appoint ______________ of ______________, Folio No. (if member) ________ or Participant I.D__________ Sub. Account No.__________ failing him/her Mr./Mrs./Ms. ____________________ of ____________________, Folio No. (if member) ________ or Participant I.D __________ Sub. Account No.__________ as my/our proxy in my/our absence to attend and to vote/act for me/us and on my/our behalf at the Sixty Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Monday, October 19, 2020 at 10.00 a.m. or at any adjournment thereof.

Fifty Rupees
Revenue Stamp

____
Signature of Shareholder
(The signature should agree with the specimen registered with the Company)

Dated this ________ day of ________ 2020
For beneficial owners as per CDC list

Signature of Proxy ____________________

Witnesses:

1. Signature ____________________
   Name ____________________
   Address ____________________
   CNIC ☐☐☐☐☐■☐☐☐☐☐☐☐■☐
   or Passport No. ____________________

2. Signature ____________________
   Name ____________________
   Address ____________________
   CNIC ☐☐☐☐☐■☐☐☐☐☐☐☐■☐
   or Passport No. ____________________

Note:
- Proxies, in order to be effective, must be received at the Registered Office of the Company at P.O.L. House, Morgah, Rawalpindi not less than 48 hours before the meeting.
- Shareholders and their Proxies are each requested to attach an attested photocopy of their CNIC or Passport with the proxy form before submission to the Company.

پراکسی فارم

۶۹واں سالانہ اجلاسِ عام

میں/ہم.............................. پاکستان آئل فیلڈز کے ممبر کی حیثیت سے کمپنی کے ....عمومی شیئر(ز) کنندہ رجسٹر فولیو نمبر............ اور ممبر کی صورت میں جنہوں نے اپنے شیئرز سینٹرل ڈیپازٹری کمپنی آف پاکستان لمیٹڈ (سی ڈی سی) جمع کرائے ہیں وہ مندرجہ ذیل کوائف درج کریں گے۔

سی ڈی سی پارٹیسپنٹ آئی ڈی نمبر................ سب اکاؤنٹ نمبر.................. کمپیوٹرائزڈ شناختی کارڈ نمبر ....

اور پاسپورٹ نمبر............... میں جناب .... فولیو نمبر/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر (اگر ممبر ہے) .... یا اُن کے بجائے، جناب.............................. فولیو نمبر/سی ڈی سی اکاؤنٹ نمبر (اگر ممبر ہے) ....کو بذریعہ ہذا اپنا/ہمارا پراکسی مقرر کرتا ہوں تاکہ میری غیر موجودگی میں کمپنی کے ۶۹ ویں سالانہ اجلاسِ عام میں جو ۱۹ اکتوبر ۲۰۲۰ء بروز پیر صبح ۱۰:۰۰ بجے منعقد ہو رہا ہے یا اُس کے التوائی اجلاس میں میری/ہماری طرف سے شرکت کر سکے یا ووٹ دے سکے۔

۵۰ روپے کا رسیدی ٹکٹ یہاں چسپاں کریں

دستخط رُکن

آج بروز..............تاریخ...............۲۰۲۰

1۔گواہ

دستخط..............................

نام..............................

پتہ..............................

....

کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر..............................

اور پاسپورٹ نمبر..............................

2۔گواہ

دستخط..............................

نام..............................

پتہ..............................

....

کمپیوٹرائزڈ قومی شناختی کارڈ نمبر..............................

اور پاسپورٹ نمبر..............................

نوٹس:

۱۔ مکمل اور دستخط شدہ فارم اجلاس سے کم از کم اڑتالیس گھنٹے قبل کمپنی کے رجسٹرڈ آفس پی او ایل ہاؤس مورگاہ راولپنڈی میں موصول ہونے والا پراکسی فارم مؤثر سمجھا جائے گا۔

۲۔ حصہ داران اور اُن کے پراکسی ہر دونوں کے شناختی کارڈ کی مصدقہ نقول متعلقہ پراکسی فارم کے ساتھ کمپنی آفس میں جمع کرائیں۔